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Football became so dangerous, so ridden with deaths and injuries, that Theodore Roosevelt, in 1905, called some university officials together and said you got to do something about football. Either you're going to get the roughness out of it or it's going to be banned. In 1905, there were 18 deaths and over 100 serious injuries and there were scarcely a dozen schools participating. One of the formations in football that led to these deaths and injuries was known first as the "V-trick." Seven players would link arms. One would be at the point of the V and three would branch out on each side and the ball carrier would be in between. This was known as the wedge or the V, and as they moved down the field, they would block the other players. That was the first time blocking was ever allowed in football, which was a combination of rugby and soccer. It was not like what it appears today. Then they improved on that and developed what was known as the "flying wedge." The wedge components would run forward before they made contact with the other team and severe injuries resulted. So after this meeting with these officials, an organization called the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States came into being in 1906. In 1910, it became the NCAA and all it was designed to do was to standardized the rules of college athletics and give consultation and advice to schools. At this time, the faculty had nothing to do with these athletic events because they thought it was beneath them. As the rules standardized and the national media began to write about these athletic events, the faculty and officials realized that the schools that had football teams got national publicity. Their enrollment increased. They had a better shot at people as instructors and professors. So the faculty and the university officials took over the operation of intercollegiate athletics. As the NCAA rocked on, it became more than just a rule-making body. It became a regulatory agency so that the amount of money expended to produce football could be reduced; the competition for athletes would be all but nullified; and the NCAA and its institutions could make more money off these players. But in order to make more money, they had to restrict more and more the assistance that was given to the players.

PRESIDENT HEINEMAN: One minute.