

Surprising Statistic: More Football Added Than Discontinued

A frequently asked question these days is: "How many colleges have dropped football?"

Almost never does anyone ask, "How many teams have started varsity football?"

The truth is, more NCAA member institutions have started varsity teams in the 1970s than have dropped the sport. In the first six seasons of the 1970s, 25 NCAA members started varsity football teams, while 20 members dropped varsity football during the same six seasons—a net gain of five.

It is really nothing new. In the last six seasons of the 1960s, 10 NCAA members started varsity football teams, while nine members dropped football over the same span, a net gain of one.

While not downgrading the severe financial problems of the 1970s one bit, it is worth considering the situation in the early 1950s. As a point of historical reference, 1950 was the final season of virtually unrestricted telecasting of college football.

After the 1950 season, 39 four-year colleges—that's

right, 39—announced they were dropping football for the 1951 season (31 were not NCAA members, but 13 later joined the NCAA after the success of the NCAA Television Plan, and seven resumed football). After the first year of the NCAA Television Plan, the number dropping football fell to 12 (including four NCAA members), after the second year it was 11 (only two members), after the third year eight (five members) and after the fourth year two (one member).

Television Plan

The end of the Korean War and the return to "Iron Man" football also helped a lot, but the NCAA Television Plan unquestionably was a factor in the recovery and growth of college football.

Including those who dropped in the summer of 1950, a total of 78 four-year colleges dropped football in the first five years of the Fifties (56 were not NCAA members, but 22 later joined and 10 of them later resumed varsity football).

In 21 years since then, 84 have dropped—44 NCAA

members and 40 non-members.

Limit this to major colleges only, the ratio improves: A total of 11 majors dropped football in 1950-55, eight in all the seasons since then. And six of those 11 of the Fifties have varsity teams today—Georgetown, Nevada-Reno, St. Mary's, Santa Clara, Washington & Lee and Fordham.

Here the NCAA members who have started (or resumed) varsity football in the 1970s:

1970—Fordham, Fullerton State, Georgetown (D.C.), Plattsburgh State, Plymouth State, St. Mary's (Calif.).

1971—Boston State, Federal City, Rochester Tech, St. Peter's.

1972—Nicholls State, Kean, Lake Forest, U. San Diego, William Paterson.

1973—Albany State, Bowie State, Madison, New Haven, New York Tech, Salisbury State, Seton Hall.

1974—Framingham State.

1975—Fairleigh-Dickinson Madison, Canisius.



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Changes in New Budget Approved

A general operating budget of \$3,363,100 for the fiscal year 1975-76, which began September 1, was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its August meeting.

The comparable figure for 1974-75 was \$2,495,400. The 1975-76 budget includes a number of activities previously financed from reserve accounts.

A feature of the 1975-76 budget is that \$117,300 more will be channeled to the membership under revised regulations which were approved by the Executive Committee.

For certain championships, the Association previously received eight per cent of the net receipts. That eight per cent will remain a part of the net receipts and will be distributed to competing institutions.

Also, a host institution for an NCAA Championship will have its share of net receipts increased from five to 10 per cent of the receipts.

The value of each NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship, which had been at \$1000 since the program was inaugurated in 1964, was increased to \$1500. The Association annually awards 80 Postgraduate Scholarships and has distributed more than three-quarters of a million dollars in this program.

Five sports committees expenses have been added to the general operating budget for 1975-76 and the per diem allowance for committee members has been increased from \$35 to \$40.

For the first time, the regular television assessment has been incorporated in the general operating budget of the Association, although it still will support such specific programs as the Postgraduate Scholarship awards.

Enforcement

The expanded enforcement department of the NCAA has benefited from an increase in dues and from a special television assessment, which was voted by the membership at the 69th annual Convention last January.

Proposed membership dues for 1975-76 will total \$184,500, ac-

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ENFORCEMENT STAFF—Eight members of the NCAA enforcement staff are pictured in a rare moment when all staff members were in the same location. From left are Bill Hunt, Doug Dunlop, Hale McMenamin, Ron Stratton, Brent Clark, Dave Berst, Jim Delany and assistant executive director Warren S. Brown. Not pictured is Bob Minnix, who is scheduled to join the staff September 8.

Enforcement Department Expands to 9

Four investigators have been added to the NCAA's enforcement department, increasing personnel in that department to nine administrators and investigators, according to Executive Director Walter Byers.

Brent Clark, who earned his undergraduate and law degrees at the University of Oklahoma; Hale McMenamin, who joins the staff from the San Francisco bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after 26 years of service; Bob Minnix, a former Notre Dame running back and a University of Washington law school graduate, and Ron Stratton, head football coach at Portland State University the past three years, are the new investigators.

"These individuals have impressive backgrounds, they believe in our program and we feel fortunate to have them with us," said Byers. "The NCAA membership voted last January in strong support of an expanded enforcement program and this is a direct response to that mandate."

Byers added that two other investigators would be hired prior to the 1976-77 academic year.

Cooperative

"Indicative of the membership's attitude toward the stepped-up enforcement program is that member institutions are more cooperative than they ever have been in supplying information to our investigators," said Byers.

Byers said he was pleased at the increased interest of members in cooperating in the NCAA enforcement program because it means a more effective, unified effort to improve conditions in college athletics.

Warren S. Brown directs the NCAA enforcement department, with Dave Berst primarily responsible for directing investigations and Bill Hunt in charge of legislative interpretations and eligibility.

Jim Delaney and Doug Dunlop, who joined the staff during the past academic year, are the other enforcement staff members.

Judge Changes Travel Squad Limit From 48 to 60; Fast Appeal Set

The NCAA traveling squad size limit in the sport of football has been ordered suspended by a United States District Court Judge in Tuscaloosa, Ala., effective September 3.

However, as the News went to press, counsel for the Association was seeking either a stay of the order or an appeal of the decision and a change in the status of the rule was likely by the time the News reached its readership.

The University of Alabama instigated the suit, which challenged limits on football traveling squads, which were adopted by the membership at the NCAA's second Special Convention in August. Its basis was that grants-in-aid of student-athletes entitled them to participate.

Alabama's contention was not upheld, but Judge Pointer substituted a 60-player travel squad limit instead of the 48 voted by

the membership, to match the NCAA's home squad limit of 60 players in uniform.

Harold Bowron, attorney for the Association in the case, said upon learning of Judge Sam Pointer's decision, "I have advised the clerk . . . and pointed out the difficulties with that in the sense that on one hand, he (Judge Pointer) in effect finds the rule to be invalid and then in effect seeks to legislate a new rule which is not the rule of the NCAA."

"I pointed out the difficulties of that and have questioned the Court's authority and power to, in effect, legislate a new rule which is not the rule of the NCAA," Bowron said.

"It would be my thought," he continued, "that the Court order, even if it is wrong, is still an order of a United States Court . . . and that member institutions be advised or requested to abide by it, certainly for the time being."

Title IX Amendments Alive

Title IX, which became effective July 21, may be in for alterations as two bills regarding the legislation are still before Congress.

The Education Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee will hold hearings on S. 2106 in mid-September.

In the House, James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) has introduced legislation (H.R. 8395) to the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. Hearing dates have not yet been established, but O'Hara indicated hearings would be held soon after the August recess.

Football Readies for First Kick-Off

The 1975 College Football season promises to be one of the most exciting in recent years, despite the cries of many who feel measures of economy will drastically affect the game.

Interest shown nationally, in pre-season television specials, in the print media, and in an NCAA-co-sponsored promotion tour, points to the fact that this is one of the most heralded seasons.

Interest is peaking in intersectional games as powerful teams seem to know no restrictions on geographical boundaries and individual players, including the returning Heisman Trophy winner, Archie Griffin of Ohio State University, are receiving public-

ity at quite a satisfying rate.

Leading players in all categories in all three NCAA Divisions return and will be joined by new faces as the season progresses.

National Championship competition again will be conducted for Divisions II and III as Division I institutions point for the traditional bowl games.

No matter which teams wind up in post-season play, the college football season is one of the most enjoyable times of the year—not just for players, but for the millions of Americans who are able to get out to games to really enjoy the pomp and pleasantness of college football.

WomenSport Article Challenged

(Editor's Note: The following letter was written by Bill Morgan, information director of the Southwest Conference, to the editor of WomenSport magazine in rebuttal to a recent article. Its contents are self-explanatory.)

**Editor
WomenSport
1660 South Amphlett Blvd.
San Mateo, Calif. 94402**

I recently received a copy of a story that appeared in one of your recent publications concerning the use of polygraph tests in the Southwest Conference.

The story listed three objective points: 1—an athlete refusing to submit to a polygraph test "would be stripped of the right to compete," 2—coaching contracts will include a provision concerning polygraph tests, and 3—representatives of athletic interests might include anyone in a stadium at the time of a game.

Two of your three objective statements are in error and, since the remainder of the article is a subjective analysis based on those three points, any readers you might have should be aware of the author's incompetent reporting.

The author states, "... an athlete who refuses to submit to a test at the request of a representative of the SWC or the NCAA would be stripped of the right to compete." This is patently false.

Refusal to take a polygraph test does not give any regulatory agency the right to cancel an athletic scholarship. Our polygraph system is consistent with the laws of the State of Texas regarding operator, procedure and admissibility of results.

Easy to Check

The author states, "... 'other representatives of athletic interests' is meant to describe those alumni who take a monetarily active interest in the athletic fortunes of their respective alma maters (and) could ... encompass referees, umpires, peanut vendors and even spectators."

Again, patently false, and somewhat easier for a competent reporter to check. The definition

is specific and found in the NCAA Manual (Bylaw 1-1, O.I. 101) and the Southwest Conference General Regulations (602, O.I. 1).

The wording is identical in both publications, and legally specific: "If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a 'representative of athletic interests' of that institution." There is no broader interpretation that would include anyone else.

The author is correct in stating that coaches' contracts include a provision regarding polygraph tests. Here, too, the laws of the State of Texas apply and no coach can be dismissed for refusing to take the test.

If you are ever interested in doing anything factual on this subject, I'd be happy to recommend some highly qualified educators, law enforcement officers and athletic administrators for you to interview.

**Sincerely,
(Signed)
Bill Morgan
Information Director
Southwest Athletic C**

Letter Writer Is Unhappy With Definition of 'Amateur'

Editor:

About 12-15 years ago, while I was an NCAA vice-president, Bud Wilkinson predicted to me that, if the costs of intercollegiate sports were not limited, "there will be less than 50 schools able to field teams." While his prediction was not altogether accurate, it appears that we are approaching its fulfillment.

Unfortunately the NCAA has failed to re-define amateur status so that it recognizes modern realities. We can no longer exist on a "hear no evil, see no evil" basis. We must exercise leadership. The "big" schools ought to go their own way if they want to continue their patently professional athletic programs. Frankly I'm tired of continuing to try to justify, to our

many constituencies, the educational importance of big-time college ball. It's a farce, and should be so labeled.

I find the recent memo (August 1, 1975, from chairman of NCAA Television Committee) concerning Proposal No. 65, to be the latest commentary on the relationship between "big time" and the NCAA. It is lamentable, even if a true assessment. It is sad to think that NCAA has become so dependent on big-time sports, TV, and the rest. Divisional status, quite frankly, is a sham, and a dodge for not facing-up to the need to re-define amateurism.

**Despondently yours,
(Signed)
James K. Sours
President
Southern Oregon College**

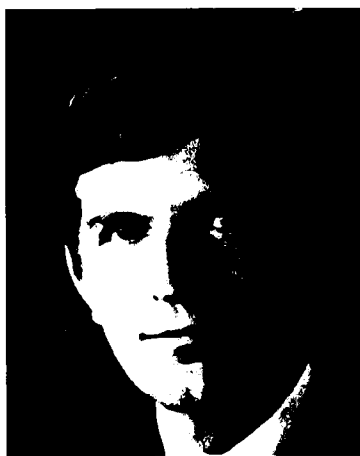
Succeeds Caspar Weinberger in Massive Cabinet Department

Ex-Alabama U. President Mathews Assumes HEW Post

F. David Mathews became the eleventh secretary of the giant HEW department Aug. 11 after stating at his swearing-in ceremony that he felt this was not a time for bold rhetoric or simplification, but rather for reassessment, reevaluation and a common rethinking.

The new Secretary, who will be in charge of 128,000 employees and a budget of more than \$120 billion, said his impressions over the last several weeks led him to the conclusion "that we badly need to be more accurate about what this department can, in fact, do about all the problems that fall into its orbit."

He continued: "The hard truth



DAVID MATHEWS
HEW Secretary

is that we are far from being the sole arbiter of all matters of health, education and welfare. We are one among many, along with the Congress, the other departments of the executive branch, and a host of state and local agencies that have a responsibility in these matters.

"Quite possibly, that is as it should be, but it follows that the strength of the department is necessary in building partnerships and alliances and bridges. That course may be especially appropriate for this particular time in our history. Every age lends itself to some characterization. The Colonial period has been called the Age of Religion, the Jacksonian Era the Age of Democracy, and so on. But the

last decade in our own time defies easy characterization. It may be remembered simply as the 'Age When Things Did Not Work Out Like We Thought They Would.'

Mathews, 39, former president of the University of Alabama, succeeded Caspar W. Weinberger in the \$60,000 Cabinet post. President Ford said Weinberger had "demonstrated the commitment, the talent, the tireless hard work and a very deep sense of patriotism that represents the very highest order of public service."

Mathews, he said, "brings to this new mission the strength of youth, a sense of purpose, the skills of a scholar and the tested record of a successful leader and administrator."

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.

TV Lottery Advertising An NFL Contradiction

By C. C. JOHNSON SPINK

*Editor and Publisher
The Sporting News, St. Louis, Mo.
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When you sit in front of your television set and watch National Football League games this season or listen to radio accounts, you and millions of other fans ought to realize what you mean financially to the pro football clubs.

For the privilege of firing commercials at you at every opportunity (some of them created by artificial timeouts), ABC, CBS and NBC are going to pay the NFL teams a total of at least \$54,600,000 this season, according to Broadcasting Magazine's annual survey.

College football also will benefit from rights payments of \$18,500,000. In addition, Broadcasting estimated that another \$2,300,000 will be in the pot, part of it for Mutual Radio's Monday night NFL broadcasts and most of it for college bowl game telecasts and broadcasts.

That makes a grand total of \$75,400,000—but it isn't all. The NFL clubs will get \$2,947,500 from local radio outlets and \$680,000 for local TV rights, while the colleges will pick up another \$1,547,035 for local radio and delayed TV coverage.

The World Football League now is virtually an orphan. It had a TV contract worth \$1,200,000 last season, but this year the reorganized circuit will have no national exposure. At most, it will pick up \$159,860 for local radio and TV rights.

Money's Worth

Going back to the NFL the TV networks obviously are going to get their money back—and more—through charges for advertising. Rates for 30-second commercials on CBS and NBC will range from \$25,000 to \$115,000 for Super Bowl X. ABC is asking \$100,000 a minute for Monday night games.

In the midst of this lush garden of greenbacks, we spotted a thorn. Broadcasting Magazine, in a news release on its survey, said "Appearing as a new breed of football sponsor will be the Maryland and Pennsylvania lottery commissions."

According to the magazine, the Maryland State Lottery Commission will be one of the radio sponsors for the Baltimore Colts' games, while the Pennsylvania State Lottery is going even further and will telecast its pitch during the Pittsburgh Steelers' and Philadelphia Eagles' contests.

A Contradiction

What this means is that the NFL, while opposed to legalized gambling, is nevertheless lending itself to the promotion of out-and-out gambling through lotteries.

Business Week Magazine, in a recent article on the economic case against state-run gambling, said the public is the big loser when it comes to lotteries because the states take a 45 to 50 per cent bite out of every bet!

In addition, a Harvard economist's analysis showed the low-income groups spend a far higher percentage of their money to buy lottery tickets than higher-income groups do.

Why do people buy lottery tickets when the odds are stacked so heavily against them? Business Week said for many of them lotteries seems to offer the only hope of acquiring a large lump sum of money.

State governments are exploiting that hope to the hilt, merchandising their lotteries like razor blades or detergents, and now they're turning to the NFL games to push their get-rich-quick snares.

We believe that the NFL, by opening its airways to the lotteries, will weaken its stand against legalized gambling. There already is a strong move in the direction of permitting the states to "make book" on football, baseball, basketball and hockey, just as New York State now does with its Off Track Betting on horse racing. It would not be a healthy development for sports.

NCAA NEWS

Editor Dave Daniel

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Higher Standards of Qualification Approved by Executive Committee

All NCAA sports committees, with the exception of Ice Hockey and Football, submitted reviews and recommendations for higher standards for qualification into National Collegiate Championships competition for approval by the Executive Committee in August.

More stringent standards were approved by the Executive Committee for all three divisions of competition in the sports of track and field and swimming. (See charts.)

No changes will be made in the brackets of the three basketball and soccer championship tournaments, the fencing, volleyball or water polo championships. Ice hockey and football were acted upon previously with hockey granted an expansion of its tournament, if sufficient quality teams are available, and the Division III Football Championship bracket doubled from four to eight teams.

Further qualifying restrictions were placed upon individual and team entrants in golf, gymnastics, tennis, skiing, and wrestling, in addition to those in track and field and swimming.

Golf

The Golf Committee received approval to include approximately 186 participants in the Division I tournament in 1976. The field will be set at 165 with an additional 15 spots to be used at the prerogative of the Committee for at-large entries plus four from Division II and two from Division III.

In 1974, there were 232 com-

petitors and in 1975, there were 224 in the Division I meets.

In Divisions II and III, the Executive Committee approved a recommendation to conduct them at separate sites and to leave the field at 120 for each.

Gymnastics

The Executive Committee approved stricter standards for the Divisions I and II gymnastics championships.

In Division I, a competitor, in his appropriate qualifying meet, must earn a minimum of 17 points (compulsory and optional total) in an individual event and 98 points (compulsory and optional total) in the all-around.

The new requirement is in addition to placing among the top three in an event. Last year the qualifying standard for Division I was 16 in an individual event and 96 in the all-around.

In Division II, the championship meet shall be open to all individuals who, during the season, have scored a minimum of 8.5 points (optional) in an individual event and all-around men must have earned a total of 49 points (optional). Last year, the standard was eight points in individual and 48 points for all-around.

Skiing

The number of teams eligible to compete for the National Collegiate Skiing Championships has been reduced from 14 to nine.

Tennis

The Tennis Committee received approval to limit the field for

Division I to 128 individual entries and 64 doubles teams for the 1976 Championships.

The Tennis Committee has appointed a subcommittee to develop a system for reducing the field. The subcommittee will report to the full Committee at its annual meeting in January.

Wrestling

The number of qualifying positions has been reduced 10 per cent across the board for the Division I Championships, lowering the number of competitors from 395 to 355.

Following is the new number of qualifying positions and wild-card berths by conference: Big Eight—three and six; Big Ten—three and six; EIWA—three and one; Pacific-8—two and seven; Division II—two and two; Division III—one and three; Division I Eastern Regional—one and eight; Division I Western Regional—two and seven; Mid-American—two and one; Western Athletic—two and four; Atlantic Coast—one and one; Big Sky—one and one; East Coast—one and one; Southeastern—one and one; Southern—one and one; New England Wrestling Association—one and one; and Eastern Wrestling League—two and seven.

In Divisions II and III, all participants must have a .600 overall collegiate meet won-loss record or have placed third or higher in his conference to qualify for the Division II or III Championships. Previously, a participant needed a .500 dual meet won-lost record.

SWIMMING Division I

Event	New Qualifying Time	Time Elevated from 1974-75
500 Yard Freestyle	4:33.0	7.5 secs
200 Yard Individual Medley	1:53.7	3.8
50 Yard Freestyle	:21.0	0.4
400 Yard Medley Relay	3:28.9	5.1
400 Yard Individual Medley	4:06.0	8.0
200 Yard Freestyle	1:40.8	2.2
100 Yard Butterfly	:50.3	1.2
100 Yard Backstroke	:52.7	1.3
100 Yard Breaststroke	:58.8	1.7
800 Yard Freestyle Relay	6:52.6	7.4
1650 Yard Freestyle	16:00.3	24.7
100 Yard Freestyle	:45.8	1.2
200 Yard Backstroke	1:53.5	2.5
200 Yard Breaststroke	2:07.9	4.6
200 Yard Butterfly	1:51.1	2.9
400 Yard Freestyle	3:05.7	4.3

Any swimmer meeting the qualifying time would have to contact the host institution to see if he made the field of 40. In other words, if there were not 40 participants who had made the automatic qualifying times, then the next best times (provided they met the second qualifying times) would be used to complete the field of 40 entries.

Qualifying for the 1-meter and 3-meter diving will be based on the 11-dive list competition in dual or Championship competition during the regular season.

1-Meter Diving
435 points

3-Meter Diving
455 points

Division II

Event	New Qualifying Time	Time Elevated from 1974-75
500 Yard Freestyle	4:51.7	4.8 secs
200 Yard Individual Medley	2:02.4	1.6
50 Yard Freestyle	:22.1	0.3
400 Yard Medley Relay	3:43.1	2.2
400 Yard Individual Medley	4:30.2	0.2
200 Yard Freestyle	1:47.1	1.3
100 Yard Butterfly	:54.1	No change
100 Yard Backstroke	:56.9	0.3
100 Yard Breaststroke	1:02.0	1.5
800 Yard Freestyle Relay	7:18.9	10.9
1650 Yard Freestyle	16:34.8	53.3
100 Yard Freestyle	:48.5	0.3
200 Yard Backstroke	2:05.3	0.6
200 Yard Breaststroke	2:18.8	No change
200 Yard Butterfly	2:01.4	0.8
400 Yard Freestyle Relay	3:17.2	1.9

1-Meter Diving

Dual Competition—260 points (increased 10 points from 250 points in 1975)

Championship—390 points (increased 15 points from 375 points in 1975)

3-Meter Diving

Dual Competition—270 points (increased 10 points from 260 points in 1975)

Championship—405 points (increased 15 points from 390 points in 1975)

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TRACK AND FIELD

New standards are on the left. Improved standards are in bold face.

Division I

Event	Qualifying Standard	Event	Qualifying Standard
100 Yard Dash	9.4	High Jump	7'0"
220 Yard Dash	21.1	Long Jump	25'0"
440 Yard Dash	46.9	Pole Vault	16'6"
880 Yard	1:49.8	Shot Put	59'0"
Mile	4:04	Discus	177'0"
3 Mile	13:45	Javelin	240'0"
120 High Hurdles	13.9	Hammer	190'0"
440 Intermediate Hurdles	51.8	Triple Jump	52'0"
Steeplechase	8:55	6 Mile	28:50
440 Relay	40.8	Decathlon	7100
Mile Relay	3:10.8		

Division II

Event	Qualifying Standard	Event	Qualifying Standard
100 Yard Dash	9.7	High Jump	6'8"
220 Yard Dash	21.6	Long Jump	23'6"
440 Yard Dash	48.0	Pole Vault	15'0"
880 Yard Run	1:52.8	Shot Put	52'4"
Mile Run	4:13.0	Discus	158'0"
3 Mile Run	14:16.0	Javelin	209'0"
High Hurdles	14.5	Hammer	160'0"
Intermediate Hurdles	53.7	Triple Jump	48'2"
Steeplechase	9:25.0	6 Mile	30:05
440 Relay	42.2	Decathlon	6350
Mile Relay	3:16.0		

Division III

Event	Qualifying Standard	Event	Qualifying Standard
100 Yard Dash	9.8	High Jump	6'6"
220 Yard Dash	22.0	Long Jump	22'10"
440 Yard Dash	48.8	Pole Vault	14'6"
880 Yard Run	1:53.7	Shot Put	51'0"
Mile Run	4:13.5	Discus	154'0"
3 Mile Run	14:20	Javelin	200'0"
High Hurdles	14.8	Hammer	148'0"
Intermediate Hurdles	54.5	Triple Jump	46'7"
Steeplechase	9:30	6 Mile	30:23
440 Relay	42.7	Decathlon	6100
Mile Relay	3:18		

Championship Corner...

Baseball

The Executive Committee has approved the dates of June 11-17/18 for the 30th annual College World Series at Omaha's Rosenblatt Stadium in 1976.

The 1976 Division II Baseball Championship will return to Lanphier Park in Springfield, Ill., June 5-9.

The inaugural Division III Baseball Championship tournament will be hosted by Marietta (Ohio) College, June 4-6.

Golf

The 1976 Division I Golf Championships will have an earlier starting date as the Executive Committee approved a Golf Committee recommendation to move the dates forward to June 9-11, which is prior to the U.S. Open. In the past, the Division I meet was the week after the U.S. Open. The tournament will be at the University of New Mexico.

The 1977 Division I Golf Championships was awarded to Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y., June 8-11.

The Division II Championships will be played at Youngstown State University, May 25-28. The Officers, acting for the Executive Committee, agreed to waive ER

2-1-(h), which requires the collection of admissions at the meet.

Soccer

Seattle Pacific College in Seattle, Wash., was awarded the 1976 Division II Soccer Championship finals, which will be played November 28-29.

Track and Field

Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio, was awarded the Division III Outdoor Championships for 1976, May 27-29.

Football

Dates for the 1976 Divisions II and III Football Championships were confirmed with Division II first-round play set for November 27, the semifinals December 4, and the finals on December 11.

In Division III in 1976, first round play will be November 20, semifinals on November 27 and the finals on December 4.

Cross Country

The Officers, acting for the Executive Committee, have granted a waiver of ER 2-1-(h), requiring the collection of admissions for the following Cross Country Championships: 1975 Division II at Northridge State; 1975 Division III at Brandeis University; and the 1976 Division II at Southwest Missouri State.



★ ★ ★
NEW TOPPING? — This sign popped up at a Jonesboro, Ark., pizzeria after Arkansas State University's Earl Bell (above) won the NCAA pole vault championship at a meet record of 18-1 at Provo, Utah. Bell also won the 1975 NCAA Indoor Championship with a vault of 17-2. Actually, the sign is 25-feet high, but, maybe someday...

UOP President Feels Convention Worthwhile

The second Special Convention of the NCAA, held in Chicago August 14-15, was very much worthwhile in the opinion of Stanley E. McCaffrey, president of the University of the Pacific, who participated in the convention as UOP's official voting delegate.

"Actions taken there," McCaffrey said, "represented a significant step in the direction of effecting important economies while not adversely effecting the values of intercollegiate athletics."

"Rather," he continued, "I feel the legislation enacted will not only enable savings to be made but will serve to protect and enhance the values of intercollegiate athletics and to increase the prospects of these programs being continued at our nation's colleges and universities in these times of financial stringency."

Attending the convention from UOP with McCaffrey were Dean Edward Betz, a member of the NCAA Council which proposed much of the legislation considered, and Cedric Dempsey, director of intercollegiate athletics.

Most of the delegates were faculty representatives, athletic directors, coaches or conference commissioners. There were some 20-25 university presidents in attendance and while only a few of them participated actively, ac-

cording to McCaffrey, they wielded a strong influence on actions taken.

As an example he cited the constitutional amendment proposed to make possible reduction of coaching staffs. Only the strong support of McCaffrey, President Joseph Pettitt of Georgia Tech, and other presidents made it possible for this measure to receive the required two-thirds majority and the subsequent adoption of legislation limiting the coaching staffs.

Referring to criticism of actions taken at the Special Convention, the UOP President said, "As is the case in all such situations where important changes are proposed, some felt the actions didn't go far enough and others felt they went too far."

"However, I believe they were significant in themselves and represented a constructive step in the right direction," he said.

McCaffrey recently announced that he had approved the recommendations of a Special Task Force on Intercollegiate Athletics, composed of faculty, students, administrators and alumni, to continue UOP's athletic program at essentially its present level. In doing so, he expressed his belief in the values of intercollegiate athletics to those who participate and to the entire university community.

Jim Barratt Cites Title IX as One Reason for Resignation

(EDITOR'S NOTE: James G. Barratt announced his resignation as director of athletics at Oregon State University on August 11. He cited Title IX as one of the principal causes. Printed below are excerpts from the text of his resignation address, which was delivered at a press conference in Corvallis.)

Why would an athletic administrator with nearly 25 years of service with nearly 10 as athletic director, who had attained the academic rank of full professor with indefinite tenure, kiss it all goodbye at the pinnacle of his career? Here's the answer...

I have always admired those who had the guts to change professions at the height of their careers. There's a real excitement and challenge. With the kids raised, you can take such a gam-

ble. Recently, out of the blue, came a pair of outstanding business opportunities. These will be considered as well as others which might be forthcoming.

These offers, coupled with the fact that I am weary being a Don Quixote fighting windmills, resulted in my resignation.

I predict that Jim Barratt will be the first of several athletic directors throughout the nation to sacrifice themselves on the altar of HEW's Title IX.

Enjoyed Job

In the past, I have felt guilty for enjoying my job so much. I started out each morning happily shaving and looking forward to the coming hours with excitement. I loved every facet of Oregon State University (and that won't change).

During those years my job came first and my family second. It took a very unusual and devoted wife to accept this priority, but in time she adopted my way of life and we actually became a team, working for our university.

Other than financially, the rewards were many. The opportunity to work with and counsel young people, the relationship with a highly dedicated and volatile bunch of coaches and staff members, the opportunity to mingle with the media, the thrill of competition and the knowledge that I can call literally hundreds of persons locally and nationally by their first names are included in these rewards.



JIM BARRATT
 Resigns at OSU

While tossing out plaudits, I cannot overlook the Oregon State student body that raised its contribution to men's athletics from \$220,000 to \$250,000 during a period when other student bodies at other institutions were taking contrary actions...

Who, then, you might ask, is working contrary to the general welfare of Intercollegiate Athletics at Oregon State University?

Contradiction

I cite as most important a contradiction that exists regarding the State of Oregon and the Federal government.

Included in the implementation regulations of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 which became effective on July 21 are these words... "in addition, athletics constitute an integral part of the educational processes of schools and colleges and thus, are fully subject to the requirements of Title IX, even in absence of Federal funds going directly to the athletic programs."

If this is law, why then does the State of Oregon isolate the athletic departments of Oregon State and the University of Oregon from the other colleges of the State system, forcing these two entities to generate their own funds for salaries?

Although there still exists the possibility that Title IX might be amended to exempt revenues generated by any sport to the extent necessary to finance that sport, Title IX is a horrible piece of legislation.

It was passed by Congress thanks to a concerted effort by AAHPER (the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation) whose national president is Roger Wiley of basketball fame. AAHPER used its superior numbers to simply overwhelm the lawmakers on Capitol Hill and the NCAA members—although big in name but small in numbers, couldn't compete.

Before I am branded as a "chauvinistic male," let me assure you that most of us in men's athletics are for strong female sports participation. I cheer for Mary Budke and Joni Huntley with the same enthusiasm as I do for Gene Edstrom and Berny Wagner's club of seven-foot high jumpers. However, we feel that we can have strong women programs and retain more than football and basketball as major sports!

OSU, under the leadership of President MacVicar and with student fee support, raised the budgets of women athletics from levels of \$1000 to \$40,000 to \$82,000 to \$122,000 over the past four years.

Remember now, women did not get aggressive in wanting major programs until about four years ago. Oregon State didn't

need the threat of withdrawal of HEW funds as a bludgeon for non-conformance. All other Pac-8 schools were making similar progress during the same time period.

I'll cite just two problems coming out of this can of worms. Women's athletics at OSU will have nine sports this fall. Assuming golf is reinstated, men's athletics will have seven. Under current Title IX provisions, I expect that men will be candidates for the women's teams in swimming and tennis.

Regarding scholarships, the regulations ask for such allocations for members of each sex in proportion to the number of students participating. Dean Jo Anne Trow, chairperson of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Board at OSU, has reaffirmed that scholarships based on athletic ability will not be awarded in 1975-76. Where does that leave the men? How do you equate that dilemma?

See what I mean when I use the term "fighting windmills."

Financial Crunch

The quinnella of Title IX and the horrendous financial crunch among the nation's athletic departments is a loser.

At OSU, the 10 years 1964 to 1973 saw no red ink with more than one million dollars of net income going toward capital improvements available to the entire student body plus sizeable reserves toward the "rainy day." The rain fell in 1973-74 and OSU athletics suffered a \$130,000 deficit and Jim Barratt went from who's who to who's HE?

In the year just passed, thanks to the combination of an Ohio State football game and an excellent basketball season, the Beavers will lose only about \$15,000, in a year when most universities are losing \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Although there remains more than \$200,000 in reserves, a pair of bad years could reduce it to zero. Despite financial problems finally catching up with Oregon State, our department ranks tops in the Northern Division and fourth in the entire Pac-8 in financial solvency...

Maximum Aid Limits Must Be Applied to Those on Need

Member institutions which award financial aid on the basis of need are reminded that NCAA maximum aid limitations are applicable to recruited student-athletes.

Financial aid cannot exceed limits prescribed in the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1), as revised at the second Special Convention in August.

Commonly accepted educational expenses are now defined as tuition and fees, room and board and required course-related books. Expenses for books may not exceed \$150 per academic year.

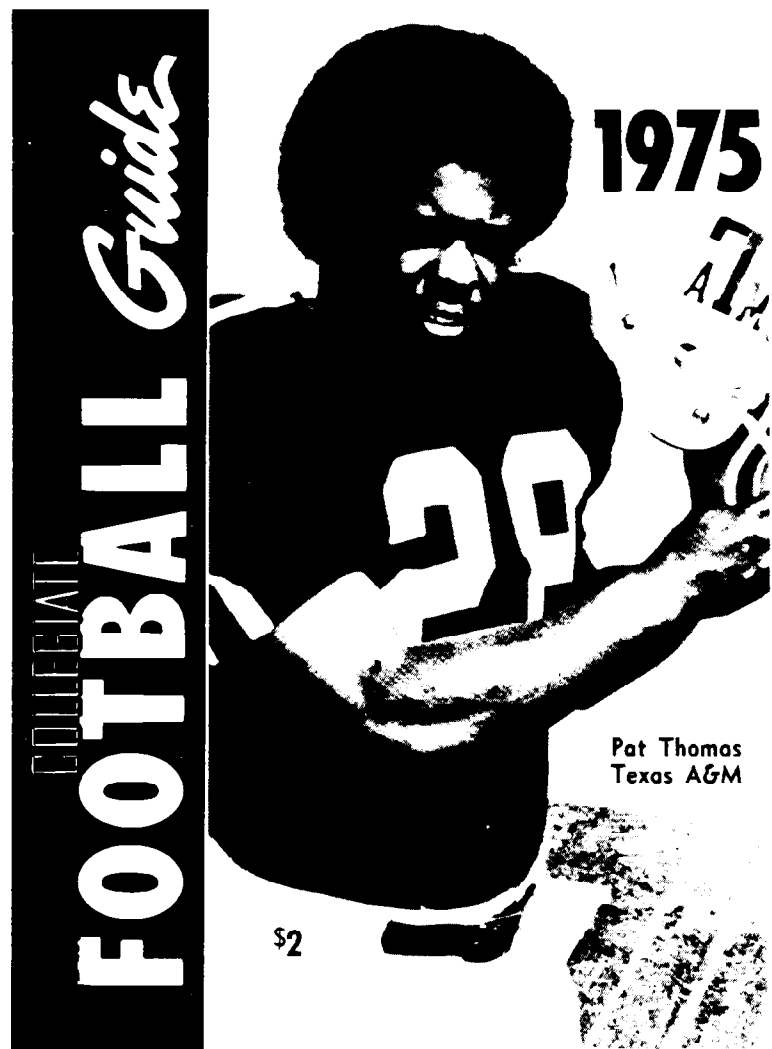
A student who has not been recruited and is receiving financial assistance, unrelated in any way to his athletic ability, in excess of that described as commonly accepted educational expenses, may retain the aid for the period of its award without any adjustment, even after he becomes a student-athlete (by reporting to an institution's intercollegiate team). However, once the original period of the award

expires, any additional financial aid awarded to the student-athlete must not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses, unless the unrelated aid is renewed on the same basis as originally awarded.

Financial aid includes all institutional funds such as scholarships, grants, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment and aid from government or private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient.

This includes off-campus employment earnings and other sources of aid during the academic year for which the athletic interests of the institution intercede in behalf of the recipient.

However, institutionally-administered loans (made available to all students) are not considered in determining whether financial aid provided a student-athlete exceeds the maximum limitation.



Football, Ice Hockey Guides Ready for 1975 Seasons

Official Guides recently published by the NCAA Publishing Service and now available are the 1975 Official Football Guide and the 1976 Official Ice Hockey Guide.

The 85th annual edition of the Football Guide pictures Texas A&M all-America defensive back Pat Thomas on its cover, and contains previews for the upcoming

season as well as schedules and results for NCAA-member teams, bowl reviews, action photos, a statistical section and the official "read-easy" football rules.

The 1976 Ice Hockey Guide also contains preview material, standings and results of the past season, schedules of NCAA-member teams, scholastic information, the National Collegiate Championship review, a directory of ice hockey officials and the official NCAA ice hockey rules. Featured on the cover is Ron Wilson, all-America defenseman from Providence.

Both books provide a wealth of reading and information and are valuable for reference throughout the season.

The Football Guide and the Ice Hockey Guide are on sale for \$2 each from the NCAA Publishing Service, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Prepayment must accompany each order.

Changes in New Budget Approved

Continued from page 1
According to the budget, with \$92,250 of that going directly to the enforcement department, along with an additional \$76,750 from the football television assessment.

The football television assessment also includes \$153,500 allocated to payment of the national office building debt.

SWIMMING

Continued from page 3

Division III

Event	New Qualifying Time	Time Elevated from 1974-75
500 Yard Freestyle	4:55.4	7.8 secs
200 Yard Individual Medley	2:04.8	1.0
50 Yard Freestyle	:22.3	0.5
400 Yard Medley Relay	3:45.9	3.3
400 Yard Individual Medley	4:29.3	9.5
200 Yard Freestyle	1:48.9	2.3
100 Yard Butterfly	:54.3	0.9
100 Yard Backstroke	:57.4	0.2*
100 Yard Breaststroke	1:03.3	1.8 secs
800 Yard Freestyle Relay	7:26.8	12.7
1650 Yard Freestyle	17:15.7	29.3
100 Yard Freestyle	:48.8	1.0
200 Yard Backstroke	2:04.9	2.4
200 Yard Breaststroke	2:19.0	4.0
200 Yard Butterfly	2:02.5	5.6
400 Yard Freestyle Relay	3:20.3	2.4

1-Meter Diving

Dual Competition—245 points (increased 10 points from 235 points in 1975)

Championship—360 points (increased 15 points from 345 points in 1975)

3-Meter Diving

Dual Competition—255 points (increased 10 points from 245 points in 1975)

Championship—375 points (increased 15 points from 360 points in 1975)

*Time was lowered inasmuch as there were only 16 entries in the 1975 Championships.

On NCAA College Football Telecasts

Jackson Returns as Top Announcer

Versatile Keith Jackson, who for the past three years has been honored as Sportscaster of the Year, returns as the principal play-by-play announcer for the 1975 "NCAA Football" series, on the ABC television network.

Returning veterans on ABC's telecast team include Chris Schenkel, who will be announcing regional games, and Bill Flemming, who will host both the pre-game and halftime shows in addition to reporting from the sidelines during coverage of the principal games.

Jackson was joined by former Notre Dame football coach Ara Parseghian when Missouri played Alabama Monday night, Sept. 8, in ABC's inaugural collegiate telecast of the season.

In addition to Parseghian, ABC Sports plans to use other members from the ranks of active or retired college coaches as expert color commentators throughout the 1975 season. Former Nebraska coach Bob Devaney will be working with Jackson on the Notre Dame-Boston College telecast, set for Monday night, Sept. 15 (9 p.m., EDT).

Bud Back

Bud Wilkinson, who has been a regular commentator on the NCAA series for the past 10 years, will again return to work with Jackson on many of the collegiate telecasts.

In addition to Schenkel, who has been involved in the NCAA series since 1966, regional announcers will include Dallas sportscaster Verne Lundquist, and a yet to be named fourth play-by-play man.

Expert commentators on the regional telecasts include Duffy Daugherty, retired coach from Michigan State, and former gridiron standouts Lee Grosscup and Don Perkins.

College reporter Jim Lampley returns for his second year with feature reports from the sidelines. Only one college reporter per game will be used during the 1975 season.

The NCAA post-game shows

will be hosted by Warner Wolf, currently sports director for WTOP-TV in Washington, D.C., and Dave Diles, sports director for WDEE-Radio in Detroit, Mich. Diles returns for his fifth year on the NCAA series, while Wolf starts his first season of association with ABC. He'll join the network as a full-time ABC sportscaster in March, 1976, when he has fulfilled his contractual obligation to WTOP.

Greg Mauldin Joins Statistics Service

Greg Mauldin, a 1975 graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, has joined the staff of the NCAA Statistics Service.

Mauldin, 22, will work with the staff which moved from New York City to the national office building in July, doing research and compilations for the sports of football, basketball and baseball.

Mauldin, a native of Missouri and now a resident of Kansas, previously worked for KCMO-TV in promotion and national sales. He is single.

"We are pleased to have a man of Greg's capabilities join and complete our staff," said Jack Waters, director of the Statistics Service.

Mauldin completes an eight-person staff of the Statistics Service as Waters, associate director Jim Van Valkenburg, Steve Boda, Jules Winn and Ellen Quinn have relocated from New York.

Jim Wright, former sports in-

formation director at Southern Colorado State College in Pueblo, joined the staff in July, as did Barb Aupperle. Ron Schwartz, director of news film, maintains his office in New York.



GREG MAULDIN
Joins Staff

Elsewhere in Education

Jobs Decline

Although there were an estimated 415,000 college graduates unemployed in March, they were the smallest percentage of the 8.4 million jobless when ranked by educational attainment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The jobless rate was the highest for high-school dropouts—15.2 per cent. The survey was conducted for BLS by the census bureau and reported in *Higher Education and National Affairs*.

The jobless rate for those with four or more years of college was 2.9 per cent. The unemployment rate for those who dropped out of college after one to three years was 6.9 per cent. The jobless rate for persons with only an elementary-school education—about 12 per cent—apparently was the result of their being somewhat older and having had more labor force experience than high-school dropouts.

Between March 1974 and March 1975, unemployment rates increased for all workers, but the rise was sharpest among workers who had not completed eight years of schooling—from 5.7 to 12.4 per cent. During the same period the jobless rate for college graduates rose at a much slower pace—from 2.0 to 2.9 per cent. In all, there were an estimated 13.9 million persons with four years or more of college who were employed in March.

Job Offers Decline

A final sample survey by the College Placement Council found job offers to this year's bachelor's degree graduates down 24 per cent from the previous year.

Last May, the Council surveyed 700 employers and found they planned to hire 18 per cent fewer bachelor's degree candidates than in 1974. The new survey of job offers showed an even greater decline. It also found job offers at the master's degree level this year down 18 per cent from 1974 and offers at the Ph.D. level down 37 per cent.

Nonfamily Households

An increasing number of households in the United States are headed by persons living alone or with nonrelatives, according to the Census Bureau.

Nonfamily households accounted for 47 per cent of the total household increase since 1970 and now represent one quarter of all households, estimated at 71.1 million.

Student Aid Study

A study of high school students' need for information about financial aid for attending college will be undertaken by the College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board under a \$70,000 grant.

CSS said it will work with four groups of 9th and 11th grade students and their parents. Three of the groups will receive different types and amounts of guidance materials, while the fourth will receive none. The object is to determine whether financial aid information provided early in the high school years would help students make better decisions about attending college.

Revision in Needs

The U.S. Office of Education has proposed some revisions in its regulations providing for annual review of various private systems used by higher education institutions to determine expected family contributions toward the education of students receiving aid under three Federal programs—National Direct Student Loans, College Work-Study, and Supplemental Opportunity Grants.

Land-Grant Colleges

Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Education and Labor Committee has introduced a resolution to disapprove President Ford's proposal to defer spending \$9.5 million appropriated for aid to land-grant colleges.

Affirmative Action

Numerous changes in the way the Federal government administers affirmative actions plans to combat discrimination in employment are recommended in a new report by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education.

The report recommends that colleges and universities take more initiative in ending race and sex discrimination and thus "reduce the burden of Federal controls before they become too overwhelming and too permanent."

The report, entitled "Making Affirmative Action Work in Higher Education," calls the government's handling of affirmative action programs "confused, even chaotic."

It said, "Few Federal programs are now so near to self destruction," and "seldom has a good cause spawned such a badly developed series of Federal mechanisms."

The report recommends that in cases of non-compliance with anti-discrimination requirements, a series of graduated sanctions be developed to replace the present single penalty of cancellation of all Federal contracts.

Also, it recommends that when an institution has demonstrated that its proportions of women and minorities among faculty and other academic employees approximate pools of qualified persons and are distributed throughout the institution, then it should be exempted from detailed reporting requirements and continued reassessment of goals and timetables.

INTERPRETATIONS

Case Book Revisions Affect Current Manual

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

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

The following five interpretations are revisions of cases currently in the Case Book section of the 1975-76 NCAA Manual. Each revised interpretation takes precedent over the one published in the Manual and notations should be made at the appropriate point in the Manual.

Aid Cancellation or Gradation (Revises Case No. 33)

Situation: The 66th annual Convention, January 8, 1972, adopted an amendment to NCAA Constitution 3-1-(g)-(2) to permit an institution to graduate or cancel institutional financial aid at the end of the academic year if a student-athlete voluntarily withdrew from a sport for personal reasons. A student-athlete (prospective or enrolled) is awarded institutional financial aid on the basis he declared his intention to participate in a particular sport by signing a letter-of-intent, application or tender. The student-athlete decides not to participate either before he reports for the first practice session or after he has made only token appearances. (152)

Question: Is this sufficient grounds to initiate proceedings to graduate or terminate institutional financial aid immediately without waiting until the end of the academic year?

Answer: Yes. Such an action on the part of the grantee would be fraudulent misrepresentation of information on his application, letter-of-intent or tender and would permit the institution, after affording the grantee the opportunity for a hearing, to cancel or graduate the financial aid. [C3-1-(g)-(2)-(v)—Case No. 33]

4-1-4 Academic Calendar (Revises Case No. 83)

Situation: An institution operates on a 4-1-4 academic calendar. A student-athlete is not eligible during the first four-month term, but gains eligibility at the close of the term. He does not enroll in the interim one-month term. (10-B)

Question: Will the student-athlete be eligible to participate during the one-month period prior to the second four-month term?

Answer: Yes. The student-athlete is eligible on the date he is officially certified eligible by the appropriate institutional authority. [C3-3-(b) and (c)]

Financial Aid Limitation (Revises Case No. 91)

Situation: A student has not been recruited (per O.I. 100) and first becomes a student-athlete by reporting to an institution's intercollegiate team. At the time he reports on call for uniformed squad practice, he is receiving institutional financial assistance, unrelated in any way to his athletic ability, in excess of that described as commonly accepted educational expenses by NCAA legislation. (110)

Question: Must the institution adjust the student-athlete's aid to fall within the limits of NCAA legislation?

Answer: Inasmuch as athletic ability was not a consideration in the award of his aid, the student-athlete may retain the aid for the period of its award without any adjustment. Once the original period of the award expires, renewal of the same financial aid in excess of NCAA-defined commonly accepted educational expenses is permissible, provided the aid is renewed on the same basis as originally awarded. [C3-4-(b)]

Institutional Conformance (Revises Case No. 232)

Situation: An institution joins the NCAA and subsequently certifies its conformance to Bylaw 4-6-(b). (42)

Question: When is the institution eligible for NCAA Championships?

Answer: The institution is eligible for NCAA Championships immediately if it shows that all of its student-athletes on the date of certification of conformance to the 2,000 rule satisfied the appropriate provisions of the rule applicable to them. [B4-6-(b) and (c)] Its initial participation after establishing its eligibility shall be in accordance with Executive Regulation 2-4-(a).

Financial Aid After Eligibility Exhausted (Revises Case No. 261)

Situation: A student-athlete has exhausted his eligibility for participation in a particular sport and continues to attend the institution as an undergraduate. (290)

Question: Is it permissible to award financial aid to the student during his remaining years of undergraduate work without such aid counting in the maximum awards limitation in that sport?

Answer: Yes. [B5-5]

Dental Injury Rate Drastically Lowered

Mouth Protectors Safety Proven

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following comment on the demonstrated effectiveness of the mouth protector for football players is provided by the Committee on Medical Aspects of Sports.)

In 1954, a comparatively small number of high school football players wore face guards and virtually none wore the mouth protector. In the same year, when valid and reliable statistics were first compiled for dental injuries, the ratio was 22.65 dental injuries per 1,000 participants.

In 1955, face guards became mandatory but mouth protectors were not required and few were worn. That year the ratio dropped further to 18.33 dental injuries per 1,000 participants.

In 1960, a limited number of mouth protectors were used and the face guard was still mandatory. The ratio this time was 12.45 dental injuries per 1,000 participants.

Since 1962, the National Football Alliance (consisting of the National Federation of State High School Associations, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and the National Junior College Athletic Association) has required that each player wear a tooth and mouth protector.

The rule states: "Each player shall wear an intra-oral (within the mouth) mouth and tooth protector which includes an occlusal (protecting and separating the biting surfaces) and a labial (protecting the lips) portion. It is recommended that the protector be: (1) constructed from a model made from an impression of the individual's teeth; or

(2) constructed and fitted to the individual by impressing his teeth into the mouth and tooth protector itself."

As a result of this action, both face guards and tooth and mouth protectors were mandatory in 1963. The dental injury ratio that year declined to 4.71 per 1,000 participants. The downward trend continued in 1964, when the ratio dropped to 4.32 dental injuries per 1,000 participants. These data support the original purpose of implementing the mouth protector to cushion the teeth against direct contact with one another.

Unexpected additional protection has also resulted from the use of the mouth protector. It protects the lips and cheeks against cuts and bruises resulting from external and internal trauma. Also, it cushions the force of a blow to the lower jaw which might result in fractures or forcing the condyle head upward and backward against the skull, thereby causing a concussion.

Three main types of protectors are used: Stock variety (those not custom made); mouth-formed protectors (manufactured kit with tough shell and resilient lines); Custom-made protectors (fashioned by dentists).

The custom-made protector is by far superior in retention, comfort, ease of speech and breathing, tear resistance, and protection for teeth, gums and

lips. It is also preferred by players.

Players' opinions of mouth protectors indicate the need for the following:

All mouth protectors should be constructed under the supervision of dentists to insure a properly fitted mouth protector and a complete program of education concerning its use.

All mouth protectors should be examined regularly for possible breaks and, when necessary, should be replaced.

A rigid plan of hygiene concerning mouth protectors should be taught and carried out on a daily basis. The use of disinfectants for mouth protectors, especially during games, should be emphasized.

As of the fall of 1973, the National Collegiate Athletic Association required that its football players (approximately 33,000) wear mouth protectors. But the mouth protector should not be confined to football players. They are now being used in a variety of sports such as soccer, ice hockey, lacrosse, basketball, touch football, field hockey, skiing, roller derby, surfing, water skiing, snowmobiling, judo, karate and parachuting.

It has been proven that the mouth protector is a valuable adjunct to a player's equipment in contact and non-contact sports. Its effectiveness is limited only by the use to which the player puts it in practice and during games.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

STAN WRIGHT, track coach, has been named interim AD at Sacramento State, replacing the resigned DON FUOSS.

COACHES

FOOTBALL—MAC SINGLETON has been named acting head coach at Boston State, succeeding the resigned JOSEPH KUCHARICH, JR. TOM LAPINSKI is acting coach at Swarthmore.

BASKETBALL—FRED CROWELL is new at Samford. JIM DUTCHER has replaced BILL MUSSELMAN at Minnesota. JIM VALVANO has moved from Bucknell to Iona.

SOCCER—BOB HORNE is new at Maine Maritime Academy. JIM McDOWELL has replaced the resigned RICHARD KLEIN-SCHMIDT at Cincinnati.

TRACK—WILLIAM NAVARRE is new at Delaware Valley College. TOM E. MULLIGAN is new at Ohio Northern. ROY CHERNOCK has resigned at Baruch College. JAMES BIBBS has been named acting head coach at Michigan State, succeeding FRANCIS DITTRICH.

SWIMMING—RONALD E. ZWIERLEIN is John Carroll University's first swimming coach. JAMES A. STEEN has replaced RICHARD SLOAN at Kenyon as SLOAN moves to Ohio State. WALT SCHLUETER has resigned

at Arizona State. BRUCE FISHER is new water polo coach at Air Force. OWEN PARIS has replaced TERRY LAUGHLIN at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

HOCKEY—ALAN DAVIS has replaced STEVE CEDORCHUK at St. Anselm's. RICK DUFFETT is Ferris State's first varsity hockey coach.

BASEBALL—TOM KELLY is new at Notre Dame.

GYMNASTICS—RICK DANLEY has been named interim coach at Colorado as DAVE WARDELL takes a year's leave of absence.

SKIING—TERRY ALDRICH is new at Middlebury.

NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—DOUGLAS E. HENNES is new at College of St. Thomas. GENE SCHILL will return to Dayton after a two and one-half year absence, replacing JOE MITCH. ROBERT A. BARNETT has succeeded KURT DOSSIN at Hobart and William Smith Colleges. JIM STREETER, former assistant, has been named SID at Eastern Michigan as JOHN FOUNTAIN devotes full time to director of information services. TOM KEATING is new at Butler. BOB PETERSON has resigned at St. Cloud State to replace the retiring OTIS DYPWICK at Minnesota. ERIC BURDICK is the new publicity director of the California Collegiate Athletic Association, replacing PETE DONOVAN.

DIED—JOSEPH R. MELLENDICK, 58, four-sport star at Georgetown in late 1930's and assistant football coach at Johns Hopkins, after a long illness. HENRY L. (HONK) REESE, 65, former Temple football player, of heart attack. THOMAS W. LEAHY, 59, former Notre Dame football player. BENNIE LAPRESTA, 66, former halfback at St. Louis U. and college football official, of heart attack. BRENT KIRK, 20, linebacker at Yale, hit by lightning while fishing. RICHARD A. SMITH, 86, retired AD and coach at Washington and Lee. A. HEATH WHITTLE, 69, former track coach at Davidson, of heart attack.

CERTIFICATIONS

ALL-STAR FOOTBALL

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

Blue-Gray Football Classic, Dec. 19, 1974, Montgomery, Ala.

Lions All-American Bowl, Jan. 10, 1975, Tampa, Fla.

Hula Bowl, Jan. 10, 1975, Honolulu, Ha.

ALL-STAR BASKETBALL

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

American All-Star Basketball Classic, April 15-17, Greensboro, N.C.

College Football Promotion Tour Meets With Huge Success

There was a knock on the door of the hotel room on the 32nd floor of the New York Hilton.

It had become a familiar sound that Sunday afternoon for Donn Bernstein, NCAA media director for ABC Sports, and David Cawood, NCAA director of public relations, who had welcomed five other visitors throughout the afternoon. The five, a quintet of America's best college football players, would join them on a six-day, six-city national college football promotional tour.

One-by-one, Alan Pizzitola, a small defensive back from Alabama; Ken MacAfee, a 6-5, 240-pound split end from Notre Dame; Ed Simonini, a muscular linebacker from Texas A&M; John Sciarra, an eloquent quarterback from UCLA, and Tony Dorsett, the choir-boy-looking tailback from Pittsburgh, had reported on schedule.

They were unsure what they were going to do the next week and probably suspicious of with whom they were going to spend a week of their summer.

Cawood answered the door this time.

It's Royal

"Hello, Darrell. Come in. We have some outstanding athletes here I want you to meet," he said.

Darrell Royal, of Texas Longhorn fame, entered the room and exchanged greetings, and the athletes patiently waited for Bernstein to tell Royal the same thing he told each of them upon their arrival.

"Darrell, we don't know what to expect," Bernstein began. "We have never tried anything like this before, so we will just have to play it by ear. Keith (Jackson) will moderate it for us and keep it moving. We'll have a group session first and then open it up for individual interviews. Let's just keep it loose . . . adjust and improvise. I've contacted the media, and David has sent them a letter from the NCAA, but we don't know how many, or who, will show."

"What will we do if we outnumber the media?" Royal asked.

"Surely, that won't happen," Bernstein replied, "I've guaranteed 26 for lunch."

Jackson entered the room a few minutes later. Bernstein called at least a dozen recommended Italian restaurants to discover Sunday was a bad night to dine out in the big city, and the group took cabs to the West Side to dine in a neighborhood restaurant not listed in the Yellow Pages.

Royal appeared on ABC's AM America at seven the next morning, and the college group began arriving for the tour's first press conference about 15 minutes before the scheduled 10:30 a.m. starting time.

At 11:15 a.m., Jackson decided the session should begin, although Royal's numbers question asked the preceding evening had become a reality. The most positive element of the New York gathering was that Cawood and Bernstein learned they were to travel with five articulate young men.

Washington Next

The disappointed group hurried to the airport for a flight to Washington, where Baylor coach Grant Teaff would replace Royal.

Things had to be better in Washington. Three reporters from Newport News, Virginia, already had registered at the headquarters hotel, and liaison workers assisting Bernstein and Cawood in the area said 22 media representatives had committed to attend the next day's press conference.

Teaff made the early appearance on the local ABC morning show, as coaches who followed him would do the next three mornings, and Cawood encountered the tour's first, and only, serious problem.

Simonini had scratched his cornea with his contact lens. He had awakened about 2:30 a.m., and the pain prevented him from going back to sleep.

At 7:15 he telephoned Cawood, who called the Maryland sports information director, who alerted the Maryland trainer, who arranged an early appointment with the Terps' optometrist, who sent him to the University infirmary for a prescription, where he was quickly processed and permitted to return to the hotel prior to the 10:30 a.m. starting time.

Everyone was eager to begin. Twenty-two media representatives from Washington, Baltimore and Virginia were going to attend and the promotion tour finally was going to get in full swing.

Things were better, but not robust, and the group, disappointed again, hurried to the airport for a flight to Atlanta.

"I'll tell you, 'Bama (Pizzitola)," Simonini said. "The South is supposed to be big football country and things better pick up down there. I'll guarantee you one thing, the media will be out when we get to Texas."

Paterno Joins

Penn State coach Joe Paterno joined the group in the hotel lobby at 10:15 the next morning to walk to the designated meeting room. Pizzitola particularly was anxious because the other athletes would hold him responsible for the lack of interest in college football in the South.

His anxiety was short-lived.

Representatives from Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, and all the Atlanta outlets were gathering for the 10:30 a.m. start. And the relieved Pizzitola promptly announced, "Let's get this show going on time for a change."

The Atlanta media was enthused about this promotional concept, and encouraged Bernstein and Cawood to convince the NCAA and ABC Sports it should be an annual affair.

"This is great for college football," said veteran Knoxville News-Sentinel Sports Editor Tom Siler. "I guarantee you would have 20 more people if you had it here again next week. Word will spread this is a newsworthy affair, and more and more people will want to take advantage of it."



ARTICULATE INTERVIEW—Blackie Sherrod, highly respected columnist of the Dallas Times-Herald, interviews UCLA quarterback John Sciarra on Dallas stopover of the NCAA-ABC co-sponsored College Football Press Tour.



FOOTBALL KICKOFF—ABC play-by-play announcer Keith Jackson (right) talks with Frank Fallon of KWTX Radio and TV of Waco, Texas during the NCAA and ABC co-sponsored College Football Press Tour in Dallas. Jackson toured six cities with top football players to promote NCAA College Football on the ABC network this season.

The ride to the airport was loose and the trip to Dallas appeared shorter than the previous flights.

Pizzitola constantly reminded Simonini the press conference started on time in Atlanta, and asked him what time it would begin in Dallas.

But Simonini was not worried, and he was eager to identify for Pizzitola the Texas press representatives who began arriving about an hour early the next day. About 30 media representatives attended the conference in Dallas, and each was enthusiastic about the concept and indicated they also hoped it would become an annual event.

Good Idea

"This is such a good idea," one established writer told Michigan coach Bo Schembechler, "I would not be surprised if the NFL tried it next year."

Simonini began describing the

day's proceedings on the flight to San Francisco with typical Texas brashfulness and suddenly remembered Bernstein had told the group more than once he was a native of the "fabulous" Bay area.

"Bama and I got our people out," Simonini told Bernstein. "What are you going to do about San Francisco? You were responsible for New York, and we all remember what a success that was, can we expect the same thing in San Francisco?"

Bernstein hardly permitted the airplane door to open before he made a dash for the telephone. He immediately had to get an estimate of how many persons would attend the next day.

"They're expecting about 25 tomorrow," said Bernstein. "That would be super for this market."

Bernstein was cautious when he reviewed the press conference format with Maryland coach Jerry Claiborne. He probably was not convinced 25 would attend the next day, and he did not want Claiborne to experience the disappointment of New York.

Room Alive

At 10:15 the next morning, Bernstein began pacing in the meeting room. Only a few representatives had arrived. But, at 10:30 sharp, the room became alive with people, and Bernstein could answer the challenges from Pizzitola and Simonini.

"What about the concept, is it sound?" Bernstein privately asked each person in the room at least once.

"They say it's a great idea, and we should do it every year," Bernstein said to anyone who was more interested in listening to him than viewing the beautiful Golden Gate Bridge. "We could not have asked for a better turnout."

"How many are you expecting in Los Angeles?" asked Sciarra.

"You won't believe it John, we have word there will be at least

35 to 40, including Jim Murray," Bernstein said. "And (Mel) Durslag wants to do a column with Bear (Bryant of Alabama) by telephone."

Sciarra asked no one in particular who had ever heard of Atlanta, Dallas and San Francisco, and indicated he knew all along the tour would receive its highest attendance in Los Angeles, even though it would be Saturday morning.

Like Dallas, the Los Angeles press began arriving early. And by 10:30 a.m., Bud Wilkinson, who replaced Jackson the last two stops, began on schedule.

"This is a tremendous turnout," Wilkinson said. "College football will receive a lot of space it normally doesn't receive this time of year. And that has to help everyone promote the game."

Writer opinions concerning the tour concurred with those expressed by those who had attended the conferences in every city. They were enthusiastic about the concept, and indicated they looked forward to seeing a similar group next year.

Final Trip

The travellers hurried to the hotel lobby to assemble for the final trip to the airport for flights to their respective hometowns.

"You know, I didn't know what to expect," said Sciarra. "I wondered about the people I would be traveling with for a week . . . if we would have any fun . . . if we would work out . . . if we really would help promote college football."



"I don't believe we could have had a more harmonious group, and it was an experience I will never forget," he continued. "I wish I could go again next year, this is great for college football."

The final cab fare was paid. The college football promotion tour had been a true success.

And each of the athletes reminded Bernstein and Cawood to "keep it loose."

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Despite What Some Columnists Think

Agent Rule Will Be Strictly Enforced by NCAA

In a recent column in the *Washington Post*, William Barry Furlong interpreted limitations on recruiting adopted by delegates to the NCAA's second Special Convention as a spawning ground for agents of high school athletes.

"The limitations on recruiting will accomplish one unconsidered objective: They will deliver more and more kids into the hands of agents. And many of the agents for high schoolers are none too scrupulous," Furlong wrote.

"The reason is that all the rules changes reduce and limit the time, the number and the method of contact that a college coaching staff can make with a student. They do not limit the contacts of coach with agent. They do not limit contacts of agent with athlete. Thus, the middleman—the agent—will rise in power. He's the only guy who can make all the contacts the coach wants. Presto! The NCAA has suddenly made the agent the biggest thing in college recruiting," Furlong said.

Mistaken

Michael Scott of the firm Cox, Langford and Brown, counsel for the Association, replied to Furlong, pointing out the author's mistaken premise.

"This firm represented the NCAA last year in a suit brought by a New Jersey enterprise which purported to engage in the business of marketing the athletic talents of high school students to NCAA member institutions," he said.

"The principal purpose of the suit was to enjoin

enforcement of the NCAA's constitutional provision which prohibits the employment of an agent:

"Any student-athlete who agrees or has ever agreed to be represented by an agent or organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or reputation no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics."
[Constitution 3-1-(c).]

This rule was upheld by the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, which characterized it as designed to "insure that the academic admission standards of member institutions are not compromised by an individual or organization that has a financial interest in having a particular student admitted to an NCAA college or university . . ." The Court's ruling was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

"Following action by the Court of Appeals," Scott said, "The NCAA announced to all member institutions its intention to continue strictly to enforce the mandate of the rule."

"Obviously, loss of intercollegiate eligibility can represent a severe sanction in the case of many student-athletes. As a consequence, the NCAA makes every effort practicable to publicize to high school athletes the existence of the rule in question, as well as other rules related to the recruiting or admissions process that may affect their future eligibility for intercollegiate athletics.

Did Not Forget

"It would seem obvious that the NCAA members have not, as you suggest, forgotten to deal with the problems potentially created by the possible infusion of professional agents into the college admission process.

"To the contrary, as disclosed by testimony at the New Jersey trial, the above rule was the product of a careful study undertaken a few years ago by the NCAA's Committee on Amateurism, chaired by Harry Cross, a former president of the NCAA," Scott said.

"Your column, which rather clearly (and, the NCAA believes, incorrectly) implies that professional agents are or will be broadly involved in the college recruiting process, can have what I am sure is the undesired impact of suggesting to one or more prospective student-athletes in the Washington area that they would be well advised to seek the services of an agent.

"Such a step, if consummated, would destroy their eligibility for intercollegiate sports," Scott said.

Warren S. Brown, NCAA assistant executive director in charge of enforcement, concurred with Scott's statements and noted that in recent cases several student-athletes lost eligibility as a result of making agreements with agents.

"We will continue to make every effort to enforce the Association's legislation in this area," Brown said, "and hopefully these past cases will serve as a deterrent when student-athletes are contacted by agents in the future."