

NCAA Challenges Validity of HEW's Title IX

A lawsuit against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW) challenging the validity of that Department's regulations issued under Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 and seeking a declaratory judgment on this and several related questions of law was filed by the NCAA.

The action was initiated February 17 in U. S. District Court for Kansas in Kansas City at the direction of the NCAA Council.

With respect to athletics, the DHEW rules purport to require equality or parity of opportunity (and, in effect, expenditures) between the sexes in all aspects of intercollegiate activity including the provision of facilities, the assignment and compensation of coaches, the award of scholarship funds, the provision of equipment and supplies, and travel arrangements—whether or not a particular sports activity is productive of revenue to the institution in question.

Language under Title IX pro-

hibits discrimination on the basis of sex "... under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

The NCAA feels the DHEW regulations extend the prohibition of Title IX to all activities carried on within an educational institution receiving financial assistance, without regard to whether a particular activity in question itself receives, as required by the express language of the statute, Federal assistance, according to NCAA Counsel Philip B. Brown.

Simply, the NCAA is not aware of any intercollegiate athletic program receiving Federal assistance in any form, and feels the statute is not applicable to such programs, he stated.

Since the development of DHEW's Title IX regulations, the NCAA has made Congress aware of its view that regulations go beyond the statutory language and therefore are illegal because they deal with an education activity (intercollegiate athletics) not receiving Fed-

eral assistance, Brown added.

Legal counsel was authorized by the NCAA Council to challenge the validity of the DHEW regulations in Federal District Court. The NCAA Council is not persuaded that DHEW's view of the Title IX statute is correct, stated President John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University.

"It should first be said that the above-mentioned suit does not represent in any way a suggestion by the NCAA that any member institution should provide less than a fair equality of opportunity to enrolled members of both sexes at that institution," Fuzak and Secretary-Treasurer Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University wrote the membership.

"The NCAA is well aware that its member institutions have made remarkable strides in recent years in the development of new intercollegiate programs for women, and it fully favors continuation of these efforts in response to the needs and desires of enrolled students.

"Late last year the NCAA requested its legal counsel to provide formal opinion concerning obligations of the NCAA (as distinct from its members), as a "state" agency, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, to itself provide greater athletic opportunities for women," the statement continued.

"Legitimately, a question arises why would the NCAA bring suit against regulations which seek to reach the same objective of the NCAA, developing equality of opportunity in intercollegiate athletics?"

"First, the DHEW regulations contain what the NCAA regards as a number of unreasonable arbitrary standards in measuring equality of opportunity, including in at least one context the use of an illegal quota system for determining equality of opportunity. Second, the regulations are designed to permit and foster interference and "second guessing", in every aspect of

university life, by Federal enforcement personnel.

"The NCAA believes its members have the right, within their own community and through their own personnel and counsel, to determine their legal or other obligations with respect to the provision of equality of opportunity, free from interference by the Federal bureaucracy.

"Another, and perhaps equally important reason for the Council's action is the fact that once the DHEW is permitted to establish a foothold in the regulation of intercollegiate athletics, there is no assurance it will not increase, make more complex, and enforce with greater arbitrariness regulatory standards which it deems appropriate.

"Whether an organization directly concerned only with intercollegiate athletics to raise the question is DHEW acting illegally is an appropriate question.

"The Council feels, for better or worse, the DHEW's regulation...
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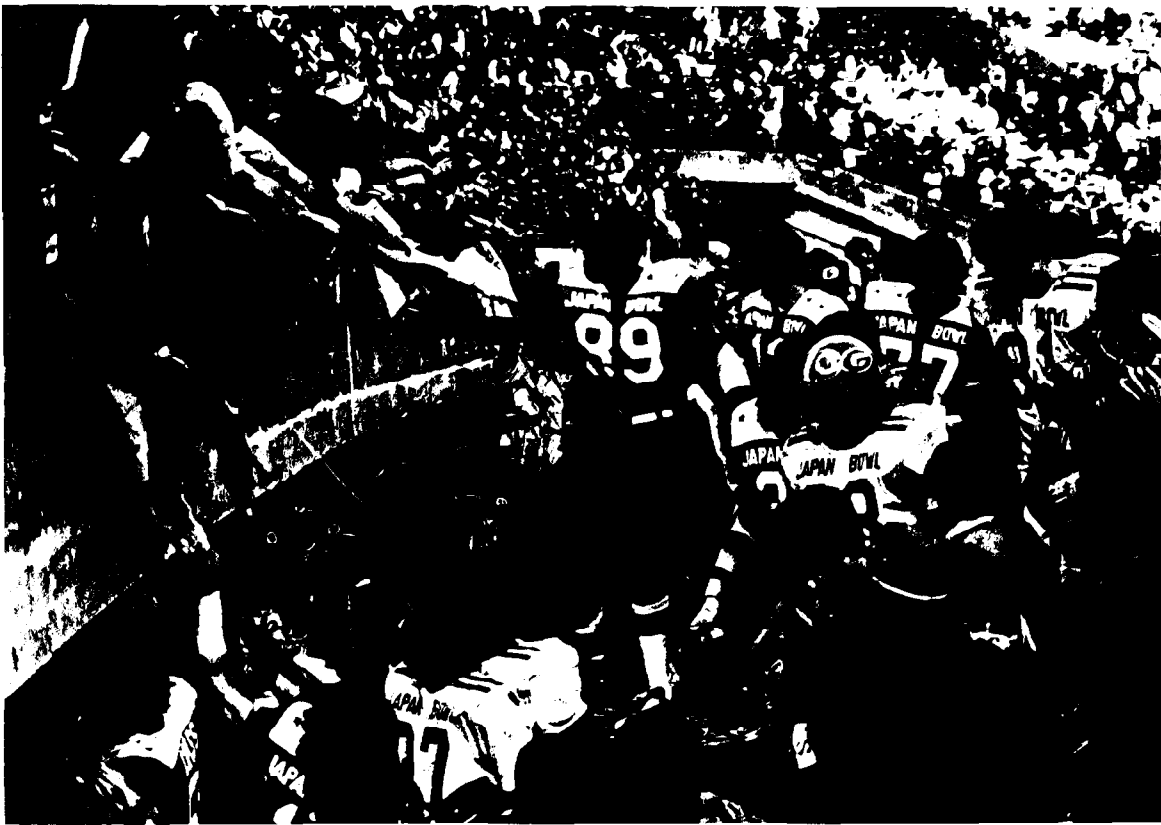
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MEMBERS OF THE EAST AND WEST—Teams paraded around the field after the first U.S. College All-Star "Japan Bowl" football game was played at Tokyo's National Stadium January 12. Football-crazed Japan turned out 68,000 people to watch the West defeat the East 27-18. The "Japan Bowl" was the second largest attendance figure in six NCAA certified All-Star games this year, and featured many All-America selections.

Basketball Postgrad Scholarship Nominations Deadline March 3

Nominations by member institutions for 15 NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships for the current basketball season are due March 3 to district vice-presidents.

Each district vice-president automatically serves as chairman of the district selection committee, which screens and forwards nominations of each area to the National Office for final selection by the Postgraduate Scholarship Selection Committee. Deadline for submitting district nominees is March 18.

Faculty athletic representatives were mailed nomination folders February 6, complete

with all requirements, criteria and deadlines for selection of 15 basketball scholar-athletes.

Now in its 12th year of existence, the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship has become one of the most outstanding scholarship programs in the United States.

Each year, scores of qualified senior student-athletes are neglected, who are otherwise eligible for this important award. It is the responsibility of each institution to submit qualified nominees for Postgraduate Scholarships.

"No institution should feel it will not have a chance for an

outstanding student-athlete to be selected for the scholarship," said Capt. J. O. Coppedge, athletic director at the U.S. Naval Academy and chairman, Postgraduate Scholarship Selection Committee. "Each division, I, II and III, receives the same number of scholarships."

"Divisions II and III particularly are reminded selection is first based by division. The remaining nominations are all considered for at-large selections, regardless of division," added Coppedge.

Of the 15 basketball awards
Continued on page 3

Football Rules Stress More Safety in Blocking, Tackling

During its January meeting, the Football Rules Committee adopted tougher enforcement measures to help the prevention of injuries through use of dangerous techniques.

Recommendations by the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports initiated rules banning tackling, butt or ram blocking, and overall use of the helmet as a weapon against an opponent.

In recent years, many sports medicine experts have criticized coaching techniques stressing the use of the head as the contact point in blocking and tackling an opponent. This so-called "head" technique has become one of the main causes of quadriplegic and paraplegic cases, according to these sources.

Restricts Helmet

The Competitive Safeguards Committee recommended minor editorial changes to existing rules to prohibit the use of the helmet to spear, butt or ram an opponent. This Committee was convinced these changes would enhance the overall protection of the athlete.

Spearing, as defined in Rule 2, Section 24, Article 1 stated, "Spearing is the deliberate and malicious use of the head and helmet in an attempt to punish an opponent after his momentum has been stopped."

The modification passed by the Committee now reads, "Spearing is the deliberate use of the helmet in an attempt to punish an opponent."

A change in Rule 9, Section 1, Article 2-1, referring to butt blocking was also modified. The old rule stated, "No player shall deliberately and maliciously use his helmet or head to butt or ram an opponent." Again, in the new language, no question is left concerning the use of the helmet.

"No player shall deliberately use his helmet to butt or ram an opponent."

In addition, the Committee adopted the following new rule: Rule 9, Section 1, Article 2-n states, "No player shall intentionally strike a runner with the crown or top of his helmet."

AFCA Support

Adding support to the Competitive Safeguards Committee was action taken by the American Football Coaches Association. The Football Rules Committee adopted new language in its Coaching Ethics section to read: "The football helmet is for the protection of the player and is not to be used as a weapon. The American Football Coaches Association has stated:

(a) The helmet shall not be used as the primary point of contact in the teaching of blocking and tackling.

(b) Self-propelled mechanical apparatus shall not be used in the teaching of blocking and tackling.

(c) Greater emphasis by players, coaches and officials should be placed on eliminating spearing."

"The Competitive Safeguards Committee is pleased with the rules modifications pertaining to our recommendations, and with endorsement of the American Football Coaches Association," said Kenneth S. Clarke, chairman.

Clarke, head of the department of health education at Pennsylvania State University, is director of the National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System (NAIRS) which has long been against the "head" blocking and tackling technique.

Committee Pleased

"Thanks to the clarity of the rules changes, coaches now have
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Gambling A Social Benefit?

Modesty is not one of the problems of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. Through its chairman, Charles H. Morin of Washington, D.C., and its staff director, James E. Ritchie, the Commission has staked out a large role for itself in its recent First Interim Report. The Commission appears to regard gambling as an undeveloped national resource which, if properly handled, can solve such nagging problems as government insolvency, judicial corruption and even intercollegiate athletic deficits.

First, purging themselves of any self-doubt, the Commission members have promised that their final report, due approximately October 15, 1976, will be "the most definitive recommendations on national gambling policy ever produced" and that the "national public attitudes toward the phenomenon of gambling will be similarly affected for generations to come."

Second, based on hearings the Commission has conducted to date, the Commission leadership wants to emphasize the potential for good which legalized gambling holds for society. Images of balanced state budgets and bankrupt Mafia families are conjured up as the fallout benefits of establishing gambling as a respectable recreational activity to be promoted by the state with the same emphasis as tourism.

When the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act was adopted by Congress, this Commission was assigned to take stock as to the direction the nation should take toward gambling in the future. For reasons unimportant at the moment, the Commission's first meeting was January 1974 and since then, while professing neutrality on the issue, its actions clearly are designed to minimize the adverse effects of legalized gamblings while extolling its anticipated benefits.

In searching for volume, to justify a Federal effort, legalized gambling on professional and college sports is an enticing arena which

is too much for Mr. Morin and Mr. Ritchie to resist. We have been unable to find a single report of a knowledgeable sports figure who has testified before the Commission who has not denounced the insidious influences which would flow from massive, state-promoted gambling on sports contests. This testimony has been directed principally to the integrity of the competition itself, without enumerating the many, many undesirable social consequences of widespread public gambling.

The principal forms of gambling are identified as:

- State lotteries Horseracing
- Sports betting Off-track betting
- Casino Gambling Jai alai
- Dogracing

The Commission leadership's reaction to this adverse testimony to date has been the suggestion that there appeared to be "collusion" in the statements of the various sports leaders and apparently a "vocal segment" of the public is opposed on "moral grounds." The Commission director then counters with the argument that college athletics might get a share of the dollars flowing from state-promoted gambling activities to balance deficit budgets.

It is not the purpose of the NEWS to debate the merit of the issue at this point, but rather to underscore the continuing program of the Commission to bring the issue before the American public in as favorable a light as possible. The NCAA Council now has taken steps to keep the membership informed of developments in this area through a committee under the chairmanship of Cecil M. Coleman, the athletic director of the University of Illinois. Mr. Coleman and his associates will be in contact with the membership from time to time, as this important public policy question takes further shape, providing pertinent information to be weighed against the Commission's apparently pro-gambling bias.

NCAA to Study Spinal Cord Injury

The NCAA, in cooperation with three other school-college athletic organizations is undertaking a national survey of one of the most profound unknowns facing those responsible for the conduct of sport: *spinal cord injury*.

The NCAA study will seek shortly (via a one-page report form and self-addressed return envelope) data on all spinal cord cases experienced among students in college-sponsored events during the calendar years of 1973, 1974, and 1975. The respective number of non-sport-related and

sport-related cases will be requested.

The need for accurate data warrants every member institution to return a completed form, even if no spinal cord injury was experienced. The amount of information requested is minimal. Institutional anonymity is guaranteed. Recall of spinal cord injuries should pose no problem, and a three-year study period will provide advantageous trend-line perspective.

Because of this injury's small annual case rate, the need for every member institution to cooperate with the survey's re-

quirements cannot be overemphasized.

Dr. Kenneth S. Clarke, Director of the National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System who is conducting the survey with grant support from the Monsanto Company and the National Safety Council, has stated a complete report can be available by June if returns are prompt.

Other organizations cooperating in the study are National Federation of State High School Associations, National Junior College Athletic Association, and National Association for Intercollegiate Athletics.

Football Rules Emphasize Safety

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the guidance of what and what not to teach in the way of tackling and blocking techniques," Clarke added. "Not only should coaches teach the proper way of blocking and tackling, but should stress the improper way associated with the language in the new rules interpretations."

Coinciding with these changes, the Football Rules Committee spelled out the blocking rules which were relaxed:

The hands shall be in advance

of the elbows, inside the frame of a blocker's body and below the shoulder; the hands shall not be locked, and the hands and arms shall not be used to grasp, pull or lift an opponent nor be used to deliver a blow.

Rules protecting the quarterback ordered a 15-yard penalty for roughing the passer, even if the play has been completed, with the penalty tagged to the point at which the play ended. If the play results in a touchdown, the penalty will be im-

posed on the receiving team on the ensuing kickoff.

The Committee also adopted the mandatory use of hip and thigh pads for all participants, and a rule stating the score at the time of forfeiture will stand as final.

In other action, a proposal to adopt a tie-breaker rule, which already is in use in Division II and Division III, was rejected, and legalization of the dropkick field goal also was defeated.

"The Football Rules Committee felt that everything was thoroughly discussed," said Cliff Speegle, chairman, and commissioner of the Southwest Conference. "We felt the two areas prohibiting an athlete from using the top of the head to tackle, or block a runner, will certainly help avoid crippling injuries."

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.

By DAVE KINDRED

Louisville Courier-Journal Sports Editor

This is the story of a college basketball referee who quit because he was afraid he'd punch somebody in the nose.

Jim Howell, 35, is a junior high school principal in Washington, D.C. Once a player at American University, he had been a referee 13 years. He threw away his whistle Sunday night.

He worked the Maryland-North Carolina game that afternoon. North Carolina won 95-93. The game ended in a storm of protests when Maryland's John Lucas tripped over Carolina's Phil Ford during a fast break in the final seconds.

No foul was called. The Maryland coach, Lefty Driesell, and some of his players charged John Moreau, Howell's officiating partner. As the referees left the floor, Maryland fans shouted obscenities at them.

For Howell it was not the first time.

It was, however, the last.

"After that game Sunday, I said to myself, 'Is it worth it?'" Howell said by telephone yesterday from his home in Upper Marlboro, Md.

"I've been threatened by fans. I've had police escorts. In the professional ranks, a football official got hit in the head with a bottle. That could happen to any of us. You only need one fool out there."

It is Howell's belief that more than one fool attends basketball games. He didn't resign as an official in both the Southern and Atlantic Coast conferences because of abuse from coaches and players. He couldn't take the fans' harassment anymore.

Coaches, Players Not the Problem

"The coaches and players, you can control them. You have the technical foul to use. And you learn to take the screaming during a game. It's part of the game. If you're going to officiate, you have to take it. But I was tired of the constant abuse after games.

"I was afraid I might try somehow to retaliate."

Was he afraid he'd get into a fist-fight?

"Well, in any other situation, if I'd been subjected to some of the things I've been subjected to as an official, I probably would have done something like that.

"I was afraid somebody was going to say something and I would retaliate and it would wind up in a big mess. And that would have been worse than just getting out now."

For work in the Atlantic Coast Conference, a referee is paid \$125 a game plus 25 cents a mile travel expenses (one way).

That ain't nearly enough.

They don't print enough money to pay (1) policemen, (2) firemen and (3) basketball referees.

A referee's job is thankless. To begin with, it's impossible. Too much happens too quickly in a basketball game for a man to sort it all out. He does the best he can. And that's not good enough for 10,000 crazies yelling their heads off for Good Ol' State U.

Who's Fault? The Referee's

When State U. loses, then, whose fault is it?

The referee's. Always.

"Coaches control the crowds, they set the atmosphere," Howell said. "And a lot of them seem to think referees are cheating them. No official willfully cheats somebody. Maybe we cheat them by making a mistake. But we are human."

Howell said films of the Maryland-North Carolina game apparently show that there was in fact a foul on the last play.

"We just never saw it. If it happened, it should have been a foul. But even if we missed it, I don't think the world should come to an end."

Howell said some things are more important than who wins a basketball game. "It was a thrill to officiate when I first started. Now it was a job. I didn't enjoy it. I resigned at the end of last season, but they talked me into coming back. I worked maybe 20, 22 games this season.

"I just got tired of it. I've got two young boys at home and they need a father. I'm home with them now, and I haven't felt so good in years."

Howell was a first-class official. He worked in two NCAA championship games—UCLA vs. Memphis State in 1973 and North Carolina State vs. Marquette in 1974. Two years ago he accompanied an American team to China at the invitation of the U.S. State Department.

"I've become, I guess, disillusioned with sports in the United States," he said. "Anymore, it's win-at-all-costs. In China, the whole philosophy is different. It seemed great. Their motto was 'Friendship first, competition second.'

"They played hard, but when it was over they were friends. In a competitive society like ours, though, it'll never be that way."

China treats basketball referees differently, too.

1976 Championships on ABC

The 1976 National Collegiate Wrestling, Swimming, Volleyball and Outdoor Track and Field Championships have been selected by ABC Television to be televised as part of ABC's Wide World of Sports.

ABC-TV, as part of the NCAA Football Television Plan, televises five NCAA championship events. The fifth championship to be televised this year will be selected at a later date.

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Nominations Due

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presented, three are selected from each division. All other nominees are considered for the remaining six at-large scholarships.

Increase to \$1,500

Beginning with the 1975-76 academic year, Postgraduate Scholarships were increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500 by the Executive Committee.

"The increase from \$1,000 to \$1,500 makes this scholarship extremely meaningful to those who receive it and makes the educational opportunity even more attractive," noted Coppedge.

The 33 football \$1,500 scholarships were awarded to six student-athletes in each division and the remaining 15 were selected as at-large nominees.

Thirty-two Postgraduate Scholarships are designated for sports other than football and basketball. Each division also is granted six awards and the other 14 scholarships are at-large.

"It is very important that each faculty representative and athletic director screens every member of every team to insure each eligible athlete is nominated for this important scholarship," said Coppedge. "It is one of the finest educational opportunities for scholar-athletes to continue their education, and we cannot afford to overlook any candidates."

Before athletes are considered, the nomination must originate from an institution's faculty athletic representative.

In general, nominees must have a minimum accumulative grade point average of 3.00 on a maximum scale of 4.00 or its equivalent, and must have performed with distinction in the sport involved.

Athletics and academics are weighed on an equal basis for selection, according to Coppedge.

817 Winners

Since 1964, the NCAA has awarded scholarships to 817 recipients for a total monetary value of \$833,500. After selection of the basketball nominations, the postgraduate scholarships investment will represent \$856,000.

The NCAA awarded 32 scholarships in 1964, 22 in football and 10 in basketball. This number was increased to 70 scholarships



J. O. COPPEDGE

Chairman, Scholarship Committee

in 1966-67 and to 80 in 1968-69.

Three hundred and nine member institutions have benefited from the Postgraduate Scholarship program, which is funded primarily by football television revenue.

Air Force Academy leads with 21 scholarships, followed by Notre Dame's 17, Southern California with 16 and Dartmouth's 15.

Schools receiving 13 scholarships include California Tech, Stanford, Texas-Austin and Yale.

The U.S. Military Academy has been awarded 11 scholarships, while Ohio State has received 10.

Schools receiving nine scholarships include: California-Berkeley, Luther, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania State and the Naval Academy.

UCLA, Princeton and the University of the South have all won eight scholarships.

In addition, eight institutions have received seven scholarships; six have been awarded to 11; five to 15; 26 have earned four; 51 three; 58, two each; and 122 institutions one award since the 1964-65 academic year.

Other members of the Postgraduate Scholarship Selection Committee are: William Exum, Kentucky State; Robert D. Loring, DePauw; Joe L. Singleton, California-Davis; Kenneth N. Vickery, Clemson; and Warren G. Emery, California Institute of Technology.

NCAAction! Trademark for Record 39 Championships in 3 Divisions

The 1975-76 academic year will witness the greatest number of NCAA championships in history.

By the 18th of June, 39 championships will have been conducted at 36 different sites.

Brown University, the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University each will host two championships.

New Championships

There are two new championships this year, both in Division III. Baseball will be held at Marietta College, June 4-6, and tennis at Millsaps College, May 19-23.

Contrasting these inaugural events is the oldest championship in the series, the 92nd National Collegiate Tennis Championships to be held at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 26-31.

Sports information directors at host institutions are given promotional support by the NCAA national office to aid in publicizing and administering championship events. The logo used in promoting the events is NCAAction! Its goal is maximum publicity for the 39 championships.

Leadership for these efforts is provided by the NCAA Promotion Committee and the appropriate sports committees, under

the direction of the NCAA Executive Committee.

Sports information directors are urged to call attention to the National Championship in releases to their regular mailing list.

An excellent means of keeping the dates and site of the championship before the public is for the host institution to print this information on its letterhead and envelopes.

NCAAction!

Nine weeks prior to the championships a supply of posters and bumper stickers utilizing the championship logo NCAAction! is shipped from the NCAA office to the host sports information director. The posters measure 28x22, are printed in red and blue ink on a white background and this year salute the nation's 200th birthday with the official Bicentennial symbol.

These posters are to be distributed to area ticket outlets, local merchants for window displays, at campus bookstores, cafeterias, dorms, the fieldhouse, etc. to inform the community of the upcoming championship.

Vinyl bumper stickers listing the event's date and site and using the same color scheme as the poster also have met with a

great deal of enthusiasm on many campuses.

In addition to posters and bumper stickers, three radio tapes promoting the events are provided. The tapes are 10, 20 and 30-second spots designed to call attention to the event, the date, site and where tickets are available. Sports information directors have received good response to the spots which normally are played as public service messages on local radio stations and on the college radio station.

Promo Aids

A promotional printing packet containing slides, photographs, a drug education poster and results of previous championships also is sent to the host institution for inclusion in the championship program.

The NCAA seal and logo are furnished in vinyl with an adherent backing for decorating the championship site. The seals and logos are utilized at award ceremonies, banquets, press conferences and registration tables connected with the event.

Host institution officials are encouraged to call the national office staff for any assistance in promoting or administering a championship event.

Host Awarded Radio Network Rights For National Basketball Championship

Contract arrangements between the NCAA and Jim Host & Associates Inc. have been signed establishing a radio network for the 1976 National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

Renewable rights for the network were awarded Host & Associates, a Lexington, Kentucky, firm, for three years by the Division I Basketball Committee.

Host & Associates is responsible for administering the radio network under guidelines established by the Committee and developing a national network for the Championship finals and semi-finals.

Rights also will be awarded the official station or network of a participating institution for the "geographical boundaries" it represented during the regular season.

"Our goal is to sign contracts with 300 radio stations in the continental United States," said Jim Host, president of Host & Associates. "Right now, we've signed stations in all 48 states, and we plan to reach virtually all key network markets throughout the country."

The Division I Basketball Committee altered its former radio policy in June.

"We're delighted to be part of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship," Host said. "We feel this approach of one operation handling the entire network can only result in much wider range of coverage."

"This not only affords a benefit for institutions, but in addition, develops the possibility of reaching every household in the country," noted Host. "This is our eventual goal."

Host indicated five of the top 10 network markets have been covered so far and said his firm hopes to reach all 10 in the very near future.

Host currently is pre-selling national advertising and hopes to secure 50% of commercial time for the network.

"The NCAA is pleased to be working with Jim Host & Associates in developing this national radio network," said Stan Watts, athletic director at Brigham Young University and chairman of the Division I Basketball Committee. "We're optimistic this format will create the best radio coverage we've ever had for a National Collegiate Basketball Championship."

The Basketball Committee also made several changes in the Radio Policy for the National Championships.

Official stations of a participating institution shall be assessed \$150 per session, and stations joining a participant's network shall be assessed \$25 per session.

Any station, commercial or sustaining (non-commercial) must sign a contract and present a certified check to Jim Host & Associates, 512 East Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40508, or the tournament manager.

Official stations or agencies, shall submit a notarized affidavit of performances listing all stations on its network to Jim Host & Associates, or the tournament manager, and shall be responsible for the rights fees for all such stations.

Those stations which contract for a particular game and do not follow through with the broadcast will be accountable for a \$150 forfeiture fee to Host & Associates.



JIM HOST

President, Host & Associates

NCAA Membership Continues to Grow

NCAA membership figures continued to grow in 1975, with 824 members listed on the rolls, including 704 active members.

An increase of 18 memberships was achieved in 1975, with the total up from the 806 recorded at the end of 1974. The largest increase for any single category was in Division II active figures, jumping from 184 memberships to 191.

Active Division III memberships increased from 270 to 275, while the Division I active roster increased one from 237 to 238.

Allied memberships increased from 51 to 57. Division III allied members enjoyed the biggest rise from 10 to 14 memberships, Division I went from 28 to 30, and Division II stayed at 13.

Associated memberships was the only category to decrease in 1975, going from 28 to 24. Affiliated memberships increased from 36 to 39.

In the past five years, the NCAA has grown from 757 members to its present figure. The largest rise in those five years was between 1973 and 1974, when the membership total went from 776 to 806.

Following is a composite breakdown showing the current NCAA membership according to divisions and districts:

	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	District Total	Grand Total
District One	16	18	54	88	
District Two	46	25	90	161	
District Three	56	69	40	165	
District Four	34	28	57	119	
District Five	21	19	16	56	
District Six	19	9	3	31	
District Seven	20	5	2	27	
District Eight	26	18	13	57	
Active	238	191	275		704
Allied	30	13	14		57
Associate					24
Affiliated					39
GRAND TOTAL					824

NCAA Sues HEW on Title IX

Continued from page 1

tions purport to deal in greater and more arbitrary detail and have greater practical effect on intercollegiate athletics than, to the Council's knowledge, any other aspect of institutional life.

"The attempt to bring within the scope of the regulations athletic programs which receive no Federal financial assistance is perhaps the most obvious and clear-cut example of the way in which the regulations exceed

DHEW's statutory authority.

"In effect, DHEW is using athletics as a club over the head of educational institutions with which to threaten withdrawal of Federal grants for any and all of the traditional academic programs conducted by those institutions.

"It is obvious, the outcome of the NCAA suit will have a major impact, not only on definition of the power of DHEW to regulate intercollegiate athletics, but also

on its power to regulate other institutional programs whether or not they are the beneficiaries of Federal financial assistance.

"The NCAA expects to be successful in its current action, and hopes, in so doing, to have served all institutional representatives who believe the increasing intrusion of the Federal government into the educational process is repugnant to basic concepts of an institution's freedom to pursue its own education goals," the Officers concluded.

Hosting An NCAA Championship Offers Involvement

National recognition, prestige, and a feeling of involvement are important benefits for an institution hosting NCAA championships.

Questions concerning procedure for hosting one of 39 annual championships sponsored by the NCAA have confronted numerous Association members.

Actually, the process for application is simple. A few basic guidelines could bring a national championship to an institution.

Swimming? Water Polo? Wrestling? Track and Field? The same general procedure of securing a national championship is followed.

Obviously, each sport is different and takes on a separate personality when the NCAA chooses a championship site.

But regardless, it is the responsibility of an interested institution to ask itself some solid questions before placing a bid to accommodate a national championship.

The questions pertain to financing, facilities, hotel accommodations, community support, and personnel to handle a championship. These items are primary concerns, not only to the NCAA, but to an institution in staging a successful championship.

Let's say an institution has decided it wants to host a future NCAA championship. Since the national office tries to schedule



Action was fierce at the 1975 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship in St. Louis, Missouri. Powerful Michigan Tech downed Minnesota 6-1, gaining revenge from the Gophers, who won the title over Tech in 1974, 4-2.

all events at least two years in advance, it is wise to start planning for the future now. Once certain unpredictable things like the questions outlined earlier have been answered satisfactorily for an institution, it's time to contact the NCAA to bid for a national championship.

It is a cooperative effort between the NCAA and interested institution and the first item of business is a proposed budget. When the budget receives the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee, it is sent to the appropriate sports committee.

Hopefully, the budget will reflect an operating program which will generate revenue for the championship. The proposed budget format is in its third year of operation and is a key benefit to an institution.

"We feel this is one of the biggest assets in hosting a national championship," said Jerry Miles, NCAA director of events. "In the past, some institutions were hesitant to host a championship because of the danger of losing money, but if an institution operates within its budget limits the NCAA guarantees it will not lose money."

In fact, regulations passed by the Executive Committee allow a host institution to deduct 10 per cent of net receipts for championships held on campus or re-

ceive an "honorarium" of \$200 (whichever is greater) in addition to its approved budget.

"Depending on how large the championship is, and of course attendance in some instances, an institution could earn a substantial amount of money," noted Miles. "The national exposure and prestige accompanying a national championship are the big bonuses."

After the Association has approved an institution's proposed budget, the Sports Committee carefully reviews other vital areas for hosting a championship.

Facilities to accommodate a successful championship are key factors. An institution obviously would not want to host a golf championship if the only course available was a par three.

This is where another important item fits into the total championship picture — community support. Will the community cooperate and support the championship?

These are all questions an institution must answer when pondering the idea of staging a national championship.

Adequate personnel to conduct a championship is extremely important. Security police, program sellers, press box and statistics crew, timers, judges, concession people, you name it! What about hotel, motel and

restaurant accommodations? Are they adequate to handle the people expected will attend the championship? If the only motel within 20 miles is Joe's Sleepy Inn, with 12 units, an institution should not be interested in hosting a national championship.

Location? Are there adequate

airport, train and bus facilities available? Remember, teams, spectators and the press all have to get to the championship.

The sports committee which receives the institution's proposal is comprised of representatives from member institutions and it depends on the sport as to its divisional makeup.

Football and basketball have divisional committees to recommend where a championship is going to be conducted.

Most of the championship sites in the other sports are recommended by committee members from all three divisions. The representatives from each division form a "sub-committee" to recommend sites for divisional championships to the full NCAA sports committee for approval.

Once the full committee recommends a championship site, final approval rests with the Executive Committee. Everything is taken into consideration regarding budget, facilities, community support, personnel, and location. When two or more sites are equal on all other items for conduct of a championship, the site with the best opportunity for returning revenue will receive first priority.

"Most institutions enjoy the national attention a championship brings, but the feeling of involvement in the NCAA has to be a rewarding extra.

"Institutions which have hosted a championship readily will agree it takes a lot of hard work, but those same people usually will tell you it was well worth the effort," noted Miles.



Members of the California water polo squad show meaning of a "team" at 1975 National Collegiate Championship at Long Beach, California. Cal edged Cal Irvine 7-6, for its second title in the six-year history of the championship.



Northern Michigan became the "Cinderella" story in the 1975 National Collegiate Division II Football Championship. After a disastrous 0-10 record in 1974, the Wildcats finished 13-1 in 1975, and fought their way to the Camellia Bowl in Sacramento, California. They defeated Western Kentucky 16-14, and reigned on top of Division II football.

Navy's "Mr. Soccer" Retires After 33 Years

By TOM BATES
Sports Information Director
U.S. Naval Academy

To most Navy sports fans, the name Glenn Warner usually conjured up a picture of a stocky, rugged individual in blue and gold warmups pacing the sidelines during Midshipmen soccer games.

Navy Athletic Director J. O. Coppedge recently announced with regret the request of college soccer's winningest coach to retire after 33 years on the Naval Academy staff.

Super Record

Warner thus leaves Navy with a career record of 251 wins, 65 losses and 33 ties in 31 years as a head soccer coach, 30 of those at the Naval Academy.

In accepting Warner's request, Coppedge said: "We are losing the services of a great coach and a great teacher. In his long ten-

ure at the Naval Academy, he not only compiled a record unmatched in the history of intercollegiate soccer, but his tireless efforts and enthusiastic approach to the teaching of physical education is an example to everyone. He personified the word 'dedication.'"

All-America

Warner, a native of Springfield, Mass., earned All-America honors in soccer at Springfield College in 1931 and 1932. He also lettered in baseball and basketball.

Warner first coached at Kenwood High School in Baltimore, Md. and then at Annapolis High School before joining the physical education staff at the University of Maryland in 1941. He coached soccer and directed the physical education department and intramural program for the next two years.



GLENN WARNER
College Soccer's Winningest Coach

In 1941, he guided the Terps to an 8-0-2 record. A year later, he was named assistant soccer coach at Navy and in 1946 was elevated to the head post at the Academy.

In 30 years as Navy's coach, he had only two losing seasons, 1952 and 1953, and nine of his teams were selected for NCAA post-season tournaments.

The first of these was in 1963, when the Mids reached the finals only to lose to St. Louis, 3-0. A year later Navy went all the way, winning the NCAA title with a 1-0 victory over Michigan State. It capped off a 15-0 season for Warner and was the most wins he ever tallied in a single season. He also guided the Mids to a pair of third place finishes in the NCAA tourney.

35 All-Americans

He coached 35 All-Americans in 30 years at the Academy.

Warner is a past president of the National Soccer Coaches As-

sociation and won an "Honor Award" from that organization in 1953. He instituted a film library for the Coaches Association, producing a number of films himself.

Warner served as coach of the armed forces team that went to the U.S. Olympic tryouts in 1956, and has served as a member of the Olympic Soccer Selection Committee.

He also has been a chairman of the Awards Committee of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America.

This past season Warner became collegiate soccer's winningest coach. He surpasses the late Pete Leanes of Temple, who had 249 wins, 97 losses and 36 ties, when the Mids beat Virginia, 2-1 on November 14. He then added a 2-1 win over Army eight days later.

Altogether, he accumulated a 243-65-31 record at Navy.

INTERPRETATIONS

"This is Official—Cut and Save"

Life Guard & Ski Patrol Employment

Situation: An individual serves as a lifeguard or a member of the ski patrol. (445)

Question: Would receipt of compensation for such services jeopardize his eligibility under the Association's amateur rules?

Answer: No [C3-1-(a)-(1) and (3)]

Athletic Equipment Donations

Situation: An institution accepts athletic equipment from a company or manufacturer. In turn, the company or manufacturer publicizes the fact that the institution's team utilizes the equipment. (443)

Question: Is the eligibility of student-athletes on the team in question jeopardized?

Answer: No, provided the names or pictures of the student-athletes are not directly involved in the publicity or promotion of the equipment. [C3-1-(e)]

Complimentary Tickets

Situation: It is permissible for an institution to provide a maximum of four complimentary tickets to a student-athlete for contests in the sport in which he participates. (414)

Question: Is it permissible for a student-athlete to receive four complimentary tickets for a contest (home or away) when he is not permitted to suit up as a member of the team for the competition?

Answer: Yes. [C3-1-(g)-(4)]

Outside Participation—Separate Seasons

Situation: Constitution 3-9-(d) prohibits a student-athlete from participating as a member of an outside team in his sport during his institution's intercollegiate season in that sport, which is defined as the period of time between the opening of the institution's formal varsity practice and its last regularly scheduled game. (424)

Question: If an institution conducts separate fall and spring practice or playing seasons in a particular sport, is it permissible for a student-athlete to participate in that sport on an outside team during the period between the two seasons without affecting his eligibility under Constitution 3-9-(d)?

Answer: Yes. [C3-9-(d)]

Recruiting Contacts—O.I. 107

Situation: Division I and II member institutions are limited to three in-person, off-campus contacts (per O.I. 100) with prospective student-athletes by institutional staff members and/or representatives of the institution's athletic interests. (426)

Question: Are O.I. 100 contacts with prospective student-athletes at luncheons, teas or dinners sponsored by bona fide alumni organizations for prospective students in general (per O.I. 107) considered to be contacts for purposes of B1-1-(c)?

Answer: Yes. [B1-1-(b) and (c)-O.I. 107]

High School-College Contacts

Situation: A member institution proposes for a high school, preparatory school or junior college to sell tickets to the member institution's athletic contests. (419)

Question: Is it permissible for a member institution to compensate such educational institutions in excess of actual and necessary expenses for the services rendered in selling the tickets?

Answer: No. Specifically, a member institution could not provide such forms of compensation as a guarantee, a percentage of the income realized from the sale of the tickets or any other form of commission for providing such services. [B1-6-(a)]

Football and Basketball Practice Dates (Revises Case No. 191, 1975-76 Manual)

Situation: A member institution is permitted to assemble its football or basketball team on the day prior to the permissible starting practice date for the purpose of issuing equipment, conducting medical examinations and taking squad pictures. (280)

Question: Is it permissible on this day for physical activities such as agility drills, weightlifting, long-distance running or sprints to be conducted?

Answer: Physical activity of any kind shall not be conducted prior to the permissible practice starting date except for such activity which is a recognized medical test included as a part of the medical examination and is administered or supervised by a physician or trainer to determine the status of the health systems of the body (i.e., cardiovascular field test). [B3-1-(f)]

Hardship Rule—Football

Situation: An institution has an 11-game football schedule. A student-athlete is injured or becomes ill during the first half of the institution's sixth game and as a result is incapacitated for the remainder of the institution's intercollegiate football season. (446)

Question: Is the student-athlete's injury or illness considered to have been incurred during the first half of the institution's season?

Answer: Inasmuch as the injury or illness occurred in the sixth contest of an 11-game schedule, the participation would be considered to be after the first half of the institution's season. [B4-1-(d)-2-(ii)]

Oops! We Goofed!

In the NCAA Record section of the January 1 issue of the NEWS, it was inaccurately stated Jim Wacker, former head football coach at Texas Lutheran was leaving Texas A & I to accept the head job at North Dakota State.



JAMES W. SHAFFER
Appointed NCAA NEWS editor

Shaffer Named NEWS Editor

James W. Shaffer recently became editor of the NCAA NEWS.

Shaffer, 26, came to the NCAA from the University of Northern Iowa, where he was sports information director for 17 months.

He received a B.A. Degree in advertising from Michigan State University in 1974 and worked as a student assistant in the Sports Information Office at MSU prior to assuming his post at Northern Iowa in August, 1974.

Shaffer replaced Dave Daniel, who resigned in December to accept a position with the sports department of the Santa Monica (Calif.) Evening Outlook.

A native of East Lansing, Mich., Shaffer was a three-sport letterman in football, basketball and baseball at East Lansing High School.

Shaffer served two active years in the U.S. Marine Corps and was formally discharged as a corporal in March of 1975.

A member of the College Sports Information Directors of America, Shaffer and his wife, Alice, have no children.

Division I Tennis Championship Dates Set

The 1976 National Collegiate Tennis Championships will be conducted May 26-31, not May 25-30, at Corpus Christi, Texas.

The NCAA Officers, acting for the Executive Committee, approved the NCAA Tennis Committee's recommendation for the date change.

With the change of dates, participants should miss one less day from classrooms as competition starts Wednesday,

CERTIFICATIONS

CERTIFIED 1976 COLLEGE ALL-STAR BASKETBALL GAMES

CUNY-SUNY All-Star Basketball Classic, Binghamton, New York, March 23, 1976, 8 p.m.
David J. Halberstam
Office of University Relations
535 East 80th Street
New York, New York 10021

NABC East-West All-Star Game, Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 3, 1976, 12 noon.
Joseph Vancisin, Executive Secretary
18 Orchard Avenue
Branford, Connecticut 06405
Office Phone: 203/488-1232

Tennessee-Kentucky All-Star Game, Nashville, Tennessee, April 3, 1976, 7:30 p.m.
David L. Shelton, Chairman
Franklin Road Jaycees
504 Dillard Court
Nashville, Tennessee 37220

Pizza Hut Classic, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 5, 1976, 8:30 p.m. (EST)
Herm Bachrodt, Director
P.O. Box 18487, S.E. Station
Wichita, Kansas 67218
Office Phone: 316/687-4111

Aloha Classic, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 8-10, 1976, 1st game to begin at 6:30 p.m.
George Gardiser, Executive Director
National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation
245 North Kukui Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
Office Phone: 808/537-6665

MS Liberty Bell Classic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1976, 8:30 p.m.
Joseph T. Nasuti, Executive Director
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter
1015 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Ohio-Indiana College All-Star Game, Columbus, Ohio and Indianapolis, Indiana, April 23-24, 1976, 8:00 p.m.
Ronald C. Davis
Sertoma Charities of Ohio
1175 Dublin Road
Columbus, Ohio 43212

CERTIFIED 1976 OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD MEETS

Border Olympics, Laredo, Texas, March 5-6, 1976, 8:30 a.m. (5th), 9 a.m. (6th)
Peter Arguindegui, President
P.O. Box 1367
Laredo, Texas 78040

Carmel Classic, Carmel, Indiana, June 19-20, 1976, 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
James Garretson, President
Carmel Classic, Inc.
P.O. Box 635
Carmel, Indiana 46032

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

CARLO TRAMONTOZZI has been named at St. Francis (N.Y.).
BOB VANATTA, Oral Roberts, replaces **PAUL DIETZEL** as commissioner of the Ohio Valley Conference. **DIETZEL** is new AD at Indiana.

BASEBALL—**JOE HOLLIS**, formerly head coach at Troy State has returned as coach and will also assist with basketball team.
ROBERT PARENTE, assistant at Rhode Island College was named at LaSalle Academy.

BASKETBALL—**ALLAN FREUND** will not be re-hired at Eastern Michigan, according to Athletic Director Albert Smith.
LERROY FISHER resigned at East Tennessee State, effective at the conclusion of the season.
JOHN FOWLESS resigned at Wisconsin, effective at the end of season.

FOOTBALL—**ROD PAIGE** resigned at Texas Southern to de-

vote full-time as school's athletic director. **RON MIMS**, former assistant at Washington State has been named at Southwest Los Angeles Community College.
GLADDEN DYE has resigned at Northwest Missouri State to become coach, athletic director and physical education coordinator at Clinton, Mo. High School.
GENE EPLEY, head coach at Shippensburg State has resigned to assist with offensive line at Virginia.
DICK VERMEIL, head coach at UCLA, resigned.
TERRY DONAHUE, an assistant for Vermeil was appointed head coach.
LOU HOLTZ, North Carolina State resigned.
BO REIN, an assistant at Arkansas will replace Holtz.
JAMES SHAW, former Southern University offensive coordinator, named at Arkansas-Pine Bluff.
JOHN BICKNELL, former assistant at Boston College has been named head coach at Maine, Orono.

GOLF—**BRAD TUFTS**, Bucknell, will take a leave of absence for further responsibilities in the school's public relations department.
JEFF RANCK, Acting director of alumni relations, will act as his replacement.

GYMNASTICS—**EDGAR KNEPPER** resigned at Glassboro State.

TRACK—**PAUL KOSTYU** was named at Heidelberg.

NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—**TERESA MOIR**, formerly administrative assistant in Public Information Office, has been named at Case Western Reserve.
WARREN LEVINE, formerly at York, was named at State University of New York, New Paltz.
CAROL BAKER is new at Oakland University.
RUTH BROWN has been named at Kalamazoo College.
TIM QUIGLEY is new SID at Wisconsin-Green Bay.
DONALD THOMAS, former publicity director for the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Tackers and United Baseball League, has been named at Grand Valley State (Mich.).

DIED—**DURWOOD MOSS**, 83, captain of 1916 Iowa State football team, February 2, complications of age and surgery last November.
FRANK GRANT, former swim coach at Worcester Polytechnic Institute between 1929 and 1968, January 20, after short illness.

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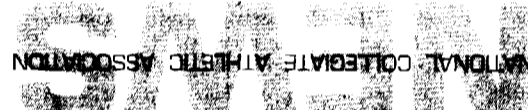
February 15, 1976

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1976 Winter Championships Schedule

Date	Event	Host and Site	Date	Event	Host and Site
March 3-6	Skating Championships	Bates College, Lewiston, Maine	March 18-20	Division II Swimming Championships	Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.
March 5-6	Division II Wrestling Championships	North Dakota St., Fargo, N.D.	March 18-20	Division III Swimming Championships	Washington & Jefferson, Washington, Pa.
March 5-6	Division III Wrestling Championships	Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	March 19-20	Division III Basketball Championships	Albright College, Reading, Pa.
March 11-13	Division I Wrestling Championships	U. of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.	March 24-27	Division I Swimming Championships	Brown U., Providence, R.I.
March 12-13	Indoor Track Championships	U. of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.	March 25-27	Ice Hockey Championships	U. of Denver, Denver, Colo.
March 13	Division I Basketball First Round		March 25-27	Division II Gymnastics Championships	U. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Ia.
March 17-18	Fencing Championships	U. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa.	March 27 & 29	Division I Basketball Championships	Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 18-19	Division II Basketball Championships	Roberts Municipal Stadium, Evansville, Ind.	April 1-3	Division I Gymnastics Championships	Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 18 & 20	Division I Basketball Regionals				