

Same or Higher Rate Than Non-Athletes

ACT Survey Shows Lettermen Are Graduated at High Rate

Students who earn intercollegiate letters at NCAA member institutions graduate at the same or a higher rate than non-athletes, a recent survey conducted by the American College Testing Program reveals.

This conclusion was based on information provided by members responding to a questionnaire designed by ACT, according to James Maxey, director of Research Services for ACT.

"Although the ACT does not consider a 25 per cent response (175 institutions) conclusive, the results are significant," said the University of Missouri's Bill Callahan, chairman of the NCAA Public Relations Committee.

"It certainly is a higher percentage than pollsters survey to reach their conclusions. But more importantly, it follows the trend established in other limited surveys determining the percentage of freshmen entering college who do graduate," Callahan said.

ACT determined 60 per cent of the freshmen men and women who enter a university earn baccalaureate degrees in other surveys conducted in 1957, 1962, 1968, 1971, 1972 and 1975.

The typical university returning the survey graduated 62 per cent of the freshmen males who enrolled in 1968, and 75 per cent of these institutions graduated 74 per cent or less of the males entering that year.

However, these universities also graduated 77 per

cent of their football lettermen who enrolled as freshmen in 1968, and 75 per cent of these institutions graduated 91 per cent or less of their football lettermen.

The median graduation rate for lettermen in baseball was 86 per cent, basketball 82 per cent, track and field 85 per cent and other sports 83 per cent.

Junior college athletes who transferred to NCAA institutions in 1969 or 1970 also graduated at a higher percentage than the other male transfers.

JC Transfers

The median graduation rate for JC transfer baseball lettermen was 85 per cent, basketball 74 per cent, football 73 per cent, track and field 87 per cent and other sports 86 per cent. The median for non-lettermen was 67 per cent.

ACT also made these tentative conclusions from the survey:

Institutions maintain incomplete admissions records, and most universities cannot determine if a student eventually earns a degree after he leaves it.

The 10 most popular majors for lettermen entering a university as freshmen in 1968 or from a junior college in 1969 or 1970 were physical education, business and economics, pre-veterinary medicine, engineering, pre-law, education, accounting, biology, mathematics and sociology.

"To my knowledge, this is the first attempt anyone has ever made to determine on a national basis the number of lettermen who earn degrees in comparison to the male student body," said Maxey. "And although our conclusions are tentative, they represent the most factual data available.

"I think it's accurate to say lettermen do graduate at least at the same rate as other males in the student body, and additional data seem to indicate the graduation rate is higher for lettermen than the male student body," Maxey concluded.

The survey was sponsored by the Public Relations Committee, and administered and analyzed by ACT. All data has been retained in the confidential files of ACT.

ACT's questionnaire requested directors of athletics at NCAA institutions to identify the number of males who enrolled in 1968, the number of intercollegiate lettermen in the class, and the number who earned baccalaureate degrees from the respective groups within the next five years.

Directors of athletics also were requested to identify male junior college transfers enrolling in 1969 or 1970, the number of lettermen in each group, and the number earning baccalaureate degrees within the next three years.

The Spirit of '76 Will Be Evident in NCAA

The National Bicentennial Sports Alliance probably sounds, at first glance, like 1) another attempt to create a bureaucracy aimed at overseeing the world of amateur athletics, or 2) a nightmare for the guy who writes newspaper headlines.

A headline nightmare it may be. A bureaucracy it is not.

The NBSA, sponsored by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA), represents the avenue through which national sports and athletic organizations can provide invaluable assistance toward furthering the objectives of the nation's Bicentennial celebration, which is already in progress.

The NCAA received approval as a charter member of NBSA in late July. "Response to date has been terrific," said John Warner,

tennial symbol in conjunction with athletic events and display the Bicentennial flag at these events."

NCAA membership in the Alliance is already in effect and the period during which colleges are encouraged to work actively in promoting the Bicentennial celebration (through their own events and in cooperation with local, state, regional and national activities) is from the current football season through the 1976 season.

"The objective is to use the exposure opportunities available through college athletics to make a significant contribution to the Bicentennial," said DeGange. "Through game programs and other athletic publications, half-time shows, national championships, and other special events, the NCAA members can foster the spirit of the Bicentennial in significant fashion.

Opportunities

"There's no need for a mad rush to do everything instantly. Over the next 15 months, the opportunities will be numerous. Colleges are encouraged to work independently and in conjunction with other institutions and organizations," he said.

Projects already in motion to assist NCAA members in implementing Bicentennial activity include: 1) Presentation of the Bicentennial commemorative medal to every member college for use in football pre-game coin toss ceremonies. International Paper Corp. is furnishing the medals; 2) Chevrolet Motor Division has purchased Bicentennial flags for display at every televised game this fall; 3) Circulation of the Bicentennial symbol graphics manual to all NCAA member SIDs to assist in publication work; 4) Designation of the four NCAA championships scheduled in Philadelphia in 1976 (basketball, fencing, gymnastics, outdoor track and field) as Bicentennial events.

"The most important thing at the moment is for SIDs and other athletic administrators to begin to 'Think Bicentennial'," said DeGange.

"While there are a number of projects scheduled that have national dimension, work with local and state Bicentennial agencies gives every college a chance to develop valuable exposure for the nation's 200th birthday."



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BICENTENNIAL FLAG—Jim Wilkinson, assistant executive director of the NCAA (left), and Earl Simpson raise the Bicentennial Flag in front of the national office building. The Flag was presented to NCAA President John A. Fuzak of Michigan State University during ceremonies at the Michigan State-North Carolina State football game. Chevrolet Motor Division purchased the flags and presented them to the host institution of games televised on the NCAA Television Series.

70th Annual and Third Special

January Convention Dates Finalized

Dates for the Association's Third Special Convention and 70th annual Convention in St. Louis, Mo., have been established, according to assistant executive director James Wilkinson.

The Third Special Convention, which will consider only that proposed legislation which was not considered at the Second Special Convention in August, will be January 14-15, 1976.

The Special Convention will be conducted from 1 to 6 p.m. Wednesday, January 15 and recon-

vened Thursday from 8:30 a.m. until noon.

Legislation which was adopted at the Second Special Convention may not be reconsidered or amended at the Third Special Convention, but may be amended at the 70th annual Convention.

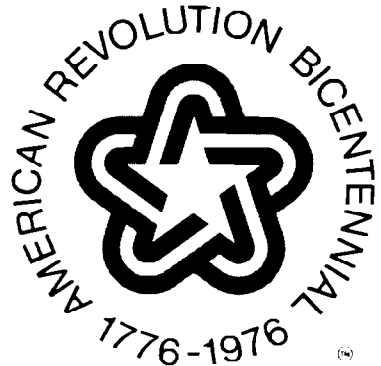
Honors Luncheon

The regular Convention will begin at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, January 15, continue Friday with divisional Round Tables from 8:30 to 11 a.m., followed by the Honors Luncheon from 11:45 a.m. until 1:45 p.m. The Business Session

of the Convention will be convened from 2:15 until 6 p.m. Friday and will continue all day Saturday, January 17, from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.

The Council will begin meeting Sunday, January 11 and will meet for three days prior to the opening of the Third Special Convention.

Numerous other meetings of committees and allied conferences also will be conducted prior to the opening of the conventions. All meetings connected with the Conventions will be held at Stouffer's Riverfront Inn.



administrator of the ARBA. "The success of the Bicentennial will be judged on the number of participants, not spectators, and the Sports Alliance has the potential of involving millions of Americans directly in the commemoration."

The purpose of the Alliance is to promote active participation in the celebration of the nation's 200th anniversary. The Alliance recognizes that sports and athletics have individually and institutionally played a significant role in the development of the nation.

Umbrella Concept

"This is the umbrella concept that we've been working toward for nearly two years," said Jack DeGange, sports information director at Dartmouth College and chairman of the NCAA Bicentennial Committee.

"The NBSA provides the authorizing vehicle that will permit every NCAA member institution to play a key role in the Bicentennial. It means that any college can use the national Bicen-

The Bicentennial Spirit

The nation's celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution is beginning to shift into high gear.

Careful planning for the past several years by conscientious groups and committees across the country point to the fact that appropriate celebrations will be observed.

The NCAA has gotten into the Spirit of '76. National Collegiate Championships in the sports of basketball, track and field, fencing, and gymnastics will be conducted in Philadelphia, one of America's most historic cities.

Also, Bicentennial flags will fly over each NCAA televised football game this fall. Commemorative coins and medals are being used in pre-game ceremonies in another gesture.

The NCAA is a charter member of the National Bicentennial Sports Alliance, which promotes active participation in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the United States.

The NCAA NEWS will display the official logo of the Bicentennial on its masthead, beginning in the next issue and continuing throughout the 1976 year. Similar use of the logo by member institutions is encouraged.

A Bicentennial Committee, chaired by Jack DeGange of Dartmouth College, is already in full swing for the NCAA.

The NCAA is proud to take such an active part in the Bicentennial and urges each member institution to do the same.

Letter to Editor

Views on Economy Proposals Submitted

Editor:

As chairman of the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee, I submit an open letter to our membership.

The purpose of this communication is to draw attention to selected economy proposals, as they directly affect the non-revenue-producing sports.

Proposals Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, dealing with maximum awards, should be given further consideration in light of the fact that all non-revenue-producing sports were not treated equally. To have provided one non-revenue-producing sport with more or fewer scholarships than any other does not allow for the significant fact that a sport of importance at one institution may not hold the same level of prominence at another. Who is to make the judgment that one non-revenue-producing sport should receive more favorable treatment than any other? Hockey may be important in the East, but gymnastics may be more important for a school in the West.

Hinder Opportunities

Proposal No. 54, dealing with pre-season practice, would limit individual sports to a definite starting date. The adoption of such a regulation would seriously hinder our international opportunities. At this time, when we are making every effort to improve our international performance, an individual sport, such as gymnastics, could never attain the international excellence of competition by training only a portion of each year. To deny our country's athletes the opportunity to train on an equal basis with foreign athletes who are working out year-round would be a terrible injustice.

Many individual sports do not provide the opportunity of professional competition after graduation. Winning a gold medal for one's country could be the pinnacle of an athlete's career.

Furthermore, it should be noted that a sport such as gymnastics cannot be developed without constant year-round practice. Gymnastics skills take years to master and perform safely. To deny an athlete the proper year-round training opportunities would certainly open the door for a point of legal liability. Being improperly conditioned to perform even a fundamental gymnastics skill could result in a serious error. Missing a free throw in basketball would seldom result in an injury; but, failing to satisfactorily complete a commensurate gymnastics skill could result in a serious fall.

And, the gymnast must be supervised by a qualified coach. Allowing the athlete to work out in

the off-season without proper supervision would be a hazardous situation. The coach in gymnastics is very much like a lifeguard in swimming. An unqualified supervisor at the advanced level would prove to be grossly inadequate.

Furthermore, the argument that denying pre-season practice is an economy measure is very difficult to comprehend. How can it be an economic measure not to use the equipment, facilities, and coaches that are already available and paid for?

Scheduling Complicated

Proposal No. 55, dealing with a definite playing season, would be equitable only if all institutions operated on a similar semester or quarter system. With the present difficulties experienced trying to schedule competitions between institutions with varying academic calendars, scheduling becomes even further complicated when sports within the same institution compete for the limited space of the same competitive facility.

A more equitable way to handle the economic end of this sit-

uation is to limit the number of competitions, which would cost no more if they are spread out than if they are all put into a compact season.

Proposal No. 56, dealing with the number of contests, should treat all non-revenue-producing sports equally. Why should one non-revenue-producing sport be allowed more competitions than any other sport? Furthermore, the number of allowable contests set for each sport should not include the NCAA Championships or qualifying competitions, since institutions cannot determine in advance if they will be fielding a team of that level.

In summary, I would like to emphasize the thought that the above cost-saving economic proposals should be looked at from every angle. We want to be certain that any cost-saving measure we adopt does not end up destroying the competitive nature of our non-revenue-producing sports.

Sincerely
Ed Gagnier
Gymnastics Rules Chairman
Iowa State University

Mississippi State U Placed On Two Years of Probation

Mississippi State University has been placed on probation for a period of two years for violations in the conduct of its intercollegiate football program it has been announced by the Committee on Infractions.

The two-year probation includes sanctions which will prohibit the University's football team from participating in any postseason competition following the 1975 and 1976 intercollegiate seasons, and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television series during the probationary period.

Also, the total number of new scholarships the University will be permitted to award in the sport of football for the 1976-77 academic year will be five less than the total initial limitation in effect for that year.

Finally, three assistant football coaches will be admonished for their involvement in violations of NCAA regulations and the University, in response to the "show cause" provision of the NCAA penalty structure, has severed all relations between three representatives of its athletic interests and its intercollegiate athletic program.

"The Committee on Infractions believes the penalties imposed

are meaningful in that they recognize the seriousness of the violations in this case, and are directed toward institutional responsibility for the violations as well as athletic representatives involved," said chairman Arthur R. Reynolds.

Reynolds continued, "The Committee on Infractions noted that several of the more serious violations in this case involved representatives of the institution's athletic interests; further, that the University, in permitting its athletic representatives to be actively involved in its intercollegiate athletic program, must be responsible for their actions and accountable for any violations in which the representatives are involved."

The penalties imposed by the Committee on Infractions were for violations involving the provision of extra benefits to a student-athlete, failure of the institution to exercise proper control and responsibility over representatives of its athletic interests, improper recruitment of prospective student-athletes and a questionable practice in light of NCAA requirements related to the institution's certification of compliance with NCAA legislation.

Columnary Craft

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

Will Cupboard Be Bare Because of Bear's Suit?

By JOHN MOONEY

Salt Lake City Tribune

Years ago, the late Rube Samuelsen of the Pasadena Star-News made a statement to the Football Writers which stamped itself indelibly on my memory.

Speaking to the writers in their annual meeting in Chicago, Rube said, "Gentlemen, we must continue our vigilance to save this great game of football—which we love—from the coaches who would destroy it."

That was the first thing I thought of when I read Paul (Bear) Bryant's successful (for the time being) challenge of the NCAA's attempt to cut athletic costs.

Bryant challenged, and a Federal judge agreed with his contention, that it was unfair to limit the size of the football traveling squads.

Bryant argued that it gave the home team an unfair advantage to be able to suit up 60 football players while the visiting team could carry only 48 players to the game.

Discrimination

To the judge, this smacked of discrimination, and if there's one thing that's big these days, it's fighting discrimination.

So the judge ruled that the visiting team must be allowed to transport as many players (60) as the home team may suit up for a game.

Actually, limiting the home team to 60 players in uniform was an attempt to eliminate the home field advantage, which in the past had seen teams like Alabama, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Ohio State suit up more than 100 players for a home game.

Since almost all conferences have had limits on the size of the traveling squads for years, this legislation really was an equalizer.

The real reason the limit on the traveling squad was placed in the first incident was to save money, to make the contest more fair by giving the school with a smaller squad a chance, at home, to play somewhat evenly with a powerful team.

Overtaken All Economy

If this judge's ruling is sustained through the subsequent court appeals, you can see the end of all the economy progress in athletics colleges and universities had made in recent years.

Why?

Because coaches are creatures of imitation, and if Alabama travels 60 men and wins, then every coach in the country will be suiting up 60 bodies, hopeful there will be victory in numbers.

Coach Bryant, and those coaches of the football powers who rallied to his support, have surfaced now and eliminated a lot of the sham in intercollegiate athletics.

For years, coaches predicted every action on "the good of football," and nothing they voted was supposed to hurt the Great Game.

Loved Platitudes

The football coaches loved those platitudes which encompassed all coaching and all schools, under that great, wonderful mantle of College Football.

Except that every now and then, an incident of this kind arises, which proves many coaches to be self-centered guys who care little for any program but their own.

You see, the limitations were voted by the NCAA, which in itself is a voluntary membership of colleges and universities.

The regulations were voted by the Division I (major) powers as being best for the majority, as well as being good for the Great Game of Football.

Bryant now, and his cohorts, have rebelled against the majority rule and to hell with the well-studied plans to cut back some of the football frills and fat to save expenses, and maybe the sport of football at many member institutions.

And What of Minorities?

There is no way a team should be able to play even 60 men in a football game, if the opponent is worth its salt. So taking even a dozen more players is just a frill, the satisfying of a whim of a coach who doesn't want to conform to the rules of the majority.

And speaking of the rights of "minorities," how about the so-called "minor sports" and the non-revenue producing sports?

The NCAA voted blanket 40 per cent cuts for those sports outside of football and basketball.

That cut in manpower could mean the difference in whether a track and field team, or a baseball, tennis, golf, swimming or wrestling team won a national championship.

The added 12 men on Bryant's traveling squad will not mean a thing to the Alabama title hopes.

Suppose the UCLA track coach sues now to get back the manpower, scholarships and money he's lost to the economy legislation?

Down the Line

You can go down the line with each suing to regain its supposed needs.

And where do you wind up eventually? With a lot of coaches being out of jobs because they have no sports to coach.

Some day you may see a tombstone which reads:

"College Football. Born 1869. Killed 1975, by Those Who Wanted Nothing But the Best for It."

NCAA NEWS

Editor Dave Daniel

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Minnix Joins Enforcement Staff

Robert (Bob) Minnix, a former football standout at Notre Dame and a graduate of the University of Washington School of Law, has joined the Association's enforcement department.

Minnix, 25, becomes the ninth member of the expanded enforcement department under the direction of assistant executive director Warren S. Brown.

Minnix, a native of Spokane, Wash., played halfback at Notre Dame from 1969-71 and was the leading rusher for the Fighting Irish his senior year and was the second-leading scorer.

He played in two Cotton Bowl postseason games, each against Texas, including a 23-11 win in 1970 as the Fighting Irish finished second in the national rankings.

Prosecutor

Upon graduation from Notre Dame in 1972, he entered Washington's Law School in Seattle. He served as a legal intern for the King County Prosecutors office, doing research, writing briefs and gaining actual trial experience.

He was nominated for an

NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship his senior year at Notre Dame.

Minnix joins another recent law school graduate, Brent Clark, and two other investigators with different backgrounds, Ron Stratten and Hale McMenamin, as the latest members of the enforcement department.



BOB MINNIX
Joins Staff

Clark completed his undergraduate career at Oklahoma with a 3.9 grade point average and twice was Oklahoma's Rhodes Scholar nominee.

Oxford

The Phi Beta Kappa graduate continued studies at Merton College, Oxford University and Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., before receiving his Juris Doctorate from Oklahoma.

Clark, 26, served the Democratic National Committee in 1968 and worked as an intern for Speaker of the House Carl Albert and was a campaign organization staff member for Senator Edmund S. Muskie.

At Holdenville, Okla., High School, he played on the Class A State football championship team and the Class B State Baseball Championship baseball team as a two-year letterman in each sport.

Stratten joined the NCAA after three years as head football coach at Portland State University.

A native of San Francisco, Stratten played football at the University of Oregon, and was graduated in 1964.

He served as head wrestling coach at Hayward High School, as well as assistant football and track coach with teaching responsibilities in mathematics, biology and life science.

Advisor

He joined the University of Oregon staff as coordinator of academic advising for the department of athletics from 1970 until 1972 before joining the Portland State staff.

At Portland State, he served as an NCAA representative to the Far East in a tour sponsored by the Air Force in 1973, as well as serving as head football coach for three seasons.

McMenamin, 53, has spent his entire professional career with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has been headquartered in Houston, Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco.

He was graduated from the University of Denver College of Law and completed Pre-Law studies at Southern California.

He is a native of Denver and served in the Navy during World War II and has been a high school football official. He joins the NCAA from the San Francisco Bureau of the FBI.

Swimming, Wrestling Guides Signal Winter Sports Near

Heralding the not-that-distant winter sports seasons are the Official Swimming Guide and the Official Wrestling Guide, the 1976 editions of which have been recently produced by the NCAA Publishing Service.

In addition to containing the official NCAA rules for competition in those sports, the Swimming Guide and the Wrestling Guide cover the college scenes in their respective sports through preview articles, championship meet reviews, results and records from 1974-75 and scholastic and junior college information.

A new feature of each book for 1976 are the dates and sites of the 1976 season's conference championship meets.

The cover athlete for the 136-page 1976 Swimming Guide is Utah butterfly and freestyler Jeff Rolan. Iowa's national 150-pound champion, Chuck Yagla, appears on the cover of the 128-page 1976 Wrestling Guide.

The Swimming and Wrestling Guides sell for \$2 each (\$1.85 for 10 or more of the same title), prepaid, from the NCAA Publishing Service, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

All-Americas Move Around

All-America football teams have become truly national geographically only over the last half century. Before 1925, three universities—Yale, Harvard and Princeton—could boast 184 consensus all-America players—just one less than all other colleges in

the country combined.

Putting it another way, Eastern colleges — not including Army and Navy—had 77 per cent of the consensus all-America players from 1889 to 1924 but only 12 per cent since 1925.

Elsewhere in Education

BOGs Changed

Amendments to the regulations covering the basis for determining the expected family contribution of both dependent and independent students for the 1976-77 academic year under the Basic Opportunity Grant (BOG) program have been proposed by the U.S. Education Commission.

The proposed amendments provide for a 10 per cent increase in the family size offsets used during the 1975-76 academic year.

The increase in living allowance is an estimate at this time and will be changed in accordance with the actual increase in the Consumer Price Index as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the end of the year.

Other increases are also expected.

GED Credentials

More than 300,000 persons received high school equivalency credentials in 1974 after successfully taking the General Educational Development (GED) tests.

The 1974 report shows that 561,203 tests were administered during the calendar year, an increase of 27.5 per cent over the previous year. Information shows that 61 per cent of the examinees were less than 25 years of age.

Postal Ruling

A judicial officer of the U.S. Postal Service has upheld a ruling by an administrative law judge that Northwest Missouri State University is not entitled to mail its catalog at second-class postage rates.

Judge Edward F. Lussier ruled "the financial strain upon our higher education system is well known even to the casual reader of the daily newspaper. Any action taken by a governmental agency which has the effect of adding, even slightly, to such costs is in a sense regrettable."

However, he felt he was upholding the existing law when he ruled in favor of the postal department.

Deadline Rejected

Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel has rejected out of hand a warning from HEW's Office for Civil Rights that it will begin enforcement action against the Maryland Council for Higher Education and 30 public colleges and universities in the state for failure to implement a desegregation plan.

Enrollments

Total enrollment in American educational institutions again will show a decline this fall because of fewer young children, but increases are expected at secondary and postsecondary levels.

The largest percentage climb is expected at the higher levels as an estimated 9.3 million students, up three per cent from last year, will pursue degree-credit programs at colleges and universities.

It is predicted that enrollment in public colleges and universities will increase from a 6.8 million last year to 7.1 million, and in private institutions from 2.1 million to 2.2 million.



FIRST FACE-OFF?—Colby College's 20-year-old Alford Arena is undergoing major renovations for the upcoming hockey season. Three crews of workers appear to be practicing, but actually are spreading cement one inch deep over plastic conveying pipes. Forty-three truckloads of cement were required and more than 10 miles of pipes were laid in the remodeling job, which also will include new dasher boards, plexiglass protective barrier, mercury vapor lighting system and a refurbished refrigeration system.

Championship Corner...

Gymnastics

The University of Northern Iowa will host the Division II Gymnastics Championships in 1976, not 1977 as published in the August 15 issue of the NCAA News. The dates are March 25-27.

Soccer

The Officers, acting for the Executive Committee, have approved the recommendation of the Soccer Committee that host institutions be required to guarantee net receipts as follows: \$500 for Division I, \$300 for Division II and \$200 for Division III.

Baseball

The following recommendations of the Baseball Committee have been approved by the Officers, acting for the Executive Committee:

Regional tournaments for Division I shall be conducted on Memorial Day weekend (or earlier) and the College World Series shall commence two weeks following the Friday before Memorial Day.

The Northeast regional shall be comprised of six teams, all from Districts One and Two. Two conference champions and three teams to be determined through ECAC playoffs will participate plus the best remaining team to be selected by the Committee. Conference runners-up must play within that region and non-ECAC teams may be selected to participate outside the region.

Swimming

The new qualifying time for

the 1650 freestyle in the 1976 Division II Swimming Championships, which was published in the September 1 issue of the NCAA News, was incorrect. The correct qualifying time for that event is 17:05.0, not the 16:34.8 as previously published.

Basketball

The dates for the 1977 Division II Basketball Championship have been established by the Division II Basketball Committee.

Regional play will be conducted March 3-5, followed by quarterfinals March 11-12 and the finals on March 17-19.

The tournament is scheduled a full week earlier than in the past and all playoffs are on successive weekends. The dates are being published now for ease in conference scheduling next season.

Dates, Sites

The popular NCAA Dates and Sites Card will be distributed to member institutions this month, according to NCAA Director of Events, Jerry A. Miles.

The 1975-76 card contains a complete list of all NCAA Championship competition this academic year, as well as many dates and sites of future NCAA competition and Convention information.

Cards will be sent to each member institution's director of athletics, faculty representative, and sports information director. The Association's Allied and Associate members also will receive the card.

Long Beach State Placekicker Displays Talent for Inventing



TEE FOR ONE—Long Beach State University placekicker Jim White has solved the problem of who will hold for him during practices. When nobody volunteered, White designed his own personal holder, fashioning the device from assorted household items.

For Entry into Championship Meet

Proof of Performance Needed for Swimmers

The NCAA Swimming Committee has approved new entry procedures, including the implementation of a proof of performance, for the 1976 National Collegiate Swimming and Diving Championships.

"As directed by the Executive Committee, all sports committees reviewed and recommended higher standards for qualifications into the National Championships of all sports," said chairman Charles Butt of Bowdoin College.

"As a result, the 1976 swimming and diving standards are the most demanding ever," he said.

There will be a maximum field of 40 participants for each of the 16 swimming events, according to the Committee. Any swimmer who meets the first, more demanding, automatic qualifying

time will be assured of entry into the Championship, March 24-27, at Brown University.

A second (consideration) time also will be used. A swimmer who meets this standard is then eligible for the Championship, but will have to be among the fastest or most consistent competitors to be chosen, if the list of eligibles exceeds 40.

Institutions with swimmers who meet the consideration time for entry must contact host institution Brown University to see if the competitor(s) made the field.

Verify Proof

Proof of performance will be required for swimming and diving entry into the Division I meet and the Committee has established three ways to verify proof of performance.

Printed on this page is a proof

of performance card. Institutions are requested to photocopy the card to assure having an ample supply available this season.

Also, verification of proof of performance may be made by a copy of the official results of a meet or a copy of the official scorebook.

The meet referee must sign the "POP" card, the copy of official results or the copy of official scorebook before it will be accepted for verification.

"One of these verification proofs must be returned with the entry blank," Butt said.

Procedure

The procedure for submitting entries for the Division I Championships was outlined by Butt:

Returned entry blanks with either automatic or consideration times must be accompanied by a

By **JIM McCORMACK**

Long Beach Independent

In the American ingenuity department, Jim White ranks right at the top.

He is the placekickers' answer to Alexander Graham Bell, or Benjamin Franklin, or Thomas Alva Edison.

White, a freshman at Long Beach State, has created a football holder for placekickers.

His device was born out of frustration.

"It's difficult for placekickers to get something or someone who will hold the ball correctly for practicing field goals and extra points," begins White.

Volunteers

"The person who will be holding for you during a game is usually in some other part of practice so you either have to find a volunteer or use a kickoff tee.

"The volunteers normally aren't very good because they don't know how to hold the ball or they let loose of it before you kick it and you really get very little accomplished.

"If you use the kicking tee, you don't get a realistic angle because you have to tilt the ball so much to get it to stay in the tee. Besides, you break a lot of tees trying to kick field goals from them."

With that in mind, White went to work last spring, requisitioning his father's garbage can dolly, a sponge from his mother's kitchen and a goose-neck lamp from his room.

White cut up the dolly and

used the U-shaped fork for the holder's base. He attached the flexible part from the goose-neck lamp to the base and then taped the sponge to the goose-neck.

Presto. One football holder.

It Works

"I'm really pleased with it," says White. "It holds the ball very realistically, and I can even vary the pressure it puts on the ball."

White's invention has paid off. He connected on his first field goal attempt of the season—a 44-yarder—in the 49ers' opening game.

The Unknown Roman described White's story perfectly:

"Mater Artium Necessitas."

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Nominations Deadline for Honors Near

The deadline for nominations for the NCAA Honors Program, which encompasses the College Athletics Top Ten and the Award of Valor, is November 1, according to David E. Cawood, director of public relations.

The Silver Anniversary Top Five Award honors former college athletes who have distinguished themselves 25 years after graduation. Graduates from the year 1951 (fall sports 1950, winter-spring 1951) are eligible for the 1976 awards, which will be presented at the Honors Luncheon during the 70th annual Convention in St. Louis, Mo., in January.

Today's Top Five Student-Athletes for fall sports must also be nominated by November 1, according to Cawood. Eight finalists from winter-spring sports of the 1975 calendar year already have been selected.

The NCAA Award of Valor is not automatically awarded on an annual basis. Any current or former winner of a varsity intercollegiate letter award at an NCAA member institution is eligible, who, when confronted with a non-military situation involving physical danger to himself or his well-being, averted or minimized potential disaster by courageous action or noteworthy bravery.

Nomination folders, containing forms for each phase of the Honors Program, were distributed to member institutions last spring and again last week.

The Theodore Roosevelt ("Teddy") Award nomination deadline was June 1. The Teddy is the Association's highest Award.

For further information or additional forms, member institutions should contact Cawood at the Association's national office.

Brother Acts Still a Rarity

Several pairs of brothers have made consensus all-America in football, such as Larry ('70) and Gerry DiNardo ('74) of Notre Dame (both are from New York City), Merlin ('61) and Phil Olsen ('69) of Utah State (both from Logan, Utah), Bobby ('71) and John Majors ('56) of Tennessee (Bobby from Sewanee, John from Huntland—their father, a coach, had moved, and Bob ('69) and Dick ('67) Anderson of Colorado (both from Boulder), to mention some of the more recent.

Only one family in the last 50 years has produced three consensus all-America brothers—the Wistert family of Chicago. All three were tackles and all three made consensus all-America at Michigan—Francis in '33, Albert in '42 and Alvin twice—in '48 and '49.

Distance	Yard	Stroke	Time
			Diving Points
OFFICIAL PROOF OF PERFORMANCE FOR 1975-76 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS AT BROWN UNIVERSITY			
This certifies that		of	
[PLEASE PRINT]	Last Name	First Name	Initial
		has officially recorded the above listed time.	
Complete Name of Institution			
DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF MEET	
VERIFYING SIGNATURE OF MEET REFEREE:		RELAY SWIMMERS (if needed, aggregate times):	
		1. _____	
		2. _____	
		3. _____	
		4. _____	
This form must be sent with Official Entry to: Ed Reed, Swimming Coach, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912			

Aluminum Bats Cause Warning to Be Issued

A warning concerning the use of aluminum bats has been issued by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and should be heeded by member institutions which use aluminum bats in their baseball programs.

"More than five million aluminum baseball and softball bats with rubber grips sold nationally since 1968 could pose serious risks of injury if the rubber grips are loose, worn, damaged or deteriorated," the CPSC said.

The CPSC has identified one of the grip manufacturers as Eaton Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, and seven bat manufacturers and distributors who use the Eaton grips.

The manufacturers are Alcoa Sport Products Company, Easton Aluminum Company, Hillerich & Bradsby, Reynolds Metals Company, Wilson Sporting Goods Company, Lannon Manufacturing Company, and Airlite Aluminum Corporation.

The bats have been sold under the various manufacturers' names with the name "Hitter's Pride" being imprinted on the knob of many of the rubber grips, which are black, one-piece

molded rubber sleeves and knobs.

Some of the trade names used are "Easton," "Adirondack," "Wilson," "H&B Louisville Slugger," "Reynolds," and "Worth."

The CPSC has urged consumers to check the rubber grips on aluminum bats and to cease use of those with loose, torn or deteriorated grips, which could cause the bat to fly out of the grip or fly away from a torn-off knob when the bat is swung. The one-piece rubber grip sleeve and solid rubber knob are all that hold the bat in place, according to the warning.

Two major injuries and one death reportedly have occurred when aluminum bats have detached from the grips during a swing and have been propelled through the air, according to CPSC.

Aluminum bats have been approved for use by NCAA member institutions by the Baseball Rules Committee for the past two seasons. Chal Port of The Citadel, chairman of the NCAA Baseball Division I Baseball Committee, urges all members to check their aluminum bats for possible defects.

Rosters Play 'Name-Game' In Southwest Conference

While women in collegiate athletics continues in the news, it should be pointed out that the Southwest Conference football rosters prove the sport is open to all. On the 1975 rosters, you'll find a Bull (Arkansas), a Parrott (Baylor), a Peacock (Houston), a Bass (TCU), a Drake (Houston), a Trout (Rice), Beavers (SMU) and Roaches (A&M), according to Bill Morgan of the SWC office.

Nor is race, creed or color excluded. Baylor's Black is white, there are Whites at A&M and Arkansas, Houston's Redd is black and there are Greens, Browns and Grays. Baylor's Grayless, of course, can't be categorized.

There's a Rose (Rice), a Bean (A&M), Lemons (A&M) and a Burger (A&M). For dessert, how about Cherry (Houston) Maltz (A&M)?

There are Cousins (Arkansas) and Brothers (Baylor). No sisters, but there are a Bishop (TCU), a Monk (A&M), a Pope (Tech) and Parsons (at SMU, where else?) playing or coaching

in the SWC in '75.

While some French (Houston) and English (Houston) Jette (Texas) setters prefer Monaco (Tech) to the SWC, Boston (Rice) headed West (A&M) without benefit of a New (A&M) Ford (Texas) Carr (A&M) as his Price (Houston) for signing the Register (A&M). Not even a Minor (Texas) infraction there.

Despite Fears (Baylor) expressed in some Fields (A&M) that football is over-emphasized, SWC grid rosters include a Ball (Rice) and Batts (Texas). Unfortunately, Glover signed to play outside the SWC. However, the SWC has welcomed Ropers (Arkansas), Lopers (Rice), Skinners (Arkansas), Jumpers (Baylor), Riders (Texas) and Rollers (Texas). There's a Wood (TCU), and Irons (Tech) and a Hooker (TCU).

So there is a place for women in athletics, too. Not all coeds are there just to Muse (SMU) Daily (Arkansas) on Howe (SMU) to Hunt (Baylor) for a Young (Arkansas) Hubby (A&M).

King of Capitol Hill Races Set for Maryland Campus

The "King of Capitol Hill" will be crowned at the University of Maryland on September 21 following two days of athletic competition between the Democrats and Republicans.

The Democrats outnumber the Republicans 27-21 in entries and in addition have recruited three Governors while the Republicans are depending on the Senators and Congressmen with the exception of Governor Chris Bond of Missouri.

The Democratic Governors entered are Wendall Anderson of Minnesota, Brendon Byrne of New Jersey and Richard Kneip of South Dakota.

The competition will take place in Byrd Stadium, the Cole Field House pool and basketball court and the tennis courts adjacent to Cole Field House.

A half-mile bicycle race will open the competition, followed by bicycle relay races, 60-yard sprints and 440-yard relay races

and a exhibition mile run. Points towards the "King of Capitol Hill" title will not be awarded for the mile run, but a champion of the event will be crowned.

The golfers will then go to work pitching their shots the length of the football field and follow that with a hitting for distance contest in softball.

The Saturday program ends with singles competition in tennis at 3:30 p.m.

A 10 a.m. dip in the Cole Field House pool opens the Sunday competition for 50-yard freestyle sprints and relay races followed by free throw shooting and lay-up accuracy on the Cole Field House basketball court.

The Democrats then take on the Republicans in a volleyball game at noon, followed by a tug-of-war with 1,500 pounds per team.

The University of Maryland "M" Club is a sponsor of the competition with proceeds going to the D.C. Special Olympics.

1975-76 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS DIVISION I

Event	Host Institution and Site	Date	Event	Host Institution and Site	Date
Baseball—30th	Creighton University Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium Omaha, Nebraska	June 11-18, 1976	Ice Hockey—29th	University of Denver Denver, Colorado	March 25-27, 1976
Basketball—38th			Lacrosse—6th		
First Round	Providence College Providence Civic Center Providence, Rhode Island	March 13, 1976	First Round	To be Determined (Four)	May 19, 1976
	Davidson College Charlotte Coliseum Charlotte, North Carolina	March 13, 1976	Semifinals	To be Determined (Two)	May 22, 1976
	University of Dayton Dayton, Ohio	March 13, 1976	Finals	Brown University Providence, Rhode Island	May 29, 1976
	Notre Dame University South Bend, Indiana	March 13, 1976	Skiing—23rd	Bates College Lewiston, Maine	March 3-6, 1976
	University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	March 13, 1976	Soccer—17th		(To be Completed by)
	North Texas State University Denton, Texas	March 13, 1976	First Round	To be Determined (Eight)	(November 19, 1975)
	Arizona State University Tempe, Arizona	March 13, 1976	Second Round	To be Determined (Eight)	(November 26, 1975)
	University of Oregon Eugene, Oregon	March 13, 1976	Third Round	To be Determined (Four)	(November 30, 1975)
Regionals:			Finals	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Illinois	December 6-7, 1975
East	Atlantic Coast Conference and North Carolina A&T Greensboro Coliseum Greensboro, North Carolina	March 18 & 20, 1976	Swimming—53rd	Brown University Providence, Rhode Island	March 24-27, 1976
Midwest	Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana	March 18 & 20, 1976	Tennis—92nd	Pan American University Corpus Christi, Texas	May 25-30, 1976
West	University of Louisville Freedom Hall Louisville, Kentucky	March 18 & 20, 1976	Track, Indoor—12th	University of Michigan Cobo Hall Detroit, Michigan	March 12-13, 1976
Finals	University of California, Los Angeles Pauley Pavilion Los Angeles, California	March 18 & 20, 1976	Track, Outdoor—55th	University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	June 3-5, 1976
Cross Country—37th	Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania	November 24, 1975	Volleyball—7th	Ball State University Muncie, Indiana	April 30-May 1, 1976
Fencing—32nd	University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	March 17-18, 1976	Water Polo—7th	California State University Long Beach, California	November 28-29, 1975
Golf—79th	University of New Mexico Albuquerque, New Mexico	June 9-12, 1976	Wrestling—46th		
Gymnastics—34th			Regionals:		
East	Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania	March 12-13, 1976	East	Cleveland State University Cleveland, Ohio	February 27-28, 1976
West	San Jose State University San Jose, California	March 19-20, 1976	West	University of Northern Colorado Greeley, Colorado	February 27-28, 1976
Finals	Temple University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	April 1-3, 1976	Finals	University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona	March 11-13, 1976

DIVISION II

Event	Host Institution and Site	Date	Event	Host Institution and Site	Date
Baseball—9th	Lanphier Park Springfield, Illinois	June 5-9, 1976	Gymnastics—9th	University of Northern Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa	March 25-27, 1976
Basketball—20th			Lacrosse—3rd		
Regionals	To be Determined (Eight)	March 10-13, 1976	First Round	To be Determined	May 12, 1976
Quarterfinals	To be Determined (Four)	March 15, 1976	Second Round	To be Determined	May 15, 1976
Finals	Roberts Municipal Stadium Evansville, Indiana	March 18-19, 1976	Semifinals	To be Determined	May 19, 1976
			Finals	University of Maryland Baltimore County Baltimore, Maryland	May 22, 1976
Cross Country—18th	California St. Univ., Northridge Irvine, California	November 15, 1975	Soccer—4th		(To be Completed by)
Football—3rd			First Round	To be Determined (Eight)	(November 15, 1975)
First Round	To be Determined (Four)	November 29, 1975	Second Round	To be Determined (Four)	(November 22, 1975)
Semifinals	Pioneer Bowl Wichita Falls, Texas	December 6, 1975	Finals	Seattle Pacific College Seattle, Washington	November 28-29, 1975
	Grantland Rice Bowl Baton Rouge, Louisiana	December 6, 1975	Swimming—13th	Springfield College Springfield, Massachusetts	March 18-20, 1976
Finals	Camellia Bowl Sacramento, California	December 13, 1975	Tennis—14th	Northwest State University Maryville, Missouri	May 19-23, 1976
Golf—14th	Youngstown State University Youngstown, Ohio	May 25-28, 1976	Track, Outdoor—14th	Slippery Rock State College Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania	May 27-29, 1976
			Wrestling—14th	North Dakota State University Fargo, North Dakota	March 5-6, 1976

DIVISION III

Event	Host Institution and Site	Date	Event	Host Institution and Site	Date
Baseball—1st	Marietta College Marietta, Ohio	June 4-6, 1976	Soccer—2nd		(To be Completed by)
Basketball—2nd			First Round	To be Determined (Eight)	(November 15, 1975)
Regionals	To be Determined (Eight)	March 11-13, 1976	Second Round	To be Determined (Four)	(November 22, 1975)
Quarterfinals	To be Determined (Four)	March 16, 1976	Finals	State University College at Brockport	November 29-30, 1975
Finals	Albright College Reading, Pennsylvania	March 19-20, 1976	Swimming—2nd	Washington & Jefferson College Washington, Pennsylvania	March 18-20, 1976
Cross Country—3rd	Brandeis University Waltham, Massachusetts	November 15, 1975	Tennis—1st	Millsaps College Jackson, Mississippi	May 19-23, 1976
Football—3rd			Track, Outdoor—3rd	Baldwin-Wallace College Berea, Ohio	May 27-29, 1976
First Round	To be Determined (Four)	November 22, 1975	Wrestling—3rd	Coe College Cedar Rapids, Iowa	March 5-6, 1976
Semifinals	To be Determined (Two)	November 29, 1975			
Finals	Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl Phenix City, Alabama	December 6, 1975			
Golf—2nd	Wittenberg University Springfield, Ohio	May 25-28, 1976			

INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

Division III-Aid Based on Need

Situation: Effective January 1, 1979, Division III membership criteria will require that financial assistance awarded to a student-athlete shall not exceed financial need. (412)

Question: Will it be permissible for the recipient to receive financial assistance based upon need in excess of that amount for "commonly accepted educational expenses" as defined in Constitution 3-1-(f)-(1)?

Answer: No. [B11-2-(b)-(3)]

Ticket Resolution

Situation: The 69th annual Convention adopted a resolution providing for the administration of purchased tickets for a student-athlete. (402)

Question: Does this resolution relate to purchased tickets obtained by the student-athlete in sports other than the ones in which he participates?

Answer: No. [C3-1-(g)-(4)]

Eligibility Determination

Situation: A student-athlete becomes either academically eligible or ineligible at the end of a regular term during the academic year. (382)

Question: When must the student-athlete's eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics be determined?

Answer: The student-athlete shall become eligible or ineligible on the date he is officially certified eligible or ineligible by the appropriate institutional authority, but in any event, not later than the first day of classes of the next regular term. [C3-3-(b) and (c)]

Joint Vocational-Academic Program

Situation: A student is enrolled in a special vocational program which combines enrollment in regular college courses and participation in vocational training courses. The student is not considered to be regularly matriculated by the institution, does not go through the customary registration and testing procedures required of all regular entering students, and is not eligible for campus activities, including athletics. (403)

Question: Is the student-athlete's eligibility under Constitution 3-9-(a) [five-year rule] considered to begin at the time he enrolls in a minimum academic course load as a part of this vocational-academic program and is he considered to be a transfer student should he then enroll in another collegiate institution as a regular student?

Answer: No. [C3-(9)-(a) and B4-1-(L)-(2)]

Joint High School-Junior College Program

Situation: A student is enrolled in a joint high school-junior college academic program for outstanding high school students in which he takes junior college courses during his senior year in high school. Such courses count both as high school graduation credit and college credit, and he is enrolled in at least a minimum full-time program of studies at the junior college. He is classified as a special student, is not considered to be regularly matriculated by the junior college and is not eligible for the junior college's extra-curricular activities, including athletics. (404)

Question: Does the student-athlete's eligibility under Constitution 3-9-(a) [five-year rule] begin at the time he enrolls in a minimum course load as a part of this joint academic program and is he considered to be a transfer student should he then enroll in another collegiate institution as a regular student?

Answer: No. [C3-9-(a) and B4-1-(L)-(2)]

Recruiting Questionnaire

Situation: Under the provisions of O.I. 100-(b)-(2), an institution may request a student-athlete or member of his family to complete and return a questionnaire related to his high school, preparatory school or junior college record without such a request constituting athletic recruitment. (405)

Question: Is it permissible to request information related to the prospect's athletic record and accomplishments?

Answer: Yes. [B1-1-(a)-O.I. 100-(b)-(2)]

Campus Visitation

Situation: A prospective student-athlete visits an institution's campus. (406)

Question: Is it permissible for the prospect to remain after the permissible 48-hour period in the locale in which the institution is located for personal reasons or other reasons unrelated to the official visit?

Answer: Yes, provided that at the completion of his 48-hour visit, the young man departs the institution's campus and the institution does not pay any of his expenses thereafter, including the cost of return transportation to his home. [B1-5-(a)]

Transfer Student Waiver

Situation: An institution discontinues an intercollegiate sport and establishes that sport on a club basis. (409)

Question: Does a student-athlete upon transfer to another NCAA member institution qualify for a waiver of the one academic and calendar year residence requirement applicable to eligibility for an NCAA championship event or postseason football game?

Answer: Yes. [B4-1-(L)-(h)-(i)]

During Title IX Testimony

Illinois Supports Tower Amendment

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Karol A. Kahr, assistant director of athletics at the University of Illinois, appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on behalf of the Tower Amendment to the Title IX regulations. The following excerpts are taken from her testimony.)

To understand the position of the University of Illinois with respect to certain aspects of Title IX, specifically the Tower Bill, it is necessary to provide a brief description of the administrative and financial structure of the University I am representing.

On February 21, 1890, the Athletic Association of the University of Illinois became incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation so as to legalize the generation of income and the expenditure of monies for intercollegiate athletics in a manner that would be in line with the statutes of the state of Illinois. The Athletic Association is, therefore, considered to be an allied agency of the University of Illinois and is self-supporting. To date there have been no tax dollars, no state funds, nor student fees utilized to support the intercollegiate program at the University of Illinois.

Revenue to support intercollegiate athletics at the University of Illinois has been acquired by the following means: gate receipts, guarantees with other teams, television revenue, concessions, parking, sale of game programs, contributions to Grant-In-Aid, General Athletic Fund, and special funds for specific purposes. All of these monies are public generated funds.

Before discussing the administrative structure of the Athletic Association of the University of Illinois, it is important to note that the total budget for 1975-76 is \$2,498,623 excluding scholarships. Eighty-two per cent of the total budget (\$2,049,703) is generated by football and men's basketball. The portion of the budget to be expended by football is \$475,616 and the portion to be expended by men's basketball is \$175,625 for a grand total of \$651,241. The remainder of the total budget from public funds which supports all other men's and women's teams is \$1,398,462.

Should Be Retained

Considering that the origin of 82 per cent of the total budget is generated by football and basketball, it is appropriate and necessary to support the concept that the funds essential to maintain those revenue generating bases of our intercollegiate program should be retained respectively. Simply, funds over and above those necessary to the on-going program in football and basketball should be allocated to all other sports.

Those surplus funds, and only those surplus funds, should be considered in determining equality in overall programmatic benefits and resources. It does not necessarily take equal dollars to provide equal opportunities in athletics. The approach described (the Tower Amendment) would appear to be in keeping with the intent of Title IX, that of providing quality programs that are available to all student athletes.

To enforce equalization of funds available to all sports, whether they be revenue-generating or revenue-expending,

would seriously jeopardize an educational institution's autonomy and the right for self-determination with respect to individual programs.

Further, each institution is in the best position to determine how best to meet the needs and interests of students in athletics on its campus.

Own Decision

If the intent of Title IX is not to jeopardize an institution's administrative autonomy and self-determining flexibility, then how funds are to be expended, particularly funds given by the public, should rest with the individual institution.

It seems critical to the well-being and uniqueness of an institution that flexibility be preserved and that self-direction should be determined by individual institutions.

It should be noted that a number of institutions are committed to and are providing equal opportunities in athletics for both men and women. To substantiate this statement an overview of the women's intercollegiate program at the University of Illinois is appropriate.

Until May 15, 1974, women's athletics were under the auspices of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Illinois. The budget for the program was provided within that department's total budget and amounted to \$14,110, which in-

cluded coaching salaries.

As of the date cited and as a result of the efforts of a Task Force Committee appointed by the Chancellor to study women's athletics on our campus, it was approved by the Board of Trustees to relocate the program under the jurisdiction of the Athletic Association.

For the University of Illinois and for the entire athletic program, this transition occurred with the best interests of all concerned in mind. Certainly, this restructuring has put women's athletics and men's athletics on an equal footing and into proper perspective with the mission of the University of Illinois.

Restructuring has provided women's athletics with a substantial budget of \$133,000 for the 1975-76 year, which is a 62 per cent increase over last year's budget of \$82,500.

In addition, administrative and support services, which were never possible when the women's program was the responsibility of the Department of Physical Education, are now provided on a totally equalitable basis with men's athletics.

If the present self-direction and administrative structure of the University of Illinois cannot be maintained, it is difficult to assess the impact that change might have upon the quality of the program for both men and women.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

NORVAL J. RITCHEY has resigned at the University of Oregon.

COACHES

BASKETBALL—JIM HERRION has resigned at Worcester Poly . . . JAMES OLIVER has replaced LUCIAS MITCHELL at Kentucky State . . . JIM TAYLOR has resigned at South Alabama.

SOCCER—PAUL REINHARDT is new at Vermont . . . JIM DIETSCH has replaced BUD BEARDMORE at Maryland. BEARDMORE will remain as lacrosse coach . . . JOHN HESLIN has replaced the retired JOHN BLANCHON at Stonehill . . . JOHN SIMONE is new at Bridgeport.

CROSS COUNTRY—AL SCHMIDT starts renewed program at St. Louis U. . . STAN PITTS has replaced BOB DEAN at Maryland . . . MIKE AGOSTINELLA is new at Pittsburgh.

TRACK—MICHAEL JURAS has replaced the resigned RON MILLER at Wagner . . . JIM GEORGE is new at Cal Poly Pomona . . . RODERICK R. O'DONNELL is new at Marshall University.

SWIMMING—TED ROCHE has departed Washington U. in St. Louis for Colorado State . . . STEVE DIGUETTE has replaced the resigned CARL PETERSON at Worcester Poly . . . WILLIAM R. BARTON has succeeded the retired JACK PERSONS at Duke . . . SUSIE JONES is the new head men's coach at St. Louis U.

GYMNASTICS—CONRAD STEELE has replaced BILL TOMIK at Cortland State. TOMIK will become fall golf coach for LARRY MARTIN.

TENNIS—PHIL TRAHAN succeeds KEN JANTZ at Northeast Louisiana U. . . HOMER RICHARDS has replaced GORDON BURRIS at Virginia.

WRESTLING—CHUCK SANDERS returns to Indiana State as interim coach, replacing GRAY SIMONS, who moves to Tennessee.

GOLF—BRUCE A. SANDERS will continue as acting coach at Fresno State.

NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—LARRY AMBROSINO is new at Wagner . . . TRAYNOR (FROSTY) HANSEN has replaced ROB BAPTISTA at Wheaton . . . MIKE BALLWEG is new at Hampton Institute . . . JEANNE DUFORT has succeeded MIKE KRAUSS at U. of Chicago . . . DAVE SCHOONOVER has replaced the resigned TONY SAURO at the University of the Pacific . . . RICHARD PAVLIK has replaced JIM WRIGHT at the University of Southern Colorado . . . BEN FLEIGER is new promotions director at Cleveland State.

DIED—CARLETON B. CROWELL, 62, track and cross country coach at Army for the past 25 years, following heart attack . . . BILL BEVAN, 62, all-America guard at Minnesota and former assistant football coach at Tulane and Pittsburgh, following heart surgery . . . TOMMY BRYANT, 40, former sports information director at West Texas State, of heart attack . . . DEWEY (DUTCH) HAY, former Centenary football coach and a founder of the NJCAA . . . STEVE HUTCHISON, 20, second baseman at Northeast Missouri State, hit by pitch in a summer league game . . . PETER ELSER, 55, former Harvard football player . . . ALFONZO TAYLOR, 20, football player at Morris Brown College, collapsed and died at practice . . . SERAPHIM (DYNIE) POST, 71, all-America guard at Stanford, following surgery . . . ROBERT L. HENRY, 24, assistant football coach at Dartmouth, of heart attack while jogging . . . CHRIS ANGELOFF, 20, starting tight end at Akron, of heart hemorrhage during game against Marshall.

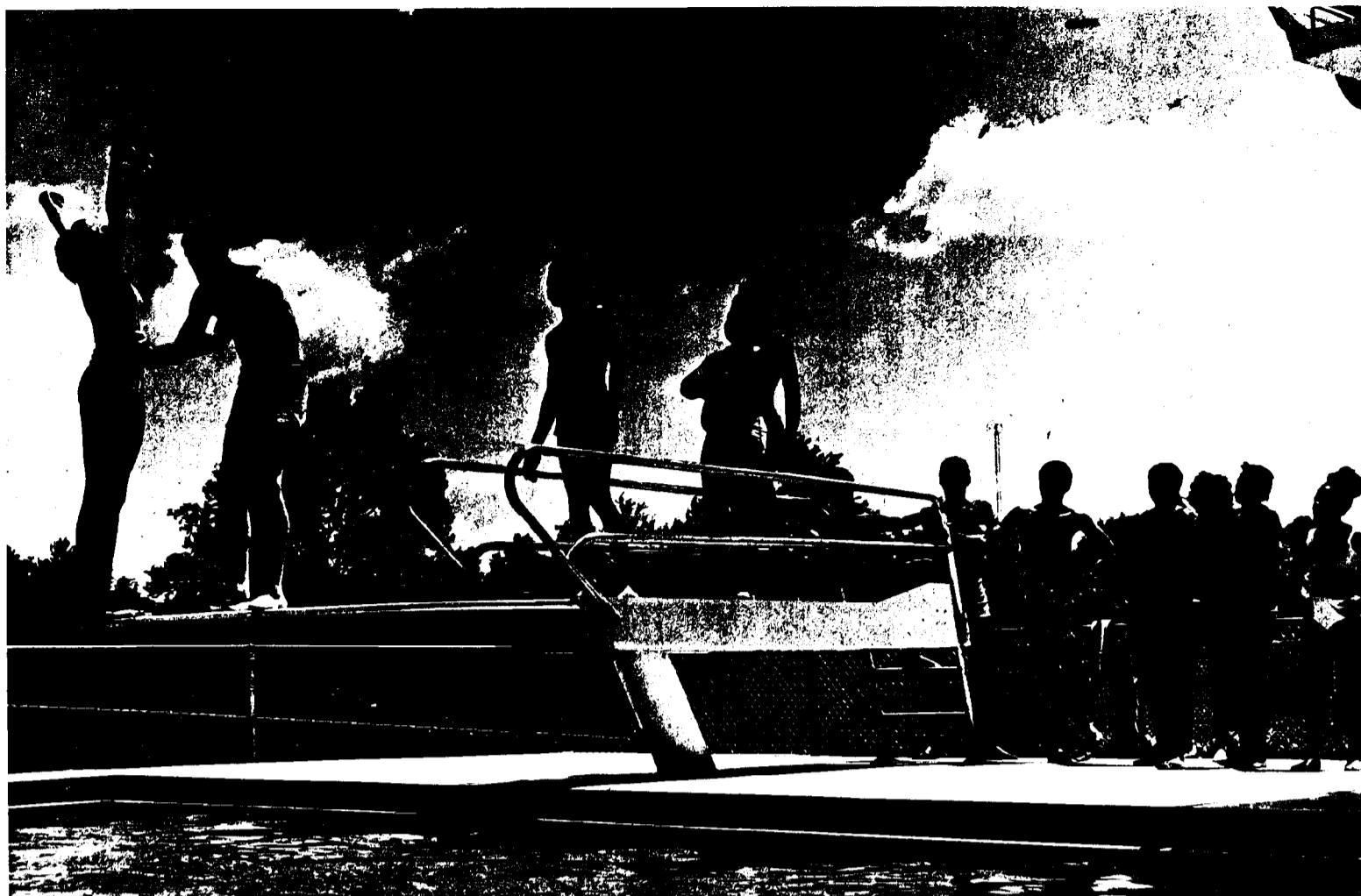
CERTIFICATIONS

All-Star Basketball

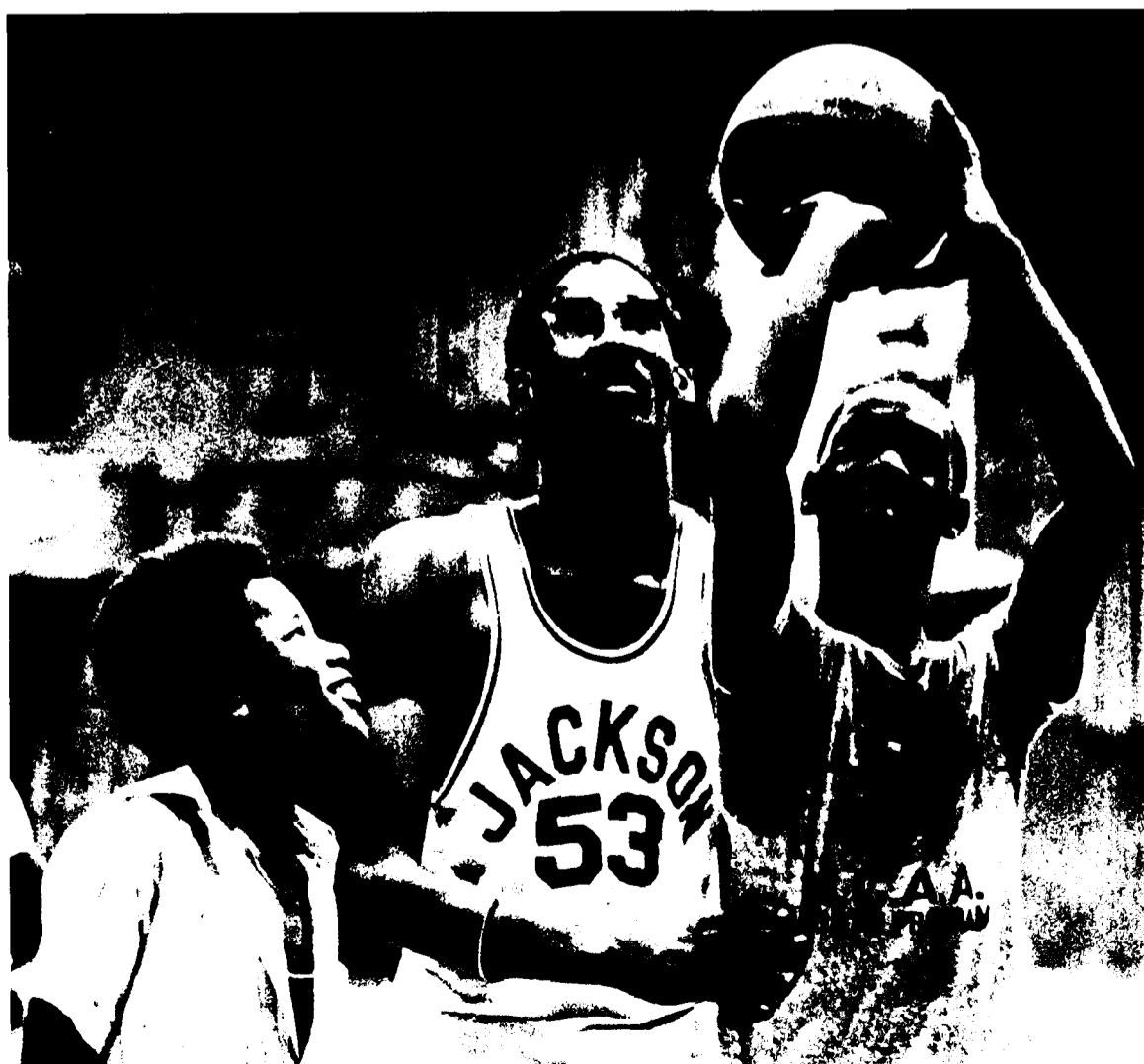
The following game has been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3:

Pizza Hut Classic, April 5, 1976, Las Vegas, Nev.

NYSP



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9
7
5



Better late than never was the cry of the National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) this summer.

During the Program's six-year history, funds always have been slow in arriving as Congress annually dragged its feet, and many times it was as late as April before NYSP received notification that it would be held that summer.

This year was a record for lateness. The \$3 million allocation was included in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill which was approved June 13. The delay caused a few institutions which normally host youngsters from poverty-stricken areas to cancel for this summer.

As a result, 99 institutions participated in the seventh summer of NYSP. An estimated 33,660 youngsters took part in 70 cities within 37 states and the District of Columbia.

Accomplishes a Lot

NYSP provided meals, medical examinations, intensive instruction and competition in a variety of sports as well as counseling on careers, education and hygiene for economically disadvantaged boys and girls, ages 10 to 18.

NYSP was conceived by the NCAA in conjunction with the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, and the two agencies had operated the program for the first six years.

When Congress created the new Community Services Administration (CSA) to replace the Office of Economic Opportunity, which was dismantled, the enabling legislation contained a clause stating that CSA could not delegate its authority to conduct programs such as NYSP to other agencies, so the 1975 program was administered by CSA.

Court Orders Travel Squad Limits to 48

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has overturned a U. S. District Court judge's ruling that college football traveling teams may have 60 players instead of being limited to 48.

The Court of Appeals order, issued September 17 in New Orleans, La., suspended the temporary injunction granted to the University of Alabama after a ruling in Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 8.

The 48-player limit on football traveling squads, which was adopted by delegates to the Second Special Convention in August as a measure of economy, will be in effect for games after Monday, September 22.

Traveling teams had been raised to 60 by the Alabama injunction, which affected the first three weekends of the college football season.

The NCAA appeal of the ruling, which was made by Judge Sam C. Pointer, said the action had "the effect of frustrating and defeating the economies contemplated by the NCAA members in the passage of Bylaw 12," and contended the injunction was wrong as a matter of law and the wording of the injunction was too broad and indefinite.

The Appeals Court order imposed the suspension on the previous injunction and denied a request for an expedited hearing, which means the case will not be heard until it goes through normal court docket channels—probably some time towards the end of this football season.

Notification of the ruling on Bylaw 12 has been distributed to the membership, according to NCAA President John A. Fuzak.

September 15, 1975
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Ron Schwartz Heads Television News Film Service

New York City Is Not Completely Forsaken

When the NCAA Statistics Service moved its offices from New York City to the national office building in Mission, Kansas, the Association did not totally forsake New York.

Those short film clips of college football players and teams seen on nightly television news shows are a product of Ron Schwartz, director of the NCAA's Television News Film Service.

Schwartz, 37, has been with the NCAA since 1968 and remains the lone Association employee in New York.

To keep from being lonely, Schwartz keeps busy.

"I provide four to five stories a week to the three television networks and to TVN, which services independent stations," he said. "I'm busiest during football season, but supply films of all sports in their seasons.

"Football is a natural because all of the action takes place on a weekend and there is an entire week to build up for next weekend and to develop features," he added.

Every week, a number of games are filmed. On Tuesdays, a story on the weekly ranking polls is distributed, using current footage of the top 10 teams in action.

On Wednesdays and Thursdays, personality stories on players

and teams are distributed, and on Thursdays and Fridays, previews of the top games coming up on the weekend are done.

"Films are sent out prior to every national television game and we usually do more than one, but not all, of the regional games," Schwartz said.

The film clips run from 60 to 90 seconds in length, according to Schwartz, because most television news shows cannot use any more because of time limitations of the program.

Four prints of each feature are made and one is distributed to each of the three networks as well as TVN. However, the scripts differ to allow a certain amount of individuality for each network.

In Control

Schwartz has complete control of the service. He produces the film clips after deciding what to feature and how to feature it, and then is responsible for the distribution.

"The only thing I don't have a direct hand in is the actual filming of the games," he said. Camera crews from NCAA Films supply the film.

Schwartz also handles special requests from television stations around the country. If a station has an interview with a coach, Schwartz may supply game action footage to be inserted while the coach is talking.



RON SCHWARTZ
Remains in New York

College Football—
Three Plays a Minute

