



NEWS

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION



VOL. 12 • NO. 13

OCTOBER 1, 1975

Guidance on Title IX Issued by OCR Staff

Acting at the request of President Ford, HEW's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) has prepared a document providing guidance to schools and colleges on eliminating sex discrimination in athletics programs under Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972.

The document was written by the OCR staff and reportedly reviewed at the White House before being signed by Peter E. Holmes, OCR director.

However, the guidelines have failed in their job to clarify the Title IX regulations, according to the Association's Washington counsel.

"First, the guidelines make only the most obtuse concession, if any concession at all," said Ritchie T. Thomas of the firm of Cox, Langford and Brown, "to revenue-productive sports.

"The guidelines say that the fact that differences in expenditures may occur because of varying costs attributable to differences in . . . levels of spectator interest does not obviate in any way the responsibility of educational institutions to provide equal opportunity."

Public Indication

"On the one hand," Thomas said, "such a statement represents, to our knowledge, the first public indication that HEW recognizes that an institution might, in determining expenditures, wish to take into account the relative differences in spectator interest.

"On the other hand, it seems, HEW says that if an institution does take such an account, it may only do so consistent with the overall equality of opportunity principle.

"What all that means," Thomas admitted, "we quite frankly do not know. Equally frankly, we do not believe that HEW's obscurity of approach is unintentional.

The thrust of the athletic scholarship section, the memo states, "is the concept of reasonableness, not strict proportionality in the allocation of scholarships." It continues: "The degree of interest and participation of male and female students in athletics is the critical factor in determining whether the allocation of athletic scholarships conforms to the requirements of the regulation.

"Neither quotas nor fixed percentages of any type are required under the regulation. Rather, the institution is required to take a reasonable approach in its award of athletic scholarships, considering the participation and relative interests and athletic proficiency of its students of both sexes.

Same Opportunities

"Institutions should assess whether male and female athletes in sports at comparable levels of competition are afforded approximately the same opportunities to obtain scholarships. Where the sports offered or the levels of competition differ for male and female students, the institution should assess its athletic scholarship program to determine whether overall opportunities to receive athletic scholarships are roughly proportionate to the number of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics.

"If an educational institution decides not to make an overall proportionate allocation of athletic scholarships on the basis of sex, and thus decides to award such scholarships by other means such as applying general standards to applicants of both sexes, institutions should determine whether the standards used to award scholarships are neutral, i.e., based on criteria which do not inherently disadvantage members of either sex."

Thomas offers this rebuttal: "As to athletic scholarships, HEW concedes virtually nothing from its original strict quota mandate, saying that where sports offered or levels of competition differ between men and women, the institution should assess whether 'overall' opportunities to receive scholarships are 'roughly' proportionate to numbers of participants of each sex.

"We believe that now, as before, no director of athletics can safely assume that he or she may award scholarships other than on a per capita participant sex-quota basis."

The document points out that educational institutions now should be evaluating their athletics programs and making policies and practices conform with the regulation. The three-year adjustment period "is not a waiting period," the memo declares.

It continues: "Institutions must begin now to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure full compliance as quickly as possible. Schools may design an approach for achieving full compliance tailored to their own circumstances; however, self-evaluation, as required by section 86.3 (c) is a very important step for every institution to assure compliance with the entire Title IX regulation, as well as with the athletics provisions."

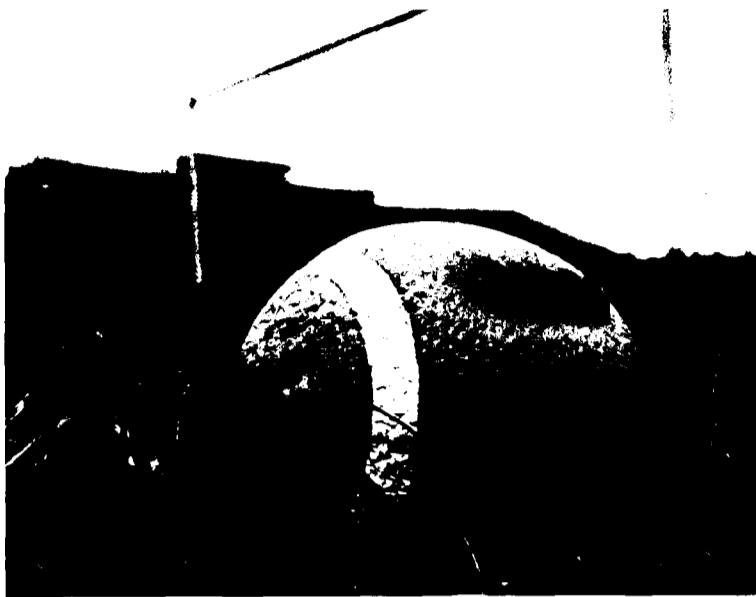
More Rebuttal

"The guidelines dispel any doubt that there is some kind of moratorium on Title IX compliance and enforcement," Thomas points out.

"The guidelines say that institutions must begin now to take whatever steps are necessary to assure full compliance as quickly as possible." Note: Not reasonably possible, but 'as quickly as possible' period."

In determining student interests and abilities, educational institutions should draw the broadest possible base of information as part of the self-evaluation process, the memo states, adding: "An effort should be made to obtain the participation of all segments of the educational com-

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BIG ORANGE—It's the "Year Of The Orange" for Bowling Green State University's 1975 football team. With orange as the accent color at the University, BGSU's Photo Service and Publications Office decided to capture on film the orange that looked like a football. Shown photographing the cover for Bowling Green's 1975 Football Press Guide is University photographer Bill Stephens with publications office designer Bruce Yunker assisting with makeup and costume.



Who's No. 1?

Football Committees Provide Polls

The Football Committees of Divisions II and III have been charged with a new assignment this season — ranking the top teams and distributing national polls.

Wire services had decided to run only a Division I poll in football, leaving the smaller institutions without a national yardstick as far as the public was concerned.

The Football Committees volunteered their services and those "small college" polls seen mid-week are the fruits of their labors.

"We believe the polls not only will recognize the outstanding teams, they will help publicize the fine football played in both divisions," commented Illinois State University's Milton E. Weisbecker, chairman of the Division II Committee.

The two divisional four-man committees, with the aid of 28 advisory personnel in every region of the country, rank the top 15 teams on a point basis with 15 points for first place down to one point for the 15th position. The selections are made via conference telephone hookups.

When all votes are tallied, a top 10 list is issued, including a section of "others receiving votes," listed alphabetically. It marks the first time NCAA committees have done this type of "public" assignment.

George Hansell, chairman of

the Division III Committee and director of athletics at Widener (Pa.) College, echoed Weisbecker's statement and added: "With the thorough coverage the advisory committees give the two committees, we should be able to provide a good evaluation of the teams from coast to coast."

Fans of Division II and Division III football also will have an indication of which teams might be expected to be selected

for the postseason championship tournaments in each division.

Other members of the Division II Committee are Marino H. Casem of Alcorn State, Robert A. Latour of Bucknell, and Lyle Smith of Boise State.

Joining Hansell on the Division III Committee are Thomas A. Mont, DePauw University, William C. Stiles, Hobart College, and J. William Grice, Case Western Reserve University.

January 14-17

Convention Dates Confirmed

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

The Third Special Convention will be conducted from 1 to 6 p.m. Wednesday, January 14, and from 8:30 a.m. until noon on Thursday, January 15, it has been confirmed by James H. Wilkinson, assistant executive director.

Legislation, dealing only with matters of economy which was adopted by delegates at the August Convention, may not be reconsidered or amended at the Third Special Convention, but may be amended at the 70th annual Convention, which begins Thursday at 1:30 p.m.

The regular Convention will continue Friday and Saturday, January 16-17. On Friday, divisional round tables will be conducted until 11:15 a.m., the prestigious Honors Luncheon will be held from noon until 2 p.m. and will be followed by a business session from 2:30 p.m. until 6 p.m. The final business session will be conducted from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 17.

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

All meetings connected with the Conventions will be conducted at Stouffer's Riverfront Inn in St. Louis, Mo.

Viewpoint— Football, 1975

Some of the nation's top sports columnists voice their opinions on the 1975 football season—both college and professional—in a special two-page feature entitled "Viewpoint" on pages 4-5 of this issue.

Legalized Gambling Untolerable

A letter to the NCAA director of public relations from the president of a Las Vegas casino appears on this page. The letter asks the NCAA for support and for information and cooperation from NCAA members in the conduct of legalized gambling on sporting events.

The NCAA's position has not altered in its fight against the legalization of gambling on amateur sporting events.

The Association and the membership have gone to great lengths to protect student-athletes. The NCAA efforts were prompted by point-shaving scandals which were the direct result of gambling activities and which could have destroyed intercollegiate ath-

letics.

Representatives of the NCAA, including Robert C. James, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, have appeared before the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling to air its views. He's been joined by numerous individuals at various sites around the country.

The NCAA has renewed its efforts to thwart any attempts at the legalization of gambling, and urges its membership to do the same. The College Sports Information Directors of America has taken positive steps in this area as well. The NCAA offers its support and encouragement to that organization, and urges others to join the fight.



STAN MARSHALL
South Dakota State U.



ED SHERMAN
Muskingum College

Membership Represented Well at Senate Hearings

Six representatives of member institutions joined President John A. Fuzak of Michigan State University in Washington, D.C. at the September hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on the Tower Amendment (S. 2106) to Title IX.

Secretary-treasurer Stanley J. Marshall of South Dakota State University, Edgar A. Sherman of Muskingum College; William Ireland, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Karol A. Kahrs, University of Illinois; and Lawrence Albus and Sue Jones of St. Louis University, served as a panel of expert commentators on Fuzak's testimony.

Marshall, director of athletics and the director of health, physical education and recreation at SDSU, presented his institution's budget and a hypothetical budget which would have to be imple-

mented under the Title IX regulations.

Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Reorganization, offered insights on the effects at smaller and private institutions.

Ireland represented institutions which are members of Division I with Division II football programs, while Albus spoke for a Division I basketball institution which has no football program. St. Louis U. does have strong hockey and soccer programs which generate significant revenue.

Kahrs and Jones offered women's points of view on Title IX and urged passage of the Tower Amendment. Kahrs stressed its importance to Illinois' athletic program. Both are assistant directors of athletics and Jones is varsity swimming coach at St. Louis U.

Letter to Editor

Student-Athlete Disagrees With Limitations

Editor:

In response to the editorial opinion of the NCAA NEWS of August 15, I would like to publicly deplore the ruling of the newly instituted Bylaw 12, which restricts the number of participants in NCAA varsity sporting events.

Specifically, I am speaking of the ruling which restricts the number of cross-country runners in a meet to nine for the visiting team and 11 for the home team.

Although the problem which this ruling attempts to solve is very real, the decision to cut costs by "locking out" all but

nine or 11 runners in meets has no foundation in either fairness or freedom.

Cross-country undoubtedly is the best of varsity sports in terms of economy of operation. Little investment in equipment and none in "facilities" (i.e. cross-country courses) is required. The decision therefore, to "cut" the already minimal costs of cross-country to subsidize other, more costly facets of collegiate sports programs represents the height of injustice.

In fact, the very notion that the NCAA should attempt to enforce one blanket rule, as an economic salve, upon the mass of colleges of many varied economic straits, is highly ill-contrived, and a simplification of the economic problem. It is, in any instance, a problem which must be solved at the level of the individual college, and not by the sages of the Second Special Convention.

The most objectionable and repugnant feature of this decision, however, is that any institution with more than nine runners on its squad is forced by the NCAA to give athletes less than a full opportunity to develop their talent.

That is the case at Swarthmore College, where less than half of our team may compete in cross-country meets. There is no visible justice in having 25 or 30 runners practice equally hard, training for weeks for the cross-country schedule, only to find that as a result of Bylaw 12, they may have an opportunity to run only half, or perhaps none of the meets. This represents a gross inequality and a potential loss of talent.

The decision of the Second Special Convention to exclude all but a certain number of athletes in any sport is contrary to the essence of sport and sportsmanship. I call upon athletes, coaches and officials throughout the United States to convey their feelings on Bylaw 12 to the NCAA and to each other, so that perhaps the Third Special Convention can rectify this repulsive situation in which athletes are not given a full opportunity to compete in NCAA sporting events.

We are told that the glory of sport lies "not in the winning," but "in the taking part." Now, the Chicago Convention tells us that we all cannot take part. Thus, I submit, they tarnish the glory of sports.

(Signed)

James C. Rupert, II '79
Cross-country team member
Swarthmore College

Letter Indicates Legalized Sports Gambling on Rise

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following exchange of letters between the president of a Las Vegas casino and NCAA Public Relations Director David Cawood occurred during the month of September. Legalized gambling activity appears to be on the increase and member institutions are urged to continue their vigilant opposition.)

Dear Mr. Cawood:

By way of introduction, I am Burton Brown, president of the Stardust Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. You have, in the past two weeks, spoken to one of our employees, Mr. Richard Klamian, who is associated with our sports department, regarding cooperation in obtaining certain information on NCAA teams.

As you may know, sports wagering has been approved under extremely controlled conditions in hotels in Las Vegas, Nevada. This legislation became effective June 1, 1975, and is monitored by the State of Nevada Gaming Control Board. We are opening our race and sports wagering facility on September 8, 1975, having been approved for four such operations by all state and county authorities having jurisdiction over such operations.

In an effort to intelligently operate such a facility, we would like to enlist the aid of the NCAA in the following manner; it is important that the general public be able to receive precise and direct information as to team rosters, team injuries, and general team information. We recognize that some of this information as reported by news and press media is sometimes incorrect or slanted and in the best interest to public and collegiate sporting events direct communication with sports information directors of colleges and universities is most desirable for accurate information.

To this end, if your organization would contact or acknowledge to the various colleges and universities informing them that from time to time we will be contacting them with regard to obtaining this type of information, we would greatly appreciate it. . . .

Yours very truly,
(Signed)
Burton Brown

Dear Mr. Brown:

The National Collegiate Athletic Association totally is opposed to any type of individual or team sports gambling. Although your organization has received approval by all Nevada state and county authorities having jurisdiction over sports wagering, the NCAA will not request any of its member institutions to cooperate with any individuals concerned with gambling activities of any nature. To do so, we believe, would be contrary to the best interests of our student-athletes, coaches and athletic programs.

It was considerate of you to contact me.

Sincerely,
(Signed)
David E. Cawood
Director of Public Relations



BILL IRELAND
U. Nevada-Las Vegas



LARRY ALBUS
St. Louis University

Title IX Guidelines —

Continued from page 1

community affected by the athletics program, and any reasonable method adopted by an institution to obtain such participation will be acceptable."

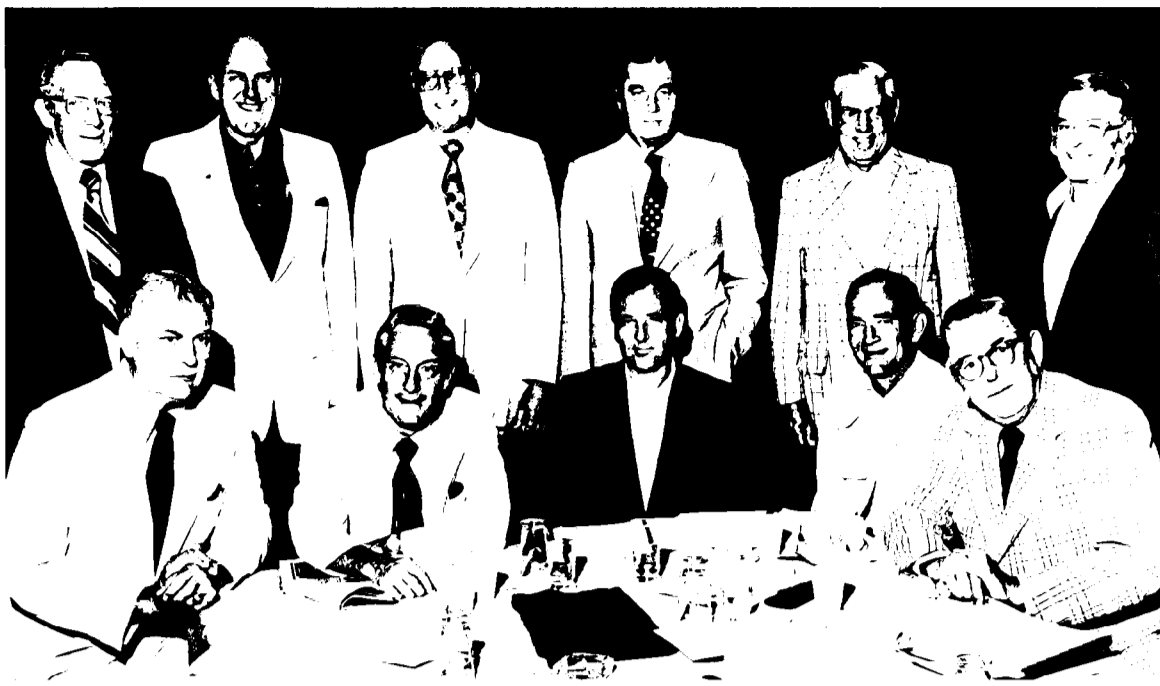
In discussing separate teams, the memo states that contact sports and sports for which teams are chosen by competition may be offered either separately or on a unitary basis. "If by opening a team to both sexes in a contact sport an educational institution does not effectively accommodate the abilities of members of both sexes," the memo says, "separate teams in that sport will be required if both men and women express interest in the sport and the interests of both sexes are not otherwise accommodated. For example, an institution would not be effectively accommodating the interests and abilities of women if it abolished all its women's teams and opened up its men's teams to women, but

only a few women were able to qualify for the men's team. . . .

"Educational institutions are not required to duplicate their men's program for women. The thrust of the effort should be the contribution of each of the categories to the overall goal of equal opportunity in athletics rather than on the details related to each of the categories."

Thomas' rebuttal: "These statements represent an attempt by HEW to resurrect compliance requirements which were proposed in HEW's draft regulations, but which were, after vigorous criticism, eliminated from the final regulations—or at least so we thought.

"They give clear notice that HEW intends to impose on colleges and universities its own notions as to how they must decide what programs to offer their students," Thomas concluded.



WORKING SESSION—Members of the Television Committee pose after putting final touches to the Association's 1976-77 Television Plan, which the membership will vote upon by mail this month. Seated from left are Captain J. O. (Bo) Coppedge, U.S. Naval Academy; Chairman Seaver Peters, Dartmouth; Homer C. Rice, North Carolina; Milt Weisbecker, Illinois State; and Wilbur Evans, Southwest Athletic Conference. Standing from left are Stan Bates, Western Athletic Conference; Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso; Charles M. Neinas, Big Eight Conference; Donald B. Canham, Michigan; George A. Hansell, Widener College; and Executive Director Walter Byers. James G. Barratt, Oregon State, was absent when the photo was taken. (Courtesy of Birmingham News)

For Referendum by Membership

Proposed Television Plan to Be Distributed

The Proposed 1976-77 Television Plan will be mailed to the membership this month for referendum on its adoption, according to Seaver Peters, chairman of the Television Committee.

The Association is concluding the second year of the 1974-75 Television Plan this fall. Negotiations for the 1976-77 Plan will

begin the first week in November.

The proposed plan calls for a total of 41 games and 20 exposures, including seven regional presentations (28 games) and four afternoon doubleheaders (eight games).

Also called for in the proposed plan is for the carrying network

to televise one single game (day or night), one day-night doubleheader, one Thanksgiving Day game, one single afternoon game and a doubleheader on the Friday after Thanksgiving.

Optional opportunities include a Monday evening game and on Veterans Day and Labor Day holidays.

The ABC Network has telecast the NCAA Football Series since 1966.

Six Teams Move Into Division I

Six teams have moved to major-college (Division I) football status for this season raising the total to 134.

They are (coaches in parenthesis)—Arkansas State (Bill Davidson), Ball State (Dave McClain), Central Michigan (Roy Kramer), Louisiana Tech (Maxie Lambricht), McNeese State (Jack Doland) and Northeast Louisiana (Ollie Keller).

SAT Scores Reached New Lows for High School Grads

1975 high school graduates bound for college posted new lows in average scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the College Entrance Examination Board has reported.

Their average scores of 434 on the verbal part and 472 on the math part were 10 points and eight points lower, respectively, than those of 1974 graduates.

The average scores, which have been declining since 1962-63, this year were 44 points lower on the verbal part and 30 points lower on the math part than the averages scored by students in 1962-63. "The declines before 1968 were small compared to the declines of recent years, and the declines among 1975 graduates were the largest yet," the College Board said. The 1975 graduates earned more SAT scores below 400 and fewer scores at or above 600. A total of 996,452 students took the test.

The College Board said its study of the SAT score decline shows that: The ability of the test to forecast students' college grades has held up during the decline; the test has not gotten harder during the decline; score declines among college-bound students may reflect declines appearing among all students by the beginning of the eleventh grade in high school; scores have declined partly because students' scores no longer increase as much as they used to during the eleventh and twelfth grades; only a very small part of the decline results from fewer students taking the test both as juniors and again, for somewhat higher scores, as seniors.

Although the 1975 graduates were "able compared to students generally," the College Board said, 20 per cent fewer of them had verbal scores at or above 600 than the 1974 graduates. In

the 200 to 400 range, by contrast, the number of SAT-verbal scores increased by eight per cent, while in the middle of the scoring range, from 400 to 600, a slight increase of one per cent was registered. As a result of all such shifts, the SAT-verbal average dropped by 10 points, from 444 among 1973-74 seniors to 434 among 1974-75 seniors.

Math Average

A smaller decline, from 480 to 472, was observed in the SAT-math average, and somewhat different shifts occurred in the distribution of the scores. The number at or above 600 decreased by about eight per cent, the number in the 200-400 range increased by 13 per cent, and the number between 400 and 600 decreased by one per cent.

"One of the most pervasive myths about SAT scores is that a score of 500 is average," the College Board said. "In fact, the most recent estimate is that if all juniors and seniors took the SAT, their SAT-verbal average would be about 368."

The College Board said its research indicates that the SAT has not become less relevant. A 1974 survey, at a sample of some 30 colleges which had participated in at least four comparable validity studies since 1973, found no evidence of a decline in the validity of the SAT as a predictor of academic performance in college during the period of the score decline.

A total of 1,064,540 registered for the Admissions Testing Program. Of the 996,452 who took the SAT, 499,576 were female and 496,876 were male—the first time that more females than males took the test. A total of 228,115—118,711 males and 109,404 females—took at least one achievement test.

SID's Tasks Vary and The Hours Are L-o-n-g

By PHIL LANGAN
Princeton University

They call him and her everything—tub thumper, drum beater, image maker.

When you get down to the basics, the sports information director at the nation's colleges and universities is an expert public relations professional.

Within the scope of his title, you'll find him involved in layout and design, writing, editing, photography, advertising, radio and television, promotion, film work and a few hundred other things.

It's a 60-70 hour a week job for nine months of the year and high pressure all the way.

The image of the sports information director and his future are the main concerns of the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA), an 18-year-old organization which numbers 625 members.

Built Membership

Started as an independent group after being a part of the American College Public Relations Association, CoSIDA concentrated on building its membership and providing a thorough, informative annual workshop for its members until 1971, when it started to expand operations.

CoSIDA has begun to educate athletic directors and college presidents as to how valuable the SID can be, something coaches and athletes have known for years.

It has started regional workshops for new members of the profession, in addition to an annual convention, and sponsors academic all-America teams in football, basketball and baseball. It has started a graduate school scholarship program for students who spent their undergraduate days as student assistants in the SID's office.

CoSIDA sponsors brochure and game program contests for its members in 18 categories for both large and small colleges.

However, the two most important steps for CoSIDA have been taken since June.

The first move was the formation of a joint committee of athletic directors and sports infor-

mation directors aimed at improving the relationship between the AD and the SID.

Anti-Gambling

The second step was a resolution passed unanimously at the recent annual workshop held in Houston in which CoSIDA members resolved not to cooperate with publications that use gambling-related advertisements. It is CoSIDA's first effort in the ongoing collegiate battle against gambling.

Many of the publications already have pledged full support of the resolution and will not carry these ads next year.

CoSIDA's membership is made up mainly of male full-time sports information directors, some athletic directors and an increasing number of women, some of whom handle the entire sports public relations program at their respective institutions, such as Villanova and Illinois State, while others handle public relations for women's athletics.

A topic of many panels at the last four national CoSIDA workshops, and one area of activity which has given the SID a chance to show off one of his many talents, is ticket promotion.

With an increasing number of professional sporting events, the interest in lifetime sports and the tight budgets of American families, many college athletic departments have developed intricate and creative ticket sales programs, plus the equally creative merchandising of novelty items such as blankets, brochures, lamps, pennants and mugs.

The basic job of the SID is providing information on his institution's athletic program and developing feature stories for the news-hungry communications media.

Some administrators know the score. Others don't. That is CoSIDA's task in the years ahead—educating college administrators to the scope and value of activities involving the SID. In addition, of course, to becoming a positive force in that vital phase of American life known as college athletics.

Championship Corner...

Division I Basketball

The Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference (Metro 6) has been granted an automatic qualification berth into the Midwest Regional of the Division I Basketball Championship.

The 1976 Championship bracket will have 21 of the 32 spots automatically filled, leaving 11 berths for at-large teams, including independents and second teams from conferences with automatic qualification.

The Metro 6 champion will be determined by a postseason tournament March 4-6 in Louisville, Ky.

Swimming

The 1977 Division I Swimming and Diving Championships have been awarded to Cleveland State University, March 26-28.

Cleveland State hosted both the Divisions I and II Championships in 1975.

Soccer

The University of Pennsylvania has been selected as host institution for the 1976 Division I Soccer Championship, December 4-5.

The event marks the fifth NCAA Championship to be awarded to the city of Philadelphia during the Bicentennial

year of 1976. The others are Division I Basketball (March 27 and 29), Division I Outdoor Track and Field (June 3-5), the National Collegiate Fencing Championships (March 17-18), and the Division I Gymnastics Championships (April 1-3).

Lacrosse

The Officers, acting for the Executive Committee, have approved a recommendation of the Lacrosse Committee to have the following distribution formula added to Executive Regulation 2-10-(d)-(7) to apply to the Division II Lacrosse Championship: "A maximum of 30 units shall be awarded on the basis of one unit per team for a first-round game (four teams shall receive byes), one unit per team for a second-round game, two units per team for a semifinal game and three units per team for the championship game."

Also, an institution must now play seven games instead of six, to be considered for the Championship.

Golf

Wittenberg University will host the 1976 Division III Golf Championships May 25-28. The Officers, acting for the Executive Committee, agreed to waive

Executive Regulation 2-1-(h) requiring collection of admissions at the event.

Track and Field

The 1977 Division I Outdoor Track and Field Championships have been awarded to the University of Illinois. The dates will be May 26-28.

Also, the Officers, acting for the Executive Committee, approved a recommendation of the Track and Field Committee that the Division I Championships be scheduled to begin on the last Thursday in May, commencing in 1977, which is one week earlier than at present.

Tennis

A recommendation of the Tennis Committee that the finals of all three NCAA Championships in that sport be held on Sunday has been approved by the Officers, acting for the Executive Committee.

However, if a participating institution has a policy against Sunday competition, the tournament schedule shall be adjusted, but shall not require its student-athletes to play sooner than when it was originally scheduled, according to Executive Regulation 2-13-(b).

From Detroit

JOE FALLS, Detroit Free Press:

Do you believe there are some people who have never seen a college football game? True.

I was one of them. For the first 21 years of my life, the college game was only something I heard on the radio on Saturday afternoons or read about in the *New York Times* on Sunday morning.

This was when I was growing up in New York City. I didn't realize it then, but I was strictly pro oriented. All the guys in the neighborhood were. We'd go to the baseball games at Ebbets Field, the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium and thought nothing about it. It was easy getting there—a nickel on the subway and 55 cents for a bleacher ticket.

In the winter, it was the Rangers and the Knicks in the Garden and that was easy to get to and cheap to get in. Once in a while, my Uncle Jimmie came up with a couple of tickets to one of the football Giants' games and this was always a special treat because we never got to see football of any kind. (He really wasn't my Uncle Jimmie, but we called him that anyway because he was always so nice to us by getting us the tickets.)

Never Saw

But I had never seen a college game, or even thought about going to one. Columbia played in town but where the heck was Morningside Heights and Baker Field? And who wanted to see Columbia anyway? It was more fun listening to Notre Dame on the radio.

Everything else seemed so far away, so completely remote from life in the city. Princeton, N. J.? Where was that? The Yale Bowl? That had to be a thousand miles away. We just never thought in terms of the college games.

In a way, all of this was strange because I was involved about as deeply as one could get in the coverage of college football.

I was working for the Associated Press then (as a copy boy) and my job was to put out all the scores . . . those hundreds and hundreds of scores . . . on the national wires for the papers coast to coast.

(I remember I used to look at the papers in the middle of the week, at MY scores, and feel so proud I wanted to burst.)

Exciting Saturdays

These Saturdays were some of the most exciting of my life.

Everybody worked on Saturday—the whole sports department. A few of the guys would be out covering games, but most of us would be in the office handling the tons and tons of copy that came spilling in from all over the country.

Things got so hectic from about four o'clock to eight, when the games were ending all over the place, that you barely had time to think.

You'd get a story from the Midwest—maybe 500 words long. They didn't want that much on the south wire, so it had to be edited down. Then you'd get a 400-word story from the South wire, but it had to be trimmed to 150 for the East.

This went on at a pace that was almost too hectic to describe.

The AP, you see, did it all—all the games, across

the land. Stories, statistics, side pieces . . . literally tons and tons of copy.

I loved it all because you could feel the electricity just rolling through the sports department as everyone worked so feverishly to get everything on the wires.

Dinner Orders

One of the best times was when I took the dinner orders—corned beef and pastrami and french fries and dozens of Cokes. I'd pick up the stuff from a deli on Sixth Ave., and the guy always knew I was coming and he was ready for me.

But I never saw a game . . . not a one.

Not until that golden afternoon in 1949. I was falling in love by then (that happens when you get to be 21) and I took my wife-to-be up to West Point to see an Army-Penn State football game.

This was really big stuff because I'd never been to West Point (I'd hardly been out of the Bronx) and it meant a beautiful ride up the Hudson River, a chance to see the Cadets march on the field, and the opportunity to sit there and look at the beauty of the Hudson River Valley.

I'd never seen so many trees in my life, or believed that anything could be so beautiful. It was one of the most exciting days of my life.

In fact, I was so taken by my first college football game that when we returned from our honeymoon in Miami Beach (with \$7 in my pocket), I borrowed a 20-dollar bill from my mother and took my wife to see a Columbia game at Baker Field, Columbia vs. Navy. It wasn't as breathtaking, but I'd seen two college games now and was feeling pretty good about things.

The real awakening came when I was transferred to the AP bureau in Detroit. I had no idea where Detroit was, or even what my new job would be, but soon I found myself driving out to Ann Arbor and East Lansing on fall afternoons and not believing that life could be so beautiful.

I couldn't believe that such things really existed in life—that you could get up on a Saturday morning, have a good breakfast for yourself, get in the car and drive through the glorious countryside and then watch a game that was utterly exhilarating.

Every Week

I had this, once, at West Point. Now it was happening week after week and right away I knew how lucky I was. I also knew I never would return to New York.

After almost 25 years here, I still get my biggest kick out of going to a college game on Saturday afternoon—meeting my friends at Michigan and Michigan State, working among them, and then meeting them for dinner afterward.

How very lucky I have been, not only to cover these games, but to go to places like Columbus and Madison and South Bend, and even to Pasadena for the Rose Bowl, Dallas for the Cotton Bowl, Miami for the Orange Bowl.

So, as we get ready for another autumn, I pause again to say thank you to whoever made this possible . . . and I feel a little bit for the guys back in the AP office in New York who are pouring out that copy but never get a chance to see the action.

From Phoenix

DAVE HICKS, Arizona Republic:

Take me out to the stall game.

Or, in other words, the National Football League season is at hand.

Which means another few months of the type of tingling excitement that has created polite apologists around the league: Those who spend the season muttering, "No offense, no offense."

Compared to college football, the pro game is highly sophisticated. Compared to college football, the pro game is a monumental bore.

Some blame this on the rules.

Some blame this on the coaches.

But whatever or whoever the culprits, the one-time darling on the popularity charts has lost a segment of its worshippers.

Why? Because of stereotyped dullness.

Defenses have so choked off plain-vanilla offenses that the game has evolved into a standoff of punts, field goals and sporadic attacks that call for a pass only when the wind is right. All pro quarterbacks apparently now carry tiny anemometers.

The last long bomb was launched by Germany.

Overloaded zones discourage anything but short passing patterns, and suggestions by aerialists like Jim Plunkett—that at least four defensive linemen should be required at all times—go unheeded.

So the pass becomes a secondary weapon hauled out—with extreme predictability, lament viewers—principally on "automatic" passing downs and any time a trailing team glances clockward and sees less than 2:00.

That leaves us with the rush.

College football provides a variety of offenses that keep a defense guessing. Pro defenses don't need to guess.

Pro football offenses win on execution, not surprise. This may be highly appreciated aesthetically, but the average viewer might liken it to watching a Saguaro grow.

Los Angeles ranked second in rushing among National Football Conference clubs a year ago, but the Rams' longest run from scrimmage in 566 attempts was for 23 yards.

Detroit's closest thing to a breakaway was 27 yards, Cincinnati's 29, Minnesota's 32, the New York Jets' 34, Baltimore's 39.

Then there was the field goal—successful 60.6 percent of the time in 1974. It is no less prominent this season, witness some exhibition games.

Kansas City beats Buffalo, 9-7, on three field goals . . . the Jets defeat Atlanta, 16-13, as FGs account for 15 of 29 points . . . etc., etc.

It was suggested that the Rams-Raiders exhibition game could be a preview of the next Super Bowl. Well, it certainly qualified for wild explosiveness. The Rams won, 6-0, on two field goals.

All this is not to demean the defenses of the NFL. They didn't attain this domineering posture by default.

It merely suggests that in college football, when the defense reaches a plateau of domination, the offense adapts. Coaches unfurl the Veer, the Wishbone, et al.

Hardly anything changes in the NFL.

This is not to suggest that offenses have been emasculated. Because if the defenses go on strike first, and walk off the field, the offense would score immediately.

Via a field goal, of course.

Viewpoint...

College Football Versus The Pro Situation

College Football—
Three Plays
A Minute



From Chicago

DAVID CONDON, Chicago Tribune:

College football, which has been losing ground to the pro game everywhere but in the battle of the box office, needs a few more vigorous thinkers like the Big Ten's Wayne Duke. Commissioner Duke took a jibe at the pros when he said:

"Some are complaining about the no-shows. In the Big Ten we're bragging about our show-ups."

What Duke was subtly emphasizing was that while the pros are worrying about vacant seats, the college game is doing very well, thank you.

Big Ten teams were hosts to eight non-conference foes recently and averaged 59,912 despite skimpy gatherings at Northwestern [21,700] and Minnesota [23,326] . . .

I'm satisfied that the college football game is the better game, but it'd be even better if more elevens in this midwest hotbed played the calibre of ball you find at Michigan, Ohio State, and Notre Dame . . .

I agree with Commissioner Duke's opinion that college football is enjoying its finest hour.

The future can be even brighter. Given representative teams to cheer, many fans who've been lost will turn back to the college classics.

The opportunity is now . . . when the public is fed up with the demands of professional athletes who want the best of everything or the hell with it.

College football players aren't asking for pensions at all, let alone annual pensions that will be larger than many a working man gets as compensation for a hard year's work. Nor are college players asking for yearly salaries that represent more money than many working men earn in a decade.

They're just playing football . . . and the public is beginning to appreciate it. The opportunity to exploit the college game was never better. I hope the Illini and Wildcats will be among those cashing the opportunity.

Pro football may already have known its greatest era. Professional baseball will be a long while regaining some of the interest lost thru franchise shifts [the greedy owners] and salary and fringe compensation demanded by greedy players.

Meanwhile, college football—despite annual recruiting scandals—is moving back to its rightful position . . . which is equal status with the two major pro sports.

From Los Angeles

JOHN HALL, Los Angeles Times:

It's a Tennessee song girl, peaches and cream in orange, breaking down and sobbing at 4:05 p.m. on a Saturday afternoon.

It's two teams, the Bruin blue and Volunteer orange and white, chasing each other around the grass for a total of 945 yards, 147 offensive plays, 46 first downs, 18 penalties, 5 fumbles, 4 interceptions and 62 points.

It's not a lawsuit or court fight over the size of traveling squads, a vote on an NCAA convention floor, suspensions, investigations, lie detectors, the precision of professional defense or Howard Cosell dropping names on a Monday night. That's not college football.

This is college football:

It's a game in doubt until the final play when UCLA safety Pat Schmidt, slim 176 pound sophomore, intercepts one final desperation pass as the clock at last runs out.

It's UCLA quarterback John Sciarra, back to pass, trapped, breaking loose and waving the ball over his head as he sprints into the end zone for the first touchdown en route to a 34-28 Bruin victory.

It's USC tailback Ricky Bell apologizing in the dressing room for the mistakes he made after exploding for 471 yards in his first two games as a starter, ghetto to glory on two Friday nights, from nowhere to the talk of the town in 120 minutes.

It happens every autumn weekend.

It's a voice booming over the loudspeaker: "Ladies and gentlemen, the most famous college mascot in the nation, Traveler II, the Trojan horse" as the first bars of "Conquest" bring the white stallion charging out of the tunnel.

It's the Trojan Band, sneered at and belittled for many a year, drilling and growing to 200-plus, filling the entire field with its T-R-O-Y spellout, belting "Fight On" and actually moving in on Alexander's old ragtime gang as the bestest band what am.

College football is UCLA running back Wendell Tyler, relegated to backup because of a reputation for fumbling, breaking two tackles, stumbling, twisting into the clear and dashing 82 yards for a touchdown on his first carry and later hearing his coach, Dick Vermeil, announce he's back in the starting lineup.

It's Tyler getting so excited after his run that he forgets himself and spikes the ball, drawing a 15-yard penalty on the following kickoff. It's Tyler, in the midst of the walkoff, shaken by his lapse, nonetheless seeking out center Mitch Kahn along the bench, shaking hands with him and thanking him for making the block that sprung him.

It's a gravel-throated Tennessee cheerleader with a sound system aimed at the moon busting ears between every play.

It's Tennessee quarterback Randy Wallace fumbling the ball away on the Bruin 12 in the second quarter, fumbling away a chance to tie the score, coming back to the bench in despair and sitting alone—only to have half the squad file up to pat him on the back.

It's Randy Wallace, next time he touches the ball, escaping a blitz and twisting up the middle for a 23-yard touchdown.

It's Tennessee, down 34-20 in the fourth quarter and clearly out of it, clawing back, striking again, adding a two-point conversion for 34-28 and then twice more getting the ball in the closing moments, twice more threatening before going down in flames.

It's six young men named Gus Coppens, Phil McKinnely, Mitch Kahn, Randy Cross, Jack DeMartinis and Don Pederson—the UCLA offensive line. Nobody ever sees an offensive line, but it's these six in front of Sciarra and the Vermeil Veer who have become the heart of the club, setting up 346 rushing yards, 140 passing against what was advertised as and may very well be one of the nation's best defenses.

It's Kahn, junior center, smallest man on the line at 225 pounds, making only his second start as a varsity regular against a team with the best 50-year winning tradition in the game, having the time of his life—handing the ball through his legs to Sciarra and rushing down field like a pulling guard for at least a half dozen key blocks.

It's old men with flabby bodies sitting upstairs in the press box complaining the UCLA defense doesn't hit hard enough, doesn't tackle crisply enough and suggesting the Bruins won't get much further if the defense doesn't soon join the party.

It's the UCLA defense twice standing up in the final quarter to save it all.

It's UCLA running back Kenny Lee plowing five yards for the third Bruin score and inspiring the media to attempt still another nickname—The Orient Express.

It's other scores coming in via the public address and the gasp over a Stanford tie with Michigan, a sigh over another Oklahoma rout.

It's the stadium overflowing with the sound of music at halftime on high school band day.

It's red and blue and orange and green. It's college football every weekend, and there's nothing that quite compares.

From Washington, D.C.

PAUL ATTNER, Washington Post:

Pro football is a bore. It's as predictable as George Allen's next quote and as exciting as one of Howard Cosell's profundities. It's even more over-rated as an American attraction than Evel Knivel.

Fourth and one from almost any yard line brings a punt or a field-goal attempt. Long scoring passes are so infrequent that television commentators are usually at a loss to explain what went wrong with the defenses once touchdowns happen. Running plays usually consist of off-tackle right, off-tackle left, draw for no gain, punt.

That's fun? For pure enjoyment, give me college football, any time.

For every stoic Bud Grant in pro football, college football has a Woody Hayes, who kicks yard markers, hats and might add—if he thought he could get away with it—officials. For every successful Don Shula, college football has a Joe Paterno, who thinks winning may not be everything—and remains employed.

College football has even survived the banalities of Chris Schenkel, now exiled to a New York television studio in favor of occasional guest commentators who normally spend their fall Saturday afternoons as coaches. The coach-commentators frequently sound better than the ex-jocks used by the pros as analysts. Have you ever listened carefully to what Al DeRogatis says on Sundays?

What makes the college version so much better is its unpredictable nature. Can you imagine George Allen calling a trick kickoff return play? Well, even Maryland's Jerry Claiborne, who is as conservative as college coaches come, has a whole bunch of sneaky returns in his bag of goodies.

From North Carolina

LARRY KEECH, Greensboro, N.C., Record:

Remember what it was like 10 years ago?

We felt as though we couldn't wait those last few days before another NFL season began.

The names seemed larger than life—Jim Brown, Johnny Unitas, Vince Lombardi, Sam Huff and Ray Nitschke, Bart Starr, Paul Hornung and Jimmy Taylor, Lenny Moore and Raymond Berry, Night Train Lane.

We wondered how long Brown would be able to sustain the punishment from 25-30 dives into the line each week and keep running for his annual 1,000 yards . . . if Unitas and the Colts could solve Lombardi's Green Bay defense as well as he did in 1964 . . . if Coach Tom Landry's Dallas Cowboys were finally ready to become a contender . . . and if a couple of promising rookies named Gale Sayers and Dick Butkus could revive the Bears.

We would be there come Sunday afternoon—if not at the stadium, then surely in front of the TV set—devouring the first installment of the weekly autumn soap opera.

* * *

Pro football had arrived as an American pastime. It was the "in" thing to do. It was in the process of mushrooming into a multi-million dollar business. Every kid had to have a sweatshirt replete with the emblem and colors of his favorite team. And much of the country's adult population immersed itself in the study of hook patterns, safety blitzes and rotating zones.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle was ensconced in his ivory tower on Park Avenue, and all was right with the world.

Pro football kept growing. NFL-AFL merger . . . more teams, more players, more media exposure (overexposure?), higher attendance figures, larger profits, higher player salaries, increased fringe benefits.

But somewhere along the way, the lustre has worn off. The NFL seemed to forget about the fans. Or perhaps it just began taking them for granted.

* * *

Raising ticket prices to the optimum level reflected a lack of consideration for the fans. And the fans rebelled when exhibition games were moved from the hinterlands to the NFL stadiums in order to milk them for even more money.

The player strikes and threatened strikes haven't set too well with the fans, either. The average fan feels the player's job is a soft one compared to his own. The player works six months a year and, in many cases, pockets appreciably more money than the man in the stands.

But the disenchantment lies deeper than that. Pro football has changed for the worse and failed to change for the better.

Lombardi's all-consuming approach to winning was both dynamic and refreshing 10 years ago. Winning, he insisted, was the essence of the game. And

Last year, college teams ran off about 20 more plays a game than the pros. Those plays originated from the I, from the wishbone, from the veer, from the multiple set, from the wing T, and yes, from the single wing. Using two tight ends is considered an innovation in the pros.

My guess is that many pro football fans are drawn to the game in the hope that maybe, this time, they will see something new when the Rams play the Dolphins. Maybe, this time, James Harris will become a wishbone quarterback. Wishful thinking.

College football's attraction does not end on the field. The fans are different, too.

Some of my more memorable moments have come before a college game has even started. Grambling's marching band, the students on the hill in Charlottesville, a dog catching a frisbee in Columbus—this is atmosphere no pro game can match.

It isn't necessary to have a rooting interest at most college games to enjoy them. It's almost a cliché to talk about the color and pageantry of such events—Chris Schenkel, where are you?—but there is a certain thrill that slickly packaged pro football just doesn't have.

Pro football has seen its zenith. The small crowds at most exhibition games are a sure sign. In contrast, formerly dead college areas, such as Washington and Boston, are breathing again. Maryland, the area's No. 1 attraction, drew record crowds last year.

The colleges still haven't played their ace, either. A national postseason tournament seems inevitable, and should prove almost as popular as the Super Bowl.

his means of winning was flawless execution.

Thus, the management and coaches of the other NFL teams became obsessed with winning. And, like Lombardi, they became sticklers for flawless execution.

Flawless execution meant minimizing mistakes. Minimizing mistakes meant sticking to the basics. Sticking to the basics meant a moratorium on gambles and experimental innovations.

* * *

Conservatism became the order of the day. The screen pass replaced the "bomb." The off-tackle play replaced the power sweep. The field goal attempt replaced the fourth-down gamble. And everybody stuck with two wide receivers, two running backs and the same old 4-3 defense with zone coverage replacing the more exciting man-to-man matchups in the secondary.

Pro football became a game of percentages. Blessed with the league's best personnel, Landry elected to begin grinding out yardage instead of going for broke. Others followed suit. Bud Grant and Don Shula and George Allen won by playing it close to the vest, so their colleagues followed suit.

The players changed, too.

Up until 10 years ago, the fans were left with the impression that most players were motivated at least as much by their enjoyment of the game as by its financial rewards. Especially the tough, reckless ones like Nitschke and Taylor.

That just isn't true any longer. Not when Joe Namath spends more TV minutes advertising perfume and cowboy boots and popcorn poppers than he does in a Jets' uniform. Not when Larry Csonka leaves the city where he gained fame to sell out to the bid of an otherwise abortive, second-rate league. Not when O. J. Simpson serves as a part-time TV announcer.

* * *

Not when players seem to feel that striking for better working conditions is more important than opening a season.

For the fan, the novelty has worn off. The jargon—those patterns and blitzes and zones—has been mastered. We've begun to wonder if there ever will be another Brown or Unitas or Sayers or Butkus or Lombardi. And we're tired of the Frank, Howard and Alex Show masquerading as a game.

The college game—with its myriad offensive formations, innovations, gambles, yes, and mistakes—has grown more interesting than the pros' continuous off-guard, off-tackle, screen pass, field goal pattern. And if the colleges come up with a championship playoff, it will threaten to destroy interest in the Super Bowl.

The NFL players might strike and thereby cancel games, yet few fans seem to care.

Have you heard anybody talking about the upcoming NFL season lately? I haven't.

And it just wasn't that way 10 years ago.

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.

Foreign Tour Competition

Situation: An institution may receive a waiver of the playing and practice restrictions in the sports of football and basketball from the NCAA Council for a game or games played on a foreign tour. (408)

Question: Is it permissible to participate in a game or games against another team from the United States (e.g., collegiate team, all-star team or club team) during the foreign tour?

Answer: No. The exception provisions set forth in Bylaw 3-3 are intended to provide for competition against foreign teams; further, participation of two football teams from the United States in a foreign country would be considered an extra event in the sport of football, which would require the approval of the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 2-2. [B2-2 and B3-3]

Spring Football Games

Situation: Bylaw 3-1-(c) permits a scrimmage or game at the conclusion of spring practice, provided the game is with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students or both. (407)

Question: Must the students participating in the contest on either of the teams be from the same institution?

Answer: Yes. [B3-1-(c)]

2,000 Rule Certification

Situation: A member institution certifies its conformance to Bylaw 4-6-(b) [2,000 rule]. (410)

Question: Do the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(c) require on the date of certification that an institution have operated for a period of two years prior thereto in conformance to Bylaw 4-6-(b)?

Answer: No. The institution is eligible for NCAA championship events immediately if it shows that all of its student-athletes on the date of certification of conformance satisfy the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b) applicable to them. [B4-6-(b) and (c)]

Annual Institutional Certification

Situation: Bylaw 4-6-(d)-(4) requires as a part of the annual certification of compliance program all athletic department staff members (except for clerical personnel) to sign a statement concerning NCAA rules and regulations with regard to their institution. (411)

Question: Who is included as an athletic department staff member for purposes of this legislation?

Answer: All individuals on the athletic department staff who are salaried on a regular basis by the member institution or who are performing regular staff functions, even though the individual may not be classified as a full-time employee. [B4-6-(d)-(4)]

CERTIFICATIONS

Indoor Track and Field

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

- Sunkist Indoor Track Meet, Jan. 16, 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Bicentennial Track Classic, Jan. 23, 1976, Philadelphia, Pa.
- San Diego Indoor Games, Feb. 21, 1976, San Diego, Calif.

All-Star Basketball

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

- Aloha Classic, April 8-10, 1976, Honolulu, Hawaii.

All-Star Football

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

- All-Ohio Shrine Bowl, Dec. 6, 1975, Columbus, Ohio.
- Goodwill Bowl, Dec. 20, 1975, Waco, Tex.

Fons Appointed to Sports Activities Post at Chevrolet

Russ J. Fons has been appointed head of sports activities for Chevrolet, it was announced by E. P. (Bud) Feely, Jr. of Chevrolet.

"Fons will assume responsibility for all sports department and related youth activities for Chevrolet," Feely said.

Fons, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., is a veteran of 22 years with Chevrolet and previously was associated with NCAA college football activities.

Under Fons' direction will be activities such as the Chevrolet NCAA College Football program, national free style skiing, Winter Olympics and other sports and youth-related activities.



R. J. FONS
Chevrolet Sports



LOYAL SUPPORTER—Congressman Silvio Conte (D-Mass.), center, is presented a pewter bowl by Boston College athletic director William J. Flynn (right) for his efforts in support of legislation funding the National Youth Sports Program (NYSP). The presentation was authorized by the NYSP Committee of the Association. BC program director John A. (Snooks) Kelley joined in the presentation, as did a number of Boston-area children who took part in this summer's program.

From the Sidelines



Ever since N. C. State quarterback Dave Buckley broke his nose in the South Carolina game late last season, teammates have teased identical twin Don Buckley that he had to break his nose, too, because "you two have to look the same."

Well, Don shut them up. He dived for one of Dave's passes, fell on the 3-yard line, and broke his nose.

Matt Allison turned down a football scholarship after high school in Denville, N.J., in favor of minor league baseball. In his third year in the minors he was hitting .400 when he decided to throw in the towel. "I just decided baseball wasn't for me," he explained. "I used to watch football on TV and I knew I could play quarterback. I never had a doubt."

When Bert Kosup, Rutgers' starting QB, was injured in practice, Allison got his chance, and responded with four TD passes against Bucknell in his first varsity game, a 47-3 victory.

Navy sophomore quarterback John Kurowski, when told he looks like Burt Reynolds: "No, he looks like me!" Kurowski, who's averaging 6.3 yards per rushing-passing play for the 2-0-0 Middies, is from Hollywood, too—Hollywood, Fla.

Doubling at tight end and offensive tackle, Bowling Green's John Obrock wears jersey number 76 most of the game, but slips on number 86 for tight end plays. Against Brigham Young, he put it on inside-out and ran the play wearing an illegal 68. No flag.

Equipment manager Glenn Sharp had the answer: "We'll just give him number 88 next week."

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

PAUL DIETZEL, commissioner of the Ohio Valley Conference, will become the AD at Indiana, replacing **BILL ORWIG**, who retired July 1. **FRANCIS J. WOODS** will step down from Cortland State in December. **H. WILLIAM CRAVER** has been appointed acting AD at Delaware Valley College, replacing the resigned **JOHN SILAN**.

COACHES

BASKETBALL—**CLIFF ELLIS** is new at South Alabama. **KEN KAUFMAN** has replaced **JIM HERRION** at Worcester Poly. **LOU ROSSINI** has been appointed at St. Francis College (N.Y.).

TRACK—**FRANK ZUBOVICH** has been promoted to head coach at Ohio State.

TENNIS—**DAVID G. JOHNSON** is new at Williams. **SCOTT KIRKPATRICK** has replaced **BILL STEINROEDER** at Rensselaer Poly. **A. G. LONGORIA** has replaced the resigned **DENNIS CONNER** at Pan American.

WRESTLING—**MICHAEL GLISAM** is new at Missouri-St. Louis. **ERIK PEDERSEN** has resigned at Eastern Michigan.

SWIMMING—**JOHN BAKER** is new at Missouri-St. Louis, replacing **FRED NELSON**. **SUSAN Z. HETRICK** has replaced **STEPHEN K. MUTHLER** as varsity coach at Lycoming.

GOLF—**ALAN SCHUERMANN** is fall golf coach at Missouri-St. Louis.

SKIING—**DAVID W. HUBBARD** is new at Harvard.

LACROSSE—**STEPHEN J. AXMAN** is new at SUNY-Albany.

SOCCER—**JOHN STAVROS** is new at Hunter College.

BASEBALL—**STEVE STEITZ** has succeeded **JIM BROWN** at Drexel.

NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—**JAKE FRIEDMAN** is new at Redlands. **MICHAEL D. McOSKER** has replaced **HAL NUNNALLY** at Randolph-Macon. **WILLIAM C. LYNCH** has been appointed acting **SID** at St. Cloud State, replacing **ROBERT A. PETERSON**. **JOHN McCASEY** is new at California. **RON EBERHARDT** has resigned at Tennessee-Chattanooga.

DIED—**JOSEPH ALEXANDER** 77, all-America guard at Syracuse in 1918-19. **LOUIS R. OSINS**, 73, former football coach and AD at Brooklyn College, of cancer in British Honduras. **EDWARD DUGGER**, 53, NCAA hurdles champion at Tufts in 1940 and latter college football and basketball official. **GENE RONZANI**, 66, former three-sport star at Marquette and assistant football coach at Notre Dame. **ROBERT REITER**, 42, four-year basketball star at Missouri from 1951-55, of leukemia.

Track and Field Diagram Available for Metric Year

An engineer's diagram of a track and field layout, containing virtually every formula and requirement for the proper construction of a 440-yard track, is available in blue-line print form from the NCAA Publishing Service.

The 22- x 24-inch diagram is the work of Manhattan, Kansas, engineer Merle E. Schwab, in conjunction with the NCAA Track and Field Committee, and illustrates the requirements of the Official NCAA Track and

Field Rules.

The diagram includes a metric equivalency table, which gives the imperial lengths of commonly contested metric distances. With 1976 to be a "metric" year for United States track, the figures are useful in adapting existing track facilities for metric competition.

The diagram sells for \$2 pre-paid, from the NCAA Publishing Service, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

NCAA Viewpoint on Title IX Clarified by President Fuzak

(EDITOR'S NOTE: NCAA President John A. Fuzak of Michigan State University appeared before the Senate Subcommittee hearing arguments on the Tower Amendment to the Title IX regulations. The following are excerpts from his testimony.)

The NCAA has raised, and continues to entertain, the most serious doubt whether under the terms and legislative history of Title IX, HEW has the authority to regulate intercollegiate athletics under the mandate of Title IX and whether HEW, in writing its regulations, has acted consistently with both the Constitution and the terms of Title IX itself.

The NCAA has raised, and continues to entertain the most serious doubt whether in any event intercollegiate athletic programs, for both men and women, are well served by the intrusion of the Federal government into yet another facet of university life.

We assume that HEW's Title IX regulations represent valid law. The sole purpose of our attendance at this hearing is to assist the Subcommittee in its consideration of S. 2106, introduced by Senator Tower this past summer.

As we read S. 2106, its essential and limited effect is to exempt from the non-discrimination mandate of Title IX and therefore regulations thereunder, the gross receipts and donations generated by an intercollegiate athletic activity, to the extent necessary or required to support that activity.

The HEW regulations impose an "equal athletic opportunity" requirement which, it appears, requires that equal athletic programs be offered to each sex, dependent on relative interest levels.

Enactment of the Tower Bill would thus mean, for example, that whatever may be the program-balancing requirements created by the Title IX regulations at a particular institution, self-generated income of, let us say, the football team at that institution, will not be taken into account in evaluating equality of opportunity existing in the intercollegiate athletic program, to the extent (and only to the extent) of the amount of that self-generated income required to cover necessary expenses of the football program.

Generates Revenue

Simplifying even further, if the football program at my institution, Michigan State, generates in gate receipts, television revenues, alumni donations and miscellaneous income a total of \$2 million annually, and \$600,000 annually is required to operate the football program at Michigan State, then of the \$2 million, \$600,000 is exempt from the equal athletic opportunity requirements of Title IX, and the remaining \$1,400,000 is subject, I repeat, is subject to the equal opportunity requirements of Title IX, whatever they may be.

Let us be clear in stating our understanding of what the Tower Bill does not say. It does not say if an intercollegiate team generates a nickel, or \$5, or some other amount in revenue, that team or that sport is exempt from the requirements of Title IX.

To the contrary, it is our understanding that if the men's wrestling program at Michigan State generates \$10,000 in revenue and donations, and the cost of the wrestling program is \$50,000, then, then only the \$10,000 of self-generated wrestling revenue is exempt under the Tower Bill from the application of Title IX equal opportunity principle. Consistent with that principle, the remaining \$40,000 proposed to be spent on wrestling may be devoted to that team, as the Tower Bill is written, if expenditure of that additional \$40,000 for men's wrestling can be justified, along with amounts spent on other men's teams, in "equal opportunity" comparison to the amounts spent on women's teams.

Neither do we seek to exempt men's football and basketball from policies

applicable to all sports for men and women—such as team per diem.

Rather, we are seeking recognition that the two sports in general have a cash flow—income and expenditures — which simply cannot be equalled for women's sports, meaning no major college can continue its football program and comply with this well-intended Federal law.

Support Bill

The NCAA heartily supports Senator Tower's Bill. The concept of S. 2106 is the same fundamental concept with respect to revenue-producing sports, in favor of which the NCAA and many of its member institutions have been arguing since the outset of Title IX regulatory drafting efforts by HEW.

Beginning in early 1974, in response to draft HEW proposed regulations reviewed by it, the NCAA urged to HEW that revenues generated by a particular sport, to the extent necessary or required to cover the expenses of that sport, should receive special treatment under HEW regulations written pursuant to Title IX.



JOHN A. FUZAK
NCAA President

The NCAA has never argued, and does not now argue, that revenue-producing sports should be exempt from the provisions of Title IX. We have instead consistently argued for the limited, income-related exemption which Senator Tower now proposes.

Our arguments have fallen upon absolutely deaf ears at HEW, and the final regulations of HEW promulgated last July studiously avoid any reference whatsoever to revenue-producing sports, to revenues produced by a particular sport, to spectator interest, or anything which would lead a reasonable individual to conclude that HEW intends, under Title IX, that a sport producing \$2 million to its institution in revenues should, for Title IX purposes, be treated any differently than a sport which produces no revenues at all.

Why are our members so deeply concerned about this problem, and why have they argued so urgently in favor of the principle of the Tower Bill?

Entertainment

Without question, while the NCAA regards and is dedicated to the maintenance of intercollegiate athletic programs as an integral part of the overall educational process, and gears much of its activity to maintaining their status as such, there is absolutely no denying in 1975 that many intercollegiate athletic activities represent, in economic terms to member institutions, a public entertainment product of the institution which, again in economic terms, will and must compete with other forms of entertainment available to the American public, for the public's financial support.

At large state-supported schools such as UCLA, Minnesota, Ohio State, Wisconsin, Penn State and Missouri, between 70 per cent and 85 per cent of the entire budget for intercollegiate athletics is paid for by football and basketball. At Ohio State, income

from football is about 225 per cent of football expense.

In other large institutions, and in most of the moderate sized and smaller schools, revenues from football, basketball, ice hockey, wrestling and a variety of other sports contribute significant amounts to the gross budget for intercollegiate athletics, but only infrequently do these sports pay for themselves, and the intercollegiate budget as a whole requires additional support from general university funds.

Representative of the latter perhaps would be the colleges comprising the Ohio Athletic Conference, where on the average revenues from football and basketball cover approximately 30-35 per cent of the total intercollegiate athletic operating budget, and where only rarely does income from a particular sport cover the operating expenses of that sport.

Deep Concern

The deep concern held by the individual college athletic administrators is, that if Title IX means what HEW appears to say it does—that equality of opportunity is going to be judged in terms of expenditures and in terms of expenditures per interested participant—then in the ordinary institution very significant sums of money currently spent on men's revenue-producing sports must as a practical, down-to-earth matter, be diverted to women's sports, which at least in 1975 are rarely revenue-producing in any significant way.

There is no practical alternative to this course of action. Obviously, in theory, the university could achieve per capita equality of opportunity between men and women by maintaining the men's programs as is, and diverting other general university funds to women's programs in sufficient degree so as to achieve rough per capita parity.

This theoretical approach cannot reasonably be contemplated, because the university itself has no additional funds for intercollegiate athletics.

Nor is it a practical alternative to eliminate men's non-revenue producing sports and use the freed-up funds to build more and bigger women's teams.

Every NCAA athletic director has a commitment to provide a broad intercollegiate program for all interested and athletically talented students, and using revenue sports solely or principally to support women's programs just doesn't accord with that commitment.

Cutting back non-revenue programs, moreover, can mean a marked decline in the development of this country's effort in many of the Olympic sports. As a practical matter, in track, wrestling, swimming and gymnastics—all normally not productive of substantial revenue—it is the college and university programs which provide the training for our Olympic athletes.

Practical Route

I repeat—the only practical route under the regulations is to cut back on the expenditures for revenue-producing sports, and directors of athletics fear, bluntly, that if significant sums are diverted under Title IX from sports which are today revenue-producing, the quality of the particular athletic program in question must diminish or be more restricted.

Equally inevitably, we believe, the revenue-providing public will turn to other forms of entertainment or diversion, with the resultant loss of revenue to the educational institutions. And so on the spiral goes.

As a practical matter, there is in fact a real difference in most colleges, and an entirely justifiable one, between a sport which is capable of attracting significant spectator interest, and one which is not.

And why not? What's wrong, if a particular university chooses, to give a longer schedule, and a bigger arena, and more practice time, and more coaching staff, for a sport which generates in income two or three times its cost?

Does Title IX really say a school can't provide these things unless they are also provided for non-revenue sports as well? We think the law does not or should not prohibit distinction, if a college chooses, between a sport which produces revenue and one that does not. Yet, unfortunately, that's what any reasonable reading of the HEW regulations seems to require.

Beyond this, what we simply do not understand is why the Federal government should be dictating to universities across the United States that they must, under Title IX, cut back or dismantle programs which have been built up, principally in men's athletics, over 60 or 70 years, in order to achieve instant or early parity for women's intercollegiate programs which, until 1970, were regarded by most women themselves as not a particularly desirable area of activity.

Indeed, many women active in the administration of amateur athletics even today have no enthusiasm for "big time" field hockey, "big time" swimming or "big time" tennis for women at their institutions.

Economic Insanity

In short, we believe what HEW has done borders on economic insanity borne, we believe, of a total contempt for the practical problems of administration of a university athletic department.

We believe that HEW, in writing the Title IX regulations, has dogmatically fixed upon the notion that women's intercollegiate athletics must, under the law, as rapidly as possible be brought into parity with men's—with no regard whatsoever for the economic health of programs which have been built up over a number of decades or, for that matter, the practical necessity of balancing an athletic department budget.

One of the most unfortunate aspects of this controversy between HEW and the NCAA is the fact that at least in the popular press, the controversy is being characterized as a war between the men and the women.

It is not. If there is a war, it is between those who must administer and figure out how to pay for intercollegiate athletic programs, and those who have little or no concern for that practical undertaking.

There is not one of us who is embarrassed by the voluntary efforts of his institution—without the "help" of HEW—to provide increased athletic opportunities for women students as and to the extent they have demonstrated a sustained interest therein. With rare exception, this is a statement equally applicable to athletic directors at NCAA colleges and universities all across the United States.

What we ask is for the Congress to recognize and provide a modest, fair and realistic solution to one of the practical problems involved in administering intercollegiate athletics in 1975.

We are asking only that the Congress legislate to make it clear that revenues generated by a particular sport may, under Title IX, be applied to the expenses of that sport. If, at some institutions that sport be a team consisting exclusively or principally of women, so be it and so much the better.

We do beseech this Subcommittee, as urgently as the English language will permit, to accede to our plea for action, and immediate action, on the principle of S. 2106.

HEW has made it perfectly clear that there is no postponement of the application of Title IX. It is applicable right now. Universities must even now begin to implement programs of self-evaluation under the Title IX regulations and to prepare budgets for the next academic year.

We desperately hope that process may be accomplished in a framework which gives a limited but special recognition to the inordinate contribution to intercollegiate athletics made by the various sports which produce significant revenues.

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October 1, 1975

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NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION



KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Non-Profit Organization

NAERA Joins Group to Further Safety

Football Helmet Reconditioners Will Meet NOCSAE Standards

By 1978, NCAA member institutions must purchase only football helmets which have been approved by the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE), under 1974 legislation of the NCAA Football Rules Committee.

The reminder comes from NOCSAE President Carl S. Blyth of the University of North Carolina.

Seal of Approval

Helmets which meet the demanding test standards devised under the jurisdiction of NOCSAE will carry a seal of approval which must be stamped on the helmet, according to Blyth.

Many new helmet manufacturers already are conforming to and supporting the NOCSAE standards. In addition, the National Athletic Equipment Reconditioning Association (NAERA) has been accepted as a member of the Committee.

NAERA, whose members recondition used athletic equipment, will provide a check on equipment, particularly football helmets, which have been in the field and are in need of re-

conditioning.

All NAERA members will use NOCSAE-certified testing equipment on football helmets. NAERA does not have the authority to certify helmets for

NOCSAE approval, according to Blyth, but it does have the authority to recertify helmets previously approved by NOCSAE.

As of October 1, the follow-

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NOCSAE APPROVED HELMETS

Manufacturer	Helmet Model No.	Year	Manufacturer	Helmet Model No.	Year	Manufacturer	Helmet Model No.	Year
Athletic Repair and Manufacturing Company	VHP3	1975	Protective Products	A707	1975	Royal Athletics	Ramrod I	1975
	VH12	1975	—Division of	A747	1975		Ramrod II	1975
	VHP12	1975	Becton, Dickinson & Co.	P707	1975		Micro-Fit	1975
Bell Helmet, Inc.		1975		P747	1975		PAC3XL	1975
				P38	1975		HA-91	1975
				P5	1975			
Gladiator Athletic, Inc.	GHH	1974	"Hutch" Sporting Goods Co.	Protector 700	1975		King Prince Duke	1975
	G88	1974		Protector	1975			
	THH	1974		Defender	1975			
	G12	1974	Rawlings Sporting Goods Company	HND-9	1974	Southern Athletic Company	RD1	1975
	G44	1974		HND-9	1975		RD2	1975
	G77	1974		CSH	1974		RDP	1975
	T44	1974		CSH	1975		RDX	1975
	T96	1975		HC-20	1975			
	G22	1975		HC-30	1975	Wilson Sporting Goods Co.	F2034	1974
	YP94	1975		CHND-9	1975		F2034	1975
	YP98	1975		CHC	1975		F2043	1974
Kendall Company	RIKE 5	1975		HC-20	1975		F2000	1975
				CHND-9	1975		F2002	1975
MacGregor—Division of Brunswick Corporation	100MH	1974		CHC	1975		2002-FS	1975
	100MH	1975		CHC-20	1975		F2004	1975
	120MH	1975		HBZ-1	1975		F2005	1975
	130MH	1975		HBZC1	1975		F2032	1975
				JRC	1975		F2040	1975
Nocona Athletic Goods Company	N12-S	1975		NBCZ-1	1975		F2054	1975
	NHCS	1975	Riddell, Inc.	PAC-3	1975		1962CL-WS	1975
	NHG3-S	1975		TAK-29	1974		F2000	1974
	LNKC-S	1975		TK-2	Model manufactured since June 1, 1974			
	NPJH	1975		HA-92	1975	Marietta Manufacturing Company, Inc.	K21	1974
	HC3-S	1975					K112	1975
	NK12-S	1975					K22	1975
	LNHCS(1/2)	1975					K21 Jr.	1975

letic, Gridley, Calif.; Dix Enterprises, Valparaiso, Ind.; Domestic Athletic, Wichita, Kans.; Marba, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.; Olympic Reconditioners, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; Raleigh Reconditioners, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Ace Reconditioning, Washington, Pa.; and Vulcan Athletic Co., Asheville, Ala.

In addition, each of the above companies reconditions shoes, shoulder, hip and rib pads and cloth articles, as well.

Other Tests

NOCSAE is beginning to test hockey and baseball helmets as well as its continuing program of testing football helmets, according to Blyth.

The following helmet manufacturers have voluntarily adopted the NOCSAE test standards and have monetarily supported NOCSAE: Gladiator Athletic, Inc.; Kendall Company; Nocona Athletic Goods Company; Protective Products, Inc.; Rawlings Sporting Goods Company; Riddell, Inc., and Wilson Sporting Goods.

Listed on this page are helmets which have passed the NOCSAE test standard as of August 31, 1975.