



1976 "TEDDY" AWARD—(L to R) John Fuzak, NCAA president and Dr. Jerome Holland, U.S. Ambassador to Sweden and former Theodore Roosevelt Award winner chat with Tom Hamilton, 1976 "Teddy" recipient at Honors Luncheon during convention. (Story and pictures on pages 4 and 5).

Delegates Complete Assignments, Keep Key Economy Limitations

President John A. Fuzak had urged everyone who would attend the Third Special and 70th Annual Conventions in St. Louis to arrive knowledgeable of the issues.

After the final vote had been cast four days later, the delegates had completed their assignment.

They were prepared, and they worked hard.

"I compliment the delegates for doing their homework on the proposals," said Fuzak. "They were faced with a monumental task to complete the business before them, and they made excellent progress. Much was accomplished in a short period of time."

There were long debates on several issues, and the Convention had its first roll call vote after a 3½-hour debate on the proposal to base financial aid beyond tuition and fees on the ability of a family to contribute to the recipient's education.

Delegates in two divisions rejected the "need scholarship" proposal. The vote in Division I was 120 to 112, with five abstentions. In Division II the vote was 75 to 48.

Despite the decision to eliminate squad sizes for home and visiting teams, many significant cost-saving issues were retained, and the delegates proved they

maintained a healthy attitude toward economy.

Division I delegates upheld the three-contact rule and added the prospect's relatives to it, thus permitting an institution to visit a prospect, his relatives or legal guardian only three times; slightly relaxed the number of paid visits an institution may have in football (95) and basketball (18), with no restrictions in other sports, and maintained the Division I football and basketball coaching staff limitations as adopted last August.

Increase Rejected

The delegates also rejected several opportunities to increase the permissible numbers of financial aid awards in certain sports, and refused to reinstate incidental expenses and course-related supplies in the definition of commonly accepted educational expenses, further affirming certain of the major economic decisions of the August Special Convention.

Key enforcement legislation also received the support of the delegates, although they did defeat a proposal requiring an institution to exhaust internal appeal procedures before bringing suit against the Association.

A proposal specifically prohib-

Continued on page 3

NCAA Rules Do Not Apply To All-Female Athletics

NCAA member institutions have decided they do not want the Association rules which are applied to male intercollegiate athletics, and mixed female-male sports, applied to all-female sport teams or the coaches and administrators responsible for those activities.

Although the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association do not differentiate in language between males and females, the 70th NCAA Convention business session concluded that the application of NCAA legislation should continue as in the past—namely, that the rules apply to administrators, coaches, athletic representatives and student-athletes involved with the varsity intercollegiate teams designated for males or mixed teams of males and females. Like personnel associated with the all-female varsity teams of member institutions are not governed by NCAA requirements.

This decision continues, in general, the more liberal policy toward female sports candidates in matters of amateurism, physical tryouts and academic eligibility standing.

The 70th Convention's decisions were reached through actions on three resolutions posed

by the NCAA Council on the basis of legal advice concerning application of the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution and present Title IX regulations.

The Convention referred back to the Council a resolution which would have established an effective date of September 1, 1977, for the application of NCAA rules to all varsity intercollegiate teams of a member institution. Prior to the vote, the Council spokesman—J. William Orwig of Indiana University—noted that the Council would interpret a decision to table the resolution or refer it back to the Council as a decision that the rules not be applied to all-female activities. It appeared clear, from Orwig's comments, that the Council would not pursue the question further and leave any further decision as to the applicability of NCAA rules to Federal enforcement agencies or the courts.

The Convention tabled a second resolution which suggested that no action be taken until the next Convention on NCAA championships for women. A third resolution, establishing a standing committee on women's intercollegiate athletics, was ap-

Continued on page 7

Michigan State on Probation, SMU's Penalty Extended

Michigan State University has received a three-year probation, and Southern Methodist University's current probationary period has been extended one year by the Committee on Infractions.

Michigan State's penalty includes sanctions prohibiting the University's football team from participating in any post-season competition following the 1976, 1977 and 1978 seasons, and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during the probationary period.

Michigan State's probation became effective January 18, 1976, and terminates January 18, 1979.

SMU began serving a two-year probation January 7, 1974, for violations in conduct of its football program, and had its probationary status extended to January 7, 1977.

In addition to the post-season and television sanctions the next three years, Michigan State only will be permitted to award 20 new football grants-in-aid during the 1976-77 academic year rather than the allowable 30. And the total number of new football grants the University may award for the 1977-78 academic year shall be limited to five less than the total in effect that year.

Continued on page 6



NEWS

VOL. 13 • NO. 2

FEBRUARY 1, 1976



70th Convention Elects Coleman and Scott To Council; James to Executive Committee

Cecil Coleman, University of Illinois, and Dr. Charley Scott, University of Alabama, were elected to the NCAA Council at the 70th Annual Convention. Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference Commissioner, was named to the Executive Committee by the Council.

Coleman, director of athletics at Illinois since August 1, 1972, will serve as a vice-president-at-large for three years, replacing Indiana University's former Athletic Director William Orwig.

He completed undergraduate work for his B.A. Degree in 1950 at Arizona State University and earned an M.A. from ASU in 1953.

The South Bend, Ind., native taught school and coached football at North Phoenix (Ariz.) High School between 1950 and 1956, before taking over as head football coach at Long Beach (Calif.) City College in 1956.

Coleman was an assistant foot-

ball coach to Dan Devine at Arizona State between 1957 and 1959 and became head man at Fresno State (Calif.) in 1959.

He became director of athletics and chairman of the department of men's and women's physical education and recreation at Fresno State from 1963 until 1971. He served as athletic director at Wichita State University for one year prior to assuming his position at Illinois.

Coleman is past president of the National Association of College Directors of Athletics of America and served on the NCAA Television Committee. He is also a past chairman of the College Football Committee.

Scott replaces North Carolina State University's Ralph E. Fadum as District Three Vice-President and will serve a two-year term.

Scott, the assistant academic vice-president and dean of Ala-

bama's graduate school, also is in his seventh year as faculty chairman of athletics.

A native of Meridian, Miss., Scott earned a B.S. Degree in mechanical engineering from Mississippi State University in 1944 and received his M.S. Degree in the same field from Georgia Institute of Technology in 1949.

Scott earned a Ph.D. Degree from Purdue University in thermodynamics and heat transfer in 1953 and has done post-doctoral work at the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan.

In 1947, Scott became an instructor of physics at Meridian (Miss.) Junior College and was an instructor of mechanical engineering at West Virginia University from 1947 to 1948.

Scott became an instructor at Mississippi State from 1949 to 1963 and joined the University

Continued on page 3



CECIL COLEMAN



DR. CHARLEY SCOTT



ROBERT C. JAMES

Your Vote Did Count

A review of the actions taken by the delegates attending the NCAA's 70th Convention should dispel any doubt that each institution's vote is important. The December 1 issue of the NCAA NEWS emphasized the potential impact of each vote, and this point was reinforced when 15 proposals were decided by 20 votes or less in St. Louis.

For example, the "need scholarship" legislation required a roll call vote of Division I after a paddle count revealed a 119-119 tie. The "need" proposal then was defeated 112-120, but it is clear in this decision every vote counted on an issue of major concern to the membership.

A continued interest in economy by the delegates also was noticeable. Although one cost-saving proposal adopted at the Special Economy Convention in Chicago last summer was erased (limits on playing squads), dollars saved within the athletic budget as a result of restrictions on coaching staffs and recruiting practices should produce a far greater savings than the home-and-travel squad restrictions.

Dollars Will Be Saved

Many more dollars will be saved by each institution as a result of positive action in these areas than would have been realized by continued limitations on squad sizes.

The three-contact recruiting rule—an institution may contact a prospective student-athlete only three times off campus—already has been responsible for favorable comments from the membership to the NCAA Enforcement Department. Coaches from different parts of the country have indicated recruiting under the economy-related legislation is "cleaner" than in recent years. And the economies are obvious.

Perhaps the biggest disappointment of the Convention—at least to the NCAA Executive Committee which must meet the Association's legal bills—was the defeat of a proposal requiring an institution to pursue all in-

ternal appeal procedures before bringing suit against the Association challenging legislation adopted by a Convention. This proposal would not have prohibited an institution from ultimately suing the Association, but would have required a member to follow prescribed procedures initially.

Another disappointment to some members was the rejection of the Council proposals to establish four membership divisions in the sport of football, although delegates did take positive action to establish a Classification Committee as a possible first step toward further reorganization.

To Set Criteria

This body will evaluate whether such a division appears to be in the best interests of the Association and establish criteria for membership in four divisions in football. It will report its recommendations to the Council at its April meeting, and, if it then receives a green light, next undertake creation of a listing of each football-playing member, according to how it meets the criteria.

Each of these matters, plus enabling legislation, then will be presented to the 71st Annual Convention.

Conventions are difficult to evaluate, but the 70th Annual seemed also to identify the different interests, financial abilities and levels of competition among various segments of the membership more clearly than any other.

It made each member aware of others' problems and goals. And aware that the processes of solving problems and reaching goals can be conducted mutually by institutions which have different points of view concerning intercollegiate athletics. It reaffirmed the NCAA as a vehicle through which the nation's colleges and universities can reconcile differences in their athletic programs and philosophies.

This increased awareness alone would have made the Convention a success.

INTERPRETATIONS

Note: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New O.I.s printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to Warren S. Brown, assistant executive director, in the Association's executive office.

It is suggested each set of interpretations be clipped from the News and placed in the back of the reader's NCAA Manual. It also is recommended that a reference to the O.I. be made in the Manual at the appropriate point.

Coaching Staff Limits—Recruiting

Situation: Effective August 1, 1976, an institution's football and basketball coaching staffs must be within a certain number limitation as imposed by Bylaw 12-1. (432)

Question: Are only those coaches identified within the limitation of Bylaw 12-1-(a) through (d) permitted to recruit or scout off-campus?

Answer: Yes. Further, the institution must certify those individuals who fall within the number limitation imposed and are thereby permitted to recruit or scout off-campus by the provisions of Bylaw 12-1-(g). [B12-1-(a), (b), (c), (d) and (g)]

Coaching Staff Limits—Recruiting

Situation: Effective August 1, 1976, a member institution must employ only the number of coaches in the sports of football and basketball permitted by Bylaw 12-1-(a) through (d). Further, Bylaw 12-1-(g) limits the recruiting or scouting off-campus to those individuals who fall in the categories of a head coach, assistant coach or part-time assistant coach. (433)

Question: If a member institution exceeds the coaching staff number limitation in accordance with Bylaw 12-1-(i), is it permissible for those coaches in excess of the limitation to recruit or scout off-campus?

Answer: No. Only the number of coaches permitted by Bylaw 12-1-(a) through (d) may recruit or scout off-campus. Accordingly, a member institution must certify and have on file the names of those individuals who fall within the limitations of Bylaw 12-1-(a) through (d) and therefore are permitted to recruit or scout off-campus. [B12-1-(a), (b), (c), (d), (g) and (i)]

Coaching Staff Limits Exceeded

Situation: An institution exceeds the coaching staff limitation imposed by Bylaw 12-1 and satisfies the exceptions to these limitations under the provisions of Bylaw 12-1-(i). (434)

Question: For purposes of this legislation, what is considered to be a "formal security of employment commitment"?

Answer: Such a commitment shall be made in writing on or before August 15, 1975, and provide for employment past the August 1, 1976, effective date of the legislation. Further, in order for an institution to exceed the limitation, the institution must be obligated through academic tenure, enforceable contracts or formal security of employment commitments to all individuals in that category, including those in excess of the prescribed limitations. [B12-1-(i)—circulated to membership, August 22, 1975]

Media Analysis of Convention

By BILL BECK

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

It was Catch-22 that obfuscated the major football powers and prevented them from achieving a division of their own in the seventieth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association convention that ended here recently.

Under NCAA bylaws, only the members of a division may set the criteria (rules that govern it), but how can a division have any members if it does not yet exist?

Rumor Unfounded

So, the "superconference" that was supposed to be the only thing that was certain to transpire here this week didn't happen and Notre Dame, Oklahoma and Penn State went away knowing they had been outfoxed by Hofstra, Rutgers and Long Beach State.

What happened to that disdainful walkout that was supposed to take place in the event the super powers didn't get at least half-a-loaf from the NCAA's table? Threats of a split had been widespread and there was one report that the seven biggest conferences would meet here Sunday to draw up the blueprint.

Of all the silly rumors that swirled around the convention, that was the silliest.

"We never had any plans such as that," said Boyd McWhorter, commissioner of the supposedly militant Southeastern Conference. "We always wanted to work within the framework of the NCAA. Sure, we've met with other conferences that think as we do but it was always to work out ways for accomplishing our aims, constitutionally."

The Big Eight had been as active as anybody in pursuit

Continued on page 3, col. 1

By BOB GALT

The Dallas Times Herald

Every fan of college football as we know it today should have the experience of sitting in on a couple days worth of a National Collegiate Athletic Association convention like the one that ended recently in St. Louis. It wouldn't take you long to realize the sport is in danger of wilting on the vine because some of its self-professed expert gardeners keep crimping the water hose.

That danger will remain as long as your Harvards, Yales, Fairfields, Pepperdines and New Hampshires continue to vote on policies for the likes of Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama and Nebraska. And it will stick around like a dark cloud as long as some schools that profess to favoring big-time athletic programs keep slipping in votes opposed to that goal. These schools have names like SMU, Rice, Baylor, TCU, Vanderbilt, Tulane and Louisville.

There was much talk in St. Louis of collegiate sports, especially football, being "only a part of the overall educational process." Talk of "not losing sight of the true purpose of our educational institutions."

So true—years ago. But like it or not, football as played today by the major colleges has become big business. Call them "football factories" if you like, but they are that way by demand. Some segments of the college world cringe at this thought, but the popularity of the pro side of the sport during the last 20 years has helped boom the collegiate side. Which came first, a lucrative TV package for the pros or the colleges?

Reorganization is now a must for the NCAA. It was proposed at the St. Louis gathering but pulled back after a number of colleges now enjoying Division I status protested. A new plan will be drawn up and presented at the 1977 convention. If it fails, the lid could blow off the NCAA.

Who leads a walkout to form a new association of major powers?

"Right now we don't have a bell cow," said Texas athletic director and football coach Darrell Royal.

A few dozen could come clanging out if next year's

Continued on page 3, col. 4

Need Proposal Brings Historic Roll Call Vote

The thoroughly debated proposal to base the awarding of athletically related financial aid on the financial need of the recipient generated the first roll call vote in NCAA Convention history during the Association's 1976 meetings in St. Louis.

The roll call, of Division I only, resulted in the defeat of Proposal No. 100 by a vote of 112-120. Minutes before a count of voting paddles resulted in a defeat for the amendment to Bylaw 5-1 when a 119-119 tie occurred.

When that outcome was announced, an earlier decision not to have a roll call vote was quickly overturned and the count of each member in Division I began.

Initially, Division III had exempted itself from the proposal, and Division II had joined Division I in first voting for a roll call of each, then voting to reconsider and next, separately, defeating the motion for a roll call.

The action in Division I then followed. Subsequently Division II rejected the proposal.

The closeness of the vote surprised, if not stunned, both supporter and foe of the need principle. It almost certainly signalled increased efforts by both sides to sharpen arguments and increase support prior to the 71st Convention in January 1977.

The results by institution and conference of the roll call are listed at the end of this story. An analysis of the voting showed it generally was favored by institutions on the two coasts and in the Northeast, while it was strongly opposed in the South, Midwest and Mountain states.

Continued on page 7

NCAA NEWS Executive Editor David E. Cawood
Editor James W. Shaffer

Published 18 times a year by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, executive and editorial offices, U.S. Highway 50 and Nall Ave., P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Phone (AC 913) 384-3220.

Beck's Catch 22...

Continued from page 2

of the superconference, but commissioner Chuck Neinas laughed when he was asked if an alternative plan had been drawn in case the NCAA proved impossible to live with.

"Maybe in some way-out bull session when we were all together, somebody came up with some kind of idea of how we could do it," said Neinas. "It was never anything any of us took seriously."

That may have been one of the problems the major powers had. They had no alternative plan when the Hofstras, Long Beach State et al cast dog-in-the-manger block votes to frustrate them.

There was a serious tactical mistake in the plan for the super league. Instead of the 81 institutions that wanted the super league moving out to form a new division, they sought to keep Division I and demote 79 lesser football-playing schools to something called Division 1-A.

That infuriated the 79, once they found out who they were. Afterward, they were implacably against everything the big powers sought to do, no matter how trivial the proposals.

A white paper produced by the interim committee on classi-

fication, which suggested how the schools might be divided between Division I and Division I-A, became the cause celebre of the convention. Although it was clearly marked as a tentative suggestion, it was brandished by opponents of the superconference as if they had suddenly discovered it engraved in the granite of Mt. Rushmore.

What will happen now?

"Nothing right away," said Frank Broyles, coach and athletic director at Arkansas of the Southwest Conference. "But we'll take what we learned here and, in a month or so, have a meeting to decide what we'll do about it."

The seven conferences that were most annoyed with restrictions voted in August were the Big Eight, Big 10, Southeastern, Southwest, Pacific-8, Western Athletic and Atlantic Coast.

Their best avenue lies in forming a new division, no matter what they call it, setting up their own criteria and then inviting fringe conferences and independents to look over the ground rules and see if they wish to join.

This whole package can then be presented for the approval of the NCAA Council, which probably would be forthcoming.

And Galt's Reorganization

Continued from page 2

NCAA body votes in financial aid on a need basis for recruits. Pushed by a group of college presidents, it almost went through this year for Division I schools. There was a 119-119 tie on a hand count. A roll call vote defeated it, 120-112.

The major football-playing schools voted against it by a 4-1 margin. Aside from the fact they feel this type of plan can't be administered fairly on a national level, the majors think need would result in squad unrest. Is Player A who is having to pay his own way going to continue to knock himself out if he sees Player B on aid is only going through the motions?

A frank objection whispered by one Southwest Conference leader went, "How long do you

think it would take our affluent contributors to figure out that their money is only going to minorities?"

It was disappointing at the NCAA convention vote on the need question to see four SWC schools in favor of the proposal. In these eyes, any form of financial aid on the basis of need is a step toward deemphasis. They saw it as a step toward economic sanity.

SMU, Baylor, Rice and TCU voted for need the first time, the 119-119 result. Before the Division I roll call, however, Division II schools (smaller universities) soundly defeated need.

Baylor and TCU switched their votes to oppose for fear they couldn't compete equally in recruiting with Division II schools.

This thing of reorganization may have to start first at the conference level. Those who want to play with the big boys raise your hands. If you want to hang on and give it a try for a few years, grab a coattail and keep your mouths shut. If you want out completely, good luck.

There was no such thought in this mind a week ago. But that was before the NCAA convention, an eye-opening experience that makes one face the inevitable.

New Officials

Continued from page 1

of Alabama at Huntsville faculty in 1963. He was director of instruction and assistant dean of the graduate school until 1966 when he joined the staff at Alabama's Tuscaloosa campus.

James was elected by the NCAA Council to the Executive Committee, replacing Wayne Duke, Big 10 Conference commissioner.

James was graduated from the University of Maryland, where he earned four letters in three sports, and 1947 and became as-

sistant dean of men, a post he held until 1958 when he was appointed associate dean for student life.

In 1960, he became civilian athletic director at the U.S. Air Force Academy and served until 1966 when he was named commissioner of the Mid-American Conference. He accepted a similar assignment with the ACC in 1971.

James has served on numerous NCAA committees and is currently chairman of the NCAA Extra Events Committee. He also is president of the Collegiate Commissioner's Association.

PROPOSALS PASSED BY DELEGATES

Continued from page 1

iting several fringe benefits and arrangements was adopted, although an institution may continue to arrange employment for a prospective student-athlete, and he may accept a loan from a regular lending agency.

A proposal requiring equal distribution of television revenue to all members sponsoring football was defeated, as was a resolution directing the Council to prepare a comprehensive report and plan for the establishment and implementation of a paid basic athletic insurance program for member institutions in all sports.

Although a series of proposals to reorganize football-playing members into four divisions was withdrawn, the Convention did establish a permanent Classification Committee and adopted several provisions for members desiring to transfer to another division, including establishment of a probationary status.

SPECIAL CONVENTION

- 25—Limit all football scouting to film exchange (I).
- 61—Abolish spring football in Division III.
- 62—Council may grant an exception for Division III spring football by 2/3 vote.
- 71—Clarify Bylaw 6-4, 6-5 and 6-6 to apply to all three divisions, and amendments to them must be adopted by each division.
- 75—Prohibit issuance of travel uniforms to student-athletes.
- 76—Effective date for No. 75 is August 1, 1976.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

- 109—Permit an institution to withdraw financial assistance at the end of that term for a student-athlete who voluntarily withdraws from a sport for his own personal reasons.
- 110—Limit financial aid to a maximum five-year period.
- 116—Eliminate initial awards in basketball and retain the present limitation of 15 maximum awards in effect the same year (I).
- 123—Require a participant in swimming and water polo to be counted in the sport of swimming (I).

Personnel and Squad Limitations

- 126—Rescind the limitations on the number of coaches in football and basketball in Division II.
- 129—Permit additional part-time coaches for junior varsity, freshmen or sub-varsity football teams, although such coaches are prohibited from off-campus recruiting (I).
- 130—Limitation on number of football coaches does not apply to lightweight football programs (I).
- 133—A graduate of an institution in his fifth year may coach without counting in the limitations if his remuneration does not exceed normal educational expenses (I).
- 134—Normal attrition shall be defined as death, retirement or voluntary resignation of an employee or the discharge or transfer from the athletic department by the employer institution (I).
- 138—Rescind traveling and home squad limitations in all sports in all divisions.

Recruiting

- 176—Prohibits financial aid or other benefits not permitted by governing legislation.
- 181—Include relatives and legal guardians of prospective student-athlete in restricting off-campus recruiting contacts (I & II).
- 185—Eliminate the seasonal restrictions in recruiting, permitting such contacts during the summer immediately preceding the prospect's senior year in high school but not after June 15 of the prospect's senior year in high school (I & II).
- 192—Permit the national service academies to contact prospective student-athletes in accordance with their regular admissions procedures as directed by Congress (I & II).
- 193—Permit written or telephonic contact with media representatives in the student-athlete's high school (and/or junior college) community at the time he is signed.
- 195-205—Increase the permissible number of paid football visits from 75 to 95 and paid basketball visits from 12 to 18; eliminate the limitation on paid visits in all other sports (I).

- 207—Limit commercial air fare for the expense-paid campus visit to tourist or comparable class.
- 211—Permit an institution to provide one meal to a prospective student-athlete in the institution's dining facilities during a campus visit without counting it as a paid visit.

Compliance and Enforcement

- 216—Confirm that the institutional certification of compliance form or a copy thereof must be sent to the NCAA national office.
- 217—Clarify existing legislation concerning institutional certification for NCAA events when a coaching staff member has been suspended from coaching duties for a violation of the "Principles of Ethical Conduct."
- 218—Eliminate Association vice-presidents from those included in the notification procedure regarding infractions inquiries since the Council is no longer the hearing body in infractions matters.
- 219—Encourage due process opportunities for student-athletes at the institution.

Membership and Divisions

- 220—Require a member desiring to participate in a sport in another division to operate for a two-year period in conformity with all Bylaw requirements applicable to the division in that sport before being eligible for such participation.
- 221—Require member institutions desiring to change divisional membership to operate for a two-year period in conformity with all Bylaw requirements applicable to that division.
- 222—Permit an institution to participate under eligibility rules of its own division and be eligible for NCAA championships in those sports for which no championship is offered in that institution's division.
- 223—Establish a Classification Committee to be responsible for classification and reclassification of divisional membership and establish the Committee's specific responsibilities.
- 225-4—Disapprove sample listing distributed at Convention; direct the permanent Classification Committee to review the advisability of establishing Divisions I and I-A in football and to review and reclassify each member's present divisional status in that sport. Establish an appeal procedure available to each member and a time schedule for completion of the Committee's task, and develop procedures to enable divided voting on appropriate football amendments during the 71st Annual Convention if further reorganization of the Association is accomplished at that time.
- 226—Establish guidelines for changes of division in the sport of football for use by the Classification Committee.
- 227—Establish probationary status permitting an institution to change divisions although it does not meet the criteria for the division at the time of application.
- 232—Specify each institution must continue to comply with the appropriate divisional membership criteria in order to maintain membership in that division.
- 239—Delay effective date for Division III need criteria until the end of the 1978-79 academic year.
- 241—Transfer Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference members from District 3 to District 2.
- 242—Transfer the University of Louisville from District 5 to District 3.

Eligibility

- 246—Establish that a subpredicator under the 2,000 rule could not transfer and immediately be eligible after participating ineligibly at the original institution.
- 247—Consolidate into Bylaw 4-1, by reference in Bylaw 4-6-(b), the like provisions of Sections 1 and 6-(b), (I).
- 248—Authorize the Executive Committee to require a student-athlete to sign an affidavit, if necessary, to verify his eligibility to compete in an NCAA championship and to eliminate the current provision requiring all participants in all championships to sign such affidavits.
- 249—Clarify that Division I members must be in conformity with Bylaw 4-6-(b) for a two-year period before being eligible; require Division II and III institutions petitioning for Division I membership or eligibility to show conformance with Bylaw 4-6-(b) for a two-year period at the time the petition is considered by the Council in order to be immediately eligible.
- 250—Permit exempt Division II institutions to utilize Division I campus visit limitations as well as Division I limitations on awards.
- 251—Permit a Division II institution electing to be governed by the Division I maximum award limitations to be eligi-

ble for a sport in which only one NCAA championship is sponsored.

- 255—Clarify a student must not have any unfulfilled residence requirement when he leaves a four-year college to attend a junior college if he expects to be re-admitted to the original four-year college and be immediately eligible.
- 257—Enable a student-athlete's eligibility to be determined under Bylaw 4 when his institution operates on a unique calendar.
- 258—Eliminate the specific limitations implied by reference to the eighth semester or twelfth quarter while retaining all other provisions of Bylaw 4-1-(c).

Playing and Practice Seasons

- 271—Permit member institutions to allow teams to participate in filming sessions for Official NCAA Films or approved promotional programs.
- 272—Establish the time at which bowl invitations may be extended and considered and tighten provisions regarding contacts between bowl management and member institutions.
- 273—Permit a Division II or III member to participate in two postseason football games in 1976 if one of those games is designated to further the bicentennial and is so approved by the Extra Events Committee.

Miscellaneous

- 275—Apply the agent rule on a sport-by-sport basis and clarify provisions regarding agency contracts and the services of a lawyer.
- 286—Robert's Rules of Order (Revised) shall be the parliamentary authority for the conduct of all meetings of the Association and shall be the deciding reference used in case of parliamentary challenge.
- 290—Provide the means of applying fairly the November 1 deadline for receipt of amendments.
- 293—Increase the membership of the Extra Events Committee from six to eight and establish district representation on the Committee.
- 327—Resolution to establish Council-appointed NCAA Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics and direct it to pursue the discussions and study projects initiated by the 1975 Joint Committee of the AIAW and the NCAA.
- 304-324—Not considered by Convention but all remain in effect (except Nos. 309-1 and 309-2) inasmuch as Executive Regulation adopted by the Executive Committee are operative until overturned by an NCAA Convention.

Records Fall at Convention

Attendance, voting and legislative proposal records were set at the NCAA's 70th Convention.

The official registration list revealed 1,072 names, and this figure surpassed the previous high of 932 at the 69th Annual Convention in Washington, D.C.

There also were 548 registered delegate voters, seven more individuals than those voting at the 1975 Convention.

Legislative proposals totaled 258, breaking the 181 amendments submitted for the Second Special Convention in Chicago last August.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT VOTE BREAKDOWN

DISTRICT	I	II	III	TOTAL
1	14	14	24	52
2	44	18	52	114
3	53	43	22	118
4	33	25	34	92
5	20	18	7	45
6	18	9	2	29
7	20	2	1	23
8	24	12	5	41
Allied	19	8	7	34
TOTAL	245	149	154	548



"Teddy" Award recipient Tom Hamilton.



Tom Hamilton receives 1976 "Teddy" Award from NCAA President John Fuzak.



ABC Sports personality Keith Jackson, Tom Hamilton and John Fuzak share a light moment.

Hamilton Receives "Teddy" Award at Honors Luncheon

Presentation of the Theodore Roosevelt Award to Rear Admiral Thomas J. Hamilton, USN Ret., highlighted the 1976 NCAA Honors Luncheon during the Association's 70th Annual Convention in St. Louis, Missouri.

The "Teddy" Award, the NCAA's highest honor, is presented to a prominent American "for whom competitive athletics in college and attention to a physical well-being thereafter have been important factors in a distinguished career of a national significance and achievement."

Hamilton joins an elite group of former student-athletes including President Gerald R. Ford, the 1975 recipient; former President Dwight D. Eisenhower; Senator Leverett Saltonstall; Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White; Purdue University President Frederick L. Hovde; National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official Dr. Christopher C. Kraft Jr.; Dr. Jerome H. (Brud) Holland, U.S. Ambassador

to Sweden; General of the Army Omar N. Bradley; and Jesse Owens, considered the greatest track athlete of this century. Dr. John Fuzak, president of the NCAA, presented Hamilton with the "Teddy" Award.

Keith Jackson, popular announcer for ABC-Sports and television voice of NCAA College football, was Master of Ceremonies and presented the College Athletic's Top Ten.

Today's Top Five honorees included two-time Heisman Trophy winner Archie Griffin and Tim Moore, one of the world's premier divers, from Ohio State; Marvin Cobb, an all-America in baseball and football at the University of Southern California; Bruce Hamming, a member of the 1975 Division III All-Tournament Basketball Team from Augustana College (Ill.); and University of California at Los Angeles consensus all-America quarterback John Sciarra.

Football dominated the Silver Anniversary group which recognized five distinguished former student-athletes on their 25th anniversary of participation in college athletics.

These honorees included Napoleon A. Bell, a Columbus, Ohio attorney from Mount Union College; Ernest "Bucky" Curtis, former all-America receiver from Vanderbilt University who is corporate marketing manager for International Paper Company; Samuel Greenawalt, Executive Vice-President of the Michigan National Bank and a former football center and squash letterman at the University of Pennsylvania; Ross J. Pritchard, a four-year, four-sport athlete at the University of Arkansas who is President of Arkansas State University; and University of Kansas all-Big 7 halfback and former athletic director Wade Stinson, President of the United Missouri Bank of St. Louis.



1975 COLLEGE ATHLETICS' TOP TEN—Today's Top Five honorees kneeling are (L to R): Tim Moore (Ohio State), John Sciarra (UCLA), Marvin Cobb (Southern Cal), Bruce Hamming (Augustana) and Archie Griffin (Ohio State). Silver Anniversary recipients standing are (L to R): Napoleon Bell, Ross Pritchard, Sam Greenawalt, Wade Stinson and "Bucky" Curtis.



Two-time Heisman trophy winner Archie Griffin receives a Top Five Award from Stan Marshall, NCAA secretary-treasurer.



Master of Ceremonies Keith Jackson.



Calm after the storm. UCLA's Top Five winner John Sciarra and Ohio State football coach Woody Hayes share a friendly exchange with Southern Cal Athletic Director Richard H. Perry.



(L to R) Frank Broyles, Arkansas athletic director and head football coach, chats with Andy Geiger, Pennsylvania athletic director, and Silver Anniversary honoree Samuel Greenawalt.



Clifford B. Fagan, executive secretary of the National Federation of State High School Associations, accepts an NCAA appreciation award from President John Fuzak.

HONORS LUNCHEON HIGHLIGHTS



Ohio State diver Tim Moore speaking for each of the Top Five winners.



Eugene Takle, former NCAA Postgraduate scholarship winner from Luther College, responds on behalf of all previous recipients.



(L to R) Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, thanks Tom Siler (Knoxville News-Sentinel) and Fred Russell (Nashville Banner) for their coverage of 25 annual conventions. Russell has attended 31 consecutive, and Siler only missed one since 1951. Keith Jackson was the Honors Luncheon Master of Ceremonies.

Council Reports to 70th Annual Convention

Continued from page 8

athletic community becomes more complicated.

"One development which prompts pessimism, however, is the continued tendency of some member institutions, some staff members of institutions and some athletic representatives of member institutions to frustrate the application of the NCAA rules by testing their validity through state and Federal court proceedings. Not only does this activity drain a substantial amount of money from NCAA funds—money which could be used for more constructive and useful purposes—it also creates an unequal application of rules which is contrary to the fundamental reason a member institution joins a voluntary association.

"In all of the multiple court tests of NCAA rules and procedures, there has been only one significant decision against the NCAA. This had to do with the judgment that the alien age rule of Bylaw 4 was discriminatory and should be revised.

"An institution, a staff member or a booster secures a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction which enables the institution to utilize the services of a student-athlete who otherwise would be ineligible to compete. It is a recognized fact in our judiciary system that frequently the judge of the area is inclined to rule in favor of the athlete or the institution in his immediate jurisdiction as opposed to some national governing body far removed. And for a part or all of a season, a student-athlete who should be ineligible is permitted to compete to the disadvantage of institutions against which his college is competing.

"During the past fall, we have seen coaches of member institutions attempt to frustrate the decisions of NCAA Conventions by attempting to suspend the rules that the voting delegates of our members have decided to impose. It is interesting that in some of these instances, the coaches' institutions did not argue the particular rule in question on the Convention floor.

"Under court proceedings at the present time, it would be possible for a college with an ineligible player to win a conference championship and compete in the NCAA tournament before the matter could be finally adjudicated in the courts."

Reorganization

The motivation for that reorganization which took place in Chicago in August, 1973 was to create divisions whereby institutions of like persuasion and programs could achieve a national legislative forum to deal with pressing recruiting and economic issues which could only be effectively resolved at the national level. At the time the Reorganization Committee recommended that plan it recognized—as did the Council—that additional refinements would inevitably be necessary.

"Continued study of the athletic programs of the membership dramatizes the fact that in the sport of football, more than three divisions are needed. The sport is unique because the number of competitors and personnel in the coaching and administration of football results in a wide variance in the financial commitments which institutions wish to make to intercollegiate football. These wide ranging commitments result in programs which seem to the Council clearly to fall into four divisions rather than three.

"In Division II, for example, there is a sharp divergence of view as to the number of financial aid commitments which should be permitted in football. There is a group which feels that approximately 15 more financial aid commitments (that is, 60 or more) should be available. A goodly number of other Division II members believe the number should be in the low forties. A comparable comparison can be made in Division I where the respective numbers are higher, but the difference is even greater.

"In Division I there are a series of bowl games available for those institutions with larger programs, but

there is no postseason opportunity for those in Division I with more modest programs. Whereas, the Television Plan provides for certain exposures for Division II and III institutions, those with more modest programs in Division I have a limited opportunity to gain comparable exposure.

Title IX

A number of committees of the Association have worked diligently to see to it that the Title IX regulations of HEW are not destructive to the financial welfare of existing intercollegiate programs—programs which in many instances are being asked to assume the additional costs of helping the development of women's programs. These efforts, in the main, have been unsuccessful. One of the disturbing aspects of this exercise has been the tendency of HEW to overreach its authority based upon the laws of Congress. We have noted the comments of an increasing number of presidents of NCAA member institutions protesting HEW directives and orders.

Possible legislative or legal challenge to HEW's legislative presumptuousness certainly are possible remedies. The Council is continuing to monitor HEW's interpretations and enforcement plans and, depending upon developments, may seek Federal legislative or judicial relief, or conclude that no further action is appropriate.

"The National Youth Sports Program experienced a seventh successful year in 1975. This year's program included 98 institutions in 72 cities and 36 states, with an enrollment of approximately 30,000 participants. The cost of the program for 1975 was just under six million dollars."

Your Council remains dedicated to a program of full information and promotion of college athletics, and on that premise directs the Association's ongoing campaign to inform the public of the Association's policies, goals and activities.

MSU, SMU Receive Penalties

Continued from page 1

Michigan State also must prohibit an assistant football coach from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities during the first calendar year of the University's probation, and must prohibit a second assistant coach from engaging in any recruiting activities on- or off-campus during the entire probationary period.

A third assistant coach is required to refrain against a recurrence of similar violations of NCAA regulations on his part in the future, and Michigan State also has been required to sever all relations between two representatives of its athletic interests.

"The Committee on Infractions believes the penalties imposed are meaningful in that they recognize the seriousness of the violations in this case and are directed toward the institution

as well as the staff members and athletic representatives involved," said Arthur R. Reynolds, chairman.

Violations of varying degree of NCAA legislation related to improper expenses, extra benefits and improper financial aid to student-athletes, institutional responsibility, ethical conduct, obligations of membership, numerous sections of NCAA recruiting legislation and the cooperative principles governing the NCAA enforcement program were found by the Committee on Infractions.

"Based upon the number, variety and, in numerous instances, significant nature of the violations which involved prospective and enrolled student-athletes, institutional employees, athletic representatives and institutional membership obligations, the Committee considered this case (Michigan State) to be a most

serious one," Reynolds concluded.

SMU's one-year probationary extension, without sanctions, does restrict it to 29 football scholarships in 1976-77. The institution exceeded the 1974-75 grant limits by one.

Also under the "show cause" provision of the NCAA penalty structure, Southern Methodist has permanently disassociated an assistant football coach from its intercollegiate athletic program.

"Many of the violations in this case were not serious in nature; however, the Committee was concerned that most of the violations occurred during the probationary period of the University," Reynolds said. "The Committee did not believe the head football coach or other institutional staff members were aware of the violations of NCAA regulations which primarily involved an assistant football coach."

SOCCER—GLENN WARNER recently retired at U.S. Naval Academy.

SWIMMING—ROGER ALEKS, assistant at Kentucky has been named coach of the Ecuadorian national team for 1976. JOHN WOOTERS replaced KEATS BAUGHER who resigned at Georgetown.

TRACK—DON HOOD resigned at Howard Payne to become assistant football coach at Abilene Christian.

NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—CHARLIE EPPLER has left Wichita State to become public information representative at Worlds of Fun in Kansas City, Mo. JAMES SHAFFER resigned at Northern Iowa to become editor of the NCAA News.

DIED—WALTER "TILLIE" VOSS, 78, former Detroit football and basketball star, December 14. CHARLES SHIRA, 49, athletic director at Mississippi State, following brief illness. EARL RISKEY, 77, director of intramural sports and supervisor of physical education at Michigan, credited with originating paddleball. JOSEPH HENRY, 75, four-sport letterwinner and all-Southwest Conference tackle at Texas. BEN JOHNSON, 18, Fairleigh Dickinson basketball player, Jan. 8, automobile accident. RIDGE RILEY, 68, former SID at Penn State, Jan. 6.

appointed at Springfield after assisting at Brown. RON MEYER resigned at Nevada-Las Vegas to replace DAVE SMITH at Southern Methodist. DAN KNIGHT replaces JIM WACKER at Texas Lutheran, who was hired at North Dakota State. BILL SHANAHAN moves up to head job at Western Illinois after assisting resigned BRODIE WESTEN. OTTO GRAHAM stepped down at U.S. Coast Guard Academy to devote full-time to athletic directorship. BILL HICKEY, defensive line coach at Army replaces Graham. ANDY HINSON has been named at Bethune-Cookman. Oklahoma assistant WENDELL MOSLEY has accepted the Texas Southern job. WAYNE CHAPMAN, assistant at Youngstown State has taken over at Morehead State (Ky.). AL WILSON was named at Delaware Valley after assisting at Princeton.

HOCKEY—RICK COMLEY, head coach at Lake Superior State (Mich.) has been named at Northern Michigan.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

FREDERICK DUNLAP, head football coach at Lehigh succeeds BOB DEMING at Colgate and also assumes head football post from NEIL WHEELWRIGHT who took job at Holy Cross. DONALD McCRIGHT, head football coach at Washington (St. Louis) succeeds BRUCE MELIN. BILL COBEY has replaced HOMER RICE at North Carolina. MRS. SHERRI REEVES is the new assistant at Northwest Missouri State.

COACHES

BASKETBALL—MEL FRATZKE resigned at Minnesota-Duluth. KEN TRICKEY resigned at Iowa State.

FOOTBALL—BOBBY BOWDEN succeeds DARRELL MUDRA at Florida State. HOMER RICE, former athletic director at North Carolina has been hired at Rice, replacing AL CONOVER. HOWARD VANDERSEA has been

Championship Corner...

Division I Basketball

The Division I Basketball Committee has announced four sites are under consideration for the 1981 National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

The four finalists are:

Buffalo Memorial Auditorium (State University of New York, Buffalo, host institution); Greensboro (N.C.) Coliseum (Atlantic Coast Conference); Capitol Centre (University of Maryland); and The Spectrum (Temple University).

The Division I Committee will review proposals from the finalists at its June meeting, and will make recommendations for the 1981 site at the conclusion of the meeting.

Division II Basketball

The Division II Basketball Committee will hear proposals for hosting the 1977 National Collegiate Division II Championship from Springfield, Mass., and from Southwest Missouri State University.

The Committee also has invited the College Tourney Sponsor Corporation, the sponsoring agency in Evansville for the past several years, to present a proposal for the '77 Championship.

Proposals will be heard March 18 when the Committee meets at the 1976 Division II championship (March 18-19) at Evansville, Ind.

Springfield and American International would co-host the event at the Springfield Civic Center, while Southwest Missouri State is seeking the event for its new Recreation Building.

Division III Basketball

Any institution interested in hosting the 1977 National Collegiate Division III Basketball Championship should contact Ralph McFillen, assistant director of events, at the national office for proposed budget forms and other information.

Division III Track

The Division III Track and Field Committee is still searching for a new site for the 1976 Outdoor Championships. Baldwin-Wallace College was to have been the host institution for the May 27-29 Championship; however, because of problems with the artificial running surface it has withdrawn. The Committee would prefer to secure a site in the midwest. If a Division III institution is interested in hosting the 1976 Outdoor Track and Field Championships, it should contact Robert Harvey, chairman, Division III Track and Field Committee, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana 46135.

HANDBOOKS

Handbooks for the 1976 National Collegiate Skiing Championship and Division I, II, and III National Collegiate Basketball championships have been sent to the membership.

The Division II Gymnastics, Swimming, Wrestling, and Fencing Championships Handbooks will be completed soon and will be mailed to the membership in the near future.

In This Issue:

- 1 New Council Members
- 1 Rules Not for All-Female Athletics
- 2 Media Analysis of Issues
- 3 Proposals Passed by Delegates
- 4 Hamilton Receives "Teddy" Award
- 5 Honors Luncheon Highlights
- 7 Winning Secondary in Japan Meet
- 8 Council Reports to Convention

February 1, 1976

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

U.S. Highway 50 and Noll Ave., P.O. Box 1906



NEWS



Council Reports to 70th Annual Convention

Each year, the Council prepares a comprehensive report of its actions during the preceding 12 months and presents it to delegates attending the annual Convention.

J. Neils Thompson, District Six Vice-President and faculty athletic representative at the University of Texas at Austin, represented the Council at the 70th Annual Convention in St. Louis, Missouri.

The following are excerpts from the Council Report:

Special Convention

"The 69th NCAA Convention in Washington, D. C., adopted a resolution directing the NCAA Council to undertake certain initiatives in developing legislation to deal with the disturbing cost factors in college athletics. This led to a Special Meeting on Economy held in Kansas City, Missouri, April 24-25. A total of 52 delegates attended the meeting, representing all divisions and all districts of the Association, and included presidents, faculty athletic representatives, athletic directors, conference commissioners and coaches. During the course of the Meeting on Economy, a number of college presidents urged strong measures in this area and urged that the NCAA Council proceed to call a Special Convention during 1975 on the basis that economy measures should be instituted immediately and that to wait until the 70th Convention in January of 1976 for all practical purposes would delay the anticipated economic savings for a full academic year.

"The great many new rules stemming from the Second Special Convention have created a concern with many that the NCAA is over-legislating. This may or may not be true, depending upon the viewpoint of the observer. It seemed clear to the Meeting on Economy and it seems clear to the NCAA Council that institutions engaging in inter-regional and national recruiting and scheduling practices—and this particularly pertains to Division I institutions and a goodly number of Division II institutions, if not some members of Division III—cannot effectively invoke meaningful economy measures at the institutional or conference level. Rather, national requirements are needed because of the very nature of the competitive activities involved.

"For a substantial number of years—extending back to 1968—a number of college administrators have urged athletic leaders to address themselves to cost factors.

You may recall that the NCAA appointed a special committee to deal with some of these issues, under the

chairmanship of William J. Flynn, Boston College, and that committee, in 1971, recommended many of the measures which were finally presented for a vote at the Second Special Convention this past summer in Chicago. The NCAA Council sponsored a great many of the proposals advanced by the Flynn Committee only to have those rejected by the membership on the basis that such details should not be considered by the NCAA until it had reorganized into divisions so that institutions of like persuasion and programs could more carefully and sensibly select the measures which would be most effective in treating their problems. It was at the 66th Convention that the NCAA at Hollywood, Florida, in January 1972, postponed certain economy proposals until reorganization could take place and that eventually led to the First Special Convention of the NCAA in Chicago, August 1973, to bring about divisional reorganization.

My point here is that this history inevitably led us to considering detailed economy measures once reorganization was accomplished and, against that history, it is understandable why the membership would press forward to address these problems of cost savings. That is precisely what happened when the Second Special Convention was called to order last summer. The Council thought it appropriate to remind the delegates of this evolution and, to a degree, it may be a self-serving historical resume, because the Council is somewhat sensitive to the charge that it is busy building a legislative bureaucracy to control all of college athletics.

Enforcement

"... It already is abundantly clear that the expanded enforcement staff of the NCAA along with the revised enforcement procedures—which enable the Committee on Infractions to function more efficiently—in a short time are going to increase the respect of member institutions, their employees and their athletic representatives for the rules and policies of intercollegiate athletics. More evidence of violations is going to be produced; there is going to be an increased number of cases processed by the Committee on Infractions and, undoubtedly, an increased number of findings of violations and penalties imposed. This process is going to result in additional discomfort and strain in the relationships between certain member institutions and the NCAA. This activity may well contribute to the complaint of some of too much Federal bureaucracy in the form of the NCAA—by that I mean the enforcement

of the rules is going to be the cause for some to complain more of too many rules and too much NCAA activity.

"The NCAA Council is convinced that in a short span of time, the message is becoming clear to institutional executives, athletic personnel and coaching personnel that you cannot gain the advantages that some see by ignoring the rules which others follow.

"At the urgings of such groups as the National Association of Basketball Coaches, some conferences and the NCAA Council, the Committee on Infractions has increased the severity of its penalties for serious violations and the Committee on Infractions is using to good purpose some of the new penalty provisions which the Convention has made available to it. The NCAA enforcement program is gaining the attention of some people in intercollegiate athletics whose attention to the desirability of observing the rules is sorely needed."

Athlete's Statement

In conjunction with the discussion of additional legislation and the enforcement program, the NCAA Council wishes to comment upon the Athlete's Statement which was authorized by the 69th NCAA Convention a year ago.

"It is the conviction of the Council that the Athlete's Statement may well be the most singularly important tool for assuring observance of governing legislation that is available. For many years, institutions have used different techniques to determine whether the student-athletes who were to represent them in intercollegiate competition were indeed eligible. Some members and their conferences have taken this issue seriously and have had a detailed form which the student-athlete must complete before he could be adjudged eligible. On the other hand, many others have done little in this area. Furthermore, complicating this has been the fact that many critical questions have not been asked of the student-athlete and when it came to an investigation, he often absolved himself of any knowledge of the rules on the basis of ignorance.

Legal

"Mirroring our society at large, intercollegiate athletics continues to attract more interest, more competitors, more institutions which desire to sponsor intercollegiate programs and—as a result of all this—our

Continued on page 6

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Permit No. 4794

PAID

U. S. POSTAGE

Non-Profit Organization