



College Division Cross Country—race held in snow last year at Wheaton College.

Wheaton Hosts 1st '70-71 NCAA Championship

Last November 15, 357 runners left the starting line for the 12th annual NCAA College Division Cross Country Championships at the Chicago Country Club in Wheaton, Ill.

"Last year we had 42 full teams and 84 different colleges competing," Harvey C. Chrouser director of athletics at Wheaton College (the host institution), said.

"We expect the field to be just as large this time."

Wheaton has hosted the meet since its inception in 1958. Since that time it has grown in number of entrants and caliber of competition. In 1965, 228 athletes competed for the College Division Cross Country Championship, the first time over 200 competitors entered.

The following year the field was at 305, and this season nearly 400 are expected to line up at the Country Club for the start of the 13th annual meet—the NCAA's first championship of the 1970-71 academic year.

This season, the team contenders will try to take the title away from Eastern Illinois, which has won the crown the last two years.

The Panthers placed four in the top 12 finishers at Wheaton a year ago and convincingly took the championship with 84 points. However, the top three of those four runners left via graduation.

Eastern Michigan was second

with 146 points, and has everyone returning this year.

Unique Course

The race is run in a cloverleaf pattern. It was laid out by Gil Dodds, former indoor mile world record holder and track and cross country coach at Wheaton for 13 years.

"This course is a great place to watch a meet," Chrouser said. "You can stand in the middle of the cloverleaf and see the competitors run mile after mile."

"You couldn't ask for a more beautiful place to run the meet, either. It's an ideal setting."

Computer Scoring

Chrouser and the other members of the College Division Cross Country Committee have taken another step this season to improve the meet for spectators, athletes and coaches.

"The meet will be scored by computer. Each runner will have a number on his jersey. When he finishes it will be fed into a computer."

"Twelve seconds after the last runner crosses the finish line, the results of the meet will be ready."

FAA Outlines Airline Charter Regulations

Regulations pertinent to air charter travel service have been outlined by the Federal Aviation Administration to the NCAA and its membership in the wake of the Wichita State plane crash October 2 which sent 30 people to their deaths.

A current investigation of the air charter industry and these procedures has been launched by Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe, even as the FAA continues to ground more planes following the disaster.

FAA Procedures

Procedures and regulations outlined by the FAA for NCAA members to check include:

- An aircraft must have an airworthiness certificate posted in its cockpit, along with a copy of the plane's maintenance record. The certificate is valid only as long as

the craft meets the specifications required for the particular type of airplane.

- The owner and/or operator is responsible for properly maintaining the aircraft.

- FAA inspectors regularly check the scheduled commercial airlines, but do not check charter services as regularly. They give three types of certificates to charters.

A Point 121 operator's certificate authorizes a company to fly planes as large as those flown by scheduled airliners, but which are inspected less frequently.

A Point 135 operator is certified for air taxi service. Spot checks are conducted, but less frequently for these operators than for a Point 121 certificate holder. He flies a smaller plane, unless the FAA grants special permission.

Continued to page 5



Special NCAA Financial Aid Committee Issues Report

(Editor's note: The Special NCAA Committee on Financial Aid has been studying all facets of current legislation and general intercollegiate athletic practices in the context of growing financial pressures on intercollegiate programs. In a two-part series, the NEWS will print the Committee's preliminary report and its tentative recommendations and proposals, which—subject to revision—will be presented for discussion at the 65th Annual Convention roundtable in January. In this issue, the philosophies involved and specific limitations are discussed. The need formula the Committee has composed and a recommended common acceptance date will be covered in the next issue.)

The Problem

Intercollegiate athletics is facing a severe challenge. Unless it satisfactorily meets the challenge, its future growth and expansion are in jeopardy.

The problem originates in the general financial pinch that is being felt by virtually every institution of higher learning in the United States. All around us are cries of finan-

which substantial adjustments can be made to bring the situation into financial balance.

It behooves all of us who believe intercollegiate athletics is a valuable part of the higher educational program in the United States to focus our attention with all the intensity we can command on the question of improving the financial situation of athletics at our institutions. It is only through such efforts that we can avoid the hazard of crippling curtailment of the athletic program.

It is to this problem that a special committee has addressed itself for the past several months.

Elements of the Problem

We cannot here attempt to set forth the details of the multi-faceted financial problem. In May, the NCAA published an exhaustive study which develops the facts in considerable detail and which affords some basis for general conclusions. A careful review of that study is strongly recommended. It is entitled "An Analysis of Revenues, Expenses and Management Accounting Practices of Intercollegiate Athletic Programs."

(Eds. Note: A complete copy of the report was mailed to all participating institutions last June; a summary was printed in the July, 1970, issue of the NEWS; and a condensation of the full report will be mailed to all members this month.)

The Committee's approach to the problem involves a number of general hypotheses.

We cannot count on any substantial increase in athletic income in the foreseeable future either from institutional funds, gifts or ticket revenue. Every institution has a set of priorities reflecting pressing demands, with intercollegiate athletics well down the list. Gifts by alumni and friends are not increasing in any marked degree and many diminish for a variety of reasons.

The public is not likely to absorb any substantial increase in ticket prices except perhaps in a few unusual situations. It is possible that television income may increase somewhat, but its benefits are limited. The general economic climate of the country is not favorable to efforts to improve the income side of our financial picture.

On the expenditure side, there are substantial elements over which admittedly we have no control. Wages and salaries at most institutions are set by general institutional policies to which the athletic department must conform. There is no way that collective action through the NCAA could properly furnish assistance in that area.

Prices of goods and services we consume are equally beyond control. We may bargain or take bids, but in the end we must go into the market place as other purchasers do and face its facts; for some time the outstanding fact has been a continually rising price level. Again the NCAA structure offers no possibility of assistance to its members through group action.

Some athletic expenditures are within our control. As to them, a number of options present themselves. The least desirable would seem to be cutting back the entire program by reduction of the number of contests, the number of participants, the number of trips and, in general, undertaking all around retrenchment. For numerous reasons this seems to be one of the last options we ought to elect.

Another option is to reduce segments of the program by eliminating or curtailing some sports while retaining others. Unhappily this has gone on in some member institutions and is still going on. The sports that usually suffer are the so-called "minor sports" which characteristically do not produce much revenue. There are reasons both practical and philosophical why this alternative ought to be avoided if any other feasible one is available.

There is another option available which is

Continued on page 7

Members of the NCAA Financial Aid Committee

William J. Flynn,	chairman	Boston College
John F. Bateman	Rutgers	
Jack Friel	Big Sky Conference	
Seaver Peters	Dartmouth	
H. Boyd McWhorter	Georgia	
William R. Reed	Big Ten Conference	
John W. Sawyer	Wake Forest	
Edgar A. Sherman	Muskingum	
Rixford K. Snyder	Stanford	
Willis M. Tate	Southern Methodist	

cial distress. They come from institutions that are large and small, old and new, public and private.

For years it has been apparent that closer attention should be given to the expenditures of intercollegiate athletic programs. On the one hand the public has manifested a continually increasing interest in college athletics as evidenced by larger audiences at our games and meets and increasing numbers watching live telecasts or listening to radio broadcasts of college sports events. On the other hand, colleges have found it increasingly difficult to maintain a balance between athletic income and expenditures. Outgo has risen steadily and generally more rapidly increasing than income.

A number of athletic departments find themselves operating at a deficit and requiring assistance from institutional funds or from gifts from alumni and friends. The existence of this situation is bad enough; however, more alarming is the fact that existing deficits have become larger and the number of institutions facing deficits continues to increase.

It takes very little argumentation to demonstrate that this situation cannot long continue. A well-known public university recently announced that because of its financial difficulties it was terminating one of its important departments in the field of international politics and was reducing the season of its annual Shakespeare Festival. At the same time, it was raising tuition by 10 to 25 per cent. Another institution (private) has recently purchased a harness-race track, undertaken the operation of a resort hotel and is investing its funds in low and moderate income housing, all in an effort to derive revenue to offset the downward financial trend.

It is inevitable that under these circumstances, the eyes of those who are charged with responsibility for maintaining institutional financial integrity will turn to the intercollegiate athletic program as one of the places in

Foreign Cage Tours: Institutions Should Apply to NCAA Office

Institutions interested in hosting foreign basketball teams or participating in an out-of-season basketball tour should contact the NCAA office in Kansas City, according to Assistant Executive Director Charles M. Neinas.

NCAA Council approval is required for all out-of-season competition. Once the Council has granted permission, the Association will seek Basketball Federation (BFUSA) sanction and approval from the International Basketball Board.

Institutions engaging in out-of-season basketball tours must:

—limit practice to 10 days prior to the tour;

—schedule not more than 20 games, unless additional competition is approved in advance by the Council;

—apply for Council approval for an out-of-season tour not more than once every four years.

Institutions playing in a foreign country during the regular playing season must compute such contests within the 26-game limit.

However, NCAA members may entertain a foreign team per By-law 8-1-(d) or a Basketball Federation club team one time and not have that game count towards the 26-game limit.

NCAA approval is not required for regular season competition against foreign teams. However, it must be sanctioned by the Basketball Federation, Executive Di-

Captains' Council: Student Athletes Formulate Policies

A Captains' Council—a group of student athletic captains at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio—has been operating for two years in an effort to have athletes themselves formulate policies for the athletic department.

The captains, representative of 11 varsity sports at Case Western, have served as an advisory board to Athletic Director Edward W. Lewis, and have planned the merger of the athletic programs of two former universities.

"Our campus started growing," Lewis said, "and it was getting tough for me to communicate with all of our students. I wanted an input from them, so we formed the Captains' Council."

"It has really turned out quite well. The athletes have become more aware of my problems and I have become more aware of theirs."

University Merger

The Captains' Council was formed at Case Western following the merger of two Cleveland universities in 1967.

In 1982, Western Reserve University transferred its campus from Hudson, Ohio, to Cleveland, and it existed until 1967 right next door to another Cleveland institution, Case Institute of Technology.

July 1, 1967, the two institutions formed a federation, when finances became strained, but did not merge athletically.

Although known as Case West-

ern Reserve University, the two old colleges still put teams on the field in the form of the brown-and-white-clad Case Tech Roughriders and the red-and-white Western Reserve Redcats, which during the 1967-68 school year became known as Adelbert College (one of Case Western's undergraduate schools) to prevent confusion with the academic institution. The next season, however, it did return as Western Reserve University.

When the two institutions formed the federation in 1967, many thought they should merge athletically, too.

"We decided to let the students decide that," Lewis said. "We decided to form the Council."

"I actually formed it while I was head football coach in 1968, my last season. I was athletic director, too, and I wanted a chance to hear from the youngsters in the other sports."

In 1969, Lewis' first year as full-time athletic director, the Council had a great deal to do with the merger of the colleges' fencing teams. Six months later, the Council overwhelmingly voted to merge the two football teams.

"We got together our Council, and invited the captains of the Case teams," Lewis said. "The merged teams became known as the Spartans, and adopted the colors of blue and grey."

Council Instrumental

Since then, the Council has been instrumental in forming a

merged wrestling team, and Lewis says other sports are soon to follow.

"The Council also has decided on a new awards system. It might not sound that important, but it was to us. It decided on an award which would be different colors—depending on who you played for, Case Tech, Western Reserve, or a merged team—but the design would be the same."

Presently, eight other sports at Case Western Reserve University are still played under the auspices of Western Reserve University and Case Tech, like they have been for so many years previously.

Entering year No. 3 of the Captains' Council, Lewis says the group has been very well received by both athletes and the rest of the campus. It meets once a month and more often if necessary.

"It's an attempt to have students run their own show—to have them formulate policies and directions," Case Western Sports Information Director Arthur Rosenberg said.

"We are trying to get student-athletes concerned with various problems," Rosenberg said. "We urged them to become active in campus politics, and not to be isolated within the athletic department."

"Many of the captains have told me that the program is tremendous. One of them, Frank McCurdy, told me, 'after all, coach, isn't part of our education to see what's on the other side of the fence?'"

Pacific Area CD Soccer Selection Committee Set

John E. Caine, Cal State Fullerton athletic director, will serve as chairman of the Pacific Coast College Division Regional Soccer Championship Selection Committee.

Other members of the Committee are: F. A. Lindeburg, athletic director at U Cal, Riverside; Paul Rundell, San Francisco State College athletic director; Ed C. Keswick, athletic director at Chapman College, Orange, Calif.; and Rex Grossart, Chico State College athletic director.

The Pacific Coast Regional contest will be held at California State College Fullerton, November 27-28.

Victory, But Equipment Improvement Still Sought



Rawlings helmet—subject of landmark court case.

Mills, Rawlings' counsel in the case, said, "We had to prove that the helmet had nothing to do with this injury; that it was a rotational injury, and the only way to protect against this is to encapsulate the person—but then he couldn't play football."

"As long as man's head is free to turn there is no way to prevent blood clots (subdural hematoma), which are the major cause of death in head injuries."

"If we had lost this case, no school district would have been able to get insurance on its players, and there would have been no football."

"We went into this case to prove that we—the sporting goods industry—do care about safety on our playing fields. . . . No other industry has had a closer relationship with its users than ours. At Sacramento, 12 men and women said we were right."

Vindication Incomplete

Vindication proved expensive for Rawlings—\$500,000 in legal fees and other expenses. And the arguments continue—the liability for hundreds of other injuries has not been removed yet.

Football players in the United States annually suffer an undetermined number of brain concussions during play. "Each year, head injuries kill about 15 players. Approximately one player in every six suffers a concussion," stated the final report of the National Commission on Product Safety, which was appointed by President Nixon.

"Of 24 football deaths in 1967, 21 were attributed to head and neck injuries. In 1966, head and neck injuries were responsible for more than 95 per cent of all football deaths," David Arnold of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was quoted as saying in the Commission's report.

Who Is To Blame?

Despite these statistics, no industrywide standard has been developed for protective athletic headgear, although in 1969 a United States of America Standards Institute committee met to review a first draft of a proposed standard.

No state has prescribed standards for protective headgear for athletes, although some states require vehicular protective headgear under given conditions.

Dr. Donald F. Dohn, a neurosurgeon, speaking recently at the Cleveland Clinic Sports Medicine Symposium, stressed the primary objective of preventing injuries through conditioning, teaching proper fundamentals of play, and use of good protective equipment.

He indicated that rules changes might be called for. "Conditioning includes both preseason and inseason work and exercises to strengthen the neck. 'Heads-up' football should be taught, and spearing and low tackling outlawed," he said.

Dr. Donald Cooper, chairman of the NCAA Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports Committee, recently echoed Dr. Dohn's sentiments concerning the danger of "spearing" or "putting the helmet on the numbers" in a statement in the last issue of the NEWS.

"The helmets should be well fitted, since herein lies one of the frequent sources of protective error," Dr. Cooper said. "Unless the suspension apparatus is well adjusted to fit properly, the impact-absorbing properties of the helmet are lost," he added.

A study of head and neck injuries among California high school football players during one season, conducted by Dr. Richard Alley, further incriminated "spearing" and inadequately or improperly fitted headgear as factors in injury.

NOCSAE Created

Recognizing the legal danger that still exists for the future of the game of football—and for several other sports—the NCAA recently joined with the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and the American College Health Association in forming the National Operating Committee for Standards in Athletic Equipment.

James H. Wilkinson of the NCAA staff, secretary of the new NOCSAE Committee, explained the Committee was organized "to try to establish minimum standards for various forms of athletic equipment."

The first action of the NOCSAE Committee is expected to come in the area of equipment designed to protect the head and neck. A minimum of \$100,000 is now being raised by the Committee to be used in funding research projects.

"The first grant will be awarded in the near future," Wilkinson said.

"Considerable research already has been done in this area," he added, "but it is not as definitive as NOCSAE wants and there are several key questions still unanswered. The projected research is designed to attempt to answer these questions."

"A very grave danger to intercollegiate—and all other—athletics does exist concerning protective headgear and, while negligence per se does not exist, all organizations concerned are anxious to increase safety and to resolve the legal problems quickly—but not so hastily that they will make errors which will be difficult to correct or justify later," Wilkinson summarized.

"The trouble with setting a minimum standard for athletic equipment seems to be the fear that once the minimum criteria are met no one will exert effort to strive for a maximum goal."

"Further, the area of the head and neck is one in which many members of the medical profession stress a need to increase their knowledge. Because of the lack of medical knowledge, more than anything else, the NOCSAE Committee members feel any standard is three to five years away."

"We are not going to jump into this area without being fully prepared to support our decisions with very good, thoroughly researched arguments," Wilkinson said.