

# NYSP Doomed Unless Congress Provides Funds



**WAIT'LL NEXT YEAR?**—There will be no "next year" for these 1974 participants of the National Youth Sports Program at Long Island University unless the Congress of the United States appropriates the necessary funds to continue the highly successful program. (Photo by Alan Tepper)

Recently, the National Summer Youth Sports Program (NSYSP) dropped "Summer" from its name and became the National Youth Sports Program (NYSP).

If action isn't taken in the Congress of the United States in the next few days, the entire name may be dropped because the program will be extinct.

Congress adopted legislation before the end of the 93rd session to continue NYSP under the New Community Services Administration Act of 1974.

It also was recommended by Congress that the program be funded for \$6 million and that it be operated on a year-round basis, hence the name change and an allotment nearly double previous years.

## Budget Cut

The recent budget as proposed by President Gerald R. Ford does not support NYSP in any measure of funding for this year or for 1976.

NYSP has been one of the most successful poverty-level programs in the nation. It has proven itself over the past six years and Congress appreciated that fact by expanding its services and budget.

Since 1969, the Federal government has contributed \$17,124,891 to NYSP, while institutions, local and state governments, the United

## AN EDITORIAL

States Department of Agriculture, private business and the NCAA have contributed approximately \$15,903,733.

The money has been well spent. The program has served 249,041 youngsters, both boys and girls, in 75 cities within 37 states and the District of Columbia as 105 universities and colleges have participated yearly.

"It has opened the door of the protective facade that the league of 'hard knocks' gives the inner-city child. It has been proved that four hours a day of working and caring about our kids does make a difference," said Warren Jackson, assistant coordinator of the Fordham University Program.

The program, and all the good it has done, is in danger of dying unless Congress decides to fund it in the second supplemental appropriations bill.

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## CWS Playoffs Sport New Look in Regionals



# NEWS



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## Injunction Lifted in CAPS' Decision

A temporary injunction against the Association filed by College Athletic Placement Service, Inc. (CAPS) has been dissolved in United States District Court for the District of New Jersey.

Judge Clarkson S. Fisher had previously entered the temporary injunction at the request of CAPS, a business organization which engaged in the soliciting and obtaining of athletically related financial aid principally for prospective college students.

NCAA Constitution 3-1-(c) prohibits such business and declares ineligible for intercollegiate athletics any student-athlete who is represented, for a fee, by an agent or organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or reputation.

CAPS had brought suit against the NCAA late last summer, claiming on the theory the rule in question constituted a violation of the Federal anti-trust laws, and was therefore unenforceable.

As noted in a previous issue of the NCAA News, Judge Fisher found against CAPS' claims, after a trial, and declared the rule to be enforceable. The Judge continued his injunction against the NCAA in force, however, to permit CAPS the opportunity to appeal.

**CAPS did appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and that Court affirmed Judge Fisher's holding.**

Upon entry of judgment by the Court of Appeals, the NCAA renewed its motion before Judge Fisher that the temporary injunction be dissolved and that CAPS' action be dismissed. The motion was granted.

Judge Fisher's opinion, as expressly affirmed by the Court of Appeals, is particularly significant in that it states that NCAA action in amending the NCAA Constitution for the purpose of preserving the educational standards in its member institutions does not come within the purview of the Federal anti-trust laws.

Judge Fisher found that the intent of the NCAA membership in adopting the contested amendment to Section 3-1-(c) was, rather than to discriminate against CAPS or exclude CAPS from commerce, for the purpose of insuring that the academic admission standard of member institutions are not compromised by an individual or organization having a financial interest in the admission of a particular student to a member institution.

As a matter of policy, the officers acting for the Council have determined that any prospective student-athlete who signed a representation agreement with CAPS before the date when the injunction was lifted by Judge Fisher (January 8, 1975), will not by virtue of such agreement be declared ineligible for intercollegiate athletics.

Any member institution which wishes to deal with CAPS concerning such a student-athlete is therefore at liberty (but has no obligation) to do so.

As to any student-athlete who might enter into an agreement with CAPS on or after January 8, 1975, however, it will be NCAA policy strictly to enforce the terms of Section 3-1-(c) as written.

A restructuring plan for the Division I Baseball Championship regional playoff tournaments as submitted by the NCAA Baseball Committee has been approved by the Executive Committee.

Action on the plan was conducted via telephone conference call on Wednesday, Feb. 12. The original plan was defeated by a divided vote at the January meeting of the Executive Committee in Washington, D.C.

The new plan is similar to the 32-team playoff for the NCAA Division I Basketball Championship and does away with the district set-up.

"In the past, we had from two to six teams competing in eight districts for the eight berths in the College World Series in Omaha," said Charles (Chuck) Brayton of Washington State University, chairman of the Baseball Committee.

### Teams Varied

"The old districts were limited geographically and the number of teams in each district varied

from as low as 12 to as many as 55, yet each district could send one team to Omaha.

"Under the new plan, we have at least 14 conferences that will be automatic qualifiers under normal NCAA procedures," he said. "The remaining teams will come from independents or second teams from leagues having automatic qualification. If a second team is selected, it would be sent to a different regional tournament than the league champion."

"The Baseball Committee feels the new plan will give us a stronger field for the College World Series and will increase participation in the regional playoffs," he said.

"The Committee has talked about a change in the procedure for about three years," Brayton said, "and we have received many favorable comments from the Division I baseball members, who were sent copies of the proposed changes prior to the original Executive Committee action."

Following are the specifics of

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## Few Football Rule Changes Due for 1975

The Football Rules Committee again has endorsed the current quality of intercollegiate football by making relatively few rule changes for the 1975 season.

Outgoing chairman John Waldorf of the Big Eight Conference, calling the present situation "the finest game we've ever had," said the committee made "40 or 50" changes at its meeting in Arlington, Tex., but only six were really significant and most of those deal with the safety of the player.

"At this time, we have the safest game of football we've ever had," Waldorf said. "Also, everyone felt at this time we have the finest game we've ever had."

One of the rules changes will call for strict enforcement of the mouthpiece rule. This season, if players are caught not wearing

their mouthpieces, the team will be charged with a timeout. Should the team have no timeouts remaining, it will be penalized five yards.

Also, a crackdown on "tear-away" jerseys will be noticeable in 1975. If a jersey is torn, exposing the pads worn underneath, it must be replaced in 25 seconds or the player must leave the game or call a timeout.

### Suspend Play

The referee has been given the authority to suspend play when conditions warrant, such as inclement weather or rioting by fans. The referee has the authority to send the teams to a place of safety until the hazard passes.

A uniform ball will be used next season. It will be a natural tan color with two, one-inch

stripes mandatory on the panel adjacent to the lacing.

The sideline area boundaries for the teams has been increased with players now limited to staying between the 30-yard lines. Previously, they were restricted to between the 35-yard lines.

The final major change affects the free ball rule. The offending team on a penalty during a punt or kickoff will be penalized from the line of scrimmage instead of from the point of infraction.

Other items of note, Waldorf said, include additions which will make four-point chin straps mandatory in 1976 and a rule which will require all players to wear head protectors which carry the National Operating Committee for Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) seal of approval by 1978.

## Athletic Costs Meeting Slated

The select meeting on economy in college athletics, in accordance with the Council-sponsored resolution adopted by the 69th annual Convention last month, will be held in Kansas City, Mo., April 24-25.

The two-day conference will follow the spring meeting of the Council.

The officers have appointed Secretary-Treasurer Stanley J. Marshall of South Dakota State University as chairman of a five-man steering committee to supervise planning for the meeting, which will consider ways and means of reducing intercollegiate athletic costs.

## Nominations Too Important to Forget

Within the next few weeks, the Association will announce the winners of 15 Postgraduate Scholarships for the current basketball season.

The 15 grants will raise the total to more than three-quarters of a million dollars in one of the most outstanding scholarship programs in the nation.

Since 1964, the Association has awarded 737 Postgraduate Scholarships in the amount of \$1,000 each. Eighty scholarships are awarded each year with 33 given to football players, 15 to basketball players and 32 to participants in other sports.

Even though the prestigious scholarships have been plentiful, many of the nation's top student-athletes do not receive them. Further, they aren't even considered for them, despite outstanding academic and athletic achievements.

Simply, they aren't nominated.

Nomination folders are sent to the faculty athletic representative of each member institution, complete with the requirements,

criteria and deadlines. Still, too many top student-athletes are being passed over at their own institution.

Nominations are sent to each district vice-president, who automatically serves as chairman of the district selection committee.

In turn, the district selection committee screens and forwards the nominations of that area to the National Office and final selections are determined by the Postgraduate Scholarship Committee.

The deadline for basketball nominations to be returned to district chairmen is March 3. In turn, the National Office must have the nominations from the district selection committees no later than March 19.

Before any student-athlete can be considered, he must be nominated by the faculty athletic representative at the institutional level.

The job is a pleasant one and the satisfaction is great. Just ask any of the previous 737 winners. Or his faculty athletic representative.

## In Response to Questions

# NCAA Financial Aid Limits in Relationship To Governmental Student Aid Explained

Because of a number of inquiries from member institutions concerning NCAA financial aid limitations and their relationship to different types of governmental student aid, the NCAA Council has reviewed the matter with the following results.

The provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1) describe the maximum limit of athletically related, institutionally administered, financial aid a student-athlete may receive during an academic term as that amount for tuition and fees; room and board; required course-related supplies and books, and incidental expenses not in excess of \$15 per month.

Therefore, for the NCAA limit to be applicable, it is necessary for the financial aid to be both athletically related and institutionally administered as determined by NCAA legislation.

Under the provisions of Constitution 3-4-(a)-Official Interpretation 17, financial aid is "administered by" an institution if its regular financial aid authority has the final determination of the recipient and the value of the aid the recipient is to receive. Constitution 3-4-(a)-(2) requires all unearned financial aid having any relationship whatsoever to the recipient's athletic ability to be "administered by" the institution.

The NCAA Council has interpreted Constitution 3-4-(a)-(2) to provide that an athletic grant, or any other type of financial aid (except loans) "administered by" the institution to an athletically recruited student (per O.I. 100),

has been awarded on a basis having some relationship to the recipient's athletic ability regardless of the source of funding (e.g., governmental grants, aid based upon need, academic grants).

Such institutionally administered aid to a student-athlete must, therefore, fall within the limits of "commonly accepted educational expenses" defined in Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1).

Loans from regular lending agencies or student aid programs are not countable in the maximum limit an individual student-athlete may realize.

Under the provisions of Constitution 3-4-(b), and its subparagraphs, a student-athlete may receive unearned, athletically related, financial aid administered by his institution, all of which would be determined in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, provided such aid in combination with amounts received from employment during term time, governmental grants for educational purposes (with certain exceptions) and aid from other scholarships and grants-in-aid may not exceed the NCAA limit described in Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1).

Questions concerning this NCAA legislation recently posed by member institutions have related to two specific federal aid programs, the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG) and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG).

Research into these aid programs by NCAA legal counsel indicates that BEOG aid is not

"administered by" the institution in accordance with Constitution 3-4-(a)-O.I. 17, but that SEOG aid is so administered. Both types of aid are governmental grants for educational purposes, except for any loan portion of the programs.

Accordingly, under the foregoing interpretations, a student-athlete could receive aid from the BEOG program only and the NCAA limit would not be applicable. Since SEOG funds are "administered by" the institution within the meaning of O.I. 17, such aid to an athletically recruited student-athlete would be considered to be awarded by the institution with some relationship to the recipient's athletic ability and therefore subject to the NCAA maximum aid limitation.

If a student-athlete is awarded unearned, athletically related aid "administered by" the institution, such aid in combination with BEOG aid (excluding loans) would also have to fall within the NCAA maximum aid limit. Also, any combination of a pure athletic scholarship and funds from SEOG programs (excluding loans) would also be subject to the NCAA limit.

NCAA Constitution 3-4-(a) and 3-4-(b) do not dictate whether a student may receive governmental aid for educational purposes in any amount; however, to be eligible to represent a member institution in intercollegiate athletics under this legislation, a student-athlete could not receive institutionally administered, athletically related aid, as defined in the preceding paragraphs, in excess of the NCAA aid limit.

## NCAA NEWS

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## 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.

# Scrimmage Runs Result In Most Football Injuries

By STEVE CADY

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Kickoffs and punt returns are no longer football's most dangerous plays, a computer at Penn State University is telling its programmers.

The computer, crammed with data on sports injuries, has begun giving tentative answers to questions that have puzzled athletic administrators for decades. Eventually, its findings could have a major impact on decisions involving safety in sports.

Early indications from NAIRS (National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System) include the following:

- Injury patterns vary greatly from team to team, complicating the search for common causative factors.
- Knee damage accounts for nearly half of all major injuries, major being defined as an injury that keeps a player out of action three weeks or more.
- Defensive linemen suffer more knee injuries than any other group, and middle linebackers get injured more often than outside linebackers.
- Scrimmage runs produce far more injuries than any other plays.

### Football Only

So far the new program has been limited to football. The findings are inconclusive because of the system's small sampling: 1,418 players from 15 college teams, 774 players from 18 high school teams.

"What we're trying to do now," says Dr. Kenneth S. Clarke, director of the program, "is demonstrate a potential capability of following sports injuries quite closely. We'll be trying to establish the precise effect of various rules changes."

Information about sports injuries has been limited in the past to periodic surveys that often failed to present an updated national picture. By the time some reports were issued, the information was obsolete. The goal of NAIRS is to develop a nationwide system of weekly injury reports involving hundreds of colleges and high schools.

Data-collecting began last fall, mostly from college football teams in the Big Ten and Pacific-8 Conferences and high school teams in Pennsylvania, Texas and Arizona. While the computer is digesting this data, additional information is coming in on hockey, basketball and other sports.

"Some people think hockey and wrestling are more dangerous than football," Clarke said in a recent telephone interview. "We'll find out."

### Million Competitors

About a million athletes compete yearly in organized football at the pro, college and high-school level. Estimates of knee injuries requiring surgery run as high as 40,000 a year, but Clarke feels that figure is far too high.

"It might be more like 20,000," he says, "and even that may be high. As for fatalities, you get perhaps 10 or 12 a year in organized football. For the same hours of exposure, there's less risk playing football than riding in a car."

The decrease in kickoff and punt-return injuries apparently reflects a major rules change adopted last season by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Under the change, downfield blocking below the waist was prohibited on kickoffs and punts. Colleges participating in the NAIRS program reported four major injuries on punts, three on kickoffs. The high schools had only one in each category.

Dave Nelson, secretary of the NCAA's football rules committee, said the findings appeared to justify the down-field-blocking change. The NCAA checks on about 6,000 athletes after each football season, and uses that injury data in its rules deliberations.

### Believes It Will Work

"If the Penn State program can get enough people participating," he said, "we'd be glad to rely on that system to make our decisions. I think it will work."

Dr. Dewey Morehouse, another Penn State faculty member working on NAIRS, explained that all data were coded before placed into the computer. For example, players are named on an original roster, but information on them goes into the computer coded under their playing number.

Morehouse and Clarke emphasized that the program was still in a pilot stage, that more subscriptions and contributions were needed and that the findings were tentative at this point.

One conclusion the computer drew, for instance, was that tight ends were injured eight times as often in college as in high school. But the programmers stressed: "This might just have been the year for college tight ends to get hurt."

Much of the early funding for the program has come from equipment manufacturers who hope to learn if their products are associated more with noninjured or injured athletes. Weekly reporting forms, to be filled out by team trainers or doctors, were printed at no charge by the National Sporting Goods Association.

### Inexpensive Fee Seen

When the program reaches maturity, its directors feel a school or college will be able to participate for an annual fee of as little as \$25. In the future it is hoped that NAIRS will be able to provide quick, reliable answers to questions such as these:

- What kind of playing surface and football shoes produce the most knee injuries?
  - Do head injuries result more often from wearing suspension helmets or padded helmets?
  - How do most hockey injuries occur?
- "It doesn't help the rules committees much to know how many injuries there are," said Clarke. "You have to go a lot further, and that's where we're hoping to go."

## NYSP Doomed—

Continued from page 1

Besides offering sports instruction and competition in all sports, NYSP has provided 10,296 jobs for students and supporting personnel; a daily meal; a yearly health examination with followup attention, if necessary; an enrichment program devoted to drug education; instruction concerning job responsibilities, education and career opportunities; and activities designed to promote sound health practices.

With the present state of the economy, the poverty-level population is desperately striving to make adjustments in its daily life in order to survive the rigors of everyday living.

It would be most unwise to eliminate completely a proven successful program that has offered so many opportunities to the disadvantaged youth of our country.

# Concern for 'Energy' Has Reached Bowling Green Hockey

Concern for "energy" has reached the realm of ice skating for hockey players at Bowling Green State University this winter as a team of researchers are measuring heartbeats to study energy lost while playing.

Falcon right-wing Rich Nagai, one of the team's leading performers, has been "wired for sound" during a pair of two-game series this year as part of a pilot study to determine the athlete's stress level during a hockey game.

The project is intended to ultimately improve training techniques and better simulate game conditions during practices, according to the co-researchers of the study, Pete Farrell, instructor of health and physical education, and Dr. Richard W. Bowers, associate professor of HPE and director of the University Human Performance Laboratory.

Nagai's heartbeat is recorded on a box-like device that he wears around his waist and inside his uniform. Nagai's beat is then received by a connection to an electrocardiograph machine (ECG) located in the press box. The ECG machine measures the number of heartbeats per minute.

"We're using a telemetry system to monitor his heartbeat during the time he's playing," said Bowers. "It's really nothing more than an FM radio with a transmitter."

"We hope to define the stress level of the game and describe the limits in which the athlete

operates during competition. Then we can more accurately define the needs of an athlete during training."

During the first months of the season, Nagai's heartbeat has been watched in an intersquad scrimmage, a scrimmage against another college team, two games against Buffalo and two games against McMaster College from Hamilton, Ont.

The results have been interesting.

"It looks like Rich's energy outputs are at higher levels than we anticipated as reflected by the heart-rate response," said Bowers. "He seems to be operating quite a bit at around 200 beats per minute, which is regarded as a measurement of maximum work capacity."

"In the two minutes of his normal shift, we have not noticed any loss of maximum work capacity which would indicate that he could operate more than two minutes on the ice and not suffer work loss," he said.

## Work Capacity

Bowers noted that Nagai's work capacity as measured by his heartbeat rate was lowest during the intersquad scrimmage and highest in the Buffalo series. He also said that the pilot study of game conditions could lead to the next step of experimenting with the different training operations used to simulate game conditions in practice.

"One of the basic reasons for training and practice is to im-

prove the work capacity of an athlete," said Bowers.

Since hockey was chosen for the study, the researchers are also interested in how much recuperation takes place during the time an athlete sits on the bench. A player usually works for about two minutes on a shift and then rests from four to six minutes.

Nagai's recovery time in which his heartbeat rate dips down into the 130-beats-per minute range has been very good. "It usually takes him only about three minutes to reach that level and be ready to go out on the ice again. This may mean that he could achieve maximum work capacity for a longer time on the ice and be used in special situations such as penalty-killing or power plays," said Bowers.

Two other side effects have also turned up in the experiments.

"Based on heart-beat fluctuations while working on the ice, it would appear that emotional peaks do not have much effect on Rich," said Bowers.

"We have watched his heartbeat when his team scored a goal, when he scored a goal and when he even got in a fight. There was little or no change in his rate."

The researchers also found that the temperature of the arena around the ice could also have an effect on the recovery time of the athlete. In the first game, a warmer-than-usual arena was noted. It took Nagai longer to recover on the bench in that game than it did the next game under a colder temperature.

The study is also trying to analyze the long-term effect of the season upon the athlete. An early and mid-season series have been done with a late-season series still to be analyzed.

"As a pilot study, this defi-

nately has possibilities for leading to a major study," Farrell said. "Our final goal is re-evaluation of training techniques. There may not be anything wrong with them now, but we'd like to test them out."

Although game conditions and recovery period keep an athlete's heartbeat considerably above the normal resting heartbeat, Bowers has also done other experiments and measurements of an athlete's stress level in his

human performance laboratory.

He has found that the normal resting heartbeat of the well-trained athlete is 50 to 60 beats per minute. This same rate is about 72 beats for the average non-athlete.

Bowers hopes his current work with hockey players will help to understand how ordinary people can become fit.

And so Bowers' beat goes on ... and on ... and on.



**NEW EQUIPMENT?**—Although not standard operating equipment for college hockey players, a heartbeat-measuring transmitter is what Bowling Green State University's Rich Nagai has been wearing this season as part of a research experiment by Dr. Richard Bowers (left) and Pete Farrell (right).

## Title IX Commentary—

Continued from page 8

for the women's programs is that thus far there really are few clear-cut models of what is desirable or what is needed in a women's intercollegiate athletic program. In three years or less, we in higher education have little experience with such factors as potential participation, number of coaches needed, travel and scheduling patterns—the whole myriad of details that for the men have evolved over a period of decades.

Elevate funding in women's athletics to immediate comparable status as the men's, including coaches, financial aid, recruitment, schedules, equipment, facilities, trainers, etc.: This would mean that if men's athletics were kept at their present level, an equal financial investment would have to be made to comply. On items like equipment, facilities, good and adequate coaching, competent trainers, and many other areas, there is no argument.

### Boggles Mind

The concept begins to boggle the mind, however, when you think of a women's field hockey team comparable to a "big-time" football program with nine coaches, two scouts, 105 grants-in-aid, a 60,000-seat stadium, and a coast-to-coast schedule. Even for relatively wealthy schools, a virtual doubling of the athletic budget hardly seems a viable alternative.

I believe that expansion and improvement of the women's programs is a desirable goal, one which is attainable, but the hang-up comes over the definition of equal and comparable. And instant equality or comparability is impossible for most institutions under existing financial exigencies.

Eliminate "big-time" intercollegiate athletics: I cannot envision that if we did away with football and basketball altogether on our campuses that the funds would be re-diverted to other areas of our sports or academic programs. Certainly, the revenue generated from gate re-

ceipts and donations would evaporate, and, in my opinion, so would most of the other sources of funding. With current budget practices in statewide higher education systems where budget relates directly to programs, seldom is money transferred en masse to the institution's general fund to be used at its discretion. Mostly, it is just gone.

### Interesting Analogy

There is an old saying: "Football is like sex. It may be over-emphasized, but it is hard to make it unpopular with the masses." If the intent of Title IX is to shoot down the "revenue-producing sports," then why not just come out and say so rather than hiding the shotgun behind the guise of equal opportunity? At least then our representatives in Congress would know what they were voting for—and so would we, their constituents.

Admittedly, at some institutions, perhaps most, football and basketball are on a business nature, involving promotion, ticket sales, stadiums and arenas, recruitment, and financial aid to players—all regulated by a system that has evolved over the past hundred years.

Whether the merits of these programs outweigh their adverse criticisms, whether they are an asset or a liability to an institution, how they are financed and relate to other educational and extra-curricular offerings, the level of student support—all these are topics to be addressed on each campus. But I hardly think they should be the subject of Federal legislation or control.

I would rather address these problems on their own grounds than drop the programs in their entirety. I think we would be losing something of value that is an inherent part of our collegiate and national culture if intercollegiate athletics should no longer be a part of campus life and our educational commitment. (End of Part One.)

**NEXT: THE REAL PROBLEM**

## Championship Corner...

Executive Regulation 2-2-(b), regarding institutional eligibility for NCAA championships, was amended by the membership at the Association's 69th annual Convention in Washington, D.C.

The amendment establishes the number of student-athletes from the Division II and Division III Wrestling, Golf and Swimming Championships who may qualify to compete in the Division I Championships.

The Convention voted to raise the number of wrestlers from the Division II Championship who would qualify for the Division I tournament from two in each weight classification to three. As before, only the champion of each weight classification from the Division III tournament qualifies.

In golf, the first four (previously six) in medal play (including ties) in Division II will qualify and the first two in medal play (including ties) will qualify from the Division III tournament.

In swimming, the first four (previously six) in each Division II event and the first two in each Division III event, provided they meet the minimum performance standards established by the Swimming Committee, will qualify for the Division I Championship.

No changes were made in the number of qualifiers for the sports of cross country, gymnastics, tennis or outdoor track.

### Team Payments

Teams participating in NCAA Championships in 1973 were paid 46.1 per cent of all gross receipts from the 33 championships for all three divisions, according to NCAA Controller, Louis J. Spry. Game expense accounted for

23.2 per cent of all gross receipts and the NCAA's share was 29.2 per cent. Sponsoring agencies of some championships retained 1.5 per cent of the gross receipts.

### Gymnastics

The scoring procedures for the Division I and Division II Gymnastics Championships qualifying meets have been changed this year.

Should a team win the Division I qualifying meet, but fail to score the minimum compulsory and optional total of 400 points, it will be replaced by an otherwise non-qualifying team earning the highest score over 400 points, considering all eight qualifying meets.

In individual competition, each qualifier not only must place among the top three in an event, but must score a minimum total of 16.00 points in any single event or a compulsory and optional around total of 96.00 points.

The Division I Championships are scheduled for Indiana State University, April 3-5.

In Division II, teams must have scored a minimum of 165 points in optionals as a team during the season and individuals not on an entered team must have scored a minimum of 8.0 points in an individual event. All-around men must have earned a total of 48.0 points.

The Division II Championships are scheduled for Western Illinois University, March 20-22.

The changes are incorporated in the Division I and Division II Gymnastics Handbook, which will be distributed soon by the NCAA Events department.

### Swimming

A total of 105 teams have pre-registered for the first Division

III Swimming and Diving Championships at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., March 20-22.

The inaugural championship for Division III swimming was approved by the Convention in January in Washington, D.C.

"Pre-registered teams must still qualify for the meet," said Jerry A. Miles, director of events, "but the interest for the championship is gratifying on such relatively short notice."

### Football

A survey regarding expansion of the Division III Football Championship from four to eight teams shows a favorable response at the ratio of nearly five-to-one, according to Division III Football Committee Chairman Edgar A. Sherman of Muskingum College.

As of February 14, 147 of 197 Division III football-playing member institutions, voted 117-25 in favor of expanding the Championship.

The Committee will convene at the NCAA National Office in Mission, Kans., Feb. 18-19, to vote on expanding the playoff field for next season, Sherman said.

### Wrestling

The wildcard selection procedure for conference qualifying and regional qualifying meets for the Division I Wrestling Championships and the Division II and Division III Wrestling Championships must be established by the respective Games Committees prior to the start of competition.

The coaches involved with the various meets are responsible for the selection of the wildcard participants for the Division I Championships.



# Eyeglass Protection Standards Recommended

(Editor's Note: Printed on this page are two statements by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports concerning the use of protective eyeglass lenses for athletes and sickle cell trait among athletes.

Both were prepared by Kenneth S. (Casey) Clarke of Pennsylvania State University, chairman of the committee, and distributed to the executive officers of many affiliated members of the NCAA, as well as other interested groups, including the American Medical Association.

Further inquiries on these statements should be directed to Clarke at Penn State University.

A recent eye injury incurred by a collegiate lacrosse athlete when a ball penetrated the mask and broke his eyeglasses prompts attention to the protectiveness of eyeglass lenses as well as lacrosse face masks.

The fragments of the broken lens penetrated the eyeball causing potential loss of sight in that eye.

Inasmuch as lacrosse face mask penetration is not an uncommon occurrence, the face mask concern is being examined by the NCAA Lacrosse Committee and the manufacturers of this equipment. Eye protection from lens breakage, however, is a concern of all athletes who wear glasses.

It is unknown what proportion of athletes wear (or should wear) eyeglasses or contact lenses to obtain the visual acuity demanded in sport. One-third is estimated as a minimal figure. It is also unknown currently how many of these athletes receive eye injuries directly or indirectly related to the use of glasses or contacts.

What is known is not only the costliness of inattention to eye protection but also the variability in the relative protectiveness of particular eyeglasses. "Impact-resistant lenses" and "Safety lenses" are not the same.

## Three Standards

At present, eyeglasses can meet one of three standards: (1) **None**, if manufactured prior to 1972; (2) **Impact-Resistant**, required since 1972 by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA); and (3) **Industrial-Quality Safety Lens**, as set forth by the Z-87.1 standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Both ANSI and FDA use the same system for testing the protectiveness of a lens, whether plastic or glass. A sphere of a particular weight is dropped from a specified height. The ANSI sphere, however, weighs four times that used in the FDA test. Further, other important considerations are included only in the ANSI standard, such as the direction in which a lens can pop out of a frame (away from the eye) and the flammability of the frame.

Both the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the National Safety Council recommend the purchase of glasses meeting the more protective ANSI standards, although both confirm that the minimum standards within the FDA regulations give protection superior to the lenses in common usage prior to 1972.

An illustration reflecting the value of high protective standards was cited recently in a publication of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. One industry with 20,000 pairs of industrial-quality safety eyeglasses in use replaces 7,000 regularly each year due to their having been broken, pitted, scratched, or burned while being

worn at work. However, virtually no eye injuries are experienced from these routine problems because of the safety eyewear.

The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports recognizes the difference in degree of eye protectiveness afforded lenses meeting the FDA standards and that provided by ANSI, and consequently recommends for optimal

protection that the latter lenses (i.e., those meeting the ANSI Z-87.1 standard) be used by athletes who wear eyeglasses while participating in sports. Further, since eye injuries can also occur away from sports, continuous eye safety would be facilitated by routine use of such protective eyeglasses.

Neither the FDA impact-resistant lens standard nor the ANSI Z-87.1 safety eye wear

standard apply to contact lenses. Contact lenses are not capable of protecting the eye from direct blows.

For cosmetic purposes, for improved peripheral vision, and for the correction of certain visual irregularities, contact lenses have advantages over eyeglasses. For these reasons they often are used by athletes. However, many nuisances and other limitations accompany such usage.

For example, accidental displacement of contact lenses during sports activity can cause impaired vision and ocular injuries. Loss of a contact lens during competition is also possible; having a duplicate set of lenses on hand is thus necessary. Athletes who choose to engage in sports while wearing contact lenses should adhere faithfully to the guidelines and recommendations of their eye care specialist.

## Sickle Cell Trait, Not Anemia, Cause of Crisis

Considerable commentary has been given recently to the presence of sickle cell trait among some black athletes. The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports has been asked to comment on the implications in this regard for responsible health supervision of athletic programs.

**Sickle cell trait** is not in itself a disease but a descriptive term for a hereditary situation in which the person carries one normal gene for hemoglobin (the oxygen-carrying protein in the red blood cell) and one abnormal gene for hemoglobin. The influence of the normal gene domi-

nates, and essentially the athlete's only concern should be the possibility of transmitting the silent abnormal gene to his or her offspring.

Approximately eight per cent of the black population are carriers of the abnormal gene. A study of black athletes in the National Football League suggests that a similar prevalence rate characterizes the athletic population as well.

**Sickle cell anemia** is the genetic disease, a very serious debilitating disease occurring when both parents have contributed an abnormal hemoglobin gene to an offspring. The disease manifests

long before a youngster can demonstrate his/her athletic capabilities. Its prevalence is estimated to be 0.4 per cent of the black population.

While sickle cell anemia thus will not be found among athletes, those with the trait, however, are vulnerable to some degree to a phenomenon called sickling, or sickle cell crisis.

The crisis occurs when some of the body's red blood cells respond to a lowering of oxygen tension (hypoxia) by deforming, elongating, and taking unusual shapes (including crescent shapes; i.e., sickling).

Not only is the athlete's oxygen transport capacity suddenly reduced, but the sickled cells become lodged in blood vessels and vital organs (e.g., spleen) causing pain and dysfunction.

The most recent attention given sickle cell trait stemmed from a death of a black collegiate football player in Colorado in which sickling was demonstrated. A review of the literature reveals episodic reports of sickling crises among active young adults with sickle cell trait, but these occurrences are extremely rare and even more rarely fatal.

Why some persons with sickle cell trait have a crisis and others do not is not readily apparent. However, all known sickle cell crises have followed exertion at high altitudes (4,000 ft. and above) or under the stress of environmental heat.

## Opinion

1. Assuming that even a small percentage of all the black athletes who have participated strenuously in athletics (including at altitude and on hot days) have carried the trait while doing so, the potentiality of a sickling crisis obviously is remote and does not justify any restriction or other policy that places limitation on the healthy athlete with sickle cell trait.

2. All black athletes should be offered the service of a sickle cell test and its results and, if positive, competent genetic counseling for concerns other than sports. (Caucasians of Sicilian descent or of other central Mediterranean heritage are potential carriers as well and should be handled identically.)

3. All athletes with sickle cell trait should be informed of the early symptoms of a sickling crisis (e.g., sudden acute pain under the lower left ribs, weakness, nausea) and to seek medical attention promptly if ever experienced, especially if having been exposed to hypoxic conditions (including flights in small commercial planes without pressurized cabins).

## Prevent Dehydration

4. Particular attention should be given by team physicians and athletic trainers to preventing dehydration of an athlete with sickle cell trait, whether at altitude or in early season football practice. The importance of adequate hydration in the clinical management of sickle cell disease has not been given sufficient publicity in the athletic setting.

5. Since vulnerability to a sickling crisis apparently varies between individuals with the trait, it would be desirable to look for additional factors of potential influence beyond environmental stress should a crisis be experienced, including hemoglobin gene abnormalities in addition to the Hemoglobin-S gene (the designation for sickle cell).

The Committee emphasizes that these recommendations are merely precautionary and in no way should cause the athlete with sickle cell trait to be handled differently during the course of a season by coach or physician than his/her teammates.

## Gymnastics No Longer an 'Individual' Sport to Naval Academy's Wes Hall

For Navy gymnast Wes Hall, happiness is having teammates.

Now a sophomore at the Naval Academy, he had spent two years as a one-man gymnastics team at Fauquier High School in his hometown of Warrenton, Va.

And the boy without a formal coach and without a team managed to take second place in two events—floor exercise and vaulting—as a senior while competing in the Virginia state scholastic championships.

"One time when I competed in the state championships (as a junior), my mother was listed as my coach since every competitor was required to have a coaching representative," he recalled.

Hall this winter is one of the top scorers on Navy's gymnastics team while competing in his specialties of floor exercise and vaulting. As a freshman a year ago, he stayed strictly with the floor exercise event and came away with three individual first places in Navy's nine meets.

So far this winter, he's had four first places out of a possible six in floor exercise and added three first places in vaulting.

"He's probably one of the best floor exercise men we've ever had," says Navy coach Bill Saverling. "He has some natural talent and above all, he has an excellent attitude. He's come a long way in just a year and a half."

## Five-Sport Star

Altogether, Hall lettered in five sports at Fauquier, setting a school record in cross country and winning a district doubles championship in tennis. But gymnastics—his school gave him a letter in that sport too—has been the carry-over sport for him.

"To me, gymnastics is a good way to express yourself," he says. "There is always something to learn and always something new to the sport. It is more than just a sport, it is a sport plus art. What better way to experi-

ence expressing yourself than with the routines you put together?"

Hall actually received his start in gymnastics through encouragement from his mother, a former physical education instructor and a former state champion tennis player in Oklahoma.

"She started me in a tumbling class while in eighth grade and then I went to a summer camp where I met Vern Elder, a coach at the Central YMCA in downtown Washington," Hall explained. "Mr. Elder interested me in coming to the Y for informal workouts with other gymnasts."

Hall learned gymnastics from others working out at the Y, sticking to the floor exercise and vaulting because the equipment wasn't there for learning the other events of the sport.

"We hope to get him in a couple of other events shortly," notes Saverling. "It all takes time and his time is limited since he can't compete all year around."



**PART OF TEAM**—Navy gymnast Wes Hall is happy about being on the Academy team. He competed in high school as a one-man team without a formal coach.

# Kansas Hands Women's Track Program to Men's Coach

In a move unique to the current national trend in women's athletics, Marian Washington, assistant athletic director at Kansas University in charge of women's athletics, has announced that KU track coach Bob Timmons and his staff have taken over the coaching responsibilities of the Jayhawks' women's track program.

The appointment, which took effect at the beginning of second semester classes in January, was necessitated by the illness of Lorraine Davis, previous women's cross-country and track coach.

"We're delighted that Coach Timmons and his staff have accepted the offer to take over the coaching responsibilities. They're very interested in the development of competitive sports for women and will be a valuable asset to our staff. We're quite fortunate in that our athletes will be receiving outstanding instruction from a staff that has



**SAME TECHNIQUES**—Kansas University track coach Bob Timmons (center) instructs sprinters Carrie Weltmer (left) and Waddell Smith in combined workouts of Jayhawk men's and women's track teams.

proven itself to be one of the best in the nation."

Timmons, now in his 10th year at the helm of Kansas' track program, is recognized as one of the country's top coaches. His teams at Kansas have harvested eight Big Eight outdoor track championships, six indoor conference crowns and two league cross country titles in addition to three NCAA Indoor Championships and one NCAA outdoor title. He has coached such standouts as Jim Ryun, recognized as one of the greatest distance runners in the sport's history, six-time indoor and outdoor NCAA shot put king Karl Salb, and world class javelin performer Sam Colson.

Assisting Timmons with both the women's and men's programs are head assistant Thad Talley, whose responsibilities center on the sprint and hurdle events, and aide Gary Pepin, who tutors performers in the jump events.

*Continued on page 6*

## 1975 National Collegiate Basketball Championship Bracket

First Round March 15	Regional Semifinals March 20	Regional Championships March 22			
EAST REGIONAL					
East Coast Conference					
At-Large U. of Pennsylvania	Providence Civic Center	Providence Civic Center	12:10 p.m. EDT		
Atlantic Coast Conference	9:10 p.m. EDT				
At-Large Charlotte Col.					
Southern Conference					
At-Large Charlotte Col.					
Ivy Group U. of Pennsylvania	Providence Civic Center				
At-Large	7:05 p.m. EDT				
MIDEAST REGIONAL					
Mid-American Conference					
At-Large U. of Alabama	University of Dayton	University of Dayton	2:10 p.m. EDT		San Diego March 29 12:10 p.m. PDT
Southeastern Conference	7:05 p.m. EDT				
At-Large U. of Alabama					
Big Ten Conference					
At-Large U. of Kentucky					
Ohio Valley Conference	University of Dayton				
At-Large U. of Kentucky	9:10 p.m. EDT				
MIDWEST REGIONAL					
Southwest Conference					
At-Large Texas Tech	New Mexico State	New Mexico State	12:10 p.m. MDT	National Third Place 3:35 p.m. PDT	
Missouri Valley Conference	9:10 p.m. MDT				
At-Large Oral Roberts					
At-Large Texas Tech					
At-Large					
At-Large Oral Roberts	New Mexico State				
Big Eight Conference	7:05 p.m. MDT				
WEST REGIONAL					
Western Athletic Conference					
At-Large Arizona State	Portland Coliseum	Portland Coliseum	1:10 p.m. PDT		San Diego March 29 2:10 p.m. PDT
West Coast Athletic Conference	7:05 p.m. PDT				
Pacific Coast Athletic Association					
Pacific-8 Conference					
At-Large Washington State					
Big Sky Conference	Portland Coliseum				
At-Large Washington State	9:10 p.m. PDT				
NATIONAL CHAMPION					
San Diego March 31 6:10 p.m. PDT					
Times for Regional Third-Place Games					
March 22					
East: 10:00 a.m. EDT					
Midwest: 12:00 noon EDT					
West: 11:00 a.m. PDT					

## UC Irvine Student-Athletes Participate in Pilot Program

Nearly 20 student-athletes at the University of California, Irvine are actively involved in a new pilot program called Movement Education, offered for the first time in any California state college or university.

The athletes, representing numerous sports, are teaching basic perceptual motor skills to elementary children in area schools.

Students enrolled in the four-unit Movement Education class attend a weekly one hour lecture class and instruct two hours per week in local elementary schools.

A large part of the Movement program is involved with teaching children basic skills needed in order to compete in traditional sports. The feeling is, why should first graders be sent out to play kickball, when they haven't even learned basic manipulative skills such as eye-foot coordination in kicking and eye-hand coordination in catching and throwing?

Acting as student teachers in physical education, the student-athletes involved in the program teach basic perceptual motor skills, body awareness, space awareness and manipulative skills.



**DYNAMIC BALANCE**—California-Irvine basketball player Tim Tivenan works with a first-grade student in a pilot program called Movement Education, teaching basic perceptual motor skills.

## From the Sidelines...



When the Houston women's basketball roster was turned in to the sports information office, there were two noticeable omissions—no weights and no ages.

Kings Point coach Dan Buckley wonders if he can claim a first. While at Duke, he played against the first woman ever to play on a men's college basketball team—Nancy Isenhour of High Point—in 1944. On February 4, he'll be coaching against the first woman on a men's NCAA college basketball team—Pratt's Cyndy Meserve, a freshman (or freshman-woman?) from Livermore Falls, Me.

Looking at his team's defensive average of 89.2 points per game, Northern Kentucky coach Mote Hils observed, "Our players move on defense like they're running through an earthquake. We don't seem too sure of ourselves."

After losing 74-72 at North Carolina and remembering a 61-60 loss on the same court last year, Clemson coach Bates Locke said: "We've picked a lot of grapes in this place not to have enjoyed any of the wine."

This season's illness and injury problems prompted Louisiana State Coach Dale Brown to ask the press recently, "How do you go about becoming a rancher in Montana?"

Springfield coach Ed Bilik started the season with high hopes and a Bear Bryant hat. After a 3-8 start, Bilik decided it was time for a change — of hats. "When things aren't going well, you do things to amuse yourself," he said. "So I bought a new hat and we won four of our next five."

Tom Anderson, floor leader for Creighton, didn't mind admitting he was tired after playing 11 games in 24 days—nine on the road. "I don't know about the other guys," he said, "but my legs are beginning to bend like rubber tires and I hear that I'm not too far from getting pilot's wings."

By the time senior Brad Dean finishes his career at Loyola (Calif.) he will have played 79 games—50 on the road. "Ora! Roberts fans are the best because they cheer good play no matter who does it," Brad says. "Most vocal? It's a tossup between UN Las Vegas and Hawaii."

It's this kind of season for Pan American: When Arnoldo Vera scores, everyone on the bench, including coach Abe Lemons yells, "Pizza! Pizza!" Vera was working at a Pizza Hut last year when he became the starting center as a walk-on. Now he's a back-up. Why the wild enthusiasm when Vera scores? "I guess because it's so rare," Lemons says.

Rev. Michael Sheridan, S.J., Creighton's vice president and athletic board chairman, knew the final score of the game at Bradley (Creighton won, 82-76, after trailing by seven points with 10 minutes left), but he wanted to hear the delayed broadcast in the Jesuit recreation room. Suddenly he exclaimed, "Why am I getting so nervous? I know how this comes out." One of the old Jesuits offered, "Now you know how God

must feel."

Asked by a writer about the hard times his Kent State team had fallen upon, first-year head coach Rex Hughes responded: "I don't have all the answers. I'm not the Messiah, just St. Paul trying to do a job."

Sam Esposito, assistant to head coach Norm Sloan at North Carolina State and the Wolfpack's head baseball coach, was asked recently which sport he coached at State. "Well," replied Esposito, "when the basketball team is winning, I'm a basketball coach. But when they're not, I'm the baseball coach."

Arizona State coach Ned Wulk isn't trying to say something good about profanity, but... his team was trailing Wyoming by 14 points at halftime at Laramie when he gave the Sun Devils the devil. Final score: Arizona State 79, Wyoming 67. Says Wulk, "I admit I did intersperse a few well-chosen swear words."

Tired of TV timeouts in the Brigham Young game (his team won), Utah coach Jerry Pimm said, "I'm not smart enough to talk to my players that many times. After the fourth timeout of the first half I told 'em to stay out there—I didn't have anything to say."

How tense was his Auburn team before that loss to Alabama? Replied coach Bob Davis, "You could have taken a mallet and played the Star Spangled Banner on our spines. We couldn't have scored if you got points for throwing a pebble in the ocean."

That large red area on Coach Bill Clark's backside is not to be mistaken for sunburn. Following their 61-59 upset win over Wittenberg, the Randolph-Macon Yellow Jackets threw their coach into the shower. Unfortunately, only the hot water had been turned on. "Looks like these guys need a little practice," said a warm but very happy Clark.

Arkansas State University forward John McGough, who is among the nation's leading free throw shooters with an .867 percentage, is tired of his last name being mispronounced. "Just tell everyone my first name is 'Mister' and the last will probably fall in place," John says. (It's pronounced McGoo.)

Informed that a national basketball magazine had named his team pre-season championship favorite in the Pacific Coast Athletic Association, Los Angeles State coach Bob Miller replied, "That's the most impossible task I've ever faced." (The Diablos left the PCAA last June.)

Farleigh Dickinson coach Al LoBalbo demands—and gets—low-score defense (his team leads the country's majors over the last five years, allowing 59.8 points per game, and are around 60.0 this year) but it's never easy.

After a bus driver spent 90 minutes trying to find the Northeastern University gym, LoBalbo finally exploded, "I wonder if this kind of (expletive deleted) happens to John Wooden?" At halftime of the same game, LoBalbo scolded his players, "You guys have more excuses than Heinz has pickles."

# Division I Baseball Changes --

Continued from page 1

the proposal as approved by the Executive Committee and which are in effect for the 1975 tournament; along with background information and the reasoning behind the changes:

The NCAA Baseball Committee appointed a subcommittee to analyze the National Collegiate Baseball Championship and develop a new format for the district playoffs.

## Dissatisfaction

During recent years, dissatisfaction has been expressed over the number of teams in each district; the wide variance in district playoff formats, which ranged from two to six teams, and the cost of travel to the playoff sites.

The Baseball Subcommittee developed a plan which it believes will accomplish the following objectives:

1. Increase participation in the district playoffs;
2. Insure a strong field for the College World Series;
3. Provide at least a portion of their travel expenses to all competing teams through pooling of the receipts from the playoffs; and
4. Strengthen the tournament field by permitting participation by more than one team from a conference which enjoys the privilege of automatic qualification.

The proposed format for the Championship calls for eight, four-team regional playoffs to determine the participants in the College World Series at Omaha, Nebraska. Champions of qualified conferences will be offered automatic berths and the remainder of the field will be selected at-large.

The plan allows for each allied conference with at least six members which participate in Division I in the sport of baseball to be eligible for automatic qualification. Application—certification forms will be provided to the chief executive officer of each conference. Normal automatic qualification guidelines of the NCAA will be followed.

If a conference champion declines to compete, or is ineligible to compete, or cannot compete in the regional tournament for any reason, automatic qualification shall be withdrawn and the remaining members of the conference shall be considered at-large.

In addition to its champion, a second-place team from a conference which has automatic qualification may be selected at-large; however, two teams from the same conference may not be assigned to the same regional tournament.

If two teams from the same conference qualify for the College World Series, the bracket shall be adjusted so that they will meet in the first or second round. When three teams remain in the tournament and two are from the same conference, they will play in the semifinals.

Not more than one team may be selected from a conference which does not enjoy the privilege of automatic qualification. The Baseball Committee will consider for selection only the champion of such conference.

## Selection of At-Large Teams

Second-place teams from automatic qualifying conferences will be placed in the "pool" with independent teams. From this group, the Baseball Committee will select a sufficient number of teams to fill the 32-team bracket. The Baseball Committee then will assign the at-large teams to the various regional tournaments

so as to require the least possible amount of travel for all teams in the eight playoffs.

All participants in the East regional tournament shall be from NCAA Districts One and Two.

Selections shall be made on the basis of the teams' over-all records, including an evaluation of competition, strength of schedule, team balance and reserve pitching strength.

The six Division I members of the NCAA Baseball Committee shall appoint advisory committees to assist them in selecting at-large teams; however, the final decision as to both selection and assignment of teams to regional playoffs shall rest with the Baseball Committee.

## Regional Tournaments

All regional tournaments will be four-team, double-elimination tournaments.

Champions of conferences with automatic qualification will be assigned to specific regional tournaments. Second-place teams selected at-large from these conferences will be assigned to play-

offs other than those in which the conference champion will compete.

## Financial Arrangements

Net receipts from the regional tournaments will be pooled and team travel expenses for 25 persons will be paid or prorated under a formula which first pays those institutions which expended the most money. If receipts remain after payment of travel expenses, the excess will be placed in a reserve fund and applied as necessary to expenses of subsequent years.

Teams participating in the College World Series will continue to receive their travel expenses plus a per diem allowance.

## Dates and Sites

For the most part, regional playoffs will be conducted on campus; however, tournaments may be held at a neutral site with the prior approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

All regional tournaments will be held on May 23, 24 and 25, 1975. Dates for the College World Series will be June 6-13, 1975.

# CERTIFICATIONS

## Outdoor Track and Field

The following meets have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

Border Olympics, Feb. 28-March 1, Laredo, Tex.

Carmel Classic Track and Field Championships, June 21-22, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Indoor Track and Field

The following meet has been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

Montgomery USTFF Indoor Meet, Jan. 31, Montgomery, Ala.

USTFF National Indoor Championship Meet, Feb. 15, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dallas Invitational Track Meet, March 29, Dallas, Tex.

## Gymnastics

The following meet has been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-5:

USA-FGR Gymnastics Meet, Jan. 28, New Haven, Conn.

# THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

## DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

ROBERT M. GETCHELL is new at Hofstra... JOHN C. WEST has been tapped to succeed the retiring J. LYLES ALLEY at Furman.

## COACHES

FOOTBALL—EDWARD T. (TED) DUNN will step down at Springfield College after 17 years... DENNIS DOUDS has been named head coach at East Stroudsburg State College after serving as acting coach in 1974 in place of CHARLES R. REESE... GEORGE C. SEIFERT moves from an assistant's post at Stanford to the head job at Cornell, succeeding the resigned JACK MUSICK... JIM COLLETTA has been appointed at Cal State Fullerton, succeeding the resigned PETE YODER... ROBERT C. (BOB) TROCOLOR has resigned at William Paterson... GEORGE MacINTYRE is new on the job at Tennessee-Martin.

BASKETBALL — NEIL McCARTHY has replaced the resigned GENE VISCCHER at Weber State.

WRESTLING—DALE L. IRWIN is new at Ursinus College.

TENNIS — JACK BEARDS-WORTH is new at Southeastern Massachusetts University... BOB LIGHT has been hired at Appalachian State... FORREST C. TYSON has replaced TOM HAY at Springfield College. HAY will remain as volleyball coach.

SOCCER — PAUL T. REINHARDT has replaced DONALD SODERBERG at Vermont.

GOLF—DALE DIRK is new at South Carolina.

## NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS — JIM SCHNEIDER is acting SID at Bowling Green in place of BOB MOYERS, who will be sidelined about a month following surgery to repair a detached retina... RON DAVIS has been named interim SID at Virginia State College... LARRY ALBRIGHT has replaced DAVE DEPPISH at Georgia Southern... JOHN WATKINS has resigned at Cal Poly Pomona.

DIED — FRANK M. McHALE, 84, former Big Ten football star at Michigan and former Democratic National Committeeman... NICHOLAS B. (CHIC) SHARRY, 58, former tennis coach at Holy Cross, in an auto wreck... SALVATORE J. MARONE, 57, former player and later freshman football coach at Manhattan College, of a heart attack... KIRK LESLIE, 33, captain of 1963 Massachusetts basketball team, in an auto wreck... BENJAMIN J. RODERICK, 75, a halfback at Columbia and Boston College... JEFF WRIGHT, 22, a junior skier and soccer star at Minnesota, killed on a practice ski jump... RAY MITTLEIDER, 20, quarterback at Boise State, of leukemia... THOMAS M. WARNER, 48, athletic director at Butler... PAUL N. JOHNSON, 58, former sports information director at Holy Cross... FRANCIS V. HUSSEY, 69, former track star at Boston College.

College and University Divisions

Academic All-America Grid Teams Announced by CoSIDA

Four "straight A" scholar-athletes lead a brilliant array of classroom performers on the 1974 University Division Academic All-America football team while five student-athletes from Delta State University top the College Division honor team.

The 23rd annual selection was co-sponsored by the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA) and the American Heritage Life Insurance Company. Balloting by CoSIDA members was handled by the Michigan State University sports information office.

To be nominated, student-athletes had to be regulars on their teams and have achieved a minimum of "B" grades (3.0 on a 4.0 scale).

The four University Division selectees with perfect 4.0 grades were offensive end Doug Martin, with a double major in physics and economics at Vanderbilt; defensive end Greg Markow, a business major at Mississippi; defensive tackle Mack Lancaster, a pre-medicine major at Tulsa, and defensive back Terry Drennan, a pre-medicine student at Texas Christian.

Three of the five Delta State players landed first-team College Division berths. They were offensive end Billy Hood, running back Larry Miller and linebacker Ricky Lewis. Two other members of the DSU team, defensive end Neal Hitchcock and defensive tackle Rick Krahn, placed on the second team.

Central Michigan, the reigning NCAA Division II

champ, placed three men on the two teams. Attaining first team nods were quarterback Mike Franckowiak and defensive tackle John Wunderlich, while Tom Ray, a defensive back, won second team rating.

Offensive tackle Mark Dienhart from St. Thomas (Minn.) had the highest grade point average of any of the first team members, averaging 3.96 in his double major of physical education and philosophy.

Dienhart, a repeater on the Academic All-America team, was one of three College Division players who won NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships in 1974. The others were defensive tackle Steve Leskinen of Bucknell and safety David Mattingly of Evansville.

Top Vote-Getter

Gerald Urich of Dickinson, a running back, was the top vote-getter while the composite grade point average of the 23-man College Division first team was a sparkling 3.67.

Forty-six men were named to the top two-platoon teams in the University Division plus kicking specialists. They represented 35 universities from every section of the country.

Notre Dame was the only institution to place two student-athletes on the top unit. They were offensive end Pete Demmerle, who is majoring in English and Spanish, and defensive back Reggie Barnett, a sociology major.

The honor for placing the most student-athletes on the two teams went to Oklahoma. It landed safety Randy Hughes, a finance major, on the first team, and offensive guard John Roush and the Selmon twins, Dewey and LeRoy, at defensive tackles on the second team. It is believed to be the first time a pair of brothers achieved Academic All-America rating. Dewey's field is public relations and LeRoy's is special education.

Ten of the selectees were repeaters from last year's team and eight recently were named among winners of NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships. Three others were named NCAA Scholarship alternates.

Perhaps the biggest winner of them all was Southern California quarterback Pat Haden, an English major. He repeated at first team quarterback, won an NCAA scholarship and topped it all off by winning a Rhodes Scholarship and being named as one of 1974's Top Five Student-Athletes by the NCAA.

Top vote-getter was Haden, closely followed by Demmerle, running back Brian Baschnagel of Ohio State, defensive tackle Tom Wolf of Oklahoma State, and defensive tackle Randy Hall of Alabama, another NCAA Top Five selection.

The 23 first-unit players achieved a remarkable composite grade-point average of 3.69. All first-team players in both divisions receive plaques. Second-team members get certificates. The awards are courtesy of American Heritage Life Insurance Company.

UNIVERSITY DIVISION										COLLEGE DIVISION									
FIRST TEAM OFFENSE										FIRST TEAM OFFENSE									
Pos.	Player and Institution	Ht.	Wt.	Cl.	Hometown	Avg.	Major			Pos.	Player and Institution	Ht.	Wt.	Cl.	Hometown	Avg.	Major		
E	†Pete Demmerle, Notre Dame	6-2	195	Sr.	New Canaan, CO	3.70	Eng. & Span.			E	Billy Hood, Delta St.	6-2	193	Jr.	Calhoun City, MS	3.90	Pre-Dental		
E	*Doug Martin, Vanderbilt	6-2	185	Sr.	Little Rock, AR	4.00	Phys. & Econ.			E	*Gregg Stirman, Abilene Christian	6-4	220	Jr.	Abilene, TX	3.91	Pre-Law		
T	†Joe Debes, Air Force	6-5	238	Sr.	Evansville, IN	3.59	Physics			T	Mike Bialas, NE Louisiana	6-0	240	Jr.	Gulfton, MS	3.87	Journalism		
T	*Tom Wolf, Oklahoma St.	6-5	234	Sr.	Oklahoma City, OK	3.70	Pre-Med.			T	†Mark Dienhart, St. Thomas (MN)	6-3	255	Sr.	Minneapolis, MN	3.95	Phys. Ed. & Phil.		
G	Ralph Jackson, New Mexico State	5-11	230	Jr.	Jasper, FL	3.70	Pre-Med.			G	Jim Clemens, Augustana (SD)	6-4	220	So.	Sioux Center, IA	3.87	Pre-Med.		
G	Kirk Lewis, Michigan	6-3	240	Jr.	Garden City, MI	3.13	Medicine			G	Gregory Johnson, Austin Peay	6-0	215	Sr.	Middletown, OH	3.78	Accounting		
C	†Justus Everett, N. Carolina St.	6-1	214	Sr.	Salisbury, NC	3.69	Civil Eng.			C	Dan Miller, Mankato	6-3	230	Sr.	West Concord, MN	3.64	Bus. Adm.		
RB	Brian Baschnagel, Ohio St.	6-0	192	Jr.	Pittsburgh, PA	3.32	Finance			RB	Mark Anderson, Wisconsin-Eau Claire	6-0	190	Sr.	Janesville, WI	3.17	Elem. Educ.		
RB	Brad Davis, Louisiana St.	5-10	208	Sr.	Hammond, LA	3.20	Pre-Dental			RB	Larry Miller, Delta State	5-8	150	Jr.	Leland, MS	3.50	Mathematics		
RB	John Gendelman, William & Mary	6-2	212	Sr.	Denver, CO	3.50	Chemistry			RB	†Gerald Urich, Dickinson	5-10	165	Sr.	Lewisberry, PA	3.40	Psychology		
QB	†Pat Haden, Southern California	6-0	174	Sr.	W. Covina, CA	3.71	English			QB	*Mike Franckowiak, Central Mich.	6-3	225	Sr.	Grand Rapids, MI	3.11	Bus. Adm.		
KS	Todd Gaffney, Drake	5-10	175	Jr.	Storm Lake, IA	3.70	Business			KS	Don Russell, Morehead St.	5-8	170	Sr.	Louisville, KY	3.90	Radio-TV & Journalism		
FIRST TEAM DEFENSE										FIRST TEAM DEFENSE									
E	Greg Markow, Mississippi	5-10	195	Sr.	Jackson, MS	4.00	Business			E	Bob Gissler, South Dakota St.	6-4	201	Jr.	Strossburg, S.D.	3.48	Engineering		
E	Randy Stockham, Utah St.	6-1	193	So.	Highland, IN	3.96	Pre-Med.			E	Randy West, Tennessee-Martin	6-1	189	So.	Memphis, TN	3.50	Pre-Med.		
T	†Randy Hall, Alabama	6-2	237	Sr.	Huntsville, AL	3.60	Pre-Med.			T	†Steve Leskinen, Bucknell	6-7	235	Sr.	Addison, PA	3.50	Pre-Law		
T	†Mack Lancaster, Tulsa	6-3	240	Sr.	Longview, TX	4.00	Pre-Med.			T	John Wunderlich, Central Mich.	6-1	205	So.	Kalamazoo, MI	3.88	Business		
LB	*Bobby Davis, Auburn	6-0	208	Sr.	Huntsville, AL	3.39	Business			LB	Ron Brown, Ashland	5-11	190	Sr.	Bronx, NY	3.50	Pre-Med.		
LB	Don Larcu, Kansas St.	5-11	212	Sr.	Hinsdale, IL	3.62	Pre-Dental			LB	Steve Lagorio, Santa Clara	6-1	210	Sr.	San Leandro, CA	3.60	Accounting		
LB	*Tom Ranieri, Kentucky	6-0	223	Sr.	Bronx, NY	3.65	Allied Hlth.			LB	Ricky Lewis, Delta State	6-0	220	Jr.	Clarksdale, MS	3.75	Pol. Sci.		
LB	*Rick Stearns, Colorado	6-1	214	Sr.	Denver, CO	3.87	Business			LB	Pat McCoy, Grove City	5-10	200	Sr.	Orbisonia, PA	3.47	History		
DB	†Reggie Barnett, Notre Dame	5-11	185	Sr.	Flint, MI	3.87	Sociology			DB	Mike Kline, Lafayette	6-2	180	Jr.	Worthington, OH	3.81	Biology		
DB	†Terry Drennan, Texas Christian	5-11	177	Sr.	Fort Worth, TX	4.00	Pre-Med.			DB	Thomas Vanaskie, Lycoming	5-10	185	Sr.	Shamokin, PA	3.87	Pol. Sci.		
S	*Randy Hughes, Oklahoma	6-4	205	Sr.	Tulsa, OK	3.81	Finance			S	†David Mattingly, Evansville	5-11	180	Jr.	Evansville, IN	3.95	Pre-Med.		
SECOND TEAM										SECOND TEAM									
OFFENSE					DEFENSE					OFFENSE					DEFENSE				
E	John Boles, Bowling Green St.				E	Chuck Cole, Utah				T	Tim Braun, Slippery Rock				E	Neal Hitchcock, Delta State			
E	Dan Natale, Penn St.				E	†Tim Harden, Navy				E	Eric Butler, Muhlenberg				E	Carl Hochmuth, Martin Luther			
T	*Mike Lopiccolo, Wyoming				T	Dewey Selmon, Oklahoma				T	Michael Axe, Bucknell				T	Ron Czarnecki, Santa Clara			
T	†Keith Rowen, Stanford				T	LeRoy Selmon, Oklahoma				T	*Don Harrison, Abilene Christian				T	Rick Krahn, Delta State			
G	Chuck Miller, Miami (Ohio)				LB	Kevin Bruce, Southern California				G	Dan Schmitt, Coe				LB	Paul James, Northern Iowa			
G	John Roush, Oklahoma				LB	Gordon Riegel, Stanford				G	Dan Somsen, South Dakota St.				LB	John Penny, Massachusetts			
C	Mark Brennenman, Notre Dame				LB	Joe Russell, Bowling Green St.				C	Pete Connolly, Tennessee-Martin				LB	Paul Phillips, SW Texas			
RB	Rich Baes, Michigan St.				LB	Tommy Turnipseede, Baylor				RB	Steve Harlow, Maine				LB	Eddie Smith, Illinois St.			
RB	Rick Neel, Auburn				DB	Bobby Elliott, Iowa				QB	*Kent Stringer, SW Missouri St.				DB	Tom Ray, Central Michigan			
RB	Walter Peacock, Louisville				DB	Jimmy Knecht, Louisiana St.				KS	John Loane, Cal Poly SLO				DB	Bob Wilson, Cornell			
QB	†Chris Kupec, North Carolina				S	Scott Wingfield, Vanderbilt									S	*Chip Chaney, Western Maryland			
KS	Tom Goedjen, Iowa St.																		

\* Denotes repeaters on Academic All-America  
† Denotes 1974 winner, NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship  
§ Denotes alternate, 1974 NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship

Michigan State Schedules Conference on Counseling K.U. Track—Two Teams, One Coach

Increasing concern for the academic and personal well-being of the student-athlete is a major development on today's collegiate sports scene.

Michigan State University plans to make a contribution in this area with a two-day conference on Counseling the Collegiate Student-Athlete to be held on campus May 1 and 2. It is to be the first in an annual series of such sessions at MSU.

"Apparently this is the first event of its kind to be held anywhere," said Athletic Director J. Burt Smith. "At least, many people responding to our first announcement said they had never heard of anything like it before. We're very pleased to be offering something so important and so new in this field."

Clarence Underwood, assistant director of athletics for academics, is in charge of arrangements. He indicates early returns show national interest in the conference. Positive responses have come from such far flung institu-

tions as Washington State, Pittsburgh, Mississippi, Marquette, Kentucky, North Carolina, Southern Methodist and Louisiana State.

A listing of the seven major discussion areas describe the range of concerns to be examined. They are: A Counseling Model for Student-Athletes; Social, Economic and Political Realities of Counseling the Black Student-Athlete; Prospective Student-Athletes and the Admissions Process; Role of the Athletic Department in Assisting Student-Athletes' Awareness of Legal Services Available for Professional Contract Negotiations; Women's Athletic Program at Michigan State University; The Student-Athlete as Viewed Through the Eyes of a University Faculty-Member; Closing the Gap between Counseling for Eligibility and Graduation.

Interested parties should contact Underwood for further information on the counseling clinic.

Continued from page 5

"All three of us are intense in our feelings about competitive athletics for women and this was the major factor in our assuming the women's responsibilities," said Timmons upon taking over the reins of the women's program.

"We decided to take on the responsibility with the idea that we're not just trying to take them off the hook, but with hopes of building a good overall program. We're looking forward to the future and our goal is to have the best team that we can possibly develop," he added.

Timmons is not a new face to women's athletics. He was an instrumental force in the development of age-group competition for girls and boys in Wichita, Kan., during an outstanding high school career as a track and swimming coach.

"I've always enjoyed my contact with age-group girls and boys and, of course, this is another reason why I'm looking forward to working with the

women's program," Timmons said. "I've found girls to be very competitive, hard workers and full of pride."

Timmons said the women would receive the same basic specialized instruction indicative of the men's practices and added that they would practice alongside the Kansas men's team.

"They're going to get exposure to the same kind of coaching that the men receive," stresses Timmons. "We envision a very compatible situation."

Still, Timmons is realistic about it. He realizes that the infant basic structure of the women's program is a far cry from the established framework of his perennially powerful men's program.

**Humorous Differences**

"We've got so much to learn," explains Timmons of his staff's new role. "We don't know about all the rules and regulations because in many cases they differ greatly from the men's guidelines that we're familiar with."

"The differences are really

kind of humorous in certain respects. Our men's program centers around recruiting yet we can't recruit women until they make the initial contact with us."

Numbers is another problem for Timmons, who is used to carrying as many as 50 or 60 athletes on the men's team.

"We don't have as many girls out at this time as we'd like to have," Timmons said. "We would like to see anybody with any talent come out because we feel like we can find an event for those who are enthusiastic and competitive."

What does the future hold for Timmons and his new role in women's athletics?

"We're interested in seeing the women progress in all their sports," Timmons stresses. "We feel like we're part of their program's drive for recognition and we hope that we can make a contribution. We'll review the progress at the end of the year and see what the future holds. We're all very optimistic."



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February 15, 1975

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**NEWS**

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# Title IX: Assassination or Assimilation?

(Editor's Note: The following article is the first of a two-part series on the proposed Title IX guidelines which are expected to be finalized soon by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The series is authored by William E. (Bud) Davis, president of Idaho State University. Dr. Davis attacks the problem of Title IX legislation with serious insight, but also with a touch of humor.

The first of the series deals with background on women's athletics and the problems presented in Title IX. In the second part, to be published in the NEWS in the next issue, Dr. Davis will pose some interesting questions and offer some solutions which have been overlooked in most previous discussions of Title IX.)

**By DR. WILLIAM E. DAVIS**  
*President, Idaho State University*

When it comes to women, I like to think of myself as a lover—not a fighter. That's why I get jumpy as a pheasant during hunting season when I hear all the buckshot scattering in the battle between the sexes over the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's guidelines on women's athletics in Title IX.

There's been a lot of feathers ruffled and some flying about breaking the sex barrier in athletics and a "now-we-shall-overcome" paean for a hundred years of alleged slavery because women weren't issued jock straps when Princeton went to war with Rutgers over a swine's bladder a century ago.

Rather than step smack-dab in the middle of a civil war where

neither side really wins, I'd rather say, "Whoa, pardner, we're on the same team."

Actually, I've been cheering ever since the women coaches and athletes got off their derrieres (on the men's side of the locker room, we call them butts) in 1971 and established the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) to promote intercollegiate sports for girls.

## FIRST OF TWO PARTS

Sometime in the 1930's, a powerful group of women in this country, including a majority of women physical educators, were successful in convincing educators and the public that the so-called evils of competition should be avoided for girls and women.

That Victorian philosophy permeated our educational systems and prevailed until the 1970's. That there was a new mood and attitude became apparent with the institutional members in AIAW exploding to 617 colleges and universities within a three-year period.

### Awesome Regulator

But before there really was much of a chance for higher education or its member institutions to react to and assimilate this new philosophy, along comes Title IX, which dictates that the Federal government is going to mandate equality in athletics through that most awesome of regulators, HEW.

Great news for administrators! All we need is one more governmental regulatory agency holding that Damocles sword over our heads saying, "If you don't con-

form and revise your programs and finances to guarantee instant equality, we're going to lop off the work study funds or Federal loan for that myopic, impoverished student stacking books in the library."

I am told that the intent of Congress in passing Title IX legislation was to equalize opportunity for persons of both sexes to participate in educational programs, including athletics. For athletics, however, what came out of the draft for the HEW guidelines looks more like assassination than assimilation.

If the end goal is to do-in men's intercollegiate football and basketball as we know them today, then the guidelines are well-designed. If the intent is to strengthen and expand opportunities for both sexes to participate in organized athletic programs, then the alternatives and implications had best be rethought and re-examined.

The stipulations set forth in Title IX are not calling for modification or even integration of an old program, because by their own admission women's intercollegiate athletics hardly existed prior to the 1970's. What Title IX is calling for is the initiation of almost a totally new program demanding a new investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars on the institutional level and many millions of dollars on the national level.

### No Provisions

Thus, institutions are faced with a Federal directive to implement such a program but with no Federal provisions for the necessary funds—or much hope on the local level of acquiring

such funds unless we drastically cut existing programs for men that are suffering their own financial exigencies.

To compound the frustration, we are threatened that unless we immediately comply by preparing an affirmative action plan for women's athletics and submit volumes of additional reports on a regular basis to yet another Federal agency, the penalty is that the guilty institutions are to be denied all Federal funds for any purpose, albeit none of those Federal funds go to the students or the programs directly involved.

I see no lack of willingness to upgrade and expand athletic programs for women. As a university president, I just don't know where the funds will come from. I am chagrined by the injustice of the Federal government mandating regulations that would require either massive increases in athletic expenditures or strip funds from existing programs.

(Analogies are always dangerous, but the situation is not unlike the Federal government telling a university that it isn't offering equal educational opportunity for all unless it provides a nuclear engineering program—and that it must do so forthwith or be denied Federal funds for any purpose. And if no other sources of funding are forthcoming, existing funding in other academic areas such as English or philosophy must be cut back to provide the necessary revenue and equality of opportunity.)

What are the possible institutional alternatives to comply with Title IX?

True equality—Obviously, if actual equality of opportunity

were the goal, it could be satisfied by a rather simple administrative procedure. All intercollegiate athletic programs could be declared open to men and women, and then the best man or woman selected on the basis of his or her athletic prowess and merits. But that's no solution. Except in a few rare cases, women would be almost totally excluded from competitive teams.

Cut the present men's programs in half and divide with the women: When it comes to cutting, university presidents, athletic directors, governing boards, legislatures—all are concerned over cutting the spiraling costs in education, including those related to athletics.

### Reduce Costs

In the past three years there have been many concerted efforts by institutions, athletic conferences, and such groups as the NCAA and National Association for Intercollegiate Athletics to examine and adopt policies which will reduce the costs of men's athletics—such as limitations on size of squads and cut-backs on travel commitments, coaching staffs, grants-in-aid, even tape.

A "halving" of existing budgets, however, would severely reduce current levels of competition. Further, such a cutback undoubtedly would substantially diminish current income resulting from gate receipts and donations—financial resources now utilized in most instances for recruitment, financial aid, audiovisual equipment, and promotion—many of the extras called for by the women's programs.

One glaring difficulty in setting any arbitrary budget guidelines

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