

# Postgraduate Scholarship Program Hits 10th Anniversary

The Postgraduate Scholarship awards program of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has celebrated its 10th anniversary.

The Postgraduate Scholarship program was begun in 1964-65 and 704 \$1,000 grants have been given to senior student-athletes at member institutions. Only 34 full grants and five partial (five per cent) have been returned to the fund, according to Capt. J. O. Coppedge, Postgraduate Scholarship Committee chairman from the U.S. Naval Academy.

Each year, the NCAA awards 80 scholarships, with 33 going to football players, 15 to basketball players and 32 to student-athletes in other sports. The committee has recommended that future awards be raised to \$1,500, according to Fannie B. Vaughan of the NCAA administrative staff.

"Only nine per cent of the

original awardees have not accepted the grants as 69 have gone to alternate selections, not counting the 1973-74 winners, many of whom have not yet completed graduate study plans," Miss Vaughan said.

"The scholarships have been used for a wide variety of graduate study areas," Coppedge said, "with at least 49 different majors on file in the NCAA office."

## Medicine Heads List

"Medicine leads the list with 135 NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship winners choosing to continue their education in that field from a current list of 576 declared majors," he added.

"Law is second with 110 winners enrolling in that area, followed by business administration with 53, engineering with 46, physical education with 22, physics-biophysics with 20, mathematics with 19 and dentistry with 17," he said. "However, the



J. O. COPPEDGE  
U. S. Naval Academy

fields of study are sufficiently varied to indicate a wide range of interest among recent student-athletes."

The U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo., is the leader in the number of postgraduate scholarship recipients with 19, including two alternates.

Dartmouth College and Notre Dame are tied for second with 14 winners each while Southern California, California Institute of Technology and Yale have each produced 12 scholarship winners, according to Miss Vaughan.

A total of 292 NCAA member institutions have had at least one recipient. Other top-producing institutions include Stanford with 11, Texas and Army with 10 each and California, Berkeley with nine.

Four institutions have had eight scholarships winners, including Division III members Luther College of Decorah, Iowa,

and University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., while eight institutions have had seven winners and nine have had six awardees.

Prior to the Association's reorganization, Postgraduate Scholarships were awarded to University Division, College Division and at-large. Now, each division is equally represented and an at-large category has been retained.

## Program Has Grown

"Initially," Coppedge said, "funds were made available annually for 32 awards—22 in football and 10 in basketball. The total was increased to 70 for the 1966-67 academic year and again increased to the current total of 80 beginning with the 1968-69 year."

"The Postgraduate Scholarship Committee was created and con-

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# NEWS



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## Junior Hockey League Cited as Professional

During its August 21-23, 1974, meetings, the NCAA Council considered information concerning the Midwest Junior Hockey League (MWJHL) consisting of teams from St. Paul, Minnesota; Thunder Bay, Ontario; Fargo, North Dakota; Minneapolis, Minnesota, and St. Cloud, Minnesota.

"The Council concluded that the league was professional in that it received a direct cash subsidy from the National Hockey League principally for the purpose of developing professional playing talent," said Warren S. Brown, assistant executive director.

"Since the Council's action," Brown said, "the League has changed its method of operation in regards to the direct cash subsidy and is not now considered to be a professional league. However, at the time of the action, the league was professional and all previous actions by the Association continue to apply."

The eligibility status of athletes enrolled in NCAA member institutions, who have competed in the MWJHL since the League received the professional subsidy (beginning with the 1972-73 hockey season) and prior to the Council's determination, shall be considered on an individual basis.

"That is to say," Brown explained, "previous participation in this League does not automatically result in the individuals being ineligible to represent an NCAA member institution in intercollegiate ice hockey."

### Professional Rulings

"Such an athlete's eligibility will depend upon his status under the Association's professional rulings, which, for example, would relate to actions such as the signing of a contract or other commitment to play professional athletics; entering into an agreement to be represented by an agent or organization for the marketing of his athletic ability or reputation; playing for compensation; or playing on a team in the MWJHL which was known to him or which reasonably should have been known to him to be professional," Brown said.

The NCAA Officers, acting for the Council, have requested that each member institution, prior to certifying the eligibility of any student-athlete who may be affected by this decision, inquire concerning their status under the Association's various professional rulings.

In this regard, Constitution 3-1-(d) is applicable only if the student-athlete participated on a team in the MWJHL which was known to him or reasonably should have been known to him to be professional as defined in O.I. 4-(a).

Documentation of his knowledge, or lack thereof, concerning the professional status of the team on which he participated should be forwarded to the NCAA office along with all other pertinent information considered by the institution in determining his eligibility status.

"If it is determined by the institution that a student-athlete's eligibility is affected by one or more of the Association's professional rulings set forth in Constitution 3-1," Brown added, "Constitution 4-2-(a)-O.I. 20 provides, in effect, that upon applying a rule to a student-athlete rendering him ineligible, an institution may apply for restoration of eligibility if it believes the circumstances surrounding the case merit restoration of the student-athlete's eligibility."

## Executive Committee Actions

# Finances, Championships Approved

A general operating budget of \$2,495,400 for the 1974-75 fiscal year was adopted for the Association by the Executive Committee at its August meetings.

The expanded budget reflects the combining of the budgets of NCAA, the NCAA Publishing Service and National Collegiate Sports Services.

The Executive Committee, which handles the finances of the Association, reviewed the financial reports for 1973-74 and noted legal fees for the year totaled \$379,000, or more than \$1,000 per day.

In other financial matters, the Executive Committee approved the allocation of funds from ABC-TV for Division II and III Championship football telecasts.

ABC will pay \$500,000 for the rights to the Division II semifinals and finals and the Division III finals, which is an increase of \$260,000 over 1973. Division II will receive \$420,000 and Division III will receive \$80,000, which was the recommendation of the Division II/III Football Committee.

Also, legislation will be introduced at the 69th annual Convention in January which hopefully will encourage member institutions and their supporters to permit the established appeal procedures of the Association to work before seeking court action.

### Championships

Numerous actions regarding National Collegiate Championships also were acted upon by the Executive Committee, including several affecting the Division I Basketball Tournament.

The 32-team bracket for the 1975 Tournament may include, for the first time, second teams from those conferences enjoying automatic qualification among at-large selections. No conference will be represented by more than two teams and, if a second conference team is selected, it shall be placed in the opposite bracket from its conference's champion, meaning the two teams from the same conference would not meet each other until the Championship game.

The expanded bracket calls for every team to play a first round

game. However, if the Division I Basketball Committee elects not to fill the bracket due to a paucity of outstanding teams, byes will be awarded to conference champions which enjoy automatic qualification on a seeded basis, not a historical won-lost basis.

The following conferences were approved for automatic qualification into the 1975 tournament upon the recommendation of the Division I Basketball Committee: East—Atlantic Coast, East Coast, Ivy Group, Southern; Midwest—Big Ten, Southeastern, Ohio Valley, Mid-American; Midwest—Big Eight, Missouri Valley, Southwest; West—Pacific-8, West Coast Athletic, Western Athletic and Big Sky. In addition, the

ECAC will be granted four First Round berths on the basis of four qualifying tournaments from its membership. The winners of the four ECAC tournaments will advance to the NCAA Tournament, and other ECAC teams will be eligible as at-large selections under the new "second-team" rule.

The 1979 Division I Semifinals and Finals were awarded to Salt Lake City, with the University of Utah as the host institution, on March 24 and 26 of that year. The 1975 Tournament is scheduled for San Diego, 1976 for Philadelphia, 1977 for Atlanta and 1978 for St. Louis.

First Round sites for the 1975 tournament were awarded with

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# Council Will Propose 'Legal Fee' Legislation

The NCAA Council has voted to sponsor legislation at the Association's 69th annual Convention in January which hopefully will encourage member institutions and their supporters to permit the established appeal procedures of the Association to work before seeking court action.

After receiving a report from the Executive Committee that legal fees for the Association totaled \$379,000 in fiscal 1973-74, and reviewing legal action against the Association, the Council voted to sponsor legislation to be added to Constitution 4-2.

"The ironic part of all of this is that time and again, the legality of the NCAA position has been sustained," President Alan J. Chapman said, "but still, for several reasons, including the publicity a local filing generates, legal action continues to be taken against the NCAA."

The legislation would specify that a member institution which directly or indirectly brings or

encourages legal action against the Association before it has exhausted all internal appeal and review procedures would be charged for all or part of the Association's actual expenses in defending such litigation.

Also, the Council is in favor of having the institution in such a legal action be subject to disciplinary action and termination of membership for failing to fulfill its conditions and obligations of membership under that section.

The Council, which met in St. Louis, also voted to sponsor other legislation at the Convention and acted upon changes of divisions, as well as receiving numerous committee reports.

Other proposed legislation to be sponsored by the Council includes amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws affecting recruiting at high school all-star games, committee attendance, a section to prevent different rules for playing sports by different NCAA divisions to adopt a satis-

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# Logic Lacking in Title IX Guidelines

During the June 18 press conference at which its revised Title IX implementation regulations were released, HEW officials were emphatic that sex education classes in schools and colleges receiving Federal funds must have mixed enrollments—boys and girls together.

**About two weeks later—without explanation—HEW backed down from that stance and said it would permit segregated sex education classes.**

It continues to insist, however, that any athletic or physical activity must be conducted on an integrated basis, unless the participants for the activity are selected on a skills basis. In that case, programs must be provided for both sexes on a separate-but-equal basis.

Therefore, 21-year-old college students of different sexes are not forced to talk about the human body together, but **must** participate together in wrestling, football, basketball and other sports in physical education

classes and intramural and recreational programs. Not only is that illogical—even offensive in the case of wrestling—but it also effectively means women will lose the enjoyment they currently derive from these programs because they cannot compete successfully against men in combined competition, or on a men's team vs. women's team basis. Women physical educators have emphasized this point to apparently uninformed and uncaring HEW representatives during the recent briefing sessions.

**The entire matter, though, seems to reflect HEW's interpretation-by-whim of a law which simply refers to non-discrimination, and a singling-out of competitive athletics as the target for the most severe demands among all college programs.**

Unless HEW shows new-found insight of sports programs on all levels and effects broad changes in the proposed regulations, all of athletics seem destined to suffer severely under the Federal boot.

# Reorganization Running Smoothly

The Association's reorganization has been in effect for one full year and the honeymoon continues. The concept of dividing a diverse membership into three competitive and legislative divisions has proven to be an effective and highly manageable approach to the solution.

The fact that less than 40 member institutions have requested changes of divisions in the inaugural year generally reflects a satisfied membership. Many of the changes of division were due to changes in program emphasis by various member institutions and are not signs of discontentment.

One Convention under reorganization is

history, and it proceeded smoothly under the new concept. The 69th annual Convention in January in Washington, D.C., promises to strike a similar cord, thanks to the watchdog Divisional Steering Committees, which already have begun the work of organizing Divisional Round Tables to replace the District meetings, which will be discontinued.

The membership has continued to function harmoniously under one Constitution and will continue to do so in the future. Proposed legislation for the upcoming Convention indicates each of the three NCAA divisions is cognizant of the problems of the others and of the membership as a whole.

# Five Members Placed on Probation

Five member institutions have been placed on probation by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions, according to chairman George H. Young.

Two of the cases involved major penalties (Southern Methodist and McNeese State), two involved extension of present penalties (Cornell and Western Kentucky) and one (Florida State) precipitated a one-year probation without sanctions.

Following is a brief summary of each case:

### Southern Methodist

Southern Methodist University has been placed on probation for two years for violations involving its football and basketball programs.

**The NCAA's two-year probation in football runs concurrently with a Southwest Athletic Conference penalty assessed January 7, 1974. The SMU basketball team began a one-year NCAA probation August 22, 1974.**

During the two-year probation, the SMU football team is prohibited from participating in postseason competition and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television series. The basketball team is denied the same privileges for one year.

Some of the violations of NCAA legislation in the SMU

football program were self-disclosed by the University's former president, Dr. Paul Hardin, who took disciplinary actions against head football coach Dave Smith and assistant football coach Pug Gabrel.

Smith, Gabrel and head basketball coach Bob Prewitt have been publicly reprimanded for their actions in the violations and Smith and Gabrel are placed on one year's probation. In accordance with the SWC action, further violations of University, Conference or NCAA regulations by Smith or Gabrel will result in their immediate dismissal.

"The Committee on Infractions believes the actions taken by Dr. Hardin are highly commendable," said Young. "The University's self-disclosure of these violations and the resultant disciplinary actions were considered by the Committee to be mitigating factors in the determination of the penalties imposed by the NCAA.

"Considering the number and seriousness of the violations related to football," Young continued, "a more severe penalty would have been proposed by the Committee if it had not been for the University's self-disclosure."

**SMU's football staff provided cash to some team members for outstanding plays which the players made in regular season**

**competition, and as rewards to other team members in drills conducted after the completion of regularly scheduled practice sessions.**

Also, SMU was found in violation of NCAA legislation involving extra benefits and improper awards to student-athletes; complimentary tickets to student-athletes; improper inducements to a prospective student-athlete and the entertainment of the friends of a prospect.

### McNeese State

McNeese State University of Louisiana has been placed on probation for three years.

The probation, for basketball violations, is to run concurrently with action taken by the Southland Conference, which began September 18, 1972.

**At that time, the Conference placed McNeese State on indefinite probation. The NCAA probation would end September 18, 1975, unless the Conference's indefinite probationary period is continued beyond that date. If that is the case, the NCAA probation also will continue.**

During the probation, McNeese's basketball team has not been and will not be permitted to participate in post-season competition and is prohibited from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television series.

Also, the University will be allowed to grant only three new basketball scholarships for the 1975-76 academic year, and recruiting for basketball during the remainder of the probationary period is restricted to institu-

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# 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.

# Exploitation of a Talented Youth by Pro Basketball

By CARL T. ROWAN

Chicago Daily News  
August 29, 1974

How does a columnist who lives in comfort tell a teen-ager who has grown up in poverty that he should reject a basketball offer of at least a half a million dollars?

No way—probably. The lure of all that lovely lucre may be too great for any lad to listen—and by the time I get this in print, Moses Malone may already have fallen into the grip of the American Basketball Association's Utah Stars.

**Still, I'm sounding off in the hope that what I say may influence just a few of the young athletes who must one day decide whether to gain an education and then go for riches, or to leap into the clutches of the first scout to show up at his high school prom with a fist full of greenbacks.**

Moses Malone is a 6'-11" basketball star from Petersburg, Va., who was wooed by almost 300 colleges and universities before he decided to enroll in the University of Maryland. Suddenly this week, after some clandestine maneuvering, the Utah team indicated that it had induced Malone to forget college and turn pro immediately for something over \$100,000 a year plus fringe benefits.

### Not That Much Money

The first thing I would tell Moses is that that isn't nearly as much money as it seems. Once his agent, his lawyer and the Internal Revenue Service get their shares, and assorted relatives touch him up for handouts, he won't be living much better than he would as a college hotshot.

**Oh, there are differences. Perhaps his mother can live in a nice house right away if he joins the Utah Stars. He can own a fancy car and sharp clothes.**

But the fact is that in playing for the Stars, Malone will not gain the education, the self-assurance, the ability to cope in all situations—things he now needs far more desperately than a pocket full of money.

### Taking Chances

Moses can race up and down that basketball court for a few years, provided his knees don't give out or some other injury doesn't cripple him; but when some new young hotshot comes along to replace him he'll discover he has no other way to make a decent living.

**How pitiable those once-super jocks who exploited their brawn and ignored their brains and in the shadowy remembrances of days as heroes now go blabbering about, hardly capable of putting one meaningful sentence after another.**

I admit to a special disappointment about Malone because he is black. An oppressed, repressed, depressed people needs trained intelligence more than anything—yes, more than money.

Just over a decade ago a fair-to-middlin' halfback named Judge Dickson, whom I had recruited for the University of Minnesota, got a tidy bonus offer to play pro football. He turned it down, explaining:

"I want to be a lawyer. Why should I let them beat my brains out for a few years, figuring I'll go to law school when they get through?"

### Future Guaranteed

I was proud of Dickson, who got his degree and is practicing law. His economic future is pretty much guaranteed till his days of gray feebleness. That cannot be said of any black kid who leaves high school to play pro sports.

"I can always go to college" too often means an opportunity lost.

**I am outraged by the behavior of the Stars' ownership. They throw dollar signs around as though they are doing Malone a favor when in fact they are exploiting him in a shameful way. They expect to rake in far more than they pay Malone—or any other player.**

If Malone has taken the pro plunge by the time this is published, I wish him superstar status. More than that, I hope he still finds a way to further his education.

I pray that he will believe me when I say it is the ability to speak, write, converse and to hold one's own in any crowd that makes a man feel like a man. If those things are lacking, no bankroll is big enough to fill the void.

# Wrestling Meet Procedure Omitted from Official Rules

An important part of the National Collegiate Division I Wrestling Championships meet procedure has been inadvertently omitted from the 1975 Official Wrestling Rules, reports Rules Secretary Dave Adams of the University of Pittsburgh.

The initial weigh-in, which now constitutes the official verification of entry into the Division I championships, will be held from 5 to 7 p.m. on the evening (Wednesday) prior to the day competition is to start.

The day and time of the initial weigh-in does not appear in the Rules, Adams said.

The weigh-in therefore will be held at the same relative time as for the Division II and Division III championship meets, as stated on page WR-31 of the Official NCAA Wrestling Rules.

# NCAA NEWS

Editor . . . . . Dave Daniel

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**BASKETBALL DISPLAY**—The new College Basketball promotional display, which is being made available to NCAA member institutions by the Promotion Committee, is ready for mailing. The display, being held by Cindy Spease of the NCAA staff, is to be used at point-of-purchase for ticket applications, or for schedules, and is similar to the College Football display except that it is constructed of cardboard instead of plastic. Price is 75 cents each with a minimum order of 100. The deadline for ordering is October 11. Orders and inquiries should be addressed to Grayle Howlett in the Association's national office.

## Executive Committee Actions—

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the U. of Pennsylvania and Davidson College selected as hosts for the East in Philadelphia and Charlotte, N.C. The U. of Kentucky and U. of Alabama will be hosts for the Mideast, with Oral Roberts and another site to be selected in the Midwest, and Arizona State and Washington U. will be hosts in the West.

**Regional sites for the 1976 Tournament were selected, with the Greensboro Coliseum, site of the 1974 finals, chosen in the East with North Carolina A&T State U. and the Atlantic Coast Conference as co-hosts. Louisiana State U. was chosen in the Mideast and Louisville, Ky., was selected in the Midwest, with the U. of Louisville as host.**

The West regional site is contingent upon determination of the 1975 site at this time.

In other actions regarding Division I Basketball, the Executive Committee approved a recommendation to increase ticket prices from \$10 to \$12.50 for the 1976 finals only and retained the Regional third-place games, which guarantees two games to competing teams and their fans.

### Division II/III Basketball

The Executive Committee awarded automatic qualifying berths to the Mason-Dixon, Missouri, North Central, South Atlantic and SIAC conferences for the 1975 Tournament, which has a maximum field of 32 teams.

Also, officials' fees were raised from \$60 to \$65 for regionals and from \$75 to \$80 at the finals, and the team per diem was raised from eight cents to 12 cents.

**Albright College in Reading, Pa., was selected as the first host institution for the inaugural 1975 Division III finals, March 14-15.**

Six conferences received automatic qualifying berths. They are

the Middle Atlantic North, Middle Atlantic South, Midwest, New Jersey, SUNYAC and SIAC.

Officials' fees, team per diem and mileage allowances for Division III were set the same as for Division II.

### Other Championships

California State University, Fullerton was selected as host for the 1975 National Collegiate Fencing Championships, March 27-29.

Besides increasing the allocation of television receipts from \$240,000 to \$420,000 for Division II and from \$40,000 to \$80,000 for Division III, the Executive Committee retained the present tie-breaker system as recommended by the Division II/III Football Committee.

**Squad size for playoff games were increased from 42 to 45 and the traveling party increased from 50 to 54. Per diem was increased from \$17.50 to \$22.50 and officials' fees increased from \$100 to \$125 for both divisions.**

The Division II and III NCAA Golf Championships will be conducted at the same site with the University of Tennessee, Martin, to serve as the host for the 1975 Championships, June 10-13.

Fort Lewis College, 1975 Skiing Championships host, was granted permission to waive the requirement to charge admission at the event because of a lack of necessary control facilities.

The Executive Committee sustained the NCAA Swimming Committee and denied the appeal of the Indiana University for alleged irregularities in the conduct of the 1974 Division I meet at Long Beach, Calif.

**Southern Colorado State College in Pueblo, was approved as the host institution for the 1975 Division II Tennis Championships, June 10-14.**

Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, will host the

## Convention Legislation Proposed by Council—

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factory progress rule towards graduation by student-athletes, and to increase the limitation for awards for special events.

Possible Round Table topics were presented by each of the divisional Steering Committees. Division I members may discuss placing limits on campus visits and contacts by coaches, spring football practice, academic entrance requirements and the satisfactory progress rule.

Division II members, which were surveyed by South Dakota State University's Stanley J. Marshall, will discuss membership criteria for Division II and academic standards among other

## Scholarships—

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tinues to function as the agency for planning and implementation of this program," he continued.

**"In general, nominees must have a minimum accumulative grade point average of 3.000 based on a maximum 4.000 scale, or its equivalent, and must have performed with distinction in the sport involved.**

"Once the minimum academic requirement has been met," Coppedge said, "the student's athletic achievement is weighed equally with his academic achievement. The committee then selects the winners from the list of nominees submitted by the member institutions."

1974 Division II Cross Country Championships, November 16.

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, will host the 1975 Division III Outdoor Track and Field Championships, May 29-31.

**UCLA will host the 1975 National Collegiate Volleyball Championship, May 9-10.**

Long Beach State University will host the 1974 National Collegiate Water Polo Championship tournament, November 22-23.

### Awards

The Executive Committee approved a staff study regarding NCAA awards. A larger award will be presented to individuals in the future, although it will be of the same type (a lucite embedment) as presently given. The official NCAA award will be presented to actual competitors, head coaches and assistant coaches.

Non-participant awards, which are similar but smaller than the NCAA awards, may be ordered by institutions. Coaches of individual-sport team champions and runnersup (such as track and field) will begin receiving awards.

**It also was directed that no award other than the official NCAA award may be presented at any NCAA Championship meet or event. In the future, outside awards, such as all-America certificates, coaches awards, etc., cannot be given at the site. The awards can be given at other functions at the site of the event, however, such as banquets.**

In other Executive Committee actions, it was voted to encourage committees to schedule team events at the home of one of the competing institutions whenever possible, and it was decided to eliminate District meetings at the 1975 NCAA Convention in favor of extended divisional meetings.

things, while Division III members will include discussions on squad sizes in sports and out-of-season practice.

John W. Winkin, Division II Council member from Colby College, has moved to a Division I institution. The Council voted that he be permitted to serve on the Council until the final business session of the 69th annual Convention.

**Reports were received from the Executive Committee, which recommended an increase in the dues structure; Long Range Planning; and the Legislative Committee, which reported on Title IX and cable television.**

George H. Young of the U. of Wisconsin was commended for 18 years of service to the Committee on Infractions, including 14 as its chairman. He retired September 1.

### Energy Report

Ross H. (Jim) Smith of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the Energy Committee, reported that there is no crisis for intercollegiate athletics this fall because careful preparation by institutions helped to avert problems. The Energy Committee recommended no additional conservation measures be enacted at this time, but urged the membership to exercise care in energy consumption and continue to plan carefully for the future.

The following institutions were granted changes of division:

**From Division II to Division III:** Allentown College, Amherst College, Bates College, Bowdoin College, Bridgewater State College, Chico State University, Colby College, Gettysburg College, Hamilton College, Middlebury College, U. of Scranton, Stony Brook State U., Trinity College (Conn.), Trinity U. (Tex.), Tufts U., Union U. (N.Y.), U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Wesleyan U., and Williams College.

Chico State will remain Division I in soccer and Trinity U. (Tex.) will remain Division I in tennis.

**From Division III to Division II:** Randolph-Macon College, which remains Division III in football, and Salisbury State College.

**From Division II to Division III, allied:** New England Small College Athletic Conference.

**From Division II to Division III in football:** Chico State U., Gettysburg College, San Francisco State U., Trinity U. (Tex.), and U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

**From Division II to Division I in football:** University of Southwestern Louisiana.



**MALCOLM G. McLAREN**  
Packs Suitcase

## Rutgers Prof Packs Bags For Travels

What could be better than to travel halfway around the world involved in two of the things one likes best?

For Dr. Malcolm G. McLaren, who is chairman of the Department of Ceramics at Rutgers University, as well as the University's faculty representative to the NCAA, November shapes up as a very good month.

**McLaren, a former football letterman at Rutgers where he has earned three degrees, will travel to Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 12, to convene the first International Conference on Ceramic Foodware Safety under the auspices of his department with the participation of the World Health Organization.**

Two weeks later, McLaren, whose son is expected to be a starting defensive back for the Rutgers football team this fall, will be rooting for the Scarlet football and basketball teams which meet the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

Former Sports Information Director Les Unger, now the University's associate director of public information, will accompany McLaren to Geneva to handle the conference's publicity. Unger, naturally, will also make the Hawaii trip, but, with vacation, not work, on his mind.

**From Division II or III to Division I in one sport:** Cal Poly San Luis Obispo (Division II) in wrestling, and U. of Rochester (Division III) in golf.

The Council also approved membership applications from Florida Institute of Technology (associate); and the North Pacific Baseball Conference, President's Athletic Conference and Western Collegiate Hockey Association, as allied members.

## NCSS Survey Shows Sooners Top Football

Oklahoma is the winningest major college football team of the last 25 years and the end is not in sight.

A survey compiled by Sports Services National Collegiate shows Oklahoma has won 197 games, lost 52 and tied five from 1949 through 1973 for a percentage of .785.

**Coach Bud Wilkinson got the Sooners off on their winning spree in his third year at the helm. They've been going strong ever since, pausing occasionally to change coaches.**

Arizona State, a comparative newcomer as a major college football power, is the No. 2 team over the 25-year period. Arizona State's quarter-century record is

192 victories, 56 losses and four ties for a .770 record.

Rounding out the Top 10 are such predictable powerhouses as Ohio State, 167-51-10; Texas, 184-62-4; Mississippi, 179-59-12; Penn State, 176-63-4; Tennessee, 178-67-11; Alabama, 178-67-14; Notre Dame, 171-69-8; and Southern California, 169-72-12.

The next 15 winning teams in order are Louisiana State, Princeton, Wyoming, Dartmouth, Georgia Tech, Michigan State, Auburn, Michigan, UCLA, Arkansas, Yale, Syracuse, Nebraska, Army and Florida.

Texas has the longest string of winning seasons, 17 in a row, 14 under Darrell Royal, incumbent coach.

# SID Laments Passing of Personal Involvement in Football

By Jim Dyan  
Bradley University

Something's missing and I know what it is, but there's nothing I can do about it, and that is both a bit sad and a bit frustrating.

The first games have been on the tube, and, as exciting as college football is to watch on TV or listen to via radio, there is nothing in the world like being right there.

Bradley dropped football, for obvious financial reasons, right after the 1970 season.

There were 71 seasons of football for the Braves and they wrapped up their uniforms for the last time with an all-time record of 308-240.

During 14 of those 71 autumns, or almost 20 per cent of them, I had been in charge of the Bradley press box.

That press box can't compare to the spacious comfort of those in Rice Stadium, the Cotton Bowl, at Notre Dame, Tulsa, USC or any of the other huge comfortable quarters provided for the working media folks.

## Four Small Rooms

The press box at Peoria Stadium is four small rooms atop the roof of the West stands. It is an elevated and unheated and was usually over-crowded, but the view of the action from it, almost directly over the visitors' bench, is unmatched by any of those listed above, as well as a good 99 per cent of the others.

The stats crew usually occupied one of those rooms, a radio station another, the scoreboard operator, public address announcer and a coach the third, with the fourth open to the other team's coach and the writers.

If more than one station showed up, then the stats crew would relinquish its choice spot and go to that enclosed area under the roof but at the top of the stands. Not the best place to view a game, but adequate and where the scouts sat.

Now the high schools are the only users of this press facility from which one cannot only see the game, but view the East stands, large parking areas, many lighted softball diamonds, and, off in the distance, numerous homes leading to the towers of the local brewery.

When Bradley played, the services were the same as at any Division I game. There were ditto copies of the play-by-play, complete halftime and final team and individual statistics, scoring summary, officials and participation.

The pre-game meal for working media folks was left to other, more wealthy places, but every once in a while the AD would pop for halftime coffee or hot chocolate. Other than that you were there to work, not to put on pounds.

I miss all of that. I really do, and yet, it was a lot of work.

To fully understand this, some of you who have never covered anything but the "BIG" games should take a Saturday off and see a game at the Rockford, Ithaca, Chico State or Morehouse in your area.

## Last-Minute Changes

Follow the SID around as he checks on any Friday changes because of injuries or additions to the roster—they still do that on the college levels. Bradley coach Billy Stone once added a track star to a late season game roster just to run a couple of pass patterns.

That SID is hoping the printer comes through with the programs and he checks on his stats crew. The latter was composed of professional people who donated their time to Bradley on Saturdays after years of having

students continuously no show.

Friday night before a game is the same everywhere.

That is, the SID tours the paper and stations with the visiting counterpart or a coach.

There is no party or dinner as at bigger places on Friday unless one creates his own. This invariably happened and sometimes made Saturday's first half a little hazy.

Saturday morning, sunshine, rain or snow, was always the same.

Get to the office in the field house at 8 a.m. whether or not it was a day or night game. Count out the programs for the press box area, the teams, officials and the VIPs. The rest go on sale.

Check paper, pencils, ditto masters, fluid, stats sheets, roster additions or subtractions, tickets

and passes for special gates, load the boxes, disassemble the ditto machine and start packing the car. Oh, and don't forget the radio or a TV to pilfer scores from the Game of the Week for the P.A. and on cold days throw in a small electric heating unit.

## Many Hours Away

Then try to get something to eat because the next meal is many hours away.

It's about five miles from the Bradley campus to Peoria Stadium and I always tried to get there two hours before the kick-off. Everything had to be carried up the stands, up an old wooden ladder, across the narrow cross-walk and set up in the press box.

Stuff the programs with any special materials like roster changes or halftime entertainment information and distribute them.

By then, other people had started arriving and it was time to put out the pass and ticket envelopes. Then, maybe, just maybe, you can enjoy a minute or two sipping coffee with a friend or visitor or a person who is both.

The game was the thing and there was always a problem a minute to be solved during the game.

## Keep Working

Afterward it was making sure everybody who was supposed to have information had it. Calling the wire services and the local stations then carrying everything back down to the car, and, finally, being able to relax for a few moments.

That is, before going to work figuring stats which had to be filed Sunday.

It was usually a very full day and sometimes more than one when the Braves went to their passing game. Bradley threw 72 times in one game and by the end the high school people were coming in to set up for an 8 p.m. contest after Bradley had originally kicked off at 2.

Now I watch Keith Jackson and Chris Schenkel on the NCAA telecasts and everything they want is right there, but I know the problems and the work that have been solved and done before their super-smooth airings begin.

I know the colds that can be and have been caught, the ankles and legs scarred from slipping on ladders and what it's like to clap glove-covered hands to keep the circulation going to be able to type.

## Part of Job

A guy can pop his back picking up one too many cases of programs, ruin a shirt, tie and/or worse yet, a good sports coat with ditto master ink. You can be loading the car after a game and a visitor will stop by to say so long and you hop in to head home and run over a good briefcase you forgot to load after the interruption.

Now other SIDs say they envy my being able to play golf on those beautiful fall Saturdays. Really, though, I'd like to be getting ready for another game and all of its problems.

Now these afternoons are spent visiting high school and other colleges' games and being the recipient rather than the giver of services.

It all ties in with college sports being the best. There is a direct relation between the fans and the participants.

That could be your kid or the brat from down the block making that tackle, the guy who helps you with your homework if you're a student, or the big jerk who raids your refrigerator if you've got a daughter or a son who is a teammate.

If you're a businessman, that halfback scoring that touchdown could be the kid who owes you 10 bucks for that sweater he charged. If you're a professor, that tackle who looks so alert now could be the same guy you have trouble keeping awake in Friday's class after Thursday's scrimmage.

They make mistakes out there, but then you remember that they are neither pros, nor really men yet. They are usually 17 to 22 years old and don't understand yet what it is to meet those responsibilities the mailman endows you with at the end of each month.

If any of them has a full ride at the smaller schools, he is unique.

College football is folksy at the majority of the schools. Oh, there are some alumni who swing some weight, like any-

where else, but not like at the schools you see on TV.

At the smaller places any comps usually come from the president or the AD. The coach gives his to the players and they give 'em to their parents or close friends who are not in college.

## Exciting Thing

It's an exciting thing, a Saturday afternoon college football game, and too many people are missing it.

That kid kicking the leaves down the walk as he heads toward the Albion, Boise, Framingham or Savannah campus may never show up on your TV set as a collegian, but he could make it as a professional.

He tries just as hard and learns just as much as that kid playing for the Crimson Tide, the Shockers, Ducks or Orange-men.

It's a shame to miss seeing him try just as hard as his more famous peers.

I know. I miss it, and I didn't get to just sit there and watch it.

I remember the excitement of a homecoming game at picturesque Wabash. I can recall enjoying a pre-game martini offered by a tailgate party group in the supposedly dry confines of Wheaton and the heat of an early September game down in the beautiful Butler Bowl.

On the other hand, there was that night at Northeast Missouri when everybody watching or covering the game huddled in the freezing press box and tried to watch the action through the blowing snow.

I can recall the long rides to Saginaw when Bradley played Central Michigan in the Red Feather charity game. That charter ride to Washington, D.C., to upset Quantico and a few years later the same type trip to Pensacola to watch famed Roger Staubach enjoy an excellent evening at the Braves' expense.

There was the upset of No. 1 small-college ranked Northern Michigan in the rain in Peoria when only two students sat beneath a blanket in the open East stands.

I even remember the homecoming game losses and trying to gloss over them at those evening alumni parties.

## One Stands Out

And of all those trips and all those games only one stands out above the rest.

That was the 1957 homecoming 19-0 win over Colorado State.

That was the year of the Chinese flu and Bradley was to play Omaha, but that team got the bug as did Drake, which was to play CSU. Wednesday of that week the new opponent was announced and I'll never forget the work getting rosters, pictures, and the other pertinent information and rewriting the entire program.

It was a lot of work, all of it, the brochures, information sheets, releases, stats and everything else leading right up to kickoff time. And I miss it. It was exciting and sometimes we even won the game.

Above all else though, it was being a part of college football and all the color, the bands, the cheerleaders, pep rallies, speeches, practices, and the over-all spirit it creates within a school.

There is a unifying spirit within each school in this country that comes to the top like rich cream when college sports get going each fall. It is a thing which is unique to this country and college sports are still the best bet for a couple of bucks spent on an afternoon or night of being a part of genuine excitement and enthusiasm.

## According to Bender

# Pro Franchise Owners' 'Loss' Really a Tax Break

(Editor's Note: Professional teams and leagues are expanding despite cries of drowning in seas of red ink by current owners. Here is one reason why 'fools' rush in to buy professional franchises.)

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In the current negotiations between striking football players and team owners, the owners are pleading poverty.

In pro basketball only three teams show profits. Yet in spite of this rather gloomy picture an entire new football league was formed and pro basketball has again expanded.

Why? Part of the reason may be a wealthy individual's desire to become associated with famous athletes. But this may be only a small part of the motivation. In reality, sport franchises can be a lot more profitable than owners claim, especially to owners with substantial non-sport incomes.

When a team is sold to new owners, they acquire three things for their purchase price—the team's franchise, or right to participate in the league; assets such as equipment and office furniture; and player contracts. The new owners will want to allocate as much of their purchase price as possible to player contracts, because they can be amortized over their useful lives. Many teams have more than 90 per cent of their costs allocated to player contracts.

## Hypothetical Example

Let's look at a hypothetical example to see what all this means. A group of four wealthy individuals form a partnership and buy the Boston Massacre for \$8 million. They allocate \$6 million to player contracts and depreciate them over a five-year period.

Using the required straight line method for amortization, the annual deduction will be \$1.2 million. Assuming the net income of the team before the deduction for amortization of \$400,000, the deduction will result in an \$800,000 loss. This is the loss that the owners are referring to when they claim their teams lose money.

But analysis shows this isn't really a loss. The Massacre has realized \$400,000 in cash-flow profits which will not be subject to tax. Furthermore, each of the four partners will be able to take his share of the loss and use it to offset other income. If an owner is in the 70 per cent bracket the Massacre's "loss" means \$140,000 of tax savings to him!

## Different Manner

When the team is sold the player contracts will be subject to depreciation recapture under §1245 which is taxed as ordinary income. However, the team owners can allocate the sales proceeds in a manner different from their original allocation if they can justify it to the Service.

Thus part of the \$6 million the Massacre owners used to offset their ordinary income will only be taxed at capital gains rates. And even if the entire \$6 million is subject to recapture, the partners will have had the benefit of deferring their taxes until they sold the club, which could be well into the future.

In fact it might be deferred until a year in which the owners have substantial losses, artificial or real, and be totally wiped out.

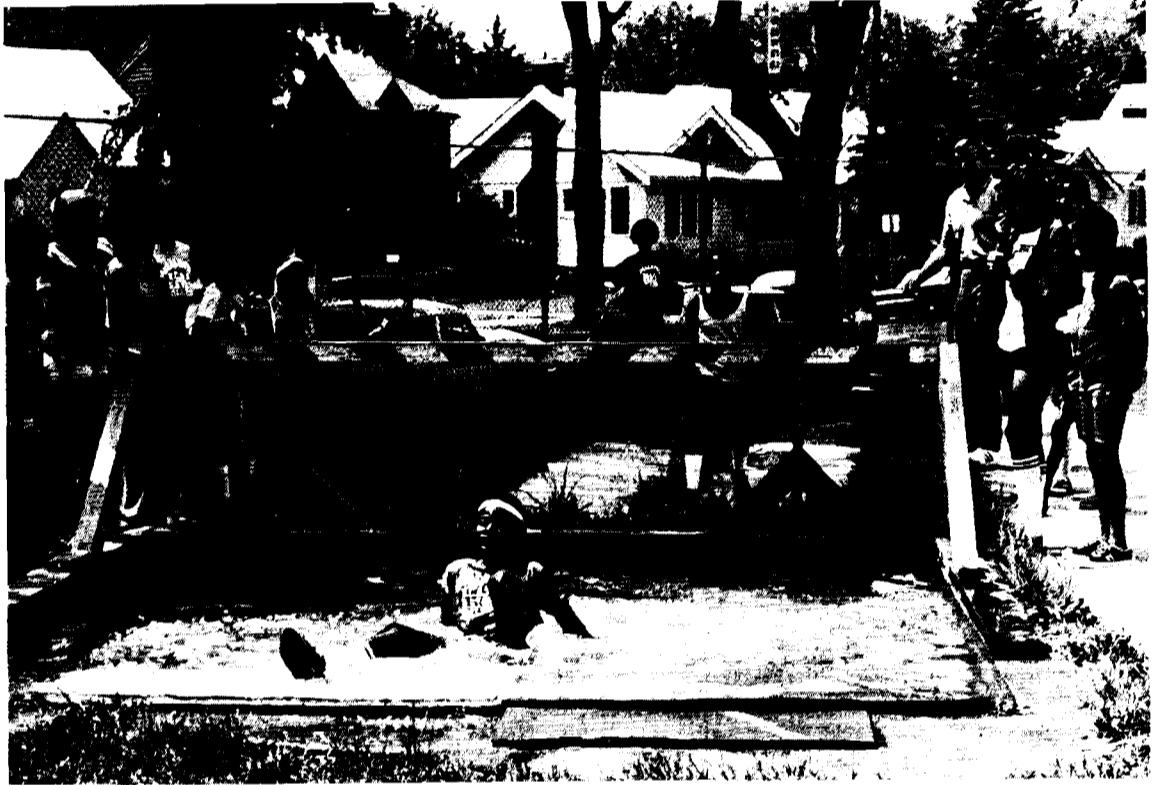
A recent study of these benefits by the Brookings Institution has prompted the Ways and Means Committee to add a provision to its general tax reform bill that would make it clear that any contract amortization must be recaptured as ordinary income at the time of the team's sale. This will, of course, reduce part of the benefit of team ownership, but not all—tax on the owner's ordinary income will still be deferred.



# NSYSP 1974— LEARNING, FUN, HEALTH, NUTRITION

The National Summer Youth Sports Program (NSYSP) enjoyed another successful summer in 1974 as these photos from Macalester College, Cheyney State College, and Miami Dade South College show.

The nationally acclaimed NSYSP is in danger of dying after a six-year existence, however, unless Federal legislation now pending in both Houses of Congress, is passed. Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) has authored a bill in the Senate to continue NSYSP while Rep. Peter A. Peyser (R-N.Y.) leads the sponsors in the House.





# Safer Helmets Result From NOCSAE Grant

Reprinted from  
The Wayne Report

The first voluntary safety standards for the manufacture of football helmets used by high school and college players has been developed by a Wayne State University researcher and associate professor in the Department of Neurosurgery.

Prof. Voight R. Hodgson, director of the Gurdjian-Lissner Biomechanics Laboratory at the School of Medicine, working for the last four years with research money provided by national athletic organizations and major helmet manufacturers, developed the impact safety standards, built the testing equipment from scratch and, just this summer, completed the evaluation of helmets now on the market.

The research project was backed by some \$160,000 from the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE), an organization created by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and seven other organizations including several trade associations which represent manufacturers in the sporting goods industry.

**The helmet standards have met the approval of the NCAA and the National Federation of State High School Associations.**

The two organizations have recommended that institutions and schools buy only NOCSAE-approved helmets beginning in 1975 and that players wear only NOCSAE-approved helmets beginning in 1978. The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports can recommend such policies for athletic equipment under NCAA Bylaw 8-1-(c)-(3).

## Wide Support

Although there is no law requiring that manufacturers meet the new standards, Hodgson points out that all the major manufacturers, producing more than 90 per cent of the helmets on the market, support the standards.

NOCSAE-approved helmets will carry a decal indicating the manufacturer's compliance with the standards.

**The initial testing of helmet models was done during the past**

three months by Hodgson and his staff at the Biomechanics Laboratory in the Medical Research Building. During that time 40 helmet models have been approved.

"During the first round of tests, 46 per cent of the helmets failed to meet the standards and were returned to the manufacturers," Hodgson said. "Some of the models were resubmitted as many as three times before certification."

To assure that all of their future production meets the standards, factories will be given the specifications to duplicate the testing equipment used in Hodgson's lab.

## Quality Control

The factories will institute quality control programs based on the testing of anywhere from one to five per cent of total output.

Wayne's lab also will supply the manufacturers with head models designed by Hodgson's assistant, Mathew Mason, a recent graduate who now works full time as a research assistant in neurosurgery.

Hodgson worked out the specifications for the head models which have the same deflection and impact response as the average response of human cadavers used in testing.

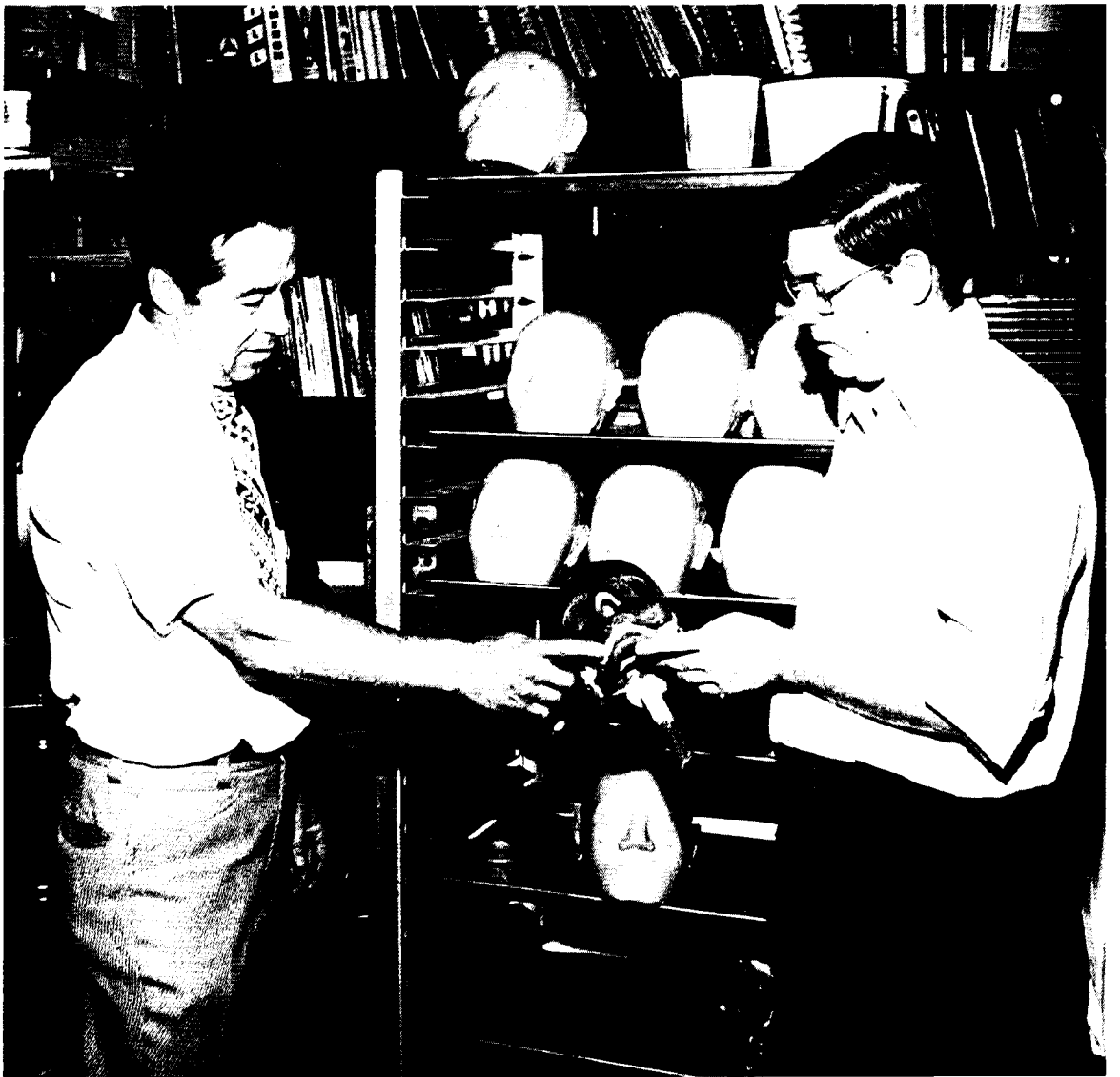
Mason then designed a model of the human head using a silicon-rubber skin and gelatin base for the brain cavity.

The testing apparatus will cost each manufacturer about \$7,000 to duplicate and install.

## More Than Testing

Although testing has been a major activity in the Gurdjian-Lissner Laboratory during the past three months, Hodgson stresses that he is not running a testing lab. The testing is merely one step in a complicated research endeavor to determine what level of shock the human head can withstand and to design a helmet which protects the football player from concussion and even death.

But that isn't the end of the research. Safer helmets, in this case, means harder helmets, and in Hodgson's words: "You can't just look at the head—when you do things to the helmet, you might cause other injuries."



**SKULL SESSION**—Voight Hodgson (left) discusses head models with designer Matthew Mason.

# Five Institutions Placed on Probation

Continued from page 2

tional staff members with no assistance from outside parties.

The Committee on Infractions found McNeese State to be in violation of several sections of the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws, including sections governing improper aid and extra benefits to prospective and enrolled student-athletes, ethical conduct, eligibility, recruiting inducements and out-of-season basketball practice.

"Despite the seriousness of the violations in this case," said Young, "the Committee considered corrective and disciplinary actions taken by the University and the Southland Conference in regard to the conduct of the University's basketball program to be mitigating circumstances in determining the NCAA penalties.

"The Committee feels," Young added, "that the penalties against McNeese State relate to those persons directly involved in the case, particularly outside representatives of the University's athletic interests, and should have a meaningful impact on the future conduct of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program."

## Western Kentucky

Western Kentucky University, currently on NCAA probation, has had additional penalties placed upon its basketball program.

Western Kentucky was placed on two year's probation with sanctions in January, 1973, for violations of NCAA legislation and the latest penalty extends the probationary period until August 22, 1975.

The institution's basketball team will not be allowed to participate in postseason competition or appear on any NCAA-controlled television packages for the duration of the probation.

Also, the recruiting of prospective student-athletes for the sport of basketball will be limited to University staff members and outside parties shall be prohibited from recruiting for the University.

"Western Kentucky self-reported the violation in this case to the Committee on Infractions," said Young, "and the Committee determined that further public disciplinary action was necessary.

"The penalty imposed was intended to support the commitment of the University's administration to abide by NCAA legislation," Young added, "but recurring violations and improper actions by representatives of the University's athletic interests seriously jeopardize the future of the University's athletic program. Outside interests should realize the risk they run for the University," Young said.

**The recruiting violations involved the provision of cash and the offer of other improper inducements to a prospective student-athlete by a representative of the University's athletic interests. The violations are similar to the ones which caused the original two-year probation.**

Head basketball coach Jim Richards was publicly reprimanded for his failure to maintain adequate control over the acts of representatives of the University's athletic interests.

## Cornell

Cornell University, which was placed on one-year's probation in January by the Committee on Infractions, has had its probationary status extended for an additional year.

The institution's ice hockey program was found to be in violation of NCAA legislation in the January action, while irregularities in the conduct of its basketball program have caused the latest action.

**No sanctions are involved with the probation and the institution's athletic teams remain eligible for postseason competition.**

The new penalty will begin January 5, 1975, the day the current probation expires. It will last until January 5, 1976.

The basketball coaching staff was found guilty of unethical conduct in the submission of expense vouchers and for paying admission application fees for

several prospective student-athletes. Staff members involved in the violations are no longer employed by Cornell.

Also, upon discovery of the improper paying of admission application fees, the University's athletic administration required the payment of fees by the prospective student-athletes under regular procedures permitted by the University and the NCAA.

## Florida State

Florida State University has been publicly reprimanded and placed on one year's probation.

**No sanctions are carried with the probation and the institution's athletic teams remain eligible for post-season competition.**

The institution failed to follow the proper procedures to cancel or graduate the financial aid of two student-athletes and its football team engaged in out-of-season practice under the supervision of the coaching staff.

Young said the action was taken against Florida State "because of a recurrence in violations dating from 1968 which have already resulted in various penalties." Young added, "Although the findings set forth in this report may be limited in nature, the Committee on Infractions was guided by the NCAA penalty structure which provides that previous violations shall be a consideration in the determination of penalties.

**Young also added that the NCAA infractions case does not cover any previous public reports of alleged brutality to football players, but relates only to out-of-season practice, which consisted of mandatory attendance at pre-spring conditioning drills.**

"The Committee's findings and resulting penalty should not be interpreted that the University's former football coaching staff conducted so-called 'brutal' practice sessions as some published reports alleged," Young said. "Rather, the NCAA investigation resulted in a finding of out-of-season football practice of a mandatory nature."



**IMPACT TEST**—Voight R. Hodgson presses the release trigger and a helmeted head model begins its descent in a demonstration of the impact response test developed by Hodgson.

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September 15, 1974

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## Fourth NCAA Survey on Sports and Recreational Programs

# Sports Participation Study Reflects Significant Increases

The fourth report in the NCAA's continuing study of the sports and recreational programs of its member institutions reflects significant increases in those programs since the previous reports were issued.

The new survey, mailed in August to all Association members, is based on data from the 1971-72 academic year. The NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness conducted the first study in the series in 1956-57, while the second and third reports reflected activities in 1961-62 and 1966-67.

President Alan J. Chapman and Secretary-Treasurer Richard P. Koenig state in the final section of the report that the information presented clearly confirms "that the colleges and universities of the NCAA constitute the most significant coordinated, national force in providing broad sports leadership, competent athletic instruction and training, and competitive opportunities."

"When the efforts of the NCAA membership are coupled with those of the high schools and junior colleges of the United States," the Officers continue, "it becomes dramatically clear that this nation's educational system is the dominant factor in providing the major motivation, education, training, coaching and facilities in those sports and recreational pursuits which are most meaningful and popular in this nation today."

### Significant Figures

Among the significant figures in the 48-page report are these:

- 172,447 male student-athletes participated in intercollegiate competition in 24 different sports, an 11.8 per cent increase since 1966-67.

- 31,852 women participated in intercollegiate competition in 19 different sports, more than double the number reported five years earlier. It is also believed that this number has markedly increased since the 1971-72 academic year.

- 1,953,162 men and women engaged in intramural competition in more than 50 different sports, a 35.7 per cent increase since 1966-67. The men's figure jumped

31.6 per cent while women's intramural participation increased 67.3 per cent.

- 69,562 men and 16,386 women were members of recreational clubs (often called "sports clubs") in more than 50 sports and activities. The total reflects an 11.8 per cent increase, although the women's total declined as a number of former women's club activities advanced to intercollegiate sport status.

- 4,082,043 persons, including college students and community residents, took advantage of the opportunity to engage in more than 50 different informal recreational or play activities using NCAA members' facilities. Nearly two-thirds of the member colleges and universities also made their facilities available to dozens of community organizations for a wide variety of recreational programs.

- The reported dollar investment in facilities and operating funds was \$1,875,543,000.

### Sports Sponsorship

In sports sponsorship, the study reveals that basketball remains the No. 1 sport in the NCAA. In 1971-72, only five NCAA members of a total membership of 663 institutions did not sponsor intercollegiate basketball. Baseball, tennis and golf ranked second, third and fourth in sponsorship.

Based on the 1971-72 data, the fastest-growing sports in terms of sponsorship were cross country, golf, soccer and swimming.

In terms of the number of participants, intercollegiate football continues to rank first, well ahead of baseball, track and field, and basketball. The fastest-growing sports in terms of participants were football, cross country and wrestling.

The Officers, in their concluding statement, note several problems reflected in the survey:

- Rising costs in all areas have created a reduction in squad sizes in many sports, and increasing expenses in football are dictating economies, in some instances at

the expense of other sports.

- Additional problems of funding are posed by the rapidly expanding participation in women's intercollegiate athletics. The Officers label the expanding interest in women's athletics as encouraging and praise NCAA members for continuing to offer increased participation opportunities for women. They express the hope that the resultant financial problems can be solved without penalizing other important activities.

- The trend toward curtailment of required physical education, first noted a decade earlier, has continued. The survey shows that 39.1 per cent of NCAA members did not require physical education for men in 1971-72, and 44.2 per cent did not require such programs for women. The number of participants in physical education activity courses also has declined as a result.

### Change in Emphasis

"It becomes increasingly apparent that this is reflective of changes in emphasis within the academic community and probably among the students themselves," the Officers state. "The fact that participation by students in intramurals and in informal recreation has increased markedly may mitigate, in the minds of some observers, the diminution of required physical education activities."

Unlike the three earlier reports in the series, data in each category are presented in classifications based upon the type and scope of athletic programs being conducted by the member institutions, rather than by enrollment.

It was felt that this homogeneous grouping of institutions with similar programs, budgets and facilities would provide a more accurate basis for comparison by individual institutions than did the former enrollment categories.

Copies of the survey report have been mailed to news media and other interested individuals and organizations. In addition to the copies already sent to member institutions, a limited number of additional copies will be available, free to anyone, on request from the NCAA Publishing Service.