

Executive Committee Passes Key Issues

The NCAA Executive Committee approved several major changes in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, voted to eliminate complimentary tickets for all NCAA championships, and established — in cooperation with the NAIA — agreed upon common declaration dates for NCAA and NAIA championships at its summer meeting August 11-12.

Automatic qualification, the basketball tournament format and bracketing were affected by the changes, all of which were recommended by the Association's Division I Basketball Committee at its recent summer meeting. In a major decision, the Executive Committee voted to reaffirm the policy of automatic qualification for the tournament.

After lengthy discussion, the Executive Committee voted that effective with the 1979 Championship, only the 16 allied conferences with the best won-lost records over the previous five years of tournament play will receive automatic qualification into the 32-team national championship tournament. (The total will stay at 21 for the 1978 tournament.)

The Basketball Committee had recommended the change be effective in 1980; but the Executive Committee felt the concept of reduction had considerable merit and should be implemented as soon as possible.

In a significant format alteration, eight first-round games in the 1978 Championship will be scheduled for Saturday, March 10, and eight Sunday, March 11, with two regional finals (West and Mideast) Saturday, March 17, and two regional finals (East and Midwest) Sunday, March 18. (In 1977, 12 first-round games were played Saturday and four Sunday, with all four regional finals on a Saturday.)

This will allow NBC to nationally televise all four regional championship games. (In 1977, two were national, two regional.)

Revised Bracket

And for the 1978 Championship, the Committee voted a bracket pairing East vs. Midwest and West vs. Mideast, breaking the rotation that began in 1973.

In addition to eliminating complimentary tickets, the Executive Committee voted to permit sale of tickets at a reduced price to non-competing students

of an institution competing in any of the NCAA's 39 national championships, and to students of the host institution. Reduced ticket prices were not allowed under previous rules. The policy changes came after extensive study. The ticket questions had been on the agenda of five Executive Committee meetings from January 1976 through April 1977.

The previous rule precluded complimentary tickets unless approved by the respective sports committees and the Executive Committee.

This was revised to provide that there shall be no complimentary tickets issued for NCAA championships except for working passes to bona fide working personnel including media representatives, participation passes to competing student-athletes and, in team sports, other members of a competing institution's official party (e.g., coaches, trainers, managers) as defined by the NCAA.

The NCAA staff conferred with each sports committee and reported their views to the Executive Committee. The sports committees were split about 50-50 on the question of reduced ticket

prices for students and faculty. A majority of the sports committees favored retention of the previous rule on complimentary tickets. It was significant, however, that the Division I Basketball Committee unanimously supported the concept of no complimentary tickets, provided the policy was applied uniformly to all 39 NCAA championships.

Establishment of common declaration dates for NCAA and NAIA championships fulfills a desire by both organizations to protect the prerogative of dual members to choose to participate in NCAA or NAIA championships without penalty.

On or about September 1, a form will be mailed to dual members, to be used by them to inform the NAIA and NCAA of their intentions regarding participation in national championship competition for the 1977-78 academic year in six sports — football, soccer, basketball, ice hockey, volleyball and baseball.

A deadline of September 30 was established and a limited appeal period (appeals must be received by October 15), following which the institutions concerned shall be bound by their declarations. Those institutions which do not file a declaration shall be ineligible for NAIA and NCAA championships in the indicated sports for the year in question. This procedure will be administered jointly by the NAIA and NCAA, demonstrating a cooperative approach to this problem by the two associations.

ECAC Appeal

In its consideration of the several changes in the National Col-

legiate Basketball Championship, the Executive Committee heard an appeal by the Eastern College Athletic Conference, successfully presented by R. M. Whitelaw, commissioner, of the Basketball Committee's decision to reduce the number of ECAC automatic qualifying berths from three to two beginning with the 1978 tournament.

The Executive Committee upheld this reduction, but this is dependent on another ECAC appeal, this one to the NCAA Council at its meeting August 22-24 at Knoxville, Tennessee. The ECAC currently does not meet the provisions of Bylaw 4-7 and O.I. 401, which were passed by the 71st annual Convention in Miami Beach last January.

If the ECAC is successful in its Council appeal, the Executive Committee's approval of the three automatic berths in the 1978 tournament will stand. If the Council denies the appeal, ECAC members would be eligible for at-large berths in the 1978 tournament.

Budgets Approved

Also approved by the Executive Committee were the 1977-78 general operating budget of just under \$5.5 million and the National Collegiate Realty Corporation budget of \$199,000 for the same period.

The general budget increased 7.1 per cent over the past fiscal year, while additional expenditures totaling 7.2 per cent resulted from inclusion of reserve funds in the general budget for the first time.

The Executive Committee
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AUGUST 15, 1977



ROSS BROWNER
Notre Dame Defensive End



MATT CAVANAUGH
Pittsburgh Quarterback

Visits Six Cities

NCAA-ABC Football Tour Kicks Off New Season

Several of the nation's outstanding college players and coaches made coast-to-coast appearances on the 1977 NCAA-ABC Football Promotion Tour earlier this month to help launch this fall's schedule.

Notre Dame's Outland Award winner Ross Browner and Football Writers Association of America all-Americans Gifford Nielsen, Brigham Young quarterback, and Terry Miller, Oklahoma State running back, headlined the third annual tour, August 8-13.

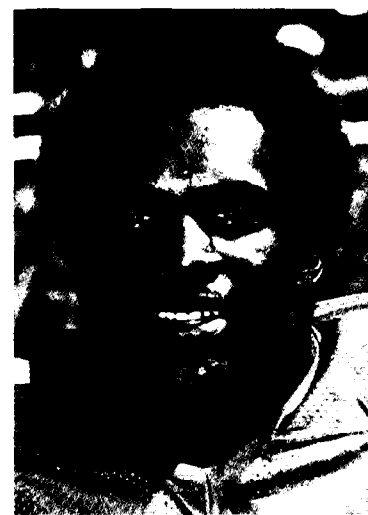
Joining these Heisman Trophy candidates for the six-day, six-city trip designed to present college football representatives to different parts of the nation were Pittsburgh quarterback Matt Cavanaugh, Ohio State defensive back Ray Griffin and UCLA defensive lineman Manu Tuiasosopo.

A press conference with the student-athletes and a nationally-prominent head coach was scheduled at each city. The majority of the time was devoted to individual interviews.

In Dallas, two press conferences were scheduled in conjunction with the FWAA annual meeting.

Coaching Lineup

Prominent coaches included on the tour were Dan Devine, Notre Dame (New York); Barry Switzer, Oklahoma (Chicago); Steve Sloan, Texas Tech (Atlanta); Terry Donahue, UCLA, Charlie McClendon, Louisiana State, and Carmen Cozza, Yale (Dallas); Bill Yeoman, Houston (Los Angeles); and John Majors, Tennessee (San Francisco).



RAY GRIFFIN
Ohio State Safety



TERRY MILLER
Oklahoma State Running Back



GIFFORD NIELSEN
Brigham Young Quarterback



MANU TUIASOSOPO
UCLA Defensive Tackle

Student-Athlete Forms To Be Signed

With a new academic year about to begin, the NCAA Council has alerted NCAA institutions that each student-athlete must sign a Student-Athlete Statement form to become eligible for participation in intercollegiate athletics for 1977-78.

Under provisions of Constitution 3-9-(j) and Constitution 4-2-(d), each student-athlete is required to annually, prior to participation in intercollegiate athletics, to sign a statement in a form prescribed by the Council in which he submits information related to his eligibility, recruitment, financial aid and amateur status under governing legislation of the Association.

Failure of the student-athlete to sign this statement will result in his ineligibility to compete in intercollegiate ath-

letics.

Each institution's director of athletics must administer the statement to each student-athlete. It also requires the director of athletics' and head coach's signature in order to be valid.

Statements are then kept on file in the office of the athletic director, and must be available for examination upon request from an authorized representative of another member institution or to the NCAA, and to authorized members of allied conferences.

It is not necessary for each candidate for a team to sign, nor for the signings to take place prior to the first practice of the university's team, provided each student-athlete has signed prior to participating in any intercollegiate competition.

The Editor's View

NYSP—Hidden Effects Realized Later

Perhaps the effects of the National Youth Sports Program will not be realized until years later, but many, many of the thousands of American young people who have participated in this project since 1969 have reacted positively to the college-directed offerings.

Nearly 50,000 of the nation's economically disadvantaged youth will participate during the NYSP's ninth year of operation in 1977. Funded primarily by \$6 million from the Federal government, the NYSP is operating in 107 cities in 43 states this year, with programs being conducted at 139 universities and colleges.

On the surface, some of the obvious benefits which the NYSP provides include instruction in the sports of swimming, basketball, baseball, gymnastics, volleyball, tennis, track and field and modern dance. Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 also are provided a physical examination, a hot meal each day, liability insurance, health education and counseling in study and career opportunities.

In addition, hundreds of college students and staff members receive a welcome opportunity to participate in the NYSP as coaches, instructors and counselors. This year's program includes 3,862 jobs to professionals, students and supporting personnel.

The most significant NYSP benefit, however, may be the experience of concerned individuals caring about young people, who need care and attention.

Several former participants in the NYSP have progressed to become outstanding stu-

dent-athletes at Association member institutions; yet, a career in athletics is not the NYSP's intent. Rather, it is through this association with the wholesome and competitive process of athletic instruction and competition that disadvantaged youth are exposed to the broader horizons of education and personal development.

Obviously, not every youth who participates in the NYSP is guaranteed a satisfying life. The sometimes painful reality of where many of these youth come from and to where they must return after their visit to the NYSP is not eliminated in a matter of a few week's activities. However, it is the hope and intention of the NYSP that a significant majority of these youth will develop further a pride in themselves and gain a better perspective of the world with which they must cope.

Special recognition should be accorded the Community Services Administration, supervising agency in the Federal government, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which provides the daily hot meals to participants. The success of the program can be attributed to the universities and colleges which conduct the NYSP services at their facilities and utilize their staff support.

The National Youth Sports Program is a team effort. It means people working together to help other people. And if participants in the NYSP perceive nothing else, perhaps someday they can realize that someone cared enough to help them, and they in return can pass that assistance on to other needy young people.

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about intercollegiate athletics. It is selected because the NCAA News feels it makes a point and discusses a topic which will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the author.

Sub Tennis for Football

By VERNE BOATNER
Sports Editor, Arizona Republic

So you think football players are dumb, huh?

Sports information directors around the country put some interesting questions to their top players, for the benefit of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the news media, and came up with some unusual answers.

For instance, "If I were a head coach, I would . . .":

"Stop spring football at my school and replace it with tennis"—Jim Kovach, linebacker, Kentucky;

"Probably be bald, without finger nails, extremely hyper, have 33 stomach ulcers and be looking for another job"—Bob Rizzo, quarterback, Yale;

"Pray for running backs like O. J. Simpson and Jim Brown, a quarterback like Ken Stabler, some gifted receivers, an offensive line like the Five Blocks of Granite (sic) and a defense like the Iron Curtain. Oh, yes, if it's not asking too much, they would all be seasoned sophomores"—Dan Bogden, tight end, Ashland;

Best of Everything

"Have the best of everything for my players, run a wideopen offense, throw the ball 40 times a game—and hire Joe Paterno as my defensive coordinator"—Dan Kendra, quarterback, naturally, West Virginia;

"Turn ANYONE in that I caught cheating in recruiting. The players are sick of hearing about that mess—it's placed a stigma on us even more than on coaches. If I had been offered anything illegal I'd have spoken up"—Chris Frederick, quarterback, Lamar.

And on the subject of, "If you were given \$1 million today, what would you do with it?"

"Buy a BMW 1,000 motorcycle, municipal bonds, then thumb my nose at Anthony Dorsett"—Jeff Lewis, linebacker, Georgia;

Wife Evasion

"Maybe I'd have to lay low a while so all the girls sent to school by their mothers to find a husband couldn't get hold of me"—Michael Soukup, safety, North Dakota State;

"First of all I'd pay the government all the capital gains taxes required, then I'd spend all the rest on a quart of Fresca"—Gary Gilpatrick, linebacker, Framingham State;

"Pay back all the loans I've taken out for tuition and go to lunch with the other \$5"—Mark Kavanaugh, tailback, Canisius;

"One million is probably too much for me to manage. I'd give 3/10 to my parents and brothers, 1/10 to my grandparents, 1/10 to my various aunts and uncles and their families. With the remaining half I would build a house, invest in some stock, give to the Boy's Club and Optimist Club at home, bank the interest and settle down and enjoy life . . . maybe even get married"—John Harris, safety, Arizona State;

"Faint! But after having QUICKLY regained my composure, I would provide for my family, invest wisely, and party like crazy"—Mark Manges, quarterback, Maryland.

Most Embarrassing Moment

And, "My most embarrassing moment":

"Accepting an award in high school, I ended by thanking my dad for his knowledge of the game and my mom for her build—embarrassing her and myself before 700 people"—Bill Krug, safety, Georgia;

"When getting travelers' checks, I was asked 'what denomination?' I answered, 'Presbyterian.'"—Jeff Logan, running back, Ohio State;

"There's nothing worse for a quarterback than calling a play on three, getting up to the line with 35,000 people in the stands and forgetting what you called it on. When you bark out signals, get to 'two' and drop back to pass without the ball—as I did—you're looking for the nearest hole to stick your head in"—Gifford Nielsen, quarterback, Brigham Young;

"It happened in the final seconds of a close game with Glassboro. I walked up to the line, looked left, then right and called signals. Suddenly I heard a whistle and the referee told me I was standing behind my right guard"—Robert Cole, quarterback, Trenton State;

"Writing letters to two girls I was dating my sophomore year and putting the letters in the wrong envelope"—Charles Black, cornerback, Marietta;

"When teachers call me, 'Miss' Jan Contento"—Jann Contento, nose guard, Illinois Benedictine.

Opinions Out Loud

—Pat Moore, sports writer
Greensboro Daily News

"For years, women were very critical of the way many men ran their programs. Most women felt that the heavy emphasis on winning, the pressures of recruiting, the unethical attempts to obtain star players, and the thousands of dollars tied up in scholarships were not in perspective with the educational goals of colleges and universities.

"Today, women have found themselves face-to-face with the same problems, the same temptations, and the same pressures that the men have had to contend with for years. And now the women are having to face some criticisms of their own.

"The AIAW does not have enough power and influence, yet. It does not even have power to police its own colleges and universities to make sure their policies are not being abused."

—Patsy Neal, professor, coach, author,
Brevard College
Greensboro Daily News

"True, AIAW has tried to keep women's sports in perspective by limiting recruiting, by limiting the number of scholarships that can be given in any one sport, and by emphasizing the ethics of playing and coaching. But after waiting for years for the same opportunities in sport that the men have had, few women are holding back.

"For some unknown reason, when individuals have the rights to the same headaches as other individuals, they feel obligated to accept these headaches even if it does hurt. So much for the criticism of the way men's programs have been run in the past — for the women are copying them almost exactly."

—Robert Kane, president,
United States Olympic Committee
Washington Post

"Things have happened very fast and for the best of every amateur sport. We're all catching our breath now and trying to see what the future holds.

"We've taken steps that our critics have said we should take. I think we've done much to solve many of our most nagging problems.

"The key now is to find out how what we have done will work. In my opinion, it means a new era for the Olympic movement in this country."

—Hugh Hindman, director of athletics,
Ohio State University
Detroit Free Press

"I think the pros are in a real stress period. I think they're killing themselves. Take a look at hockey—it's about as sick as anything, financially. Pro basketball is at that point and baseball—how many years can they do what they did this year?—and survive?

"I see it with many of our activities. A lessening of interest in professional sports, increasing interest in college sports."

—Mark Sutherland, track and football star,
Shawnee Mission (Kan.) South High School,
Headed for University of Colorado
Kansas City Star

"Maybe if I was going to play football, I would take a scholarship. But in track the scholarships are so limited, and I don't need one. If I don't take one that's just one more kid who can go to Colorado and get aid he might need."

—John Chaplin, track coach,
Washington State University
Los Angeles Times

"The Olympics are supposed to be an individual accomplishment. Only sportswriters keep score and there's no official scoring. If one of our kids wants to make the Olympic team, we'll help him. But I, John Chaplin, don't give a damn about it. I'm paid to compete in Division I of the NCAA, not the American championships of the AAU.

"I follow all the rules and if they tell me to recruit guys age 22 to 22½ with a striped head and a white spot on their rear, that's what I'll do. I'm not against any age limit and I'd vote for it, but it was thrown out because it was discriminatory against foreigners."

—Lou Saban, head football coach,
University of Miami (Fla.),
Recovering from heart surgery
The Atlanta Journal

"I don't think anybody can understand what it is like unless he goes through it. It is nice to come back among the living.

"A new view of life develops when you wake up and find you really have another awakening in your life. My work no longer is going to be a totally life-or-death situation. Life is short enough without looking at it that way."

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Editor . . . James W. Shaffer

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Elsewhere in Education

Athletics Panel Seeks Research Study Reports

The educational aspects of collegiate athletics programs is the first topic of attention by the American Council on Education's Commission on Collegiate Athletics.

As part of the study the Commission is seeking research study reports which indicate the effects of the collegiate experience on athletes compared with non-athlete populations. Reports of admissions criteria validities, follow-up studies, institutional research or self-evaluation studies which include athletes as a specific population are requested.

Copies of the reports are preferred, but bibliographical references are welcome and may be sent to the Commission study director, James R. Spence, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. 20036.

College, University Total Up to 3,075

The total number of institutions of higher education and branches in the aggregate U.S. is 3,075, up from 3,055 a year earlier, according to the 1976-77 directory of colleges and universities published by the National Center for Education Statistics. Of the total, 1,928 are four-year institutions, a gain of 14 from 1975-76, and 1,147 are two-year colleges, a gain of six.

On the basis of control, 1,467 are publicly controlled, an increase of 13, and 1,608 are privately controlled, up seven from the previous year.

Italian Government Bars Foreign Students

The Italian government has decided to bar admission of new foreign students for two years beginning with the 1977-78 academic year, (*The New York Times*) reported June 28. The newspaper said the decision, which does not affect foreign students already enrolled, was announced by Franco Maria Malfatti, the Italian Minister of Education. "More than 20,000 foreign students have been pouring into Italy each year, about 1,300 of them United States citizens," the newspaper reported from Rome.

Another official was quoted as saying: "We are trying to reduce the number of students wherever possible. Italian universities have become a paradise for foreigners unable to get into their own universities or those who wanted to save money by attending school here."

Policies Altered

Executive Committee Action Review

Continued from page 1

heard reports and recommendations from the Baseball Committee, Divisions II and III Basketball Committees, Divisions II and III Football Committees, Fencing Committee, Ice Hockey Committee, Lacrosse Committee, Skiing Committee, Tennis Committee and Track and Field Committee.

After a review of the principles and guidelines of the Association's awards program, the Executive Committee voted to make slight adjustments in awards and trophies in a wide range of sports in which the NCAA conducts championships, to achieve greater consistency among the many sports.

Speaking of the new format that will allow national telecasts by NBC of all four regional championship games, Stanley H. Watts of Brigham Young University, chairman of the Division I Basketball Committee, said, "We're excited about this change because it will provide the tournament with considerably more exposure than it already is receiving. Last year each section of the country received only three contests."

More Access

NCAA Productions will telecast four regional semifinal contests Thursday, March 15, and four Friday, March 16, plus first round games not televised by NBC, according to Watts.

The Basketball Committee had decided to review the automatic qualification issue because of the increasing number of allied conferences which could qualify for future championships based on provisions of Executive Regulation 2-5.

"After reviewing statistics on won-lost records of automatic qualifiers throughout tournament history and won-lost records of automatic qualifiers over the past

10 years and the past five years, it became obvious to the Committee that more demanding criteria must be developed to require conferences to 'earn' their automatic qualification berth based on recent performances in the tournament", Watts said. "Out of this came the recommendation that only the 16 conferences with the best won-lost records in tournament play over the previous five years would receive automatic qualification."

Automatic qualification for the 1978 Championship will be based, as in the past, on provisions listed in Executive Regulation 2-5. The Executive Committee approved the following 19 conferences for automatic qualification for the 1978 tournament:

East Region — Atlantic Coast Conference, ECAC (3), East Coast Conference, Eastern Athletic Association, Ivy Group and Southern Conference.

Midwest Region — Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Conference, Ohio Valley Conference and Southeastern Conference.

Midwest Region — Big Eight Conference, Metro-7 Conference, Missouri Valley Conference and Southwest Conference.

West Region — Big Sky Conference, Pacific-8 Conference, Pacific Coast Athletic Association, Western Athletic Conference and West Coast Athletic Conference.

In addition, sites for the 1979 first-round and regional games were awarded. The following institutions were awarded first-round sessions of the 1979 tournament:

East — North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Providence, R.I., Civic Center, Providence College, host.

Midwest — Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.

Midwest — University of Texas, Austin, Texas, and the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Retirees' Final Session

TV Committee Meeting to Detail Football Season

Final preparations for the 1977 college football season and a review of the recently-negotiated rights agreement with ABC-TV highlighted the NCAA Television Committee's meeting August 8-10 in Hanover, New Hampshire.

It was the final meeting for four Committee members retiring effective September 1 when their terms expire.

Seaver Peters, Dartmouth College director of athletics, chairman since 1973 and a Committee member since 1971, attended his last session, in addition to Committee members Stan Bates, Western Athletic Conference commissioner, Charles M. Neinas, Big Eight Conference commissioner, and Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Virginia director of athletics. Bates and Neinas also have served since 1971, while Corrigan joined the Committee last year.

"The NCAA, and particularly the Television Committee, is indebted to these four people for the contributions each has given to the Association's television matters," said Capt. John O. Coppedge, U. S. Naval Academy director of athletics, who will succeed Peters as chairman September 1.

"Under Chairman Peters' direction, the annual television rights fee for NCAA football has grown from \$12 million in

1971 to the \$18 million established for the 1977 season. In addition, each of the four retiring Committee members also played a key role in negotiating the new four-year package with ABC, which will increase the rights fee to \$29 million in 1978 and 1979 and to \$30 million in 1980 and 1981.

"The Association is losing an unusual number of experienced individuals all at the same time," Coppedge continued. "The com-

bined service of these four people is 23 years. "We shall miss their leadership and knowledge in this important area and are grateful for the direction and service each has provided."

In addition to finalizing last-minute details for the 1977 season, the Committee conducted a thorough review of the contract signed with ABC covering the Association's football television series through the 1981 season.

Other members of the Committee include Donald B. Canham, University of Michigan; Wilbur Evans, Southwest Athletic Conference; Cedric W. Dempsey, University of the Pacific; William C. Stiles, Hobart College; Robert A. Latour, Bucknell University; Stan Sheriff, University of Northern Iowa; and Walter Byers, NCAA.

New Members

Effective September 1, when Coppedge becomes chairman, Peters will be succeeded by Baaron Pittenger, associate director of athletics at Harvard University; Carl Maddox, Louisiana State University director of athletics, will replace Corrigan; Edwin B. Crowder, University of Colorado director of athletics, will succeed Neinas; and Fred L. Miller, Arizona State University director of athletics will replace Bates.



CAPT. JOHN O. COPPEDGE
New TV Committee Chairman

West—University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, and UCLA, Los Angeles, California.

Regional sessions awarded for the 1979 tournament:

East — Greensboro Coliseum Complex, Greensboro, North Carolina, Atlantic Coast Conference, host.

Midwest — Market Square Arena, Indianapolis, Indiana, Butler University, host.

Midwest — Riverfront Coliseum, Cincinnati, Ohio, University of Cincinnati, host.

West — Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

1982 Finals

The Executive Committee approved the Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, Louisiana, as the site of the 1982 Championship, March 27 and 29, with Tulane University serving as host institution. (Lexington, Kentucky, and the University of Kentucky also had presented a proposal to host the 1982 Championship. "Each of these cities and institutions had excellent presentations," Watts said.)

Watts indicated a significant factor in the selection of the Superdome was the facility's flexibility and the number of hotel rooms available in New Orleans.

Seating capacity may be adjusted to accommodate attendance of 20,069, 25,018, 30,332, 35,302, 40,526 or 45,806, which the Basketball Committee will determine at a later date.

In addition, any institution or allied conference and city that bids for a future session of the NCAA finals must conduct it in a facility which can accommodate at least 17,000 persons.

'77 Records

A summary of the 1977 Championship indicated that all-time records were established for gross receipts, net receipts, distribution and attendance.

A total of \$6,113,040.69 was collected in gross receipts and \$5,378,825.50 in net receipts. The report stated \$2,689,412.76 was distributed to the 32 teams which participated in the Championship and a record 239,402 fans paid to see 32 games of the tournament.

Each of the "Final Four" teams which reached the regionals took home \$106,161.02 each, and each team eliminated in the first round received \$35,387.03. This was in addition to each team's transportation expenses and per diem allowances.

The Executive Committee also approved these automatic qualifications and regional assignments for the 1978 Division II Basketball Championship — California Collegiate Athletic Association (West), Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (South Atlantic), Gulf Coast Conference (South or South Central), Mason-Dixon Conference (South Atlantic), Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association (South Central), North Central Conference (North Central), Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (South) and Sunshine State Conference (South).

Championship Corner...

Acting for the Executive Committee, the Association's Officers recently approved the following sites and dates for future National Collegiate Championships:

DIVISION I CROSS COUNTRY

The University of Wisconsin, Madison, will host the 1978 National Collegiate Division I Cross Country Championships at Madison, Wisconsin, November 20.

DIVISION II CROSS COUNTRY

Indiana University of Pennsylvania will host the 1978 National Collegiate Division II Cross Country Championships at Indiana, Pennsylvania, November 11.

DIVISION III CROSS COUNTRY

Augustana College will host the 1978 National Collegiate Division III Cross Country Championships on November 11, and the 1979 Championships on November 10 at Rock Island, Illinois.

DIVISION I SOCCER

Southern Methodist University will host the 1978 National Collegiate Division I Soccer Championship at Dallas, Texas, December 2-3.

DIVISION II SOCCER

Florida International University will host the 1977 National Collegiate Division II Soccer Championship at Miami, Florida, December 3-4.

DIVISION III SOCCER

Babson College will host the 1977 National Collegiate Division III Soccer Championship at Babson Park, Massachusetts, November 26-27.

Ninth Year of Operation

NYSP Benefits Extended to Nearly 50,000 in 1977

Nearly 50,000 of the nation's economically disadvantaged young people are enjoying the services of the National Youth Sports Program, now in its ninth year of operation.

Administered by the NCAA, the program is sponsored jointly by the Community Services Administration of the Federal government and the universities and colleges where services are being conducted.

During the first seven years of operation, Federal funds supporting NYSP totaled \$3 million each year. For the past two years, Federal support was increased to \$6 million, allowing the program to expand and meet rising costs.

This year, NYSP is conducting programs in 107 cities in 43 states and at 139 universities and colleges. The increased Federal funds provided a significant rise from programs conducted in 72 cities and 36 states in 1975. Institutions conducting programs also increased from 98 in 1975 to 126 in 1976 and to the current 139.

Participants in the program

include boys and girls between the ages of 10 to 18. Each receives instruction in the sports of swimming, basketball, football, gymnastics, volleyball, tennis, track and field and modern dance from college and high school coaches and students working as staff members. Each youth also receives liability insurance, health education and counseling in study and career opportunities.

Positive Attitudes

A significant benefit of NYSP is the creation of positive attitudes. A thorough physical examination and hot meals served during the activities help promote this positive feeling. The youngsters who participated in the 1976 program were served more than 936,350 meals, which were furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Institutions conducting NYSP services provide facilities, equipment and a program director at no cost. They offer summer employment to many students who otherwise might encounter difficulty securing jobs.

Since its inception in 1969, \$33 million has been allocated to NYSP from the Federal government. The Community Services Administration has been the monitoring agency for the program for the past two years.

The Federal government's share of total costs for the program over the past eight years has been approximately 52.0 per cent.

Federal funding covers the cost of meals, staff salaries and wages, medical examinations, transportation, insurance and expendable equipment and supplies. Each of the participants and NYSP staff members were insured through a policy costing on the average six cents per participant per day.

NCAA Aid

The NCAA provides all of its services, including the NYSP national director, James H. Wilkinson, assistant executive director, without charge against the program.

At least four sports are offered at each participating institution. Approximately 90 per



Striding Together

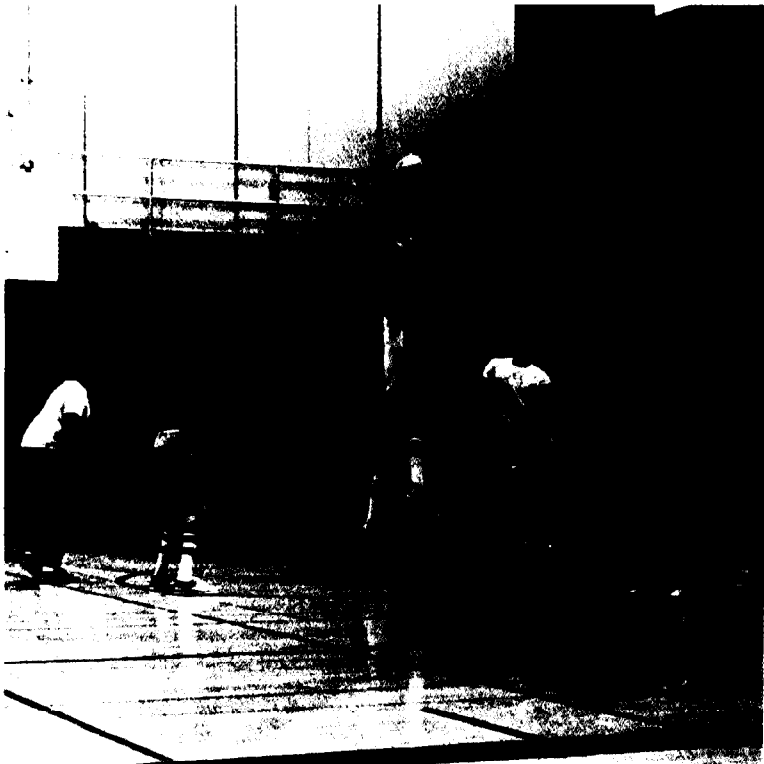
Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 enjoy the numerous activities the National Youth Sports Program offers, including track and field. These young people at California State University, Los Angeles, are only three of the nearly 50,000 youth nationwide who will participate in the NYSP in 1977.

cent of the enrollees in each project come from financially disadvantaged homes. Some of the programs provide services throughout the entire year.

Following physical examinations, clinical referrals and fol-

lowups on participants with significant health problems are conducted.

Most of this year's projects have been averaging a daily attendance of approximately 200 youths.



Assorted Action

Football and basketball always are two favorites of the boys who attend the NYSP. In its ninth year of operation, NYSP also provides instruction in the sports of swimming, gymnastics, volleyball, tennis, track and field and modern dance. Each youth also receives liability insurance, health education and counseling in study and career opportunities.

Photos by
Mike Moode
California State University,
Los Angeles



Fatalities Decreasing

NOCSAE, Safer Rules Preventing Injuries

By V.R. HODGSON, Ph.D.

Director, NOCSAE Research, and
Gurjian-Lissner Biomechanics Laboratory,
Wayne State (Mich.) University

Football always has had a relatively low fatality rate, an average of 1.56 deaths per 100,000 participants since 1931. However, concern over the gradual rise in this rate beginning in the late 1950's, primarily due to increasing numbers of head injuries, prompted the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) to help reduce serious head injuries through a helmet standard and by safer rules.

This influence has been felt to a degree that on a man-hour exposure basis, football players in 1975 had a fatality rate of 47 per cent lower than that experienced from accidents of all kinds by males in the 15 to 24-year age bracket.

Comparing the six-year period from 1965 to 1970, prior to NOCSAE, to the 1971-1976 period in which NOCSAE has been influential on helmet safety, the annual fatality incidence among high school football players has declined from 1.92 to 0.87 per

100,000, a 55 per cent reduction. This has occurred despite the fact standard helmets are not mandatory in National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHA) member school competition until 1980 (1978 for NCAA and NJCAA member schools), and consequently the field is less than half full to date.

Not Fail Safe

Whether or not the fatality reduction is all related to the standard, one thing is certain: serious injury in a rough, emotion-charged game like football is something which no practical protective equipment can eliminate completely.

What the NOCSAE standard has done to help minimize serious injuries is to reduce the number of times that excessive impact conditions occur. This has been accomplished by bringing together three essential items:

✓ A head model with human size, shape, mass distribution and impact response, yet practically durable.

✓ A test system and method which simulates severe football

impact environments.

✓ A linear acceleration-time based concussion performance requirement.

This has made it possible to test helmets with a variety of materials and construction and find which were most effective at protecting the head model. From this information a number of basic steps were taken:

✓ Some helmet models were dropped.

✓ Some models stayed intact.

✓ Materials and suspension design changes were made in some models.

✓ Development of new models.

✓ Some head size-shell size shifts were made (two or three shell sizes are commonly used for the entire size range).

✓ Quality control programs in new manufacturing and NAERA reconditioning plants make spot checks of helmet impact attenuation.

Equipment Limitations

A less obvious way in which the standard has helped reduce the number of excessive head impacts, is to make everyone aware of equipment limitations and thus influence rules changes

to eliminate the intentional use of the head in blocking and tackling.

Baseball: Intensive research with an air cannon and bat swinger is being conducted on batters and catchers helmets. Head injury in baseball has not been a serious problem since introduction of the protective helmet, however, work so far has shown a variation in performance among helmets due to design, material and weight differences.

Also, a standard is needed to prevent inferior helmets from infiltrating the game. It is anticipated that within the coming year a standard will be introduced which will guarantee that helmets on the market will meet minimum standards of performance based on known kinematic and human tolerance levels.

Hockey: This is another sport in which head injury is not epidemic, but for which there has been pressure to establish one minimum voluntary standard in the United States and Canada. There has been a Canadian Standard Association (CSA) standard for hockey helmets

manufactured in Canada for many years.

NOCSAE has been requested by the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States (AHAUS), in conjunction with Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), to calibrate the CSA standard system with the NOCSAE equipment. If this calibration is possible, the CSA equipment and quality control program can serve the hockey helmet industry in both countries to keep cost to a minimum. These tests currently are being conducted.

NOCSAE Notice

The National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) has voted to encourage its members sponsoring football to conduct a weekly inspection of helmets during the season to insure there are no broken, deteriorated or altered parts.

'77 Football Fever Almost Here

By **JIM VAN VALKENBURG**

Associate Director,
NCAA Statistics Service

After 40 seasons of official national statistics rankings—the last five with the freshmen-eligible rule and the last six with 11-game schedules — just three major collegians have reached 4,000 yards in career rushing in regular-season games against Division I opposition: Pittsburgh's Tony Dorsett (6,082), Ohio State's Archie Griffin (5,177) and Cornell's Ed Marinaro (4,715).

This season, Oklahoma State senior Terry Miller can reach fourth on the all-time list at 4,443 by duplicating his '76 rushing total. But he has no chance for a national career record. To do that these days you need that still-rare big freshman season, like those enjoyed by Dorsett and Griffin, the last two Heisman Trophy winners. A leg fracture ruined Miller's freshman year, limiting him to 335 yards.

The only career record available for Miller is the Big Eight mark, and that's not too shabby considering it's held by Oklahoma's Joe Washington (who missed 4,000 by just five yards) and before that was held by Oklahoma's Steve Owens, the 1969 Heisman winner.

No one is going for 5,000 yards, true, but there's a world of running talent on hand this season, with 20 rushers who gained at least 1,000 yards last season, headed by national runnerup Jerome Persell of Western Michigan, whose 1,505 set an all-time high for Division I sophomores (an injury limited Persell to just three freshman plays).

Miller was fourth in the '76 Heisman voting behind the three consensus all-America running backs, all of whom have graduated (Dorsett, Southern California's Ricky Bell and Michigan's Rob Lytle). There are strong indications, however, that running backs won't have things all their way this season, with Outland winner Ross Browner of Notre Dame, plus a flock of quarterbacks headed by Brigham Young's Gifford Nielsen, sixth in last year's voting, having a final say.

Miller Fifth

Miller, fifth in rushing nationally last season (1,541 yards, 140.1 game average) is a swift (4.4 in the 40) 192-pounder from Colorado Springs, Colo. Last season he rushed over 100 yards 10 times, over 200 twice and matched Dorsett's 5.8 average per carry . . . and had runs of 81, 78, 72, 45, 43 and 42 yards.

Without second-ranked (1,505 yards, 150.5 game average) Per-

sell in '75, Western Michigan was 1-10. With him in '76, the Broncos were 7-4. A Detroit high school contemporary of Michigan's Harlan Huckleby, Persell has become, says coach Elliot Uzela, "the strongest player on our squad. He can squat 610 pounds — a team record — and bench press 290, although he's 5-10 and 180."

Next is Texas-Arlington's Derrick Jensen, (115.1) who can bench press 405 pounds. He's 6-2 and 230, compared to 6-1 and 195 three years ago. As a junior at Osawatomie, Kan., he had two choices — "backup running back or starting center. I chose center." But that didn't end it. He wrote to his math teacher and line coach with glowing words about Jensen, the potential runner, signing it "Hank Stram" (then the nearest pro coach).

Scoring

In scoring, Persell (11.8), Pagliaro (10.7) and Miller (10.4) are 1-2-3, then comes Texas A&M's 240-pound blockbuster, George Woodard (9.3). No. 1 in all-purpose is Southern Methodist's Arthur Whittington (167.5), a do-everything Johnny Rodgers type who had two punt-return TDs.

Only two returnees besides Miller put together back-to-back 1,000-yard seasons — Virginia Tech's Roscoe Coles and Ohio's Arnold Welcher. Only 167 pounds, Coles shows burning speed out of Tech's Wishbone and works on his blocking as though his job depended on it. His father is a career Navy man and he's the only ROTC man on the Tech roster. Welcher, 210, is quiet, religious and determined to provide immediate help to his mother — "She has carried the whole family since our Dad died."

Not even Miller reached 2,000 rushing by the end of the sophomore year. Just two returnees have done that — North Carolina State's Ted Brown last season and Texas' Earl Campbell in '75 before injuries ruined his junior year in '76. "I can't describe how it felt watching . . ." Campbell said. "I try to live a pretty decent life, but if that Man takes his arms from around me, I can't go anywhere." He said he kissed a picture of the Heisman held by Dorsett because, "I'd like to win it next time."

Coles (2,787) and Campbell (2,699) both have a shot at 4,000 career yards.

Wake Forest's James McDougald and Indiana's Mike Harkrader (whose father Jerry played in the same Ohio State backfield with Heisman winner Hopalong Cassidy) became the

third and fourth freshmen ever to reach 1,000 rushing in Division I. Harkrader took over after Indiana's first three tailbacks were injured in the first three games. In the final game, he chipped an ankle bone in the first half, then broke the other leg in the second half. McDougald isn't a fan: When coach Chuck Mills compared him with Mike Garrett ('65 Heisman winner), he wanted to know who Garrett was. Jim Brown? "I think I remember his name." McDougald still pumps gas at tiny, rural Maxton, N.C.

Total Offense, Passing

From a basketball starter in '75 to the nation's leading total-offense (265.4) returnee in '77 Division I football — that's the amazing story of Brigham Young's big (6-5), smart quarterback — Gifford Nielsen. No wonder BYU offensive coordinator Doug Scovil terms him the "quickest learner" he's been associated with in college-pro coaching since Roger Staubach, Heisman winner at Navy in 1963.

This season, Nielsen can become the first major collegian ever with two 3,000-yard seasons in passing. If he gets "only" 2,884 air yards, he'll break the all-time high in Division I for career passing yards—7,549 by Florida's John Reaves in 1969-71. Last season Nielsen passed for 3,192 yards — fifth highest ever. Only one quarterback drew more Heisman votes — Rice's Tommy Kramer, who finished fifth. Nielsen was sixth.

Nielsen is a **BYU native son, from Provo, Utah. His father started on the 1941 BYU basketball team. Five years ago Nielsen led his high school football team to the state finals and his basketball team was unbeaten. He won two BYU basketball letters and became a starter in '75 (scoring 24 points in his final game) before deciding to concentrate on football. After an 0-3 start in '75, BYU gave him a shot at quarterback and he led the Cougars to six wins in their last eight games (then 9-3 last year).**

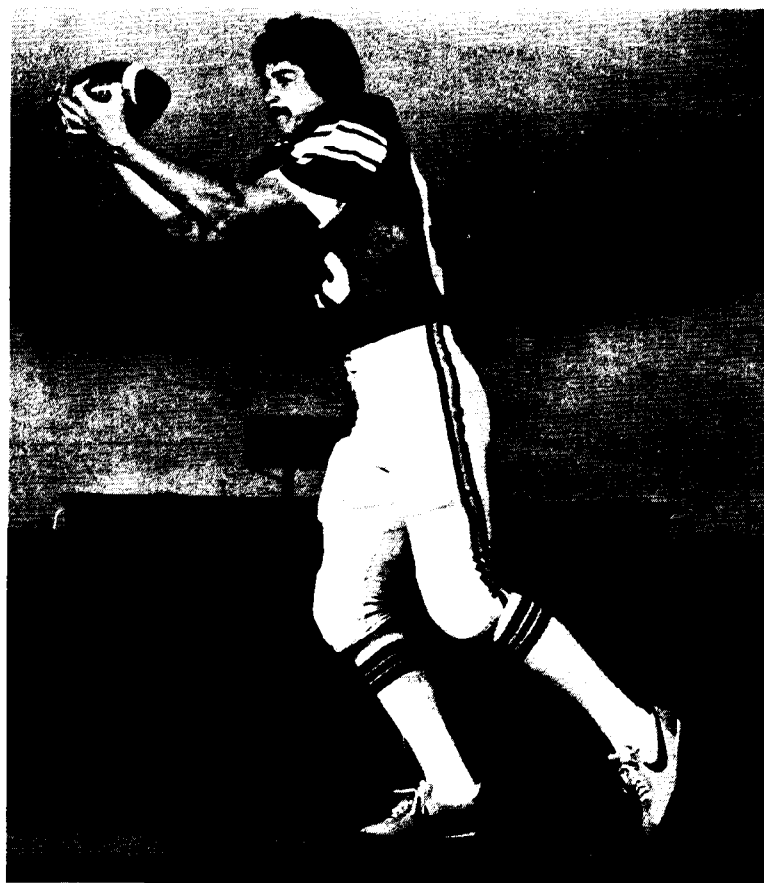
Challenging Nielsen closely are the "Throwin' Samoan," Washington State's Jack Thompson (245.6), and Stanford's Guy Benjamin (214.9). The three were virtually tied in completions. Thompson threw for 2,762 yards even though he didn't become a starter until the fourth game. Strong-armed and 6-3, he's compared to Jim Plunkett. He was born in Samoa, the family moving to Seattle when he was five. "My Samoan name is Siaki, but my father goes by Jack Thompson and I was named after him," he says.

Top Returnee?

Benjamin, also 6-3, could take it all if he stays free of the injuries which have plagued him for years. And he'll be free — finally — of the long controversy over whether he or Mike Cordova should be starting. Cordova graduated and Stanford has a new coach. Benjamin is known by his teammates for his Jekyll-Hyde personality — quiet and

Terry Terrific

Can Oklahoma State's Terry Miller (l) become the fourth all-time leading NCAA rusher in 1977? Only time will tell, but don't forget about other top running backs who also will occupy the excitement in 1977, such as Western Michigan's Jerome Persell, the top returnee with a 150.5 game average.



Sticky Fingers

Rice's Doug Cunningham is the nation's top returning receiver with a 6.3 catch per game average. Cunningham grabbed 57 receptions for 770 yards and a 13.5-yard average. All this despite playing his final five games of 1976 with a broken finger.

low-key off the field, but aggressive and in command on the field. Early - season knee injuries wrecked his senior high school and college freshman seasons. A sprained ankle and thumb kept him out of two games last year, bothered him in others (before one game, he said, "I'm not at full speed — but I don't think I ever was"). He's had four broken noses — "Each time it heads off a little more to the left, like a hooked golf shot."

Fourth in both passing and total offense (192.8) is Army's 6-5 Leamon Hall, ready for another big year with his favorite target, 6-4 Clennie Brundidge, returning.

Receiving, All Runbacks

The country's top returning receiver (6.3 catches), Rice's Doug Cunningham, played his last five games in '76 with a broken finger. That tells you about his determination. At 6-2 and 200 he owns the size and strength. But will Cunningham and teammate David Houser (fifth, 4.7) get enough balls to catch with Tommy Kramer gone? That won't be a problem for the 2-3 returnees, Washington State's Mike Levenseller (6.1) and Dan Doornink (4.8), who'll have Jack Thompson back at quarterback.

Illinois State's Jeff Gowan (4.8) No. 4, will be without his '76 passer, but Army's 6-4 Clennie Brundidge (4.7) will have Leamon Hall throwing to him, BYU's Todd Christensen (4.6) has Nielsen, West Virginia's Steve Lewis (4.4) has Dan Kendra, Arizona State's John Jefferson (4.4) has Dennis Sproul, Northeast Louisiana's John Floyd (4.1) has Mike Howell and Missouri's Joe Stewart (4.1) has Pete Woods. With so many top passers back, it may be a great receiving race.

Florida's Wes Chandler is the leading big-play receiver returning — his career 22.0 yards per catch is second in history (to the 25.7 set by California's Wesley Walker, whose 27.1 led the nation in '76) and his 16 career TDs heads the returning list.

A Wishbone halfback in high school, Chandler can break tackles and has become an outstanding blocker. After breaking

five tackles in a 64-yard TD against Auburn, he was attacked by the Auburn war eagle mascot (Auburn drew 15 yards on the kickoff).

In terms of total career catches, the top returnees are Arizona State's John Jefferson (122 for 1,912 yards), New Mexico's Preston Dennard (116 for 1,916) and Texas Christian's Mike Renfro (112 for 1,945). All three have their quarterbacks returning.

Renfro's father Ray was an all-pro receiver and standout at North Texas, his uncle Dean a receiver in the Canadian league and two younger brothers are receivers. Mike is unique in that he's faster than the "good hands" receivers and owns more body control than the speed burners. Another Southwest Conference receiver has a famous father — Baylor's Tommy Davidson, son of former Baylor and pro QB Cotton Davidson.

Missouri's Stewart, tied for 10th among returnees with Davidson, admits to being superstitious in preparing for games. A former Illinois prep sprint champion, his 98-yard TD pass reception was the big play in the Nebraska upset.

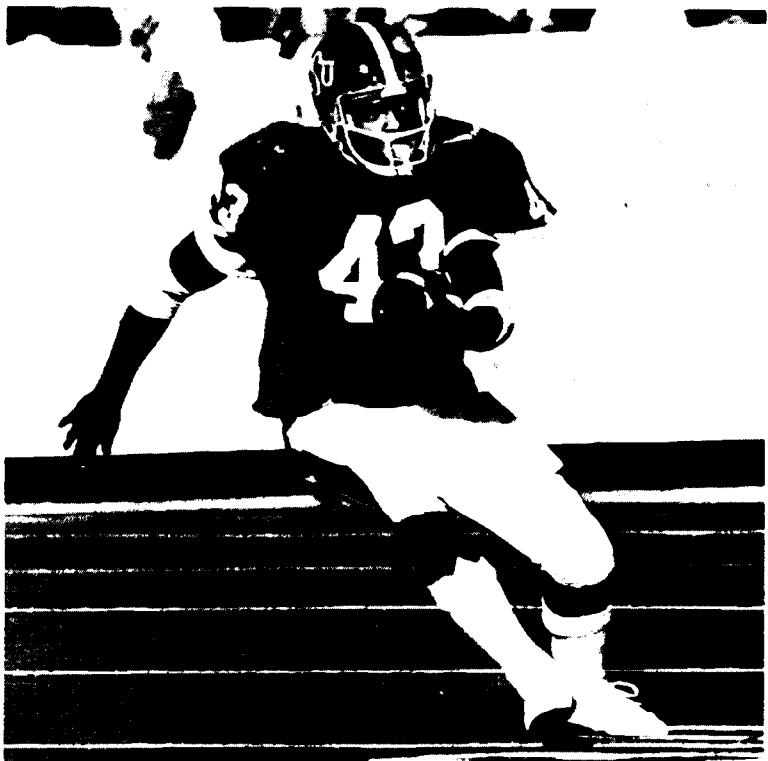
Interception Leaders

Houston's Anthony Francis, the defending interceptions champion (10), was a big factor in his team's turn-around from 2-8 to 10-2. Pittsburgh's defending national champions have two top interceptors — Jeff Delaney, tied for seventh with 7, (a 3.9 pre-med student) and Bob Jury (second with 9).

Ira Matthews, the defending champion in kickoff returns (29.6), hopes to help Wisconsin to a bowl before he graduates, then perhaps law school, eventually. He had two kickoff-return TDs. No other Division I player had more than one.

The punt-return leader is Memphis State's Keith Wright (14.3) a big-play receiver. He had two punt-return TDs of 64 and 71 yards. So did SMU's Arthur Whittington (167.5), one of 12 children of a Cuero, Tex., family whose father died when

Continued on page 6



INTERPRETATIONS

Reference to basketball games played against a "club" member of the Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America, or against a foreign team in the United States should be included in the provisions of Bylaw 3-3-(d), as well as Bylaw 3-2-(c), but was inadvertently omitted from Bylaw 3-3-(d) when the Manual was recodified.

The following is the correct wording of Bylaw 3-3-(d), and it is suggested that personnel of member institutions note the correction in their Manuals:

(d) One basketball game played against a "club" member of the Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America, or against a foreign team in the United States, or any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum number of contests set forth in this Section.

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 William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office.

The interpretation in this column concerning "Countable Aid" was published in the June 15, 1977, edition of the NCAA News and is reprinted below to indicate that it revises Case No. 295 in the 1977-78 NCAA Manual.

Countable Aid—July 1 Notification (Revises Case No. 295)

Situation: An institution awards or arranges the maximum financial assistance in a sport permitted by Bylaw 5, but does not include assistance to a student-athlete who was notified by July 1 that his aid would not be renewed for the next academic year. As a result of a hearing before the institution's regular financial aid authority, the student-athlete's athletically related financial aid subsequently was renewed. (480)

Question: Does the subsequent award of aid to such a student-athlete, which, if counted, would exceed the maximum limitation permitted by Bylaw 5 in the sport in question violate the provisions of Bylaw 5, regardless of whether the student-athlete ever again participates in that sport at the institution?

Answer: Yes; however, such a student-athlete could receive institutionally arranged or awarded non athletically related financial assistance available to all students provided that such financial aid was granted or arranged without regard in any degree to his athletic ability. Such aid need not be counted in the administration of Bylaw 5, the student-athlete could not participate again in intercollegiate athletics at that institution. If he did, the institution then would be required to count such financial assistance under the Bylaw 5 limitation in the sport in question during each academic year the financial aid was received. [B5-3-Case No. 295]

Football Practice Opportunities

Situation: An institution determines the starting date of its pre-season football practice in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 3-1-(a)-(2) [29-practice opportunity option]. Accordingly, one opportunity must be counted for each day classes are not in session during the week of the first scheduled intercollegiate game.

Question: Is it permissible to consider the six days, excluding Sundays, preceding the day of the game as the "week" of the first scheduled intercollegiate game, even though several of the days fall into different traditional calendar weeks?

Answer: Yes. [B3-1-(a)-(2)-(iii)]

Redlands, Western State Placed on Probation

The University of Redlands (Calif.) and Western State College (Gunnison, Colo.) each has been placed on probation for one year by the Association's Committee on Infractions.

This action was taken for the University of Redlands as a result of the institution's participation in two uncertified post-season football games following the conclusion of its 1976 regular season schedule. The Committee also took similar action against Western State for the College's participation in one uncertified postseason football game following its 1976 regular season.

"The penalties imposed by the Committee in these two cases are consistent with those imposed in past cases involving violations of NCAA Legislation," said Committee Chairman Arthur R. Reynolds, University of Northern Colorado.

"Basically, these two institutions were penalized for the one year in which they each com-

peted in events not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee."

The University of Redlands' probation became effective June 30, 1977, and will terminate June 30, 1978; and Western State's became effective July 5, 1977, and will terminate July 5, 1978.

During each of these respective periods, the two institutions involved will conclude their football seasons with the playing of their last, regularly scheduled in-season football game and will not be permitted to participate in any postseason football competition, according to Reynolds.

In addition, neither institution will be eligible to appear on any television program subject to the administration and control of the Association during the probationary period and they will not be allowed to make any other arrangements or commitments of any kind, definite or tentative, for television appearances.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities, personnel changes and Directory information

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

BILL FLYNN, Boston College, recently elected president of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA). He replaces **STANLEY MARSHALL**, South Dakota State. **LEON GREEN** will resign at Idaho effective February 1, 1978, but will continue as director of the University's Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. **WILLIAM EXUM** resigned at Kentucky State, but will retain responsibilities with the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. **DICK McDONALD**, St. Peter's (N.J.) basketball coach, appointed at St. Louis. **BOB KELLY**, McDonald's assistant, named as St. Peter's head basketball coach. **MARVIN STRINGFELLOW** named at Georgetown (Ky.) College, replacing **JIM RAILY**, now chairman of Men's and Women's Physical Education Department at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo. **RICHARD GORDIN** succeeds retired **ROBERT STRIMER** at Ohio Wesleyan.

COACHES

BASEBALL — **DAVE BAKER**, formerly at Creighton, replaced resigned **PHIL WILSON** at Kansas State. **BOB MILANO**, California-Berkeley assistant, elevated to head post succeeding resigned **JACKIE JENSEN**. **MARK BONN** appointed baseball and cross country coach at Methodist (N.C.) College, replacing **Bruce Shelley**. **DICK SAKALA** resigned at Columbia to accept position as director of athletics at Union College (N.Y.).

BASKETBALL — **JAMES AMEN JR.** named at Johns Hopkins. **BILL WEIMAR** appointed at Denver. **JACK WATERS** resigned at Georgia State. **SAM MILANOVICH**, South Dakota State assistant, named at John Carroll.

CROSS COUNTRY — **GENE WEIS** replaces resigned **LARRY QUISENBERRY** as cross country and track coach at Bellarmine.

FOOTBALL — **STAN LOMAX** is retiring at Fort Valley (Ga.) State. **THEOPHILUS DANZY** named at Alabama A&M. **CARL PAIGHT** appointed at Western Connecticut State.

GOLF — **RAYMOND GILBERT** appointed golf coach and assistant director of athletics at Springfield. He replaces **ALAN "DIXIE" WALKER**, who accepted position as athletic director at Clark University (Mass.).

ICE HOCKEY — **MICHEL GOULET** appointed at Colby. **TERRY SLATER** replaces **JIM HIGGINS** at Colgate. Higgins named at Princeton.

SOCCER — **BILL WILKINSON**, former LaSalle coach (1969-75), who resigned for business reasons, has been rehired as coach following resignation of **SHELLY CHAMBERLAIN**. **FRANK MUSKA** named at Western Connecticut State. **AL CORMIER** appointed at Nichols College (Mass.). **DAVE CHAPLIK** named full-time coach after five years on part-time basis at Santa Clara. He also will serve as athletic business manager.

SWIMMING — **SCOTT WOODBURN**, St. Lawrence, replaced

ALAN GENTRY at South Carolina. Gentry resigned to enter private business. **RON O'BRIEN** resigned at Ohio State. **BOB DANNER** succeeds **RALPH MACKH** at Illinois-Chicago Circle. **LARRY COOK** named as first coach at Heidelberg, which will introduce sport this fall.

TENNIS — **BILL PRICE** resigned at Missouri. **GREG STEPHENSON** succeeds resigned **WENDELL BOWLES** at Bellarmine. **ARMISTEAD NEELY** appointed at Alabama. **DAVE JOHNSON** named tennis and squash coach at Brown after serving as interim coach at Williams College.

TRACK — **JIM ALLEN** replaces **GEORGE GARROT** as track and cross country coach at Marquette. **BOB BEETEN**, Idaho State, resigned to become head trainer for the United States Olympic team. **JIM KLEIN** named replacement. **PETER SCHUDER**, Columbia assistant cross country and track coach, elevated to head post replacing resigned **IRV KINTISCH**. **JIM BIBBS**, acting coach at Michigan State, named to permanent position. **DICK ROBERTS**, Florida State cross country coach, replaces retiring track coach **MIKE LONG**. **PETER CLOSE**, M.I.T., named track and cross country coach at Tufts.

WRESTLING — **WADE SCHALLES** replaces **HEWITT ADAMS** at Clemson. Adams resigned to devote full-time to teaching duties in Clemson's Department of History. **DARREN SIPE** appointed at Washington.

STAFF

BUSINESS MANAGERS — In the July 15 NEWS, it was incorrectly stated that **SALAAM "SAL" MALEK** was appointed athletic business manager at Wayne State (Mich.). Malek was appointed at the University of Detroit. **PAUL SMITH** named at Niagara.

SALES PROMOTION — **MICHAEL HERN** named ticket and sales promotion director at Washington.

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS — **SID WILSON**, Oklahoma assistant, succeeds **DON OLIVER** at Baylor. **PAUL VIGILANTE** named at Wayne State (Mich.), replacing **BILL KREIFELDT**, who was appointed at Detroit. Kreifeldt succeeded **DAVE SEIFERT**, who joined the NCAA Publishing Department. **TOM HUGHES**, Florida Southern, will resign August 31 to pursue a Master of Divinity Degree at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, N.C.

DAVID TAYLOR, North Carolina - Charlotte, appointed University's assistant athletic director. **GREGORY SMITH** named at Valparaiso, succeeding retired **JOHN KRAUSE**. **PAUL BROCKER**, Denver, succeeds resigned **BILL JOHNSON** as assistant director of Southwestern Sun Carnival Association. **MARK STRICKLER** named at V.M.I., replacing **TOM SHUPE**, who was named at Purdue. Shupe replaced **GREG KNIPPING**, who took post at Evansville. Louisiana State assistant **JERRY WALKER** named at San Jose State. **BARRY**

ZEPEL resigned at Cal Poly-Pomona.

TRAINERS — **MIKE CEMBEL-LIN** replaced retired **HENRY SCHMIDT** at Santa Clara. **GLEN JOHNSON** resigned at Colorado.

DEATHS

CARL TRIMBLE, 22, former Louisiana State football player, drowned recently, at Mandeville, La. **WAYNE REPLOGLE**, 73, former University of Kansas football coach, July 4, heart attack, while serving as a seasonal park ranger in Yellowstone Park, Wyo. **GEORGE LYLE**, 65, director of public relations and sports information at Lincoln (Mo.), June 28, while returning from a west coast trip.

NCAA DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1 — Bridgewater State College: **Harry A. Lehmann** (AD).

District 2 — Hampton Institute: **Walter L. Lovett** (AD). Lincoln University: **Douglas P. Randolph** (AD). Oswego, SUNY: **John L. Spring** (AD). Union College: **Richard S. Sakala** (AD).

District 3 — University of Alabama: **David Mathews** (P). Campbell College: **Donald Phelps** (F). Duke University: **Tom Butters** (AD). University of Richmond: **E. Sherman Grable** (F). Roanoke College: **Paul S. Griffin** (AD). Southeastern Louisiana University: **Leo Jones** (AD).

District 4 — Grand Valley State College: **George M. MacDonald** (AD). North Central College: **Hank Guenther** (AD). Ohio Wesleyan University: **Richard Gordin** (AD).

District 5 — Saint Louis University: **J. Richard McDonald** (AD); **Gerard Fowler** (F).

District 6 — University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff: **Leon Hardy** (F).

District 8 — University of California, Irvine: **Linda Dempsey** (AD).

Associate — Northrop University: terminated membership.

Allied — Eastern Collegiate Basketball League: changed name to Eastern Athletic Assn.

Missouri Valley Conference: new address is 6111 East Skelly Drive, Suite 702, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135.

Ohio Valley Athletic Conference: **Bob Vanatta**, commissioner, 4205 Hillsboro Rd., Suite 304-B, Nashville, Tenn. 37215. 615/383-6380.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Extra Events — Effective September 1, 1977, **Eugene F. Corrigan**, University of Virginia, replaces **Carl James**, no longer with NCAA member institution. Mr. James was member-elect of the Committee and his appointment would have been effective September 1.

Public Relations — **Wayne E. Shaw**, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, replaces **William L. Kreifeldt** (no longer associated with Division II institution), effective immediately.

Volleyball — Effective September 1, 1977, **Albert E. Negratti**, University of California, Santa Barbara, replaces **Charles R. Sandefur**, California State University, Long Beach, who declined reappointment as a member of the committee.



Top Toe

That No. 1 on Texas A&M's Tony Franklin stands for more than just a program listing. He's on top as the king of college long-distance field-goal kicking.

Excitement Nearing

Football Preview '77

Continued from page 5

he was five. Now he leads the country's returning all-purpose runners.

Field Goals, Punting

With his career only half finished, Texas A&M's Tony Franklin already is the unquestioned king of college long-distance field-goal kicking (26, 1.55 per game): His 10 FGs from at least 50 yards already is the all-time career high in Division I. Franklin, a bare-footed soccer-styler from Fort Worth, last season was 7-for-11 from at least 50 yards while the next nine kickers combined were 3-for-25 from that range!

If that isn't enough, imagine this: Before Franklin, only one major collegian had as many as two FGs of at least 60 yards in an entire career. Then Franklin not only kicked two in one game, but the two longest in

NCAA history — 64, then 65 yards against Baylor. On the same day, 28-year-old **Ove Johansson** (cousin of former world heavyweight champion **Ingemar Johansson**) kicked a 69-yarder for the NAIA's Abilene Christian — a world record. Franklin's record lasted 20 minutes. Franklin is capable of 70 yards. A long-distance kick fires him up, and he likes to kick when it's cold. He's never played soccer — he picked up the technique from TV.

The punting field may be the best in major-college history, with three players over 46 yards and four more over 44 returning. The defending champion is **Russell Erxleben** of Texas, whose 46.6 is second highest ever for those with at least 50 punts. He's a 6-4, 220-pound former prep quarterback with a B grade average in pre-med.

Academic All-America Baseball Teams Named

Arizona State shortstop Mike Henderson and South Carolina pitcher Randy Martz led balloting for the 1977 College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA) University Division Academic All-America Baseball Team.

Henderson hit an impressive .376 during the regular season and was instrumental in leading the Sun Devils to the championship at this year's College World Series with his all-around play. He posted a 3.29 (4.0 is A) grade point average in biology.

Martz, a first team all-America, and winner of the prestigious Gomez Plate Award, posted a spectacular 14-0 record in his first collegiate baseball season. A spring football practice conflict prevented him from participating in his freshman and sophomore seasons. The Gamecocks lost 2-1 to Arizona State for the Series title this year. Martz recorded a 3.30 GPA in advertising and public relations.

Completing the infield were Western Michigan first baseman Mike Girskis (3.88, pre-dental), South Carolina second baseman Mark VanBever (3.75, finance),

and a tie between Purdue's Jeff Stensland (5.17, of 6.0, management) and Bob Volk of Oral Roberts (3.0, telecommunications) at third base.

Notre Dame's Tim Pollock (3.52, accounting) was named first team catcher, and Martz's partner was Texas A&M's Mark Thurmond (3.4 accounting).

The outfield consisted of Delaware's Gary Gehman (4.0, chemistry), Miami's (Ohio) Al Leininger (3.11, marketing), and Northwestern's Kent McGuire (3.54, pre-medicine). Michigan designated hitter Greg Lane (3.0, pre-law) completed the first team.

College Division

Outfielders Barry Rowland of Wright (Ohio) State, Lincoln's (Mo.) Roger Claypool and Panhandle (Tex.) State's A. J. Brewer paced balloting for CoSIDA's College Division squad.

Rowland finished the season with a .366 batting average as his team advanced to the NCAA Division II regionals. He tallied a fine 3.77 in a secondary English major. Claypool, a two-year team captain, also was assistant coach of his team this past season and owns a

3.5 grade point average in physical education. Brewer stole 60 career bases in 62 attempts and carried a 3.26 GPA in history, and health and physical education.

The pitching corps consisted of Wayne State's (Mich.) Tim Flannery, one of two repeat first team choices, and Fort Hays (Kan.) State's Ken Ubelaker. Flannery posted a 3.5 grade point average in electrical engineering and Ubelaker had a 3.22 average in history.

Ferris (Mich.) State designated hitter John Gottschalk, who also recorded a 3.22 GPA, in public administration, was the other repeat first team selection from 1976.

Infield picks were St. Leo (Fla.) first baseman Tom Bonfield (3.91, business), Wittenberg (Ohio) second baseman Allan Beebe (3.8, biology), Johns Hopkins shortstop David Emala (3.17, social and behavioral science) and Assumption (Mass.) third baseman Michael Pananos (3.0, social rehabilitation).

Completing the 11-man unit was Rockford (Ill.) catcher John Morrissey (3.95, pre-medicine), also a basketball honoree earlier this year.

UNIVERSITY DIVISION

First Team			Second Team		
Pos.	Player	Institution	Pos.	Player	Institution
1b	Mike Girskis	Western Michigan	1b	Gary Krug	Oklahoma
2b	Mark VanBever	South Carolina	2b	Bob Flaherty	Princeton
3b	Bob Volk	Oral Roberts	3b	*Rick Murray	Southern Illinois
	Jeff Stensland	Purdue	ss	*Gary Petric	Purdue
s	Mike Henderson	Arizona State	of	Chris Theunissen	Central Michigan
of	Kent McGuire	Northwestern	of	*LeRoy Robbins	Kentucky
of	Al Leininger	Miami (Ohio)	of	Mike Konieczny	Brown
of	Gary Gehman	Delaware	c	Gary Moore	Ball State
c	Tim Pollock	Notre Dame	dh	Stan Nuenschwander	Wyoming
dh	Greg Lane	Michigan	p	Chris Czarka	Central Michigan
p	Randy Martz	South Carolina	p	Steve Taylor	Delaware
p	Mark Thurmond	Texas A&M			

COLLEGE DIVISION

First Team			Second Team		
Pos.	Player	Institution	Pos.	Player	Institution
1b	Tom Bonfield	St. Leo (Fla.)	1b	Bryan Rogers	Delta State (Miss.)
2b	Allan Beebe	Wittenberg (Ohio)	2b	†Bobby Bone	Missouri-St. Louis
3b	†Michael Pananos	Assumption (Mass.)	3b	Robert Stackhouse	Bloomsburg State (Pa.)
ss	David Emala	Johns Hopkins (Md.)	ss	†Don Briggs	California Davis
of	Barry Rowland	Wright (Ohio) State	of	David Lewing	Johns Hopkins (Md.)
of	Roger Claypool	Lincoln (Mo.)	of	Thomas Hare	Dickinson (Pa.)
of	A. J. Brewer	Panhandle (Tex.) State	of	Mark Faust	Lawrence (Wis.)
c	†John Morrissey	Rockford (Ill.)	c	Ken Dockter	North Dakota State
dh	John Gottschalk	Ferris State (Mich.)	dh	Dennis Palsgrove	Wright (Ohio) State
p	*Tim Flannery	Wayne State (Mich.)	p	Brad Brown	Missouri-St. Louis
p	Ken Ubelaker	Fort Hays (Kans.) State	p	Denny Standifer	Tennessee-Chattanooga

*Indicates 1976 First Team
†1976 Second Team



'77 Guide, Records

Football Books Now Available

Look to the East again this fall for the power base of college football. That is the advice Regis McAuley offers in his national preview-review article for the 1977 Official Football Guide available now from the NCAA Publishing Department.

McAuley, Tucson Citizen sports columnist and Football Writers Association of America president, predicts the University of Pittsburgh again will challenge for domination on the national scene, despite the loss of Heisman winner Tony Dorsett to graduation and coach Johnny Majors to the University of Tennessee.

Dorsett is the feature story in the 1977 NCAA Football Records, also available from the NCAA Publishing Department. A companion piece to the Football Guide, the Football Records book provides a complete statistical history of the college game, while the Guide previews the 1977 season.

McAuley's article is followed by a district-by-district study of this fall's prospects, a look at the statistical probabilities and reviews last year's bowl games, as well as the Division II and III championships. Finally, the book includes schedules and results of

nearly every NCAA football-playing member.

Featured on the cover of the 87th annual edition of the Football Guide is Notre Dame defensive end Ross Browner. A consensus all-America, Browner is a serious contender for the 1977 Heisman Trophy.

Brigham Young quarterback Gifford Nielson is featured by sports artist Ted Watts on the Football Records cover. The BYU senior did not start until the fifth game of 1976, but became one of only eight passers to throw for more than 3,000 yards in a season.

In addition to individual and team records for both offense and defense in all three divisions, the Football Records book features material on the longest plays of 1976, special awards, all-America teams since 1889, coaching records, all-time bowl results and statistical trends since 1937.

Both books are available for \$2.00 each, prepaid from the NCAA Publishing Department, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. If first-class mailing is desired, an additional \$1.00 per book should be included with payment.

NCAA Directory Not in Manual

Inquiries concerning in which publication the Association's membership roster and committee listings appear indicate confusion exists over recent changes in NCAA publications.

The 1977-78 NCAA Manual does not contain this informa-

tion, as that book did previously.

The administrative organization of the Association, sports and general committees and the roll of members no longer are listed as part of the Manual, but are included in a separate publication entitled the NCAA Directory.

The 1976-77 edition of the Directory was mailed to all member institutions last fall. Copies of the 1977-78 Directory will be printed and mailed to each member in October. Additional copies may be purchased for \$1 for Association members and \$2 for non-members.

"Academic Freedom..."

Legislation Introduced to Limit Powers of Federal Agencies

Legislation which would limit the powers of Federal agencies to impose requirements on institutions of higher education recently was introduced in the United States Senate.

Cited as the "Academic Freedom Act of 1977," Senate Bill 1361 was introduced by Senator Jesse A. Helms, R-N.C., to "... preserve the academic freedom and the autonomy of institutions of higher education ..."

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, Senator Helms' legislation parallels an identical bill introduced as House Resolution 7156 by Congressman Jack F. Kemp, R-N.Y., in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Findings

Several findings by Congress pertaining to institutions of

higher education and Federal agencies are proposed in the bill:

✓ The excessive time demands which administrators and teachers of institutions of higher education must utilize in order to responsively reply and conform with regulations, reporting requirements, compliance proposals, and other administrative regulations adversely affects the institution's financial resources and education quality.

✓ Increasing Federal intrusion into the curriculums and grading, admission, and hiring policies of institutions of higher education in the United States is endangering the institution's academic freedom.

✓ Federally mandated goals, timetables, and quotas for the admission of students and the appointments of teachers and administrators constitutes a sub-

stantial invasion of the freedom U. S. citizens are guaranteed under the first and fourteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

✓ The diversity and independence of higher education in the United States, founded on the philosophy of local autonomy and service to a local community, offers Americans the greatest freedom to pursue their education and exercise their first amendment freedoms.

✓ It is necessary and proper that the Congress, pursuant to the powers granted to it by the U. S. Constitution, including, but not limited to, the first and fourteenth amendments, should take action to enhance and to promote its long standing protection of academic freedom among institutions of higher learning.

Football Film Depicts Rules

"NCAA Football Rules and Interpretations for Players, Coaches and Spectators," a 45-minute, 16mm, color/sound film depicting rule changes for college football in 1977 is available for member institutions.

Sanctioned by the NCAA Football Rules Committee, various play situations are explained in the film to provide an excellent training tool for

members sponsoring football. Specifically beneficial to players and coaches, the film also provides definitive interpretations of the new rules to assist game officials.

Produced by the University of Wisconsin Extension Television Center, WHA-TV, the film's script was written by veteran Big Ten referee Gene Calhoun and Herman Rohrig, Big Ten supervisor of officials.

Utilizing stop-action, with techniques to encircle or "spotlight" a particular player or situation, copies have been distributed to members of the Collegiate Commissioners Association.

Copies also are available on a no-charge loan basis by contacting Thomas C. Hansen, assistant executive director, NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

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The Athlete and Marijuana

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles entitled, "The Athlete and Marijuana," written by Dr. Hardin B. Jones, University of California, Berkeley, who also is a member of the NCAA Drug Education Committee.

Brain Damage

Brain-cell damage associated with marijuana use may account for the behavioral changes often observed in marijuana users. Several psychiatrists have reported behavioral changes that occurred when subjects began using marijuana and disappeared months (or years) after they stopped.

Heavy, long-term users may suffer from permanent behavioral changes. The slow recovery and permanent changes have been described in the clinical studies of Kolansky and Moore, professors of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. They concluded from their study of individuals who were sensitive to marijuana and who used it regularly and heavily, that major changes in behavior reflect permanent brain damage.

The late A. M. G. Campbell of the Department of Neurology, Bristol University, studied ten consecutive cases of young marijuana users who showed marked behavioral changes. By means of air encephalography, a complex medical procedure, Campbell found that all ten subjects suffered from cerebral atrophy. Although the subjects also had used other drugs, a correlation was found to exist between their marijuana use and cerebral atrophy. The degree of atrophy correlated with the duration of marijuana use.

Campbell's findings have recently been confirmed by Heath. In his study, Heath administered marijuana to monkeys for six months in doses corresponding to moderate and heavy human doses. The animals exposed to cannabis twice a week "began to show irreversible alteration in brain function about three months after onset of the experiment." The monkeys were taken off marijuana for eight months; they were then sacrificed and their brains examined. The site and degree of brain atrophy in the monkeys were similar to those in the young men in the Campbell study. Heath examined the hair-like extensions of the brain cell membranes through which the brain cells communicate with one another. He found that these synaptic structures also were altered. The damage here is critical, for although each cell has tens of thousands of these

connectors, the brain needs them all; they are the mechanisms of the mind.

THC has been associated with genetic changes through the suppression of cell division and the alteration of protein synthesis. Sassenrath (in the 8th Technical Review on Genetics and Drug Abuse, August, 1976) has reported her recent findings on the increased malformation in the offspring of monkeys exposed to marijuana. Her results, the first definitive findings on primate malformation associated with marijuana, confirm the results of earlier studies involving laboratory rodents. She found as many developmental abnormalities in the offspring when the father monkey alone was exposed to marijuana as when the mother alone was exposed.

Infant Malformation

Even before Sassenrath's study was published, there was reason to suspect an association between malformation in human offspring and exposure to marijuana. Statistical tabulations on the number of malformed infants born in the United States over the past decade are now available. Although malformations had been on the decline in the United States for thirty years, since 1970 (coincident with the rise in marijuana use) there have been striking increases in malformations of the hip joint and the cardiovascular system. It will take several years to compile more complete data, but it seems likely that marijuana use is the cause of this epidemic of malformation.

Two major studies have shown genetic and developmental damage in laboratory rodents after exposure to marijuana. One unpublished study, conducted by Lynch of Saint John's University, New York, examined the transmission of defects to succeeding generations. Excessive abnormalities appeared in two generations after exposure of the original animals. In this instance, only two generations were studied. The other study, conducted by Freid of Carlton University in Canada, established that genetic changes occur in offspring of rats exposed to marijuana. Fried found developmental abnormalities to be equally frequent after the exposure of either male or female parents.

The relationship between the degree of exposure to marijuana and the risk to human offspring of mutation and congenital malformation has yet to be evaluated. Human studies are difficult to conduct, and the genetic effects of marijuana are subtle. Damaged genes usually

cause no specific, observable defects, but rather a decline in physical and mental vigor. Carefully controlled studies of at least one generation and many thousands of people will be necessary before the genetic effects of marijuana can be more fully understood.

Nahas of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has written an account of his investigations of the genetic implications of the damage to cellular machinery caused by marijuana (*Keep Off the Grass*. New York: Thomas Crowell, 1976).

Marijuana Effects on Hormone Levels

Studies of male marijuana users have shown that, in some users, the production of testosterone (the most potent of the male sex hormones) and sperm are reduced and the breasts are enlarged. These effects may be due to the estrogen-like effects of THC. (Estrogen is a female sex hormone.) A possible confirmation of this effect has been made by Stefanis and Issidorides of the Athens University Medical School in Greece. In women, the white blood cells have a small "drumstick" protruding from the cell nucleus; this structure is rarely found in the white blood cells of men.

In experiments conducted by Stefanis and Issidorides, the drumstick was found in 10 percent of the white blood cells of men who regularly smoked marijuana. None of the nuclei in the white blood cells of men in the control group had these protrusions.

The suppression of testosterone has special significance for athletes, for it is needed to develop muscle mass. According to my calculations from available data, the level of testosterone in the adult male after several months of daily marijuana use is probably near the level in the preadolescent male. The decline is probably less in the athlete, whose exercise helps increase the production of testosterone.

Almost all young men should be able to become athletically conditioned. However, the military is discovering that an increasing number of recruits have a severe intolerance for exercise. For these recruits, exercise does not develop muscles, but rather breaks them down. This wasting of muscle mass has been observed in heavy marijuana users and in experimental animals exposed to high doses of marijuana and is probably caused by the effect of marijuana on the ability to generate testosterone. Athletes are less likely to have such an intolerance to exercise, but it seems prudent for coaches to be alert for this symptom in students returning from vacation.