



NEWS



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For Student Air Travel

FAA Urges Adoption of California Guidelines

Adoption of aircraft charter guidelines similar to those adopted by the State of California late in 1969 has been suggested to the nation's colleges by Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe.

"Until apparent student air charter abuses can be fully corrected, we feel the California guidelines serve as an excellent

model by identifying criteria essential for safety and reliability," Volpe said.

FAA Investigation

Meanwhile, as a result of a sweeping study conducted by Admiral Willard J. Smith, former Assistant Secretary of Transportation, Volpe has ordered tighter

control over small charter-flight operations, placing them under the same type federal scrutiny faced by commercial airlines.

Also, the FAA and NCAA have urged member institutions to obtain a list of certified air carriers, which can be obtained from Air Carrier District Offices located in most major metropolitan areas,

or any FAA Regional Office.

The California Air Travel Regulations have governed student air travel in California since 1969.

Under these rules, charters for student air travel must:

- Use operators of civilian aircraft who are engaged in regularly scheduled passenger service as a common carrier, or who are

supplemental air carriers to the regularly scheduled airlines. The supplemental air carriers must continuously operate jet aircraft;

- Provide the college with a certificate of liability insurance covering bodily injury or death of state college student-passengers in the amount and subject to terms and conditions authorized by regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

- Hold operation specifications issued by the FAA, authorizing the company to conduct operations at the airports that the charter will use during the trip;
- Satisfy FAA "air carrier" and "commercial operator" instructions.

"The important thing," commented David H. Brown of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, "is that institutions read the fine print in their contracts. They should check out the operation themselves and make sure they are a bona fide operation."

"They should also get the whole package deal—get the crew with the airline. A lot of times an outfit will lease an airplane, and then tell the institution that they can get the crew for them. In essence, then, the institution has hired a crew and is liable for the safety of the aircraft. That's a position that a university shouldn't be in."

Meanwhile, FAA field offices have begun continuous surveillance of all jet liners and larger prop planes operated by small charter firms.

FAA officials said that the need is for closer regulation of the small independent operators as distinguished from supplemental and regularly-scheduled airlines.

Earlier this year, the FAA outlined regulations pertinent to air charter travel service to the NCAA and its membership in the wake of the Wichita State and Marshall crashes.

They 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.

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The Texas Y—Coach Darrell Royal's innovative offense took the Longhorns to the 1970 Cotton Bowl Championship here over Notre Dame. But in the classic rematch battle on New Year's Day a year later in Dallas, the Fighting Irish avenged the loss, 24-11. That game will be the feature of a special ABC-TV program August 25, when "Texas and Notre Dame: The Wishbone Incident," will be aired at 9:30 Eastern Daylight Time. Burt Reynolds, star of ABC's "Dan August," and a former football star at Florida State, will narrate the film.

Bill Introduced to Strengthen Ban on Weekend Telecasts

Two bills aimed at re-establishing the intent of Congress' ban on Friday night and Saturday professional football telecasts which interfere with high school and collegiate games have been introduced into the House of Representatives by Floyd V. Hicks (D.-Wash.) and J. J. "Jake" Pickle (D.-Texas) and Tom Steed (D.-Okla.).

The bills would tighten up the protection from pro football telecasts for the colleges and high schools playing their games on Friday and Saturday. According to recent National High School Federation figures, 84 per cent of high school games are played on Friday night.

Previously, Congress stated that any pro football game could not be telecast within a 75-mile radius of a high school or college game from 6 p.m. Friday night through 12 midnight Saturday

during a federally protected period which runs from the second weekend in September through the second weekend in December.

Original: 1961

The original protection was granted to four-year institutions in 1961, when Congress allowed the National Football League authority to pool the television rights of individual teams in a league package, exempt from anti-trust laws.

And in 1966, when the merger between the National and American Football Leagues was approved, high school games also came under the statute during the federally-protected period.

However, through the years professional football has telecast during the protected period to the detriment of the high school and college game. The NFL has inter-

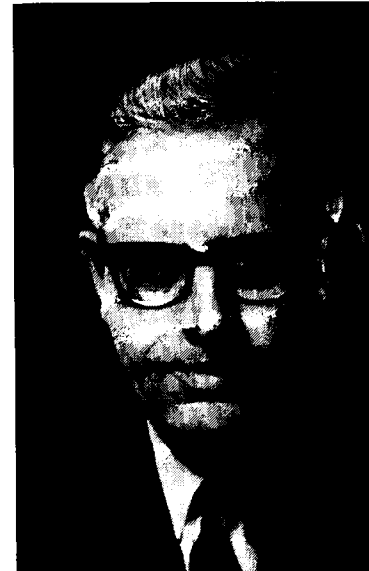
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J. J. "Jake" Pickle
Texas



Tom Steed
Oklahoma



Floyd V. Hicks
Washington

Inspect Your Own Air Charters

Since the plane crash in Colorado that sent 30 persons associated with Wichita State University football to their deaths October 2, the Federal Aviation Administration has taken an active role to help stop such air tragedies from happening again.

It has urged NCAA members to adopt air charter policies similar to the one adopted by California state colleges in 1969, found in summation on Page 1.

Regulations for NCAA

It has outlined air charter regulations and procedures for NCAA members to follow.

And it has ordered a safety crackdown on charter-flight operators after a wide-spread investigation.

Admiral Willard J. Smith, Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Safety and Consumer Affairs, whose office conducted the investigation, pointed out that the inquiry was not intended to affect the reliable operator. "And most of the operators are reliable," he said.

"There are many air charter operators who have established themselves credibly over the years," he noted. "Our efforts are aimed at only

those operators who are not in full compliance with required safety regulations."

Members Must take Active Steps

What the FAA hopes is that each NCAA member institution will take steps to make sure that the airline it charters subscribes to the guidelines adopted by the California state colleges, and to other FAA regulations. Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe has noted that in the department's investigation of the air-charter business, it has discovered that many universities and colleges have "unsuspectedly entered into arrangements with persons who operate either in the gray areas of the safety regulations or in violation of them."

It is important then that each institution makes sure it fully understands the agreement with its charter company—to make sure it follows all safety regulations, and to make sure that it has not made the institution liable for equipment and passengers, something which has happened when a charter company in effect has the institution hire the crew for the flight.

Follow the California charter regulations. It may prevent another disastrous air tragedy.

Bruce E. Skinner

Elsewhere in Education

Science, Engineering Grad Enrollment Down

Graduate enrollment in the sciences and engineering declined slightly between 1969 and 1970, according to information furnished by 227 doctorate-granting institutions in their applications for National Science Foundation traineeships.

The foundation said in a special study that the decrease and the declining trend in the rate of growth during 1967-69 "contrast markedly with the nine per cent annual rate of increase in enrollment for advanced degrees in the sciences and engineering that characterized the seven-year period 1960 to 1967."

In contrast to the decline in graduate enrollment, the foundation said, the number of faculty and post-doctorals increased during 1969-70, but at annual rates that were far below the comparable figures for 1967-69.

Four-fifths of all full-time graduate students enrolled in science doctorate departments depended on outside support in 1970. Those students relying upon support from institutions and state and local governments represented 37 per cent of the total and used the teaching assistantship most frequently. Thirty-four per cent of full-time graduate students were reported as receiving major support from the Federal Government, mostly through the fellowship-traineeship and research assistantship programs.

Fellowship-traineeships and research assistantships in 1970 provided financial assistance to 47,000 full-time graduate students in doctorate departments, or 93 per cent of all students receiving Federal support. Annual percentage changes in the number of graduate students financed through fellowships, traineeships, and research assistantships for all areas of science combined, and for most individual areas of science, showed a rather consistent pattern of declining Federal support during 1967-70. The overall decrease in Federally supported fellowships-traineeships was somewhat larger than the decline in research assistantships.

Western Colleges Report Vacancies

A June survey shows that more than 49,000 openings still remain in western colleges and universities for freshmen and transfer students, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) reported. The commission said it surveyed 458 public and private undergraduate institutions in 13 western states. It said 263 responded and 233 of that number reported vacancies.

Fewer Prep School Grads Going to College

Six per cent of the 1970 graduates from the nation's leading private college prep schools have elected not to continue their education in college, according to the 52nd edition of *The Handbook of Private Schools*. The handbook noted that this was a significant increase from the 4.5 per cent of graduates who decided against college in 1969.

"The economic recession apparently was not the cause of this decline in college matriculation," the Boston publisher of the handbook commented. "Despite the recession, there were 581,310 students enrolled in the 1,884 private schools, a gain of almost 5,000 students over the previous year."

The handbook, published by the firm of Porter Sargent, also noted that the number of schools claiming 100 per cent college entrance of their

graduates also declined. In 1969, there were 289 schools which said all of their graduates went to college. This figure dropped to 239 in 1970.

While the total number of private schools in the directory was virtually unchanged from the year before—1,885 in 1969-70, and 1,884 in 1970-71—the number of "leading private schools" fell from 1,010 in 1969-70 to 993 in 1970-71. The number of "other boarding schools" declined from 342 to 331, while the number of "other day schools" increased from 533 to 560.

The handbook said the faculty-student ratio at the leading private schools remained unchanged at 9.1 to 1. In 1969-70 these schools reported a total enrollment of 294,111 and 32,330 faculty members, while in 1970-71 they reported an enrollment of 296,277 students and 32,635 faculty members.

Hofstra Tells Story in Ad

Trustees of Hofstra University at Hempstead, N.Y. developed and paid for a full-page newspaper advertisement describing the university's educational, cultural, service and financial contributions to Long Island. The ad, titled "What has Hofstra Done for You Lately?" pointed out among other things that 88 per cent or \$22.5 million of the university's annual budget returns to the economies of Nassau and Suffolk counties, and that \$30 million was invested in the last six years in capital building, "most of it going to local suppliers and contractors."

News on other campuses:

- Seniors at Harvard College are increasingly unsure of what they want to do after graduation, according to the annual report of Harvard's Office for Graduate and Career Plans. In 1967 approximately 90 seniors indicated they were uncertain about their eventual careers, while in June 1970 over 200 expressed similar uncertainty. Among the reasons for the increase cited by the report were student feelings of being over-intellectualized at Harvard, and the "time-consuming and emotionally exhausting" process of worrying about the draft.

- The California State Colleges, in a statement of budget "facts and impacts," said that Gov. Ronald Reagan's 1971-72 budget for the colleges will mean certain courses and classes will be eliminated and there will be larger classes and increased faculty workloads. The governor's budget would provide for 1,392.4 fewer faculty positions than planned for 1971-72, and 250.7 fewer positions than in the current year, although 20,000 additional students are expected. The governor has requested \$315 million for the colleges, while trustees requested \$369 million for support, \$156 million for capital outlay and \$61 million for salary and fringe benefit improvements.

- Trustees of Chatham College in Pittsburgh have adopted the recommendations of a Committee on the Future of the College that the institution continue to accept only women and not become coeducational. The committee, which studied the matter for two years, said it found that sex composition of a college is not a major determining factor in a student's choice of institutions, and that students tend to select a college on the basis of its academic program, flexibility, location and size.

- Duke University President Terry Sanford has rejected a student government proposal to liberalize the university's rules on the use of illegal drugs. One aspect of the student proposal would give students who smoke marijuana in their dormitories or other residential units immunity from disciplinary action by the university and

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Columnary Craft

Reprinted below are excerpts from the writings of news columnists commenting pertinently about college or amateur athletics. They were selected because the NCAA NEWS feels they make a point or discuss topics which will interest NEWS readers.

Football Most Dangerous Team Sport, Says Surgeon

By the Associated Press

"No team sport anywhere in the world has an incidence of injury more frequent than American football," says a Baltimore neurosurgeon.

But when comparing deaths on the gridiron with those in some other sports, Dr. Charles M. Henderson said, "Football seems almost sedentary."

"The hazards of ordinary driving of an automobile," Dr. Henderson told members attending the National Athletic Trainers Assn., "are nine times greater for young men in the 15-22 age group than participation in football."

At a clinic on head injuries, Dr. Henderson said it has been estimated that the average high school football player has a 20 per cent chance of being injured during the season, with an 8 per cent chance that the injury would be serious.

As for deaths, Dr. Henderson said a 1964 study showed a ratio of 3.9 for each 100,000 participants in football, or one every 3 million man hours of exposure.

The death rate that year per 100,000 participants in other sports, he said, quoting an article from the *Journal of the American Medical Assn.*, was 16.7 for power boat racing; 120 for auto racing; 133.3 for horse racing and 278.6 for motorcycling.

During the past 20 to 30 years, Henderson said, "the football helmet has evolved from a simple leather head covering into a hard plastic container for the calvarium (upper part of skull), complete with a plastic or metal faceguard.

"It would seem, however, that in the process of evolution, the protective function of the helmet has been in some ways overlooked."

To reduce football injuries, the neurosurgeon suggested helmets be designed with a shorter face mask and more padding at the rear, while "spearing" or tackling with the helmet be curbed.

"In general," he said, "a helmet with a suspension system is not as good as a helmet padded with energy absorbing material. A rigid exterior is desirable.

"A face mask may provide extra protection for the face, but if it fits too closely, its effectiveness will be reduced."

Dr. Henderson said protection from skull fractures requires "a hard shell which will not be deformed excessively due to the impact," with the impact load being distributed over a large area.

"However, the prevention of skull fractures per se," he said, "is not a guarantee against brain damage which may produce severe injury or death . . ."

The Case for Interscholastic Sports

From the Physical Education Newsletter

" . . . interscholastic athletics tend to keep kids in school and offer many innercity kids a chance to go to college with scholarships. Reports from two cities are examples of this:

"Philadelphia, Pa. In fighting budget cuts, the Philadelphia Coaches' Association presented statistics illustrating the value of athletics in terms of classroom performance. The figures show that 95.3 per cent of senior athletes graduated; 46.8 per cent went on to college; 29.2 per cent received scholarships. Quite a case for continuing school sports.

"Cleveland, Ohio. A Cleveland study of inner-city schools showed that boys participating in athletics tend to stay in school. In one high school, 400 boys participated in varsity sports. None of them dropped out of school; 22 of them earned college scholarships."

Bill Introduced to Congress

Continued from page 1
preted the original statute to allow for games to be telecast on Friday and Saturday, if they are not part of the NFL package, but instead are of local origination.

Hurt at the Gate

Consequently, several exhibition games and a few Friday and

Saturday night games telecast during the regular season have come in conflict with high school and collegiate games.

Many institutions have reported a drop in attendance due to the professional telecasts. Consequently, the NCAA feels there is a need to strengthen the existing statute immediately.