



LUCK OF THE DRAW—Bill Sims (left), executive sports editor of the Kansas City Star, draws names for the Division I Basketball Championship pairings from a loving cup held by Davidson's Tom Scott, chairman of the Basketball Committee. All pairings were conducted during a press conference covered by Kansas City newspaper and television cameras.



NEWS



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Weinberger Won't Talk

Title IX Sent to White House; HEW Mum on Guidelines' Content

It has been widely reported that on February 28 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) forwarded to the White House a final version of regulations implementing the sex discrimination prohibition of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, approved by HEW Secretary Caspar A. Weinberger.

"Although the regulations are of great interest and importance to educational institutions," said Thomas C. Hansen, assistant executive director of the NCAA, "it appears that HEW intends to shield its finished product from examination by interested parties outside of the government until the Presidential approval required by the law has been secured.

"Therefore, while we can continue to hope that the regulations forwarded to the President are more reasonable, clearer, and conform more closely to the intent of Congress than HEW's

published proposal, we presently have no definite information regarding the content," Hansen said.

The statute prohibits discriminations on the basis of sex in the conduct of educational programs receiving Federal financial assistance.

It is regarded as probable that the President and his staff will study the proposed regulations for several weeks before they are signed.

Once the regulations are approved by the President, they will be published as final regulations. By law, they must be referred to Congress, which has 45 days in which to reject them if it determines they are not consistent with the intent of the statute from which they draw their authority.

Congressman James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the House Education and Labor Committee, has indi-

cated he plans to hold hearings on the regulations. President John A. Fuzak has expressed the NCAA's desire to testify at those hearings.

Whether similar hearings will be held by the Senate Subcommittee on Education of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee is uncertain.

Action Possible

"Of importance," he said, "is that some Congressional action apparently will be considered, and possibly taken, with respect to the final Title IX regulations.

"As a result," Hansen continued, "meaningful opportunity will be accorded NCAA members to contact their Federal representatives to express opposition to HEW's basic interpretation of the law in applying Title IX to programs which do not receive Federal funds."

He also scored HEW's lack of understanding and recognition that by demanding essentially equal expenditures for women's athletics as for men's by institutions with major football and basketball programs it can only destroy the financial base of sports for both men and women at those colleges and universities.

Essential

"It is essential that the President and the Congress exempt the revenue produced by each sport and spent on that sport from the requirements of Title IX," he concluded.

In addition, allied conferences, affiliated associations and member institutions may make their views known to the Congressional subcommittees concerned.

Copies of the final Title IX regulations will be distributed to the membership as soon as they are published, together with updated information on the prospects and status of Congressional review.

April 24-25 in Kansas City, Mo.

Invitations Issued for Select Economy Meeting

A select meeting on economy in intercollegiate athletics has been scheduled by the NCAA for April 24-25 in Kansas City, Mo.

The 69th annual Convention in January in Washington, D.C., adopted a resolution calling for the meeting to develop additional ways and means of curtailing the operating costs of intercollegiate athletics as well as generating additional revenues for those programs.

"The meeting will be carefully structured to concentrate on solutions and to allow for different approaches within the three NCAA divisions," said Association President John A. Fuzak of Michigan State University.

"The format provides that a minimum of four presidents, faculty representatives and athletic directors shall be invited from each of the NCAA divisions, with additional at-large representation from the membership," Fuzak said.

A presentation on income-producing methods will be a feature of the program, but the principal goal of the meeting will be to "reduce program costs without significantly reducing program quality," according to Fuzak.

NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Stanley J. Marshall of South Dakota State University will convene a Steering Committee for planning the meeting. "I solicit comments and suggestions from

all interested persons in preparation of the agenda," Marshall said.

The meeting agenda and related materials will be distributed to the participants approximately April 1, according to Marshall.

Invitations have been extended to 56 individuals, according to Fuzak, including the four presidents, faculty representatives and athletic directors in each of the three divisions.

In addition, invitations have been issued to at-large delegates, including three presidents, athletic directors and faculty representatives.

Also, representatives of affiliated organizations have been invited, including those from the American Football Coaches Association, College Athletic Business Managers Association, Collegiate Commissioners Association, National Association of Basketball Coaches, National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, National Wrestling Coaches Association and the United States Track Coaches Association.

Representatives of women's sports programs, including AIAW President Leotus Morrison and Carol Gordon of Washington State University, past president of AIAW, also have been invited.

New Football Helmets Must Meet NOCSAE Standards

NCAA member institutions ordering football helmets for the 1975 season should purchase equipment approved by the National Operating Committee on Standards of Athletic Equipment, that organization's leader has stated.

"It is recommended all institutions begin replenishing their helmet inventories with products approved by the Committee," said Carl S. Blyth, president of NOCSAE. "The NCAA Manual states NOCSAE-approved helmets will be mandatory for all competition in 1978."

Twelve leading helmet manufacturing companies are constructing helmets in conformance with the guidelines established by NOCSAE.

NOCSAE does not have a formal agreement with these helmet manufacturers legally requiring compliance with the established standards, but the companies voluntarily have adopted these regulations. Further, the Federal

Consumer Product Safety Commission and the National Bureau of Standards may make random tests of the new helmets to insure compliance.

The following manufacturers and helmet styles meet NOCSAE standards:

Manufacturer	Helmet Style No.	Year
Athletic Repair and Manufacturing Company	VHP3	1975
	VH12	1975
	VHP12	1975
Bell Helmet, Inc.	1975	1975
Gladiator Athletic, Inc.	GHH	1974
	G88	1974
	THH	1974
	G12	1974
	G44	1974
	G77	1974
Kendall Company	T44	1974
	BIKE5	1975
MacGregor—Division of Brunswick Corporation	100MH	1974
	100MH	1975
	120MH	1975
	130MH	1975
Marietta Manufacturing Company, Inc.	K21	1974
	K112	1975

Continued on page 6



INFORMATIVE SESSION—Attendees of the NCAA's 1975 Media Seminar, hosted by Duke University and University of North Carolina, chat with John O. Blackburn, right, Chancellor of Duke. From left, Carl Maddox, director of athletics, Louisiana State University; Mary Garber, sportswriter, Winston-Salem Journal; Carl James, athletic director, Duke; Chena Gilstrap, director of athletics, University of Texas, Arlington; Robert C. James, commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference and Elroy Hirsch, Wisconsin athletic director.

Legalized Gambling No Answer

A recent, unconfirmed report concerning point-shaving by a collegiate basketball team during the 1973-74 season could create another college basketball scandal, and it should wake somebody up—namely, the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling.

Point-shaving is a direct result of the undesirable effects of gambling to beat the point-spread in a given game. Without gambling, there would not have been college basketball scandals in both decades previous to the 1970's.

The NCAA is proud of its own anti-gambling legislation and prouder of its successful fights against the legalization of gambling in various states in the past few years.

It appears a tougher fight lies ahead on the national level. Arguments against gambling were presented by the NCAA and from representatives of every major professional sport in the nation last month in Washington, D.C.

The result? Charles H. Morin, the chairman of the commission, stated the wall of arguments was “not convincing.”

Can nothing be learned from history? Will it take another scandal, one which could seriously damage intercollegiate athletic programs which are currently fighting for their very existence without the added concerns of gambling, to convince Morin and the commission?

The NCAA hopes not.

The Association has supported anti-gambling legislation on the local and national levels in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

In fact, the NCAA stands ready and willing to go to any lengths to “convince” the

Commission that gambling is not healthy for school and college athletics.

The Association is not so naive that it does not acknowledge the presence of gambling in our society today. We still believe it is an unhealthy influence. Legalization of gambling is not a cure, rather just the opposite. It will present even more opportunities to produce further scandals of epidemic proportions on all levels of competition.

There is a vast difference between neighbors entering into a friendly one dollar wager on the outcome of an alma mater's athletic contest and the underworld's nefarious dealings, not only with the “big bettor,” but all too often with those who can least afford it.

Damon Runyon's romantic, almost-lovable bookmakers and gamblers of Broadway were outside the law then and they knew it. The real, non-fictional gambler of today is not quite so lovable. He will bribe impressional adolescents to make a fast buck. He also knows that if his cover is blown, the players, not himself, take the fall.

Gambling is a cancer. Unless treated, it can be terminal to this nation's athletic programs. Suspensions on the outcomes of contests and of the integrity of the participants will eventually lead to the demise of sports.

Instead of going to an athletic contest for enjoyment or love of the sport, the availability of gambling would destroy any pure thoughts about the aesthetics of the sport. Horse racing is cited as an example.

Empty coffers and ways of filling them have been dealt with in the past by those seeking revenue to provide needed services to the citizens of this nation and ways will have to be found in the future. However, gambling is the wrong approach.

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, discusses a topic which will interest News readers.

Title IX Threat Doesn't Dim Gilstrap's Humor

By **BILL FLUTY**
Evansville Courier

Chena Gilstrap admitted his volume of mail picked up once he'd been listed a discussion leader on “Women's Athletics” at the NCAA Media Seminar in North Carolina.

“You can see,” he said with that wide trademark grin, “my first name gives no clue to my gender.

“Most of the letters were addressed ‘Ms.’ Chena Gilstrap. And most of ‘em said, in short: ‘Give ‘em hell.’”

Chena is athletic director at Texas-Arlington, one of the have-nots in the big money world of college sports. He is not faced with simply losing money, his problem is bigger. UT-Arlington athletics could go completely busted.

Humor Bright

That dark prospect has failed to dim the humor of this tall, angular Texan. He runs 22 head of cattle on his modest ranch and admits becoming a baron at the precise moment the bottom dropped out of the beef market.

“The cattle business in Texas is so bad,” he cracks, “even the rustlers have quit.”

Gilstrap initiated women's athletics at UT-Arlington long before Title IX reared its threatening head. He says the problem “all hinges on money. There is no anti-sentiment among athletic directors on women. The question is merely how we're going to pay for their sports. There is no way you can justify giving 95 per cent of the athletic budget to men and five to women.

No Answer

“Maybe a letter I received this morning will solve all our problems,” he continued, brightening a bit. “It was from a Texas senator (Lloyd M. Bentsen) who announced his candidacy for president.

“The senator assured me he would lead us out of this terrible dilemma . . . probably into something a helluva lot worse.”

UT-Arlington is perhaps best-known for its women's volleyball team, Gilstrap said, which puts the school almost in the class with the Unknown Soldier.

“Our team went to the women's nationals the last two years,” Chena explains. “One of our girl volleyballers is the school's outstanding athlete. The team is about the only thing we can point to with pride.”

Doesn't Pay

Despite national success, Chena admitted girls volleyball didn't pay its own way, with a sad shake of his head.

“We charge admission,” he added, “Anytime we play any kind of a game at Arlington, we sell tickets. We need the money.”

Gilstrap attended a Department of Health, Education and Welfare briefing in Houston over Title IX. This is part of the education bill expected to become law and which guarantees women equal opportunity with men in college athletic programs.

“The way I got it down there,” Chena said, “if LSU had 105 football players on athletic scholarships, the girls could demand an equal number of grants for a flag football team.

“I wrote my congressman and asked what would happen if LSU couldn't recruit 105 girls for flag football. He answered that LSU would then give the first 105 girls out for the team the scholarships.

“If I had a daughter at LSU, I'd write and tell her to get the hell over to the gym and get in line.”

Chena said he came away from the Houston meeting with the understanding that revenue produced in athletics would go equally to both men and women programs.

“If that holds true,” he continued, “these major colleges will have to cannibalize their men's programs, perform major surgery.

“We may be about to find out just how many college football teams this country will support.”

He wasn't laughing when he said that.

Title IX Author Considers Guidelines ‘Interference’

The author of Title IX, former Congresswoman Edith Green, considers the HEW guidelines to effectuate Title IX “the crudest form of mindless interference,” according to the February, 1975 edition of *The American School Board Journal*.

“I drafted the provisions of Title IX and sometimes I am inclined to deny its parentage,” the *Journal* quotes Ms. Green as saying. “I intended to direct HEW that there be no discrimination in

admissions, that there be equal pay for male and female professors, and that there be equal promotions in job opportunities.

“Title IX was never designed to have the Federal government get into the internal operations of how to run classes in each and every school in the country. It ought to be left to the local schools to decide how to provide equal education opportunities for women,” she said.

Football Coach Challenges Network

By **DEE HAWKES**

Football Coach, Bothell H. S.

The Washington Coach

About four months ago, the American television viewing public was exposed to a sensational, one-sided viewpoint that high school football is dangerous. The basic premise posed by ABC television was that the sport was harmful to the player resulting in an alarming high rate of injuries.

By the time the 30-minute Close-up documentary was over, audiences were given a strong dosage of negative coaching, cases of severe injuries, which included a film segment of a player's death while tackling, and examples of unsafe equipment.

The over-all impression conveyed by the program was that nearly 80 per cent of active players sustained some type of injury during their season.

ABC's built-in bias was obvious as it searched for the negative to build its case. Some evidence exists to support these fears, but what was portrayed by use of film clips, interviews, and statistics led the viewer to believe that a high injury rate was typical throughout the states.

This is not so! Close scrutiny will show that most injuries are not life-or-death matter at all, but common occurrences such as strains, sprains, and pulled muscles which happen by the sheer nature of the sport.

ABC instead came across with examples of injuries requiring surgery and those with permanent body damage. Head-on tackling was especially criticized for its cause of serious injury, but it was never mentioned that those accidents were thus caused by poor techniques.

Football-related fatalities also were greatly exaggerated, but the fact is that there is an average of one fatality per one hundred thousand injured. Keep in mind that more than one and one-half million high school kids play the game each year. The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations compiles statistics on football fatalities which historically show that coaches keep up with consideration of rules changes and improvements of equipment. We are all interested in making the game safer.

Although ABC took pot shots at protective equipment, especially the helmet, it did point out that it has undergone continuous research since leather. Evidence was shown that the newer air helmets were the safest.

The do-it-dammit-or-else philosophy dramatically shown during the program is not typical of the majority of coaches. The show highlighted two Eastern coaches whose super charged emotional (kill, kill, kill) approach came across like snake bite. They are the exception rather than the rule however, and some footage was certainly out of context.

ABC avoided showing coaches who go about their programs on a lower key. The documentary pointed out that the more experienced coaches had fewer player injuries, which leaves one to believe that they are more cautious and more aware of player limitations.

Certainly more attention needs to be paid by coaching staffs to first aid certification, to practical application of taping, and to care of injuries, as often only a portion of the school staff is trained. These concerns were voiced in the film with ABC adding that the national trend is for the addition of a qualified adult school trainer. Many states lag behind in having certified trainers.

Even though it can be passed off as just another television sport show, it is a slap in the face. It appears to me that we must speak our piece when our professional integrity is being questioned. ABC did shock us with the film but we shouldn't let it pass by casually.

Therefore, this challenge is directed at the ABC Close-Up team to come to our state, pick at random any school or league, and conduct an in-depth report. This time, point the cameras at positive things that are being done to insure player safety. The prestigious coaches in this state welcome the chance to expose their sound programs to the media. Hopefully, this challenge will be met. Let's face it, we can't continue to turn away when threatened. Every time, let's mount a unified effort and meet it head on.

Dee Hawkes
Bothell High School

NCAA NEWS

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Title IX: Assassination or Assimilation?

(Editor's Note: The following is the second installment of a two-part series on the proposed Title IX guidelines which are expected to become law soon. The article is authored by Dr. William E. (Bud) Davis, president of Idaho State University, who analyzes Title IX legislation with serious insight, but also with a touch of humor.)

The first of the series dealt with background on women's athletics and the problems presented with the Title IX guidelines. In this concluding article, Dr. Davis poses some interesting questions and offers solutions which have been overlooked in most previous discussions of Title IX.)

By Dr. WILLIAM E. DAVIS
President, Idaho State University

In considering these alternatives as possible solutions to compliance with Title IX, have we really addressed ourselves to the crux of the problem?

In our national sports scene, there has been discrimination—but not just based on sex or age.

Chalk it up to public interest or support or lack of it, if you will—but it is there and it is measurable.

On collegiate or even interscholastic levels, the chief outlay of financial support, provisions for coaches and equipment and facilities, recruitment, promotion, participation—and, public interest—have focused on boy's or men's football and basketball.

In the past 20 years, however, many of the so-called minor

we have discriminated by establishing levels of emphasis on our individual campuses and across the country.

Critics can beat their breasts and wail about over-emphasis on football and basketball, holding them up as the bad examples while at the same time pressuring to copy these same models. But tearing these down will not necessarily achieve the desired goals. Progress is not gained through a meat-ax, but rather a trowel.

Why not raise the levels of emphasis on the neglected areas through laying a foundation throughout our educational system that will broaden the base for women and men for opportunities to compete, whether in the arena of team competition or that quieter war wherein one competes to test herself or himself?

As a former coach and a person who earned his undergraduate degree in physical education, I sometimes think that the professionals in the field of physical education and athletics have done a darned poor job of selling their product.

Frankly, I lament the lack of leadership, and, often, the lack of a clear-cut philosophy that relates athletics to our campuses and our lives, for neither the public nor higher education really has a commitment to a broad-based program of physical fitness and competitive sports.

On an elementary level, I shudder when I read of the controversy over whether girls should play Little League Baseball and whether or not those who manage and supervise such programs are going to allow them to play.

drive across this country on any weekend and find most of these facilities locked up because of the lack of funds and personnel and commitment to keep them open and supervised? (The real tragedy in much of this is that some of the potential woman-power is available. I know of good physical education majors these days who can't find jobs.)

Why are the teachers, men or women (but especially the women) who are assigned to coaching duties so often given this as an addendum to an already full teaching load?

Need Excellence

To achieve this type of emphasis, excellence, if you will, requires more than the commitment made by education in the past. It means that in addition to better use of available human resources, we would need more women and men in the professional ranks of physical education and coaching—and this costs money. People support what they believe in. Thus far, we have failed to make them believe.

Until that time that we have students, parents, the PTA, women's groups, men's groups, boosters, and people who believe banging on the tables of school boards and appearing at meetings wild-eyed and demanding, things will probably remain much the same. Title IX or no Title IX.

Change will come only when a philosophy, a set of goals and objectives, can be embraced and supported by a concerned majority of our populace—that means kids and parents and educators and legislators and the general public. And we desperately need leadership in developing and interpreting that philosophy.

The intercollegiate athletic program at the college or university should be an integral part of the total educational offerings and student activities at that institution.

Not a Diversion

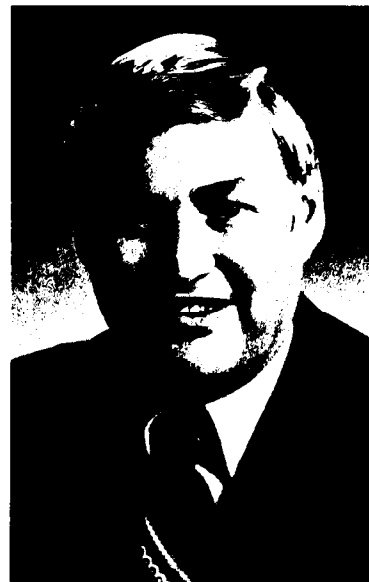
Athletics is not just an amusement or diversion, not extracurricular, but an intrinsic social and individual process which shapes human behavior. Athletics can provide rich and varied educational experiences. It is this fact, and this fact alone, that ultimately justifies university involvement in athletics.

The AIAW is committed to the belief that "sport is an important aspect of our culture and a fertile field for learning." In this context intercollegiate athletics for women as for men have an appropriate place in the educational program of a college or university community.

We need to expand these educational opportunities for women on all levels—not because someone is holding a club over our heads, but because it is the right thing to do.

To accomplish this goal, educators need the counsel and leadership of the professional women in the field—not an enforced imitation of the NCAA or NAIA or similar men's groups which confront the same problems but from a different history and perspective. But these groups should be mutually supportive. Men and women working together for common objectives can exert a powerful influence. Divided, their efforts will fail, the great tasks are left undone, and the needs of the disenfranchised are still unmet.

If the Federal government really wants to help, then enough of this legislation mandating an equality that is not possible unless there also is a national commitment in terms of resources and moral support—a national commitment to equality for all in terms of expanded opportunities to participate in competitive sports.



WILLIAM E. DAVIS
Idaho State University

Without belittling the good intentions of those who freely offer their time and services to organize this and similar activities for youth just experiencing their first introduction to sports, I have to ask why these programs aren't under the supervision of our public schools and trained leadership in the field? Why aren't there activities suitable for children at this age? Here's where the discrimination begins.

Why So Few?

With all of our insight into and research on good health habits and body development, why are there so few physical education programs on the elementary school level? This would seem the logical place to begin corrective exercise, special physical development programs for the awkward and the handicapped, introduction to team sports and such special programs as gymnastics, track, swimming, skating—the list is almost endless.

Why in the most malleable period in a youth's life, those junior high and high school years, do we scrimp on teachers and coaches and facilities that develop those skills that lead to self-confidence, team-play, the testing of oneself, clean living habits, self-esteem, and peer approval? Why, in all our efforts to combat the drug culture and the "drop-out" attitude at this age level, don't we commit the necessary resources and talents to programs that totally involve the individual and show him or her a better way, a better set of values?

Why the boredom in so many of the physical education classes we do have? Could it be that in an area which cries for individual instruction and interest we find ourselves so understaffed that the beleaguered teacher is overwhelmed with bodies and an impossible time factor?

I could never figure out why 25 was an optimum desirable size for an English class, but school administrators think nothing of dumping 60 kids in a gym class where they literally can break their necks if you turn your back.

Why, when we have such an obvious demand for more gyms, more facilities for youth, can you

Championship Corner...

Football

The Division II and Division III Football Committees recommended playoff sites for the 1975 national championship tournaments to the Executive Committee.

The Camellia Bowl in Sacramento will again host the Division II title game on December 13 with the semifinals slated for Wichita Falls, Tex. (Pioneer Bowl) and Baton Rouge, La. (Grantland Rice Bowl) on December 6. All first round games in the eight-team field will be conducted at on-campus sites on November 29.

Phenix City, Ala. (Stagg Bowl) will again host the Division III national championship game on December 6 with semifinal games in the four-team field to be played at on-campus sites on November 29.

"By 1976, only the finals of each division will be played in off-campus sites," said Edgar A. Sherman, chairman of the Division III Committee. "Prospective sponsors will meet with the committee in December, following this year's playoffs, to present their proposals."

The proposal to expand the Division III playoff field from four to eight teams is still under study, according to Sherman.

Gymnastics

The current rulebook for gymnastics does not reflect a change made at the Association's 1974 Convention in San Francisco.

On page 35, Rule 5, Section 15, it is stated that the first three finishers in each event and all around competition from the Division II Championship meet will advance to the Division I Championship. That is incorrect.

Only the first two in each event and all around competition at the Division II Championships will also compete in the Division I meet.

The 1974-75 NCAA Manual and the Gymnastics Handbook, published by the NCAA events department, are correct. The rule book is incorrect on this item.

Affidavit Form

The 1975 Convention in Washington, D.C. adopted a proposal to amend NCAA Bylaw 6, which deals with individual certification of compliance, requiring participants in NCAA championship competition to sign an affidavit certifying compliance with the amateur standing provisions

of Constitution 3-1.

The legislation became effective immediately and requires each participant in NCAA championship competition to sign an affidavit at least one week prior to competition.

For all NCAA championship competition commencing during the week of March 9 or thereafter, this requirement shall be administered by each institution at least one week prior to the particular championship.

Each institution has been sent one copy of the affidavit. It is up to each institution to make the required number of copies for its participants in NCAA competition.

Track and Field Federation Offers Publications Bargain

The United States Track and Field Federation (USTFF) is offering a package of four publications which would retail separately for \$11 for the special price of \$5, according to Carl W. Cooper, executive director of the Federation.

"We feel the offer is an exceedingly attractive one," Cooper said from Federation headquarters in Tucson, Ariz.

"This track season promises to be an exciting one and these publications are of interest not only to track athletes, but to fans as well," Cooper added.

The four publications are: Ar-

thur Lydiard's Runner's Bible (regular price \$3); Jogging the Lydiard Way—Anaerobics Vs. Aerobics (regular price \$2); Mechanics Without Tears by Fred Wilt (regular price \$5); and Track and Field Officials' Manual (regular price \$1).

All orders should be addressed to: U.S. Track and Field Federation, 1225 N. 10th Avenue, Tucson, Ariz. 85705.

Besides the special offer, the Federation also supplies stop watches, awards and most track necessities. For further information, contact the Federation at the above address.

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Please send me the Special Package of four track books which normally retail for \$11 for the special price of \$5.

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☐ Check here if you wish to receive information on other track items.

Yates Appointed To Sun Bowl Post

The Board of Directors of the Southwestern Sun Carnival and Sun Bowl has named Sonny Yates to succeed Harrison D. Kohl as executive director, effective immediately.

Yates, 31, replaces Kohl, who announced his resignation last December after 12 seasons as executive director of the Sun Bowl postseason football game and the entire Southwestern Sun Carnival celebration.

Happiness Is Winning



FACES OF VICTORY—Individual champions at the Division III Wrestling Championships displayed sportsmanship, sheer joy, happiness, and pride, as these photos show. From left, 118-pound champ Nabil Guketlov offers congratulations to runnerup Jack Mulhall;

134-pound titleholder Mark Hawald-Cale punctuates his victory; 177-pound champ Brad Bowman is all smiles; Gene Ashley (158) and Brent Wissenback (190) offer different expressions. Below, heavyweight champion Joe Bertolone helps runnerup Steve Caldwell.

Division III Wrestling

John Carroll Captures Mat Crown

With four victories in the Championship finals, John Carroll University, host of the 1975 NCAA Division III Wrestling Championships, rode to the team crown with 111 points.

It marks the first National Championship for JCU in any sport.

Runner-up in the tournament was Montclair State of New Jersey, whose coach, Larry Schiaccetano, was voted "Coach of the Year." The Indians totaled 96 points.

1974 champ Wilkes College of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was dethroned, finishing third with 92 points. In all, 77 institutions sent 304 matmen to the tourney, a participation record for Division III mat competition.

Wearing individual crowns for JCU's Blue Streaks were Mark Hawald-Cale (134), Charles Becks (150), Brad Bowman (177), and Joe Bertolone (heavyweight). Jack Mulhall (118) finished second to the meet's outstanding wrestler, Nabil Guketlov of Montclair State.

Hawald-Cale, whose five tournament victories hiked his season record to 23-0, earned a hard-fought 3-2 decision over Montclair's Vince Tundo in the finals. Cale won it with a take-

down with 1:30 to go in the match.

Becks clinched the team championship with a come-from-behind triumph over SUNY-Potsdam's Tony Peraza in the last 30 seconds. Down 2-1 with only 30 seconds left, Carroll's 150-pounder escaped and took down Peraza to seal a 5-2 verdict. The victory boosted Becks to 15-3-1.

Two More Wins

At 177 and heavyweight, the Blue Streaks collected victories from sophomore Brad Bowman (23-1), who beat Potsdam's Tom McCue, 7-4, and 330-pound senior Joe Bertolone (25-3), who edged Montclair's Steve Caldwell, 5-2.

Bertolone and Guketlov were the only defending champs to retain titles. Guketlov, an Armenian immigrant who came to the United States when he was six, triumphed at 126 last year, but dropped to the lighter weight for this year's title.

Tundo and Peraza were selected as "wild card" qualifiers, along with the 10 individual champs, for the National Collegiate Division I Championships at Princeton University.

Three Carroll wrestlers helped build the Streaks' point total. Sophomore Kevin Hinkel defeated defending 190-pound king Rich Molbury of Potsdam, 2-0, in an overtime preliminary match. Al Hess (158) posted first and second-round triumphs and Ken Meditz (167) scored two falls before being eliminated.

Other individual titles went to Craig Helmuth of Gettysburg in the 126-pound class; 142-pounder John Martellucci of SUNY-Brockport; 158-pounder Gene Ashley of Wilkes; Jim Weisenfluh of Wilkes at 167 pounds; and 190-pounder Brent Wissenback of Humboldt State.

Erland Van Lidth de Jeude of Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the most pins in the least amount of time award by pinning three opponents in the combined time of three minutes and 42 seconds.

A total of 62 of the 78 institutions represented scored points

in the meet and two other defending individual champions placed in the top six again.

Mike Van Boxel of Ripon changed places with Weisenfluh of Wilkes in the 167-pound class. Last year, Weisenfluh was fifth—the spot defending champion Van Boxel finished in this time around.

John Chakmakas of Wilkes won the 134-pound crown in 1974 but finished fourth this year to Hawald-Cale, who moved up from third place in 1974. Rae McDonald of Mt. Union, who finished second in that division in 1974, was sixth this time around.

Martellucci, Becks and Ashley were all runners up in 1974 and earned titles this year. In the heavyweight class, four of the top six finishers were in that same elite category a year ago.

Notice

Would anyone who saw Monk Simons in the lobby of the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. on Sunday, January 5, 1975, or who witnessed his accident, please contact Jim Wilkinson, at the NCAA National Office, (913) 384-3220.

Publishing Service Yearly Order Form To Be Mailed to Members This Month

The NCAA Publishing Service's once-a-year Guides and Rules books order form is being mailed this month to administrative personnel in every NCAA member-institution's athletic department.

Titles listed on the form are the 1975-76 series, which begins in April with the issuance of the 1975 Official Football Rules, Football Rules Interpretations and Water Polo Rules and continues until December, when the last of the 17 annual titles come off the press.

In addition to facilitating the



preparation of orders, advance ordering gets the new rules books and sections to every institution as soon as they are published.

Rush mailing expense also can be avoided, because advance-ordered books will be received promptly, with all postage paid.

Because the order forms are not sent to every member of an institution's coaching staff or athletic department, it is suggested that administrators who receive the forms circulate them to all staff members to determine the total needs at the institution for the 1975-76 academic year. In this

way, last-minute discoveries that certain books were not ordered can be avoided.

The returning of a single order form from an institution may also create orders of sufficient quantities to receive volume discounts. An order of 10 or more copies of a single \$2 Guide title, for example, reduces the price to \$1.85 per book.

Due to the NCAA Publishing Service's unique status as a self-sustaining operation, all orders must be prepaid. Purchase orders are not acceptable.

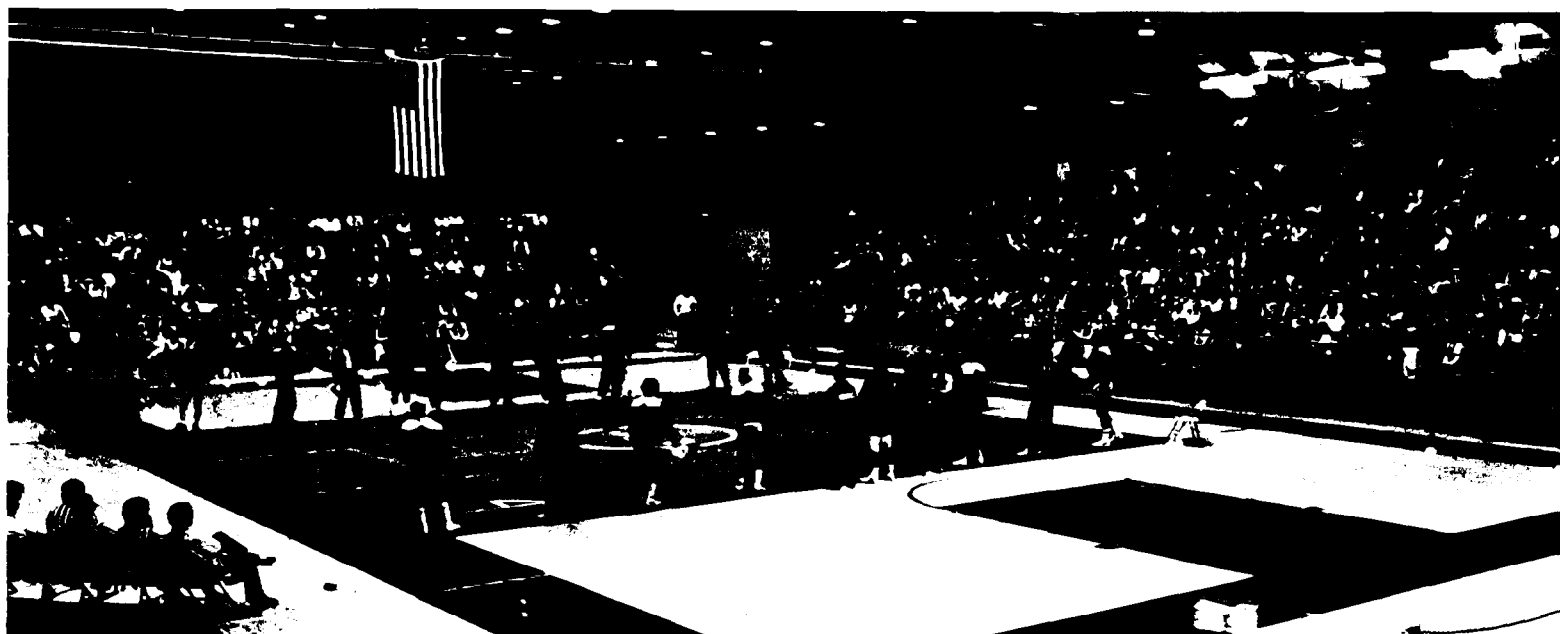
Individual Results

118—Nabil Guketlov (Montclair State) dec. Jack Mulhall (John Carroll) 6-0. 126—Craig Helmuth (Gettysburg) dec. Tim Borshoff (SUNY-Binghamton) 4-2. 134—Mark Hawald-Cale (John Carroll) dec. Vince Tundo (Montclair State) 3-2. 142—John Martellucci (Brockport State) dec. Nick Hobbs (Coe) 11-6. 150—Charles Becks (John Carroll) dec. Tony Peraza (SUNY-Potsdam) 5-2.

158—Gene Ashley (Wilkes) dec. Ed Pucci (SUNY-Oswego) 5-2. 167—Jim Weisenfluh (Wilkes) dec. Joe Galea (SUNY-Potsdam) 7-4. 177—Brad Bowman (John Carroll) dec. Tom McCue (SUNY-Potsdam) 7-4. 190—Brent Wissenback (Humboldt State) dec. Skip Fair (Ashland) 10-6. **Heavyweight**—Joe Bertolone (John Carroll) dec. Steve Caldwell (Montclair State) 5-2.

Team Scores

1. John Carroll 111. 2. Montclair State 96. 3. Wilkes 92. 4. SUNY-Potsdam 57. 5. SUNY-Binghamton 51½. 6. Ashland 51. 7. Millersville State 45½. 8. SUNY-Brockport 45. 9. Humboldt State 36½. 10. Gettysburg 28½.



BEFORE THE FINALS—Finalists in the NCAA Division II Wrestling Championships are lined up in East Stroudsburg State College's Koehler Fieldhouse for introductions. A near-capacity crowd watched the 13th annual NCAA Division II meet.

Record Payoff In Fiesta Bowl

Brigham Young University and Oklahoma State University have each accepted checks for \$201,898.61, as the Fiesta Bowl announced its fourth consecutive record payoff.

Outgoing Bowl President Karl Eller made the presentation of the checks to Brigham Young athletic director Stan Watts and OSU assistant AD Harvey Griffin.

The shares are determined according to a formula established by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, whereby each team splits 75 per cent of gross game-related income. The Bowl retains 25 per cent for operating expenses and charitable contributions.

Northern Iowa Gains Division II Mat Title

Like an outstanding overdue bill, the University of Northern Iowa wrestling team collected the 1975 NCAA Division II Wrestling Championship at East Stroudsburg (Pa.) State College.

For the second time in school history and first time in 25 years, UNI claimed the prestigious crown over more than 40 mat squads by winning three individual titles and taking two runner-up spots.

Seniors Jim Miller at 134 pounds and Ken Snyder at 142 both successfully repeated as Division II champs, while senior heavyweight Randy Omvig won his first crown after placing nationally the past three years.

UNI won the title with 112 points, 40½ ahead of runnerup Southern Illinois, Edwardsville with 71½ and had amassed enough points to win even before finals action got underway.

Tennessee-Chattanooga finished third with 67½ points, edging North Dakota State.

For the first time since 1950, when the Iowa State Teacher's College won the NCAA title before the division breakdowns, the crown belonged to UNI.

And the feeling was especially thrilling for Panther seniors who had placed second, fourth and second behind Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, now in Division I, the past three years.

"We were getting tired of looking at those crazy silver trophies and the big one finally paid off and makes all the hard work seem worth it," Miller said after collecting his second consecutive 134 pound title by defeating Southern Illinois' Larry Pruitt, 6-3, in the finals.

★ ★ ★

Individual Results

118—Randy Batten (Tennessee-Chattanooga) pinned Dave Cunningham (Northern Iowa) 2:28. **126**—Alex Gonzales (San Francisco State) dec. Jack Eustice (Mankato State) 11-5. **134**—Jim Miller (Northern Iowa) dec. Larry Pruitt (SIU-Edwardsville) 6-3. **142**—Ken Snyder (Northern Iowa) pinned Harvey Dalton (Western State) 4:40. **150**—Randy Watts (Bloombsburg) dec. Gary Kessel (East Stroudsburg) 5-3.

158—Turner Jackson (Tennessee-Chattanooga) pinned Bob Stetler (East Stroudsburg) 4:31. **167**—Lloyd Teasley (San Francisco State) pinned Rick Nelson (Western Illinois) 5:58. **177**—Gary Christensen (Mankato State) dec. Dick Erickson (Northern Iowa) 6-3. **190**—Brad Rheingans (North Dakota State) pinned Frank Savagnano (SIU-Edwardsville) 7-10. **Heavyweight**—Randy Omvig (Northern Iowa) pinned Bruce Thomas (SE Missouri State) 6:40.

Team Scores

1. Northern Iowa 112. 2. SIU-Edwardsville 71½. 3. Tennessee-Chattanooga 67½. 4. North Dakota State 66½. 5. San Francisco State 59. 6. Mankato State 58½. 7. Bloombsburg State 53½. 8. Tie between East Stroudsburg State and Cal State Bakersfield 47. 10. St. Cloud State 44.

Letter to Editor

Writer Seeks Reorganization Exception

Editor, NCAA NEWS

This is in reference to basketball tournament participation of Division I, Division II, and Division III institutions.

The Executive Regulations which govern the participation in Division I playoffs leave questions unanswered with respect to consistency of manifestations of the American ideals.

Specifically, I refer to the NCAA Division I basketball tournament which does not give a team in Division II or Division III the opportunity to play for the top marbles, although the team's efficiency may be on par with those Division I teams which are in pursuit of the Championship.

If athletics is consistent with the objectives of education, one would justifiably ask, why can't any school that is capable play for the top championship in the country? (Which is, of course, the NCAA Division I playoffs.)

This is not to open the gates to all Divisions II and III institutions to the negation of qualified Division I members, but I do feel unequivocally that regardless to the status, if qualified, any institution should be

able, should be allowed, should be encouraged, and should be designated to participate in an at-large berth in the NCAA Division I playoffs.

One can think of only a few instances where Division II or III teams have received the national acclaim that would justify its participation in the Division I level.

Even though a team from Division II or III may not frequently show capability, when it does, however, the old American way should give it the opportunity to play. One might ask how can one judge the capability of a team unless it plays Division I teams.

The answer to that question would be very succinctly that a board of jury using items such as team height, team speed, player retention, coaches' retention and any other factors to come very close to judging the capability of a team to participate in the Division I Championship. I am sure that enough factors would be found to be put into a formula that would judge team capability.

I am addressing this letter to the NCAA News because I am very anxious to throw this idea out for discussion and hopefully

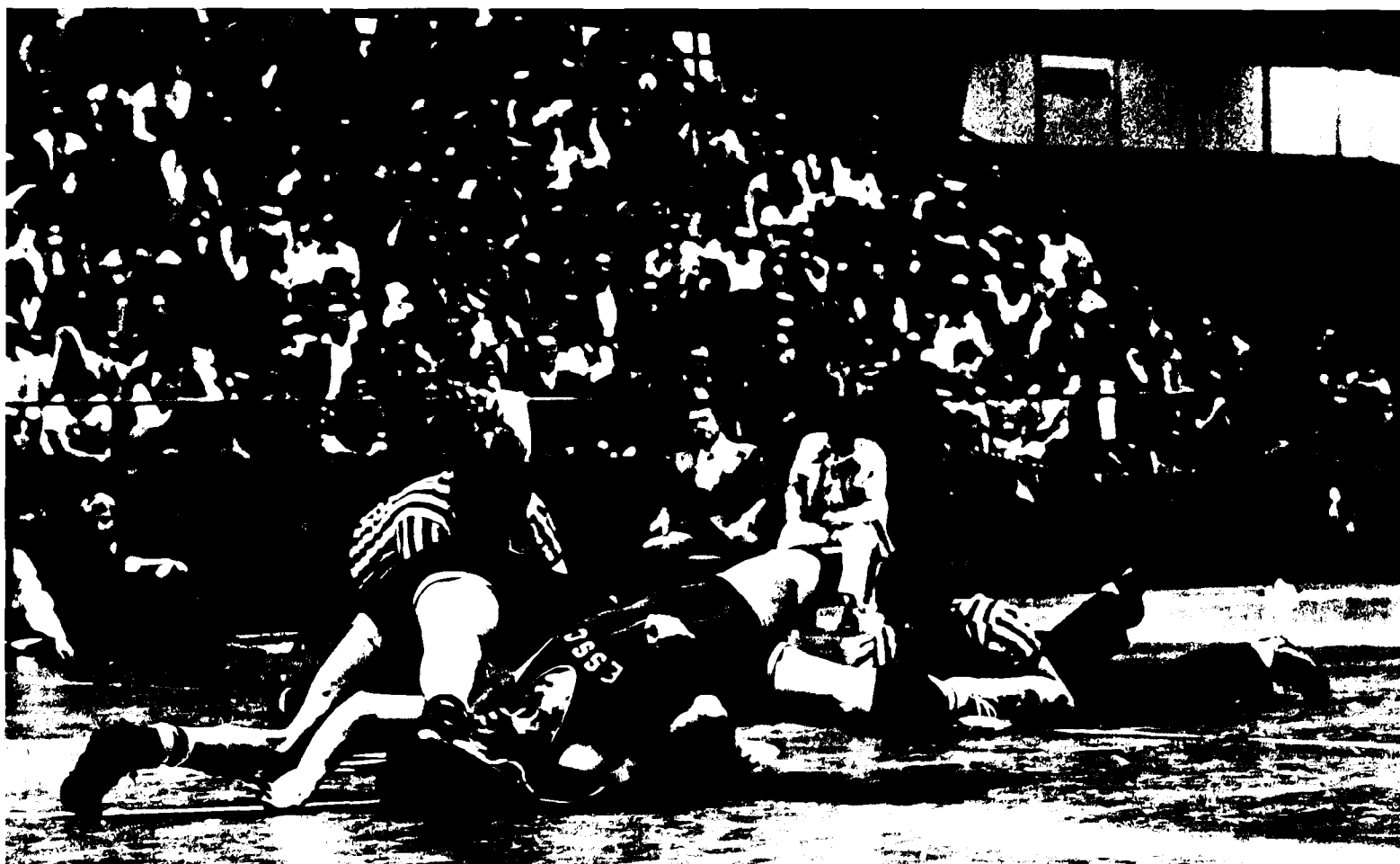
for modification of the present regulations which deny a Division II or III basketball team the opportunity to play for the Division I Championship, even if, as judged by a qualified board of jury, it were judged efficient enough to pursue the Division I Championship. I will be very happy to hear comments from members of other NCAA institutions and also from the Executive Committee.

According to the reorganization plan regulation as it now reads, an analogy in another discipline, such as chemistry, would state that regardless of how competent a person is who specializes in chemistry at Delta State College in Mississippi, he or she would not be able to compete for the same position as a chemist who was graduated from Harvard. You and I know this is not the case in chemistry. One can go as far as his talents will take him. This should be the case for Division I Basketball Championship playoff selections.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Roy D. Moore, Chairman
Department, HPER
N. C. A. & T. State University
Greensboro, N. C. 27411



LOOKING FOR THE PIN—Turner Jackson of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga almost has Bob Stetler of host East Stroudsburg State College pinned in the finals of the NCAA Division II Wrestling Championships. The officials are John Mulligan (left) and Marty Strayer. Jackson finally pinned Stetler in 4:31 to win the 158-pound title.

Cross-Country Skiing Aids Dartmouth Fencers

Not many coaches would admit that they sometimes find their sport boring, but not many coaches are like Dale Rodgers.

Rodgers, in his first year as fencing coach at Dartmouth College, isn't disillusioned with fencing. He simply feels it's impossible to train year-round for fencing simply by fencing.

"It would be impossible for me as a coach to continually train fencers," he said. "I need a change every once in a while and so do the fencers."

So Dartmouth's fencers are on cross country skis as part of their training for the National Collegiate Championships in April.

Earlier, they took to bicycles over the winding New Hampshire roads.

Same Muscles

"Cross country skiing emphasizes essentially the same muscles and movements as fencing," said Rodgers. "It's all movement of the arms and legs, it's enjoyable and it's something we can do outdoors."

Cross country skiing, like fencing, is a series of movements and recoveries. "When you're outside on the cross country trails, the thighs and the forelegs get particularly good workouts," said Rodgers. "When you ski, you go through the same continuous recovery of strides you do when you're fencing."

The innovative conditioning program is possible in fencing, Rodgers believes, because of the nature of the sport.

"It's not strength that's important," he said. "It's completely a matter of fluidity, and that's what fencers have to work on. Fencing isn't something you can train for all year. It's a measure of yourself. You can compete against fencers with inferior technical skill and still be beaten if you don't know how to relax."

The outdoor conditioning program isn't the only new dimension in Dartmouth's invigorated fencing program. Rodgers and Dr. Michael Gaylor, a former Olympic fencer who was Dartmouth's volunteer coach prior to

Rodgers' appointment, have adopted T'ai Chi exercises for the Green fencing program.

Body, Mind

T'ai Chi, described as "a choreography of body and mind," is applicable to fencing because, Rodgers said, "both use motion as a tireless effort."

"There's no strength involved. The moment you tense up, you break the fluidity that's so important in fencing," added Rodgers.

T'ai Chi has been used to train fencers at New York University but few coaches have adopted the centuries-old Chinese "philosophical exercise."

"Most coaches are too dogmatic to try something like T'ai Chi," said Rodgers. "We believe that training the mind to relax is an important part of conditioning fencers because it improves perception and reaction time."

T'ai Chi movements are complementary to the movements of a well-conditioned fencer. "T'ai Chi is a preventive method of avoiding and that's exactly what fencing is," said Rodgers.

Esoteric

Rodgers and Gaylor consider fencing an esoteric sport and contend that it can be mastered only by conditioning reflexes and inducing relaxation.

"We can't be worried about what our won-lost record will be," said Rodgers. "Everyone likes to be part of a winning team but we have a young team, we're rebuilding a sport, and improving individual performances is what we're after."

"It stands to reason that with this kind of emphasis, the wins will come by themselves," he said.

"There's not much glory in fencing but it's tremendously beneficial," Rodgers noted. "To be able to coordinate your hands, feet and mind is quite a difficult thing but I hope it can catch on at Dartmouth."

"The training facilities are great," he said, "and the cross country skiing is phenomenal."



BEST MAINTAINED FIELD—Mississippi State officials inspect Dudy Noble Field, recently named the best maintained baseball field in the nation. From left, the MSU officials are Charles N. Shira, athletic director; Charles Scoggins, assistant coordinator of landscaping; Robert A. Callaway, coordinator of campus landscaping; and Jimmy Bragan, baseball coach.

Mississippi State Baseball Field Rated Best Maintained in Nation

Dudy Noble Field, the site of the NCAA District 3 baseball playoffs on the campus of Mississippi State University, has added a new award to its long list of laurels.

The field has been named "Best Maintained Athletic Field" among all athletic fields in the nation in competition sponsored jointly by the Professional Grounds Society of McLean, Va.,

and Grounds Maintenance Magazine of Kansas City, Mo.

Constructed in 1967, Dudy Noble Field has been under the supervision of Charles Scoggins and the Department of Campus Landscaping.

"Each November we oversee the bermuda grass in the outfield," Scoggins said, "and we oversee with perennial rye grass

on the heavy traffic portions of the infield every year."

Scoggins, who received a plaque from the awarding groups in Kansas City, credited a good grounds crew and close cooperation from baseball coach Jimmy Bragan for the honors.

"Coach Bragan has helped us in every way possible," Scoggins stated, "and I can't say enough about James Thompson (field turf foreman) and Wayne Green (turf crew leader) for their parts in field maintenance."

Scoggins, a 1970 graduate of Mississippi State with a B.S. degree in horticulture, also heads up maintenance of State's football stadium, Scott Field, which has recently had Prescription Athletic Turf (P.A.T.) installed on its playing surface.

Football Helmets

Continued from page 1

Manufacturer	Helmet Style No.	Year	Manufacturer	Helmet Style No.	Year
Nocona Athletic Goods Company	N12-S	1975	Riddell, Inc.	PAC-3	1975
	NHCS	1975		TAK-29	1974
	LNHC-S	1975		TK-2	Model manufactured since June 1, 1974
	LNKC-S	1975		HA-92	1975
	NPJH	1975		Ramrod I	1975
	NKHC-S	1975		Ramrod II	1975
Protective Products — Division of Becton, Dickinson & Co.	A707	1975	Southern Athletic Company	RD1	1975
	A747	1975		RD2	1975
	P707	1975		RDP	1975
	P747	1975	Wilson Sporting Goods Co.	F2034	1974
	P38	1975		F2034	1975
	P5	1975		F2043	1974
Rawlings Sporting Goods Co.	HND-9	1974		F2043	1975
	HND-9	1975		F2000	1975
	CSH	1974		F2002	1975
	CSH	1975		2002-FS	1975
	HC	1975		F2004	1975
	HC-20	1975		F2005	1975
	HC-30	1975		F2032	1975
	CHND-9	1975		F2040	1975
	CHC	1975		F2054	1975
	CHC-20	1975		1962CL-WS	1975
	HBZ-1	1975			
	HBZC1	1975			
	JRC	1975			
	NBCZ-1	1975			

CERTIFICATIONS

Indoor Track and Field

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

AAU Men's and Women's Indoor Track Meet, Feb. 28, New York, N.Y.

AAU USA-USSR Track and Field Meet, March 3, Richmond, Va.

All-Star Basketball

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

Collegiate Classic of Illinois, March 16, Peoria, Ill.

All-Arkansas Collegiate Classic Basketball Game, March 22, Pine Bluff, Ark.

NABC East-West All-Star Basketball Game, April 5, Tulsa, Okla.

Tennessee-Kentucky All-Star Game, April 7, Nashville, Tenn.

CUNY-SUNY All-Star Basketball Classic, April 14, Albany, N.Y.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

PAUL AMODIO is the new AD at Youngstown State. . . . ERNIE MOUSSEAU, former acting AD at Aquinas College, will become full-time AD and relinquish coaching duties in cross country and track. . . . ALBERT EMANUEL SMITH will succeed F. L. (FROSTY) FERZACCA at Eastern Michigan. . . . GENE BRIGHT is the new AD at Alabama A&M. . . . ROD PAIGE is no longer at Texas Southern. . . . FRANK WINDEGGER has replaced ABE MARTIN at Texas Christian on Sept. 1. . . . HOWARD G. SHOE-MAKER will serve Gettysburg as acting AD in place of EUGENE M. HAAS, who has accepted a special assignment.

COACHES

FOOTBALL—TIM TIERNEY has succeeded BOB RODRIGO at Cal State Hayward. . . . DARREL (MOUSE) DAVIS has replaced the resigned RON STRATTEN at Portland State. . . . CARL SELMER has replaced PETE ELLIOTT at Miami. . . . JOSEPH G. SABOI will succeed EUGENE M. HAAS at Gettysburg.

BASKETBALL—WILL ROBINSON will retire from Illinois State at the end of the 1975-76 season. . . . AD BOB KING will become basketball coach at Indiana State, replacing the resigned GORDON STAUFFER. . . . DAN DOUGHERY will not return to Army. . . . PAUL LIZZO has replaced the resigned RON

SMALLS at Long Island U. He will also serve as baseball coach. . . . JOHN PRENDERVILLE has resigned at St. Francis (N.Y.). . . . KEN HAYES has resigned at Tulsa. . . . GENE ROBERTI will relinquish basketball coaching duties at Iona College to become assistant AD. He will remain as baseball coach.

CARROLL WILLIAMS will succeed BOB CRADIC at Southeast Missouri State. . . . JOHN SILAN will retire as basketball coach at Delaware Valley College, but will remain as AD. . . . MARSHALL T. EMERY will step down as part-time coach at Howard as the institution looks for its first full-time coach.

FRED CONLEY is the new coach at Western Carolina, replacing the resigned JIM HARTBARGER. . . . FRANK ARNOLD, former UCLA assistant, has replaced the resigned GLENN POTTER at Brigham Young.

BASEBALL—JIM WHATLEY will retire after 25 years at Georgia. . . . DANIEL G. LYNCH is the new coach at St. Francis (N.Y.). . . . JIMMY BRAGAN is on the job at Mississippi State. He replaced the retired PAUL GREGORY. . . . JACK DUNN is the new coach at Portland State.

TRACK—GERALD OGLESBY is now interim coach at Texas Tech. . . . WILLIAM P. KELLER moves from assistant to head coach at Connecticut, replacing ROBERT E. KENNEDY, who will devote more time as a teacher

of biomechanics.

HOCKEY—GRANT STANDBROOK resigned at Dartmouth. . . . R. BRADEN HOUSTON will relinquish coaching duties when he assumes new duties as athletic business manager at Colgate.

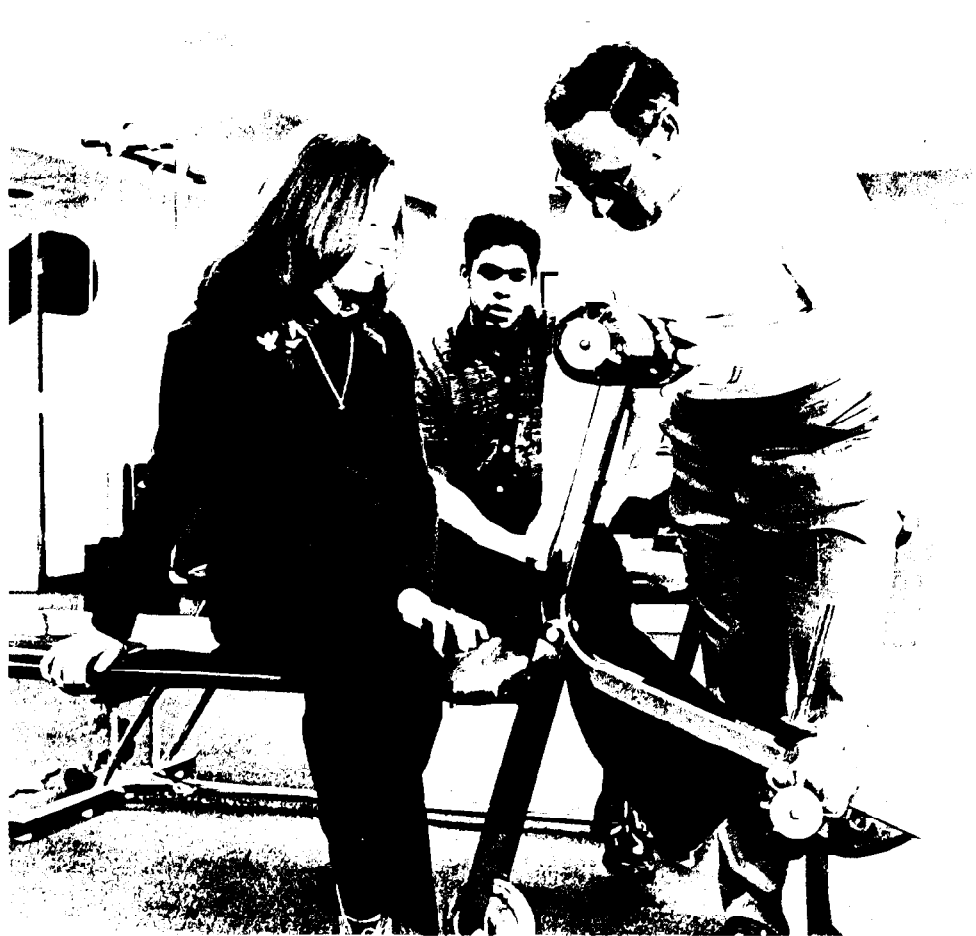
WATER POLO—Swimming coach DARRELL SWENSON will assume the post of water polo coach at San Diego State to replace the resigned DON AB-SHEAR. . . . BRUCE BRADLEY is new at Cal State Fullerton, replacing KEN LINDGREN.

NEWSMAKERS

DIED—CLINTON WILLIAM EVANS, 85, former California baseball coach. . . . WARREN R. JOLLYMORE, 55, director of public relations for Chevrolet and former NCAA boxing champion at Wisconsin, of a stroke. . . . DONALD A. CLARK, 55, tennis coach at Marquette, of pneumonia. . . . MARSHALL HUGHES, 57, former basketball coach at Texas. . . . WILLIAM (HOOT) FLANAGAN, 73, former football star at Pittsburgh. . . . WALT FIESELER, 25, football captain at Northern Iowa, in auto wreck. . . . MIKE HARDY, 20, football player at North Carolina State, killed when he fell from a moving car. . . . STEPHEN C. FILIPOWICZ, 53, football and baseball star at Fordham. . . . ROBERT S. GRIEVE, 61, track coach at Syracuse until his retirement in 1970, after a lengthy illness.



HOW'S IT FEEL?—Dr. Joseph Torg, associate professor of orthopedic surgery at Temple University School of Medicine and director of the Center for Sports Medicine and Science, reapplies a cast for an injured young athlete.



CHEERLEADERS, TOO—Theodore Quendenfield, associate director of the Center for Sports Medicine and Science, gives instruction to a Temple University cheerleader who starts rehabilitative exercises for an injured knee.

Center for Sports Medicine, Science Opens at Temple

Temple University's new Center for Sports Medicine and Science has opened its doors to treat injured athletes — recreational, high school, college and professional.

The Center, located in spacious quarters in the university's five-story Tioga East Building, also will conduct research into the causes and possible prevention of sports injuries.

Dr. Joseph Torg, associate professor of orthopedics at Temple University School of Medicine, directs the center. Theodore Quendenfield, an award-winning athletic trainer and coordinator of training activities for the university's sports teams, is associate director.

Prototype

"The center is the prototype for specialized care for the injured athlete, from Little League age to middle age, male or female, recreational athlete or professional," said Torg. "The high schooler will be treated right alongside the professional.

"We hope to provide the highest level of medical care for the injured athlete, whether he or she be a high-salaried performer, a disadvantaged high schooler or a sandlot player."

The center is the first such facility to be directly connected with a university, Torg stated. It

will bring together experts from many health disciplines to help treat and rehabilitate the injured athlete.

In turn, staff members will train orthopedic residents and teach medical and allied health students, graduate and undergraduate students, coaches and trainers, and will conduct research into such areas as injury prevention and the effect of athletic competition on adolescents and younger children. Postgraduate courses also will be offered to practicing physicians.

Torg, who now devotes all of his clinical time to treating injured athletes, said the center "marks university recognition of sports medicine as a medical specialty."

The center's clinical facilities include a hydrotherapy room, weight training and rehabilitation apparatus, minor surgery room, a basic therapy room as well as complete diagnostic capabilities.

Quendenfield, who won the 1972 Benjamin Rush Award presented by the Philadelphia County Medical Society to a non-physician for health care service to the community, noted that virtually none of the high schools in the Delaware Valley, Southern New Jersey or Delaware has qualified athletic trainers, much less in-

dividual team physicians.

"The center," he said, "will help fill a void in the treatment of high school athletes in the tri-state area."

Research by Torg and Quendenfield already has played a significant role in helping to reduce injuries to high school athletes. Their study demonstrating a relationship between knee injuries and the type of shoe and length of cleat worn by football players

has led to almost universal use of short cleated, soccer-type shoes by high school football teams.

Torg, through court testimony supporting the physical ability of girl athletes, also was instrumental in opening Little League baseball to young female players in New Jersey.

"There has been a marked increase in female participation in recreational and competitive

sports," he said. "We recognize that deficiencies exist in the care of female athletes in particular and that's why the center is structured to meet the needs of men and women equally."

The center is part of Temple's School of Medicine. It is affiliated with the university's College of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance and the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Two Athletic Injury Studies Cause Confusion Within Sports Programs

Coincidentally last fall, two national athletic injury studies emerged and became conversation pieces, one with the unknown acronym of NAIRS and one identified with the well-known acronym of HEW.

They are distinctly different in origin, nature, and goals and thereby could be causing concern if not confusion within athletic programs.

NAIRS (National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System) was born in January, 1974 out of two weekend meetings, funded by The Penn State University and the NCAA, of authorities representing national organizations sharing responsibility for the conduct of sport.

NAIRS was conceived as a surveillance system with an inter-organization Advisory Committee for collecting detailed meaningful athletic injury/illness data in an administratively feasible and nationally uniform manner. It provides continuing reporting with capability for prompt response to inquiries from participating schools and rules committees.

Voluntary

About 40 schools and colleges have been experiencing the prototype forms for this system on a voluntary basis in various sports since September, 1974. The National Sporting Goods Association has printed the forms at no charge. Schutt Manufacturing Company has awarded NAIRS a grant to begin the computerization of the data being collected. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission has shown in-

terest in (but not as yet funded) the further development of NAIRS, in that the injury-relatedness of respective headgear, shoes, etc., is discernible within this mechanism.

The HEW study stems from Public Law 93-380 (Sec. 826), signed into law in August, 1974, which mandates a one year national study of the athletic injury picture in schools and colleges.

This study confines its attention to the rate of injury occurrences in school-sponsored athletics within one calendar year, the only variable of interest being the immediate availability of qualified health personnel.

Also, it defines athletics as in-

cluding club sports, intramurals, and physical education as well as varsity (NAIRS is capable of following these associated programs, but on a respective basis).

Large Sample

A large sample of about 4000 institutions has been selected; two semi-annual summary reports will be requested from the sample. Colleges and universities involved were contacted in the fall to identify a coordinator for this study; high schools were to be contacted by the state offices.

This study, however, has not yet begun because of preparation time needed within HEW for development of forms and procedures. HEW is requesting permission of Congress to change the study period to coincide with the 1975-76 school year.

Ironically, both studies could be housed at Penn State University (which could contribute to the confusion). Dr. Kenneth S. (Casey) Clarke, Professor and Chairman of Health Education at Penn State and Chairman of NCAA's Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, directs NAIRS. It is possible that he will be asked to collect and analyze the data obtained from the HEW study as well.

"The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports urges all schools and colleges to cooperate with either or both studies if given the opportunity," Clarke said.

Susquehanna P.E. Chairman Publishes Exercise Journal

Pennsylvania Blue Shield recently published an "Exercise Journal," developed in cooperation with Bruce Wagenseller, head of the physical education and health department at Susquehanna University.

"The journal is designed to help one develop a regular exercise routine and stick with it," explains an introduction written by Wagenseller.

The 16-page, pocket-size booklet provides spaces for a person to record the amount of time spent exercising and body weight daily and monthly. "As the days and weeks pass you'll be able to see and feel the results," Wagenseller says.

The journal's introduction, entitled "Why Exercise?," says "Nature designed us to move,

but due to our new lifestyle and the age of push-button living, our way of life is changing. A good physical fitness program will help you practice preventive medicine and promote a healthier and fuller life. Exercise, diet and rest are the main parts of a total fitness program."

Copies of the "Exercise Journal" are available from Pennsylvania Blue Shield, Camp Hill, 17011.



A Selinsgrove native, Wagenseller became head of the physical education and health department at Susquehanna in 1966 after 13 years on the staff at Selinsgrove Area High School. Also coach of the S.U. cross country team, Wagenseller himself jogs more than 3,000 miles a year.



KENNETH S. CLARKE
Penn State University

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James Presents NCAA Views on Legalization of Gambling

(Editor's Note: Robert C. James, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference and chairman of the NCAA Governmental Affairs Committee, appeared before the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling in Washington, D.C., last month. Below are excerpts from James' presentation to the Commission.)

I can state unequivocally that the NCAA is adamantly opposed to any governmental action (Federal or state) which, in effect, approves of gambling on team sporting events, whether such action takes the form of legislation legalizing such gambling or merely entails a less than vigorous enforcement of existing laws limiting sports gambling activities.

Such opposition extends not only to betting on athletic contests involving colleges and high schools, but also to betting on professional team sports.

Further, the NCAA recommends and will support Federal legislation which makes gambling on team sporting events of any kind illegal. . . .

NCAA member institutions and allied athletic conferences have long recognized that fulfillment of the Association's purposes would be seriously jeopardized if gambling activity of any kind were permitted in connection with intercollegiate sporting events. This historic anti-gambling policy underlies many of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws.

It should be noted that Policy No. 8 of the NCAA's Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics specifi-

cally addresses the matter of gambling in intercollegiate sports. It sets forth recommended actions to be undertaken by member institutions to combat the menace presented by gambling and the bribery that often accompanies sports betting as gamblers attempt to eliminate or minimize their risks.

In addition to general principles relating to sports gambling and bribery, specific rules aimed at destroying or minimizing the opportunities for organized gambling to influence amateur athletic events have been adopted by the membership.

Prime Examples

Prime examples of such rules are the prohibition on outside basketball competition for individual student-athletes, the prohibition on postseason basketball practice, the limitations on the length of the basketball season and the number of games which may be played and the policy that all games of the NCAA National Championship competition, except the championship finals, be conducted on campus or in facilities at which an institution schedules its regular season contests.

Each of these rules is designed to ensure that intercollegiate games are played in a normal college atmosphere and to make it as difficult as possible for outside influences to reach the participants.

The principal responsibility for enforcement lies with individual member institutions and affiliated regional conferences and, when violations of local or Federal law may be involved, with local or Federal law enforcement agencies.

It is, therefore, impossible for the NCAA to estimate the cost of the efforts of college athletics to prevent attempts to influence the outcome of college athletic contests and to defend itself from any contact with gambling activities.

In addition to its own enforcement efforts and the enforcement efforts of its member institutions,



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Governmental Affairs Committee

the NCAA and its member institutions and conferences have on numerous occasions supported strong anti-gambling legislation in Congress and various state legislatures.

Its members have also consistently opposed legalization legislation at the state level, most recently in Massachusetts, where several Boston-area institutions were instrumental in aiding a state legislator's successful campaign against the legalization of betting on team sports.

Because of the very nature of the problem and because of its circumscribed jurisdiction and the largely decentralized administration of its rules, the NCAA has no informed opinion as to the extent of gambling on college athletic events.

For these reasons and to avoid the chaos which would result if individual states were permitted to enact legislation legalizing sports betting, the NCAA recommends the enactment of Federal legislation making activities in interstate commerce in pursuit of gambling on any team sporting event criminal.

The NCAA wishes to go on record in the clearest and most emphatic way that it opposes the legalization of gambling on team sports, whether amateur or professional.

It would be especially unwise to legalize betting on high school and college sports because of the particular vulnerability which these programs and their participants have to the undesirable side-effects of gambling.

First, whereas the scope of professional sports is rather limited, making regulation problems possibly of manageable proportions, the extensive scope of college sports activities would make it impossible to protect participants from the increased attempts to influence the outcome of sporting events which would surely follow legalization.

Secondly, legalization—to say nothing of official government sanctioning — of gambling on these events will bring gambling onto the campus, openly and to an extent far greater than appears to be the case at present.

Thirdly, legalization of gam-

bling on college sports would thrust intercollegiate programs into an environment hostile to their basic principles. Open and widespread wagering on contests is clearly inconsistent with fundamental concepts of amateurism in sports. Moreover, for many institutions it would raise questions whether college sports conducted in such an atmosphere remain valid education programs.

The NCAA and its members are deeply disturbed by the tone and thrust of recent newspaper articles on sports betting and the Commission's policy review.

Not Industry

We sense that there is developing towards sports betting a laissez-faire attitude which totally ignores the realities of sports competition. Even in communications from the Staff of this Commission, we find sports programs described as an "industry."

In your inquiry into betting on team sports you are dealing with an activity which is distinct from and far more sensitive than the pursuits commonly associated with that term.

You are dealing with the lives and futures of thousands of young men and women and the integrity of competitions which are of great importance to the development of the individual participants, to the educational institutions for which they compete and to the many fans of such institutions.

I can assure you that the NCAA and its members will in the future, as they have in the past, vigorously oppose action which we believe threatens to destroy the athletic programs of this nation's high school and colleges.