



NEWS

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION



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Among Giants

Athletes came in all sizes for the Fiesta Bowl-NCAA drug abuse promotion in Phoenix, Ariz. Debbie Brock, Delta State basketball guard, stands only 4-11 among three "giants." (L to R): Albert Young, 6-5 football star from Illinois, and cage standouts, 6-10 Bob Elliot, Arizona, and Marquette's 6-8 Bernard Toone. (Related story and other photos on page 5.)

Official Coaching Staff Limitations Detailed

Recently, several official interpretations have been developed by the NCAA Council concerning the application of Bylaw 12-1.

This legislation which was adopted by Division I member institutions at the August 1975 Special Convention and modified at the January 1976 annual Convention, limits football and basketball coaching staffs, effective August 1, 1976.

Bylaw 12-1 provides that each member institution may employ no more than one head coach, eight full-time assistant coaches and two part-time assistant coaches in the sport of football. In the sport of basketball, each institution is limited to one head coach, two full-time assistant coaches and one part-time assistant coach.

In addition, a member institution may permit one uncompensated volunteer to participate in coaching in each sport. Such a volunteer coach may not receive compensation or remuneration from the institution's department of athletics and he may not recruit or scout off campus.

One graduate student who is enrolled in the institution also may assist in coaching in either sport without being subject to the limitation on the number of coaches, provided his remuneration is limited to normal educational expenses.

Undergraduate student-athletes who have completed their eligibility also may participate in coaching if they remain full-time students completing requirements for their baccalaureate degrees and receive no compensation other than the financial aid they received as student-athletes. Neither the graduate nor undergraduate coaching assistants may recruit or scout off campus.

If an institution sponsors a freshman or junior varsity football team which participates in at least four intercollegiate contests, it may employ two additional part-time coaches who may not recruit or scout off-campus. There is no similar provision for the sport of basketball.

The following official interpretations set forth in case form have been approved by the Council and are circulated in accordance with NCAA Constitution 6-2:

Situation: On August 1, 1976, a member institution in accordance

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Reclassification Plan Given Stamp of Approval by Council

The NCAA Classification Committee, with the endorsement of the Association's Council, is proceeding with a plan to structure the 467 football-playing members of the NCAA into four divisions primarily for purposes of competition and television administration.

The plan also provides limited legislative authority for the new divisions.

The Classification Committee, authorized by the last NCAA Convention to determine the "advisability" of creating Divisions I and IA in the sport of football, recommended such a program to the NCAA Council May 4 and the Council, meeting May 7 in Chicago, concurred that the Committee should proceed with its plan.

The Classification Committee, after soliciting information from each NCAA member, will make its tentative classification June 1-2; appeals will be heard by the Classification Committee June 30, at which time it will reach its final classification decisions. Fur-

ther appeals could be made to the NCAA Council, August 11-13 and, thereafter, the Council's conclusions will be subject to ratification by the 71st NCAA Convention, January 10-12, 1977.

The NCAA membership at present is divided into Divisions I, II and III. The plan would create four divisions, but only in football. Present Division I would be divided into I and IA, with some members of present Division II presumably becoming members of IA.

Legislative Power

The two new divisions in football would have certain legislative authority limited solely to football, but the present controversial issue of financial aid based on "need" would be outside such authority. That question would be voted upon by the entire membership of Divisions I, as opposed to the new football divisions voting separately on the issue.

The Classification Committee, under the chairmanship of Louis

A. Myers of the University of Arizona, made the following recommendations to the Council:

In the sport of football, membership Divisions I and IA (ultimately to be identified as AI and I) should be created.

For television purposes, the Committee requests the Council forward to the NCAA Television Committee its recommendation that Division IA be guaranteed two more appearances than the minimum number the members of that Division have received under each two-year span of recent football Television Plans.

An interim Division IA Football Committee should be appointed (following Council resolution of institutional appeals at its August meeting) to recommend plans for a Division IA Football Championship. These plans would be available to delegates to the January 1977 Convention at the time they considered the question of establishing the Division.

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Media Seminar May 24-26 at Texas Tech

Scholarships based on financial need and divisional reorganization are key topics of discussion scheduled for the Media Seminar, May 24-26, in Lubbock, Texas.

Co-hosted by Texas Tech and the NCAA, the 10th annual meeting will attract about 35 of the nation's leading sports editors, columnists and directors, according to Bill Callahan, sports information director, University of Missouri, and Public Relations Committee chairman.

The seminar format provides frank, on-the-record discussions of NCAA policies and other current trends concerning intercollegiate athletics with Association leaders and officers.

And the first subject on the agenda, "The Need Scholarship, For Better or For Worse," is one of the most controversial subjects facing the membership.

Joe Ruetz, director of athletics, Stanford University, and Don Canham, director of athletics, University of Michigan, will take conflicting viewpoints on the subject. Ruetz advocates need and Canham is against this philosophy.

Reorganization

Monday afternoon's session spotlights another important question for the membership, "Should the NCAA Reorganize into Four Divisions?"

Eddie Crowder, director of athletics, University of Colorado, favors reorganization and Andy Geiger, director of athletics, University of Pennsylvania, will present reasons for opposing it.

"We're particularly looking forward to Monday's sessions," said Callahan. "This is the first time discussion leaders have been selected to offer different

views on the same subject, and we're confident each of these issues will be very newsworthy. These are two critical questions confronting the NCAA and we want to get both sides of each question before the media."

"Accepting the Challenge, and a Look at the Future" will be the focal point of Tuesday's schedule featuring C. M. Newton, head basketball coach, University of Alabama, and Mike White, head football coach, University of California-Berkeley.

"Each of these outstanding coaches will relate the experiences they have confronted moving into unique coaching situations, and how they have established winning programs," said Callahan.

First Cage Coach

Callahan also noted that New-

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JOSEPH RUETZ
Director of Athletics
Stanford University



ANDY GEIGER
Director of Athletics
University of Pennsylvania



EDDIE CROWDER
Director of Athletics
University of Colorado

"Need" vs. Merit—An Economic Issue

The desirability of the "need" concept, as a guiding principle in the award of financial aid to student-athletes, essentially should be decided on economic grounds. The second critical question is the integrity of the administrative system—not whether coaches want to make the system work, but whether the institutions and their financial aid officers want to be bound by an absolute, irrevocable "need" calculation.

The so-called moral issues seem to become almost irrelevant. Admittedly, they are the ones which excite emotional discussions, but are they that significant? The moral issues, as we see them, concern the sometimes esoteric debate as to whether a student-athlete receiving financial aid based on "need" is more of an amateur than one receiving grant-in-aid assistance, and whether the award of aid based on "need" results in all students being treated alike or nearly alike.

Pride vs. Dollars

We have considerable difficulty in concluding that because a student's parents pay 50% of his college expense, based upon a formula more liberal than that used by the NCAA, the student is an amateur athlete in the classic definition (motivated by pride, but not money) whereas a student who receives a maximum grant-in-aid under the NCAA limits is tainted because he has secured approximately 90% of his educational costs on his own merit without regard to his parents' assets.

As to treating all students alike in the award of financial aid, we do not believe that this has ever been the case, or that it should be for that matter. Different "need" packages (e.g., more scholarship funds, less loan money) are developed depending upon the attractiveness of and the competition for the candi-

date and there are classic examples of no-need candidates who receive lavish "merit" awards. As the late James H. Weaver, first commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, was wont to say, "the administration of 'need' is governed by the extent to which the institution needs the student." Possibly that is being overly cynical, but anyone who believes, for example, that the calculations of the College Scholarship Service are faithfully observed by each and every financial aid officer is naive indeed.

This leads us to comment upon what we believe are the two foremost and really significant issues.

The University of Michigan presented to the 1976 NCAA Convention a proposal to determine whether the "need" program before the Convention at that moment would save sufficient funds to offset the administrative costs and justify the rather formidable effort that will be required to make the system work.

Michigan Resolution Defeated

One of the fascinating aspects of the 70th NCAA Convention's deliberations was that the Michigan resolution was defeated. After two and one-half hours of debate, the "need" legislation, itself, had been defeated and presumably the no-need forces, in majority control, were not about to relinquish their grip on the subject matter. It apparently was concluded in the minds of many that to authorize a study would imply a softening of attitude among the no-need institutions and the majority did not want to leave that impression.

Regardless, it is unfortunate that a well-designed, scientifically based economic study of the two systems is not under way.

The second important consideration in our view is whether those that espouse "need" indeed recognize that the laissez faire imple-

mentation of "need" in normal educational recruiting circles simply will not work where athletics is involved, at least in Divisions I and II, and we think in Division III as well.

The point that the uninitiated must recognize is that "need" calculations are advisory. The College Scholarship Service conclusions may or may not be followed, depending upon each institution's choice. Some groups set up certain review procedures on observance, but even the Ivy Group which conscientiously tries to make the system work has never done more than rap the knuckles of an errant financial aid officer who became overly enthusiastic about the qualifications of a particularly needy prospect (who may also have been a "powerful leaper").

That is why we raise the second fundamental issue. Is the membership prepared to swear unswerving allegiance to a "need" calculation, without local option to modify it or sweeten the results with merit scholarships? And will this commitment be made under the present ceiling on aid imposed by NCAA requirements? If the total permissible aid ceiling is to be raised, to more nearly parallel the more generous definition of educational expenses promulgated by the CSS, is this in turn going to reduce the amount of economic savings to the point of the whole exercise not being worth the candle?

It wasn't long ago that the college athletic leadership embraced the 1.600 rule only to learn that the academic leadership found it a decided embarrassment. An undefined instinct seems to suggest to us that "need," instead of being a golden chariot to take athletics to the promised land, will end up a pumpkin unwanted by many of those who now embrace it—not realizing they are embracing in essence a theory which never has been put to the test of a single national administration and vigorous enforcement.

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about college athletics. It is selected because the NCAA News feels it makes a point or discusses a topic which will interest News readers.

Oblivion!

By MARVIN WEST
The Knoxville News Sentinel

Angry letters and disturbing phone calls in the middle of the night have slowed to a trickle. Some who regarded Leon Black as the villain of the Southwest Conference are beginning to change their minds.

Leon is encouraged. He thinks honesty and right and other good things may yet prevail. Leon isn't much for feeling sorry for himself. He looks each day right in the eye.

Leon Black is the former basketball coach at the University of Texas. He resigned February 28 in the swirl of emotions left from a recruiting foul at Texas A&M. It was Coach Black who turned in the Aggies and players Karl Godine and Jarvis Williams for what he felt was cheating. Conference fathers investigated and agreed. A stiff penalty, including ineligibility and a cut in future scholarships, was imposed.

The recoil destroyed, or at least finished, Black as a basketball coach. Friends in Austin report other coaches thought Leon was wrong. Several sports writers in the Southwest took Texas A&M's side. Aggie Coach Shelby Metcalf supposedly said Black should have come to him, man to man, instead of reporting the violation to the league.

"I guess many feel I'm the kid in school who tattles to the teacher," says Leon, trying to be objective. "I never claimed to be good enough to be an example. I just did what I thought was right. I still think it was right. I expected some reaction. It's been worse than I thought. But, I'd do it again if the circumstances were the same. I'd have to."

Most coaches who report other coaches' transgressions never have to defend their position in public. The Black report was treated as confidential by the conference but it came out in court when the Aggies sought to overthrow the original SWC ruling.

"Once the news was out that Leon Black had pointed the finger at Godine and Williams, he was finished as a coach," says one Texas source. "He could no longer

recruit. Black players, certainly those in the Houston area, wouldn't talk to him after that."

Royal Defends Actions

Darrell Royal, Texas football coach and athletic director and a staunch defender of recruiting integrity, comes on strongly in Black's behalf.

"He was a good basketball coach and he's a good man," says Darrell. "I think Leon would have resigned even if the Texas A&M case had not appeared in public. I think he was weary of so many recruiting problems."

Royal didn't say it but Black never wanted to enter the auction for basketball talent. He wanted to recruit players who wanted to play for good old Texas, bright-eyed youngsters who would thrill when the crowd yelled "Hook 'em, Horns."

"Coach Black was made to look like the guy in the black hat," says Royal. "Some actually said it was wrong to turn in a coach for cheating. I've turned in a few in my day. They can put my name in the paper any time they want to."

Royal got satisfaction out of a \$5 million lawsuit that backfired on Houston businessman I. S. Feinstein, Texas A&M booster supposedly involved in the basketball violations.

"Feinstein sued the other schools and the athletic directors, claiming his reputation had been damaged because his name was associated with the case," said Royal. "The man sued us for five million dollars but he sure changed his mind."

Royal's attorney invited Feinstein to pursue the matter in court. He intended to subpoena financial records and see what was under the tip of the iceberg.

Feinstein wanted out. The attorney wouldn't let him go without a public admission that he was involved in the Texas A&M case and an apology to those he had sued. It seems Feinstein had signed for the purchase of a car that was to be used by one of the A&M players. "It's a matter of court record," says Royal.

The apology and dismissed suit didn't help Black too much. He is unemployed.

Helping Successor Lemons

"I've been going around the office, checking my mail and trying to help Coach (Abe) Lemons get started as best I can," says Leon.

"I went fishing one day. I've spent more time than I can remember with my family. We have four children. My wife says it is good to have me around the house but I don't think she'll feel that way when the checks stop coming in from the school."

Darrell Royal still has Black on the Longhorns' payroll. He is hopeful the school will find some other job for Leon.

"I coached at Texas for 12 years," says Black, "three

as an assistant, nine as head coach. I love to coach basketball. There's nothing I'd rather do.

"I will tell you that recruiting has become very distasteful to me. I couldn't change my ways. I didn't want to change.

"I worked real hard in recruiting the last three years. I kept losing boys late who had been very interested in Texas earlier. I got a very uncomfortable feeling. I'm not saying we were beaten by cheaters. I know we were beaten by some who did not cheat. I am sure there are many basketball coaches who do not cheat."

Black pulls up short of blasting his beloved profession, of saying it is going to hell because of fierce competition and fuzzy morals.

He won't admit he has been threatened for turning in Texas A&M. He says it would have been nice if critics could have left his family out of the unpleasantness but the letters and calls aren't too bad now. Leon is proud of how Coach Royal and the school stuck with him.

"Only time will tell what effect, if any, this case will have on recruiting in the Southwest Conference," says Black. "It may make everybody more cautious from turning in apparent violations."

People In Glass Houses

Many college basketball coaches are scared to point a finger. They aren't sure they can take the heat if someone points a finger back at them. Many ponder the old saying about people in glass houses not throwing stones.

Many coaches look the other way, proclaiming the task of rules enforcement belongs to the NCAA and its skeleton staff of three investigators plus three beginners.

Black says he does not have the solution. He thinks maybe coaches should have enough pride in their product that they'd defend its honor. He also thinks most coaches have plenty to do without chasing around looking for outlaws.

"I hope somewhere down the line what I did will help basketball," says Leon.

Maybe sometime, down that same line, what Leon Black did will help Leon Black.

NCAA NEWS

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Executive Committee Completes Full Agenda

Several championship matters, sports committee reports, and various financial considerations were discussed by the Executive Committee at its spring meeting, April 24-25 in Kansas City, Mo.

Presided over by NCAA President John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University, and Secretary-Treasurer Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University, the Committee approved several championship sites and dates, listed under Championship Corner on this page of the NEWS.

In addition, reports from the Association's various sports committees occupied much of the Committee's time during the two-day meetings.

Most of the sports committee actions dealt primarily with specific recommendations concerning qualifications, scheduling, financing, and other related matters.

Progress of the Association's Marketing Policy was explained by Thomas C. Hansen, NCAA assistant executive director. Hansen detailed the NCAA's marketing of recreational footwear, T-shirts, and novelty items being sold at championship events.

Action was taken to bring the NCAA Staff Pension Trust Plan into compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Committee members listened to a report on the Association's Advisory Investment Trust Account from local banking authorities, who projected an optimistic future for the remainder of 1976.

Several other related considerations pertaining to championships were presented to the Committee by Thomas W. Jernstedt, NCAA assistant executive director.

It was agreed the 1976 National Collegiate Basketball Championship was one of the most

successful ever, establishing a record television audience, and an average rating of 11.3 per cent, viewed in 7.86 million homes.

13% Increase

This marked a 13 per cent increase over the 1975 tournament ratings. Jernstedt indicated 31 of the Championship's 32 games were televised by TVS Inc. or NBC Sports, resulting in total rights fees of nearly \$2.6 million. Total attendance was estimated at 216,100, compared to 192,100 in 1975.

Gross receipts for the Championship were estimated at \$3.8 million, according to Jernstedt's report.

The Executive Committee scheduled its summer meeting for August 9-10 in Itasca, Ill., and its winter meeting for January 9 in Miami Beach, Fla., in conjunction with the Association's 71st Convention and related meetings, January 7-13.

"The spring meetings of the Executive Committee and Council are primarily concerned with looking at the kinds of things that lead to legislation, and preparing for the Convention next January," said Fuzak.

"Overall, the meetings proved very productive, interesting and intense," noted Fuzak. "Everything moved right along and we considered many items."

In addition to Fuzak and Marshall, who serve as ex officio members, the Executive Committee membership is Stan Bates, Western Athletic Conference; William M. Bell, Fayetteville State University; Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference; Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee; Polk F. Robison, Texas Tech University; Edgar A. Sherman, Muskingum College; Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College; and David Swank, University of Oklahoma.



JOHN A. FUZAK
NCAA President
Michigan State University



STANLEY J. MARSHALL
NCAA Secretary-Treasurer
South Dakota State University

Council Elects Committees

Items ranging from review of future meeting sites to election of new Association members and evaluation of numerous committee reports were among topics before the NCAA Council at recent meetings in Kansas City, Mo.

The Council appointed the Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees for the 1977 Convention, January 7-13, in Miami Beach, Fla. In addition, the Council approved members of the new NCAA Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics, mandated by the 70th Annual Convention last January in St. Louis, Mo.

A preliminary report was heard from the Classification Committee. The Council also heard reports from the Extra Events, Drug Education, Eligibility, Gambling, Long Range Planning, Reorganization, Infractions, Television, and Divisional Steering Committees.

District representatives elected to the Nominating Committee for 1977 are: **Ross H. Smith**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (District 1); **Olav B. Kollevoll**, Lafayette College (District 2); **Charley Scott**, University of Alabama (District 3); **William D. Rohr**, Ohio University (District 4); **James Frank**, Lincoln University (District 5); **Edwin P. Horner**, Baylor University (District 6); **Harry E. Troxell**, Colorado State University, chairman

(District 7); and **Richard Post**, San Jose State University (District 8).

At-large appointees include: Clarence H. Kellogg, Regis College; Colonel William J. Schuder, U. S. Military Academy; Fred M. Martinelli, Ashland College; and Howard Davis, Tuskegee Institute.

Committee on Committees district representatives elected are: Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University (District 1); David B. Eavenson, Dickinson College (District 2); Peter R. Elliott, University of Miami (Fla.) (District 3); George S. King Jr., Purdue University (District 4); A. L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University (District 5); Harry Fouke, University of Houston (District 6); Richard W. Burns, University of Texas-El Paso (District 7); and John R. Davis, Oregon State University (District 8).

Committee on Committees at-large members include: Edwin W. Lawrence, Cheyney State College; Joe McDaniel, Marietta College; Paul Rundell, San Francisco State University; and Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Virginia, chairman.

New Committees

The Council elected eight district members to the new Committee on Women's Athletics and

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Reclassification Endorsed

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A separate NCAA statistics program should be initiated for Division IA.

When considering legislation pertaining only to the sport of football, Divisions I and IA will vote together EXCEPT as to (a) membership criteria for either division in football; (b) number of financial aid awards in football; (c) establishment of a football championship. If Division I or IA adopted a Bylaw amendment affecting one or more of these areas, the other Division,

by majority vote, could void its enactment.

An institution which currently is a member of Division II in basketball may be classified Division IA in football without requiring its basketball program (and other sports) to qualify and move to Division I.

Each member institution will be considered for classification on an individual (not conference) basis.

"It's important to note institutions will be classified individually, and not collectively or by conferences," said Myers. "Further, although an institution may be eligible for a particular division under NCAA scheduling criteria, the Classification Committee is not automatically obligated to admit it to the division unless it meets all other divisional standards."

Scheduling Criteria

The scheduling criteria essentially requires that an institution must play more than 50% of its football games against the members of the division to which it wishes to transfer. There is an exception whereby an institution which is prevented from qualifying because of conference minimum game requirements may count only non-conference games.

If a transfer-minded institution meets the scheduling requirement, however, it must provide information on the following six points:

A statement of commitment from the chief executive officer of the institution;

The institution's future scheduling patterns in the sport of football, including at least four seasons subsequent to the effective date desired;

The financial aid program for students participating in the sport of football;

The number of sports sponsored by the institution on an intercollegiate basis, and the financial aid provided participants in sports other than football;

The available facilities; and past performance by the institution against opponents in the division in which membership is being sought.

The Classification Committee will make a judgement as to whether the institution's transfer from one division to another should be granted outright or on a probationary basis.

Members of the Classification Committee include Myers; William J. Flynn, Boston College; Wiles Hallock, Pacific-8 Conference; Phillip R. Shriver, Miami University; Marino H. Casem, Alcorn State University; Richard G. Koppenhaver, North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference; Lyle H. Smith, Boise State University; William D. McHenry, Washington and Lee University; Edsel K. Schweizer, Luther College; and Robert M. Whitelaw, Eastern College Athletic Conference.



LOUIS A. MYERS
Classification Committee Chairman

Championship Corner...

Listed below are actions concerning future NCAA Championships approved by the Executive Committee at its spring meetings.

Executive Regulation

Executive Regulation 2-1-(a) was amended by adding the following sentence: "The Executive Committee will not consider an appeal from the decision of a governing sports committee, or a subcommittee designated by it, during the conduct of an NCAA championship or forty-eight hours immediately preceding the beginning of the championship. During such period, the governing sports committee shall be the final authority in acting upon protests concerning the conduct of the event, subject to the provisions of ER 2-3 pertaining to individual eligibility questions."

Division II Basketball

Springfield Civic Center, Springfield, Massachusetts, will be the site for Finals of the 1977 National Collegiate Division II Basketball Championship, March 18 and 19. Springfield College and American International College will co-host the Championship.

Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri, will be the site for the Finals of the 1978 National Collegiate Division II Basketball Championship, March 17 and 18.

Division II Football

Semifinal games for the 1976 National Collegiate Division II Football Championship shall be played on the campus of the competing institutions and be designated the Knute Rockne and Grantland Rice Bowls.

Playing dates for the 1977 Championship will be November 26, December 3 and December 10. In 1978, the dates will be November 25, December 2 and December 9.

Division III Football

Dates for the 1977 Championship will be November 19, November 26 and December 3. In 1978, the dates will be November 18, November 25 and December 2.

Division I Gymnastics

The University of Oregon will host the 1978 National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships, April 6-8.

Illinois State University will be the site of the 1977 National Collegiate Eastern Qualifying Meet, March 18 and 19.

The 1977 National Collegiate Western Qualifying Meet will be conducted at Houston Baptist University, March 18 and 19.

Division II Gymnastics

Wheaton College will host the 1977 National Collegiate Division II Gymnastics Championships, March 24-26.

Division I Soccer

The University of California-Berkeley will host the 1977 National Collegiate Division I Soccer Championship, December 3 and 4.

Division II Soccer

Host site for the 1976 National Collegiate Division II Soccer Championship will be Seattle Pacific College, November 25 and 27.

Division III Soccer

Elizabethtown College (Pennsylvania) will host the 1976 National Collegiate Division III Soccer Championship, November 27 and 28.

INTERPRETATIONS

Continued from page 1

with Bylaw 12-1-(i) exceeds the coaching staff limitation set forth in Bylaw 12-1. (460)

Question: Is it permissible for the institution to replace coaches lost due to normal attrition?

Answer: Coaches shall not be replaced in such a situation until the institution is in compliance with the Bylaw 12-1 limit and the replacement shall not exceed the limit. [B 12-1-(a) and (b) and 12-1-(i)]

Situation: Bylaw 12-1 sets a number limitation in different coaching categories (i.e., head coach, full-time assistant, part-time assistant, volunteer, graduate student). (461)

Question: Is each category considered to be a separate limit?

Answer: Yes. Accordingly, an institution over the limitation in one category in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 12-1-(i) may continue to fill vacancies within the limitation in another category. [B 12-1-(a) and (b)]

Situation: Only those individuals specified in the coaching limitations of Bylaw 12-1 may participate in any manner in the coaching of the intercollegiate team in football or basketball during any game, practice or other organized activity. (462)

Question: Does any organized staff activity related directly to football or basketball constitute an "other organized activity," thereby resulting in the individual (e.g., recruiting coordinator, academic counselor, dormitory supervisor, weight coach, prospective student-athlete scout) involved in such activity being counted in the football or basketball coaching limitations?

Answer: Yes. However, if the individual performs his responsibilities on a department-wide basis (e.g., recruiting coordinator who coordinates recruiting for all intercollegiate sports conducted by the institution or an academic counselor who counsels all student-athletes in all sports rather than solely football or basketball), he shall be excluded from the limitations on the number of coaches in football and basketball. [B 12-1-(c)]

Situation: Bylaw 12-1-(c) permits an undergraduate student who has completed his eligibility to participate in coaching under certain conditions without being counted in the limitations. (463)

Question: May an undergraduate student-athlete who has not completed his eligibility be permitted to participate in coaching without being counted in the limitations?

Answer: No. [B 12-1-(c)]

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) and (b) 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-(e). [B 12-1-(a), (b) and (e)]

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) and (b). Further, Bylaw 12-1-(c) 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) and (b) 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) and (b) and therefore are permitted to recruit or scout off campus. [B 12-1-(a), (b), (e) and (i)]

Situation: An individual is classified as a part-time assistant coach because he does not receive compensation for his coaching duties from the department of athletics other than commonly accepted educational expenses. The individual is compensated for performing duties for some other department or office of the institution. (464)

Question: Is the individual still considered to be a part-time assistant in light of this additional compensation?

Answer: Yes, provided the compensation received for those duties outside the department of athletics is commensurate with that received by others performing those same or similar assignments, the ratio of compensation received for coaching duties and the other duties are directly proportionate to the amount of time devoted to the two areas of assignment, and the individual is actually qualified for and performing the duties outside the athletic department for which he is compensated. [B 12-1-(f)]

Situation: An individual is compensated by a department of the institution other than the department of athletics. The other department grants a reduction in his teaching load or other responsibilities without a reduction in his compensation in recognition of the performance of his coaching duties for the department of athletics. (465)

Question: Does this reduction granted by the other institutional department count as compensation from the department of athletics?

Answer: Yes. Accordingly, if the compensation representing the reduction, coupled with any financial assistance provided by the department of athletics, exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses, the individual is considered to be a full-time assistant coach and countable in that category. [B 12-1-(f)]

Situation: Part-time coaches are defined as those individuals who do not receive compensation from their department of athletics in excess of commonly accepted educational expenses. (466)

Question: Is it permissible for the part-time coach to receive "common coaching benefits" (e.g., country club memberships, automobiles, postseason bowl game bonuses) without counting such benefits as compensation from the department of athletics?

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

BRUCE ALLISON, Union College, named at Colorado Mines . . . LARRY ALBUS, St. Louis, resigned to become full-time commissioner of Metro-6 Conference . . . GERALD FOWLER, St. Louis associate academic vice-president for student affairs, appointed acting director . . . LEWIS ELVERSON appointed acting director at Swarthmore College, replaces retired WILLIS STETSON . . . JOHN SCHNEIDER appointed Southeast Missouri State's first full-time director . . . ROD ANFENSON resigned at St. Cloud State.

COACHES

BASEBALL — WALTER RABB will retire at North Carolina . . . JAMES "IKE" TOMLINSON will retire at Arkansas State . . . GEORGE WILLIAMS resigned at East Carolina.

BASKETBALL — BILL GAERTNER resigned at Norwich . . . RUSSELL ELLINGTON named at Savannah State (Ga.) . . . PETER CARLESIMO, New Hampshire assistant, named at Wagner . . . PAUL COLEMAN, Western State (Colo.) assistant, and head baseball coach, named head coach . . . STERLING HOLT resigned at

North Carolina Central . . . JIM BRANDENBURG, Montana assistant, replaced JUD HEATHCOTE as head coach. Heathcote replaced resigned GUS GANAKAS at Michigan State.

FENCING — MICHAEL DOW-HOWER, Maryland assistant, replaces resigned ROBERT TYLER, who will devote full-time duties to teaching.

FOOTBALL — BILL FAIRCLOTH, Catawba, named assistant at Duke . . . FRED HILL named football and baseball coach at Montclair State . . . JOSEPH MARK replaces GENE EPLEY at Shippensburg State . . . GEORGE JAMES appointed at Alabama State.

GOLF — LES BOLSTAD will retire at Minnesota July 1.

HOCKEY — TIM TAYLOR, Harvard assistant, replaces resigned PAUL LUFKIN at Yale.

SWIMMING — WILLIAM RYAN replaces resigned VERNE WILHELM at Western Illinois . . . RANDY REESE named at Florida.

TRACK — DELOSS DODDS, Kansas State, resigned to become assistant Big-8 Conference commissioner . . . STEVE MILLER replaces STEVE SIMMONS at Cal

Poly-San Luis Obispo. Simmons accepted job at Oregon State . . . TOM TELLEZ, UCLA field event coach, replaces retiring JOHNNY MORRIS at Houston.

WRESTLING — I. J. "BABE" CACCIA replaced TOM JEWELL at Idaho State, who will devote full-time to football . . . JOHN CHILDS named at Drexel.

NEWSMAKERS

CLINTON MOORMAN named full-time commissioner of Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association . . . Ohio State's ARCHIE GRIFFIN, Oklahoma's STEVE DAVIS, and Indiana's KENT BENSON received the Fellowship of Christian Athlete's College Athlete Award.

BUSINESS MANAGERS — ROBERT CAHILL will retire at Notre Dame . . . JOSEPH BIEDRON named at Wayne State (Mich.) . . . RUSS BALDWIN resigned at Nebraska-Omaha.

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS — BOB SAVOD named sports promotions director at North Carolina . . . FRED GERARDI resigned at Nebraska-Omaha.

TRAINERS — THOMAS SHEEHAN JR. replaces retiring father, THOMAS SR. at Rensselaer Polytechnic . . . BOB BEETEN, Idaho State, named head trainer for U.S. Olympic Team.

DEATHS — FENDLEY COLLINS, 72, former Michigan State wrestling coach for 31 years, and manager of 1964 U.S. Olympic Wrestling Team, April 15 in East Lansing, Mich., after injuries suffered in bicycle accident . . . MARTIN BOSWELL, former Iowa State football captain in 1938, April 14 in Roswell, N.M., heart attack . . . ERNIE NEVERS, 73, former All-America football great at Stanford, May 3 in San Rafael, Calif., kidney disorder . . . HOWARD BERRY, 82, football star at Pennsylvania in 1916-17 and member of Football Hall of Fame, in Philadelphia, Pa. . . ED GRAY, 41, former All-America football tackle at Oklahoma in 1956, April 28 in car accident near Bakersfield, Tex. . . BRUCE GERHKE, former 12-letterman in football, basketball and baseball at Columbia, leukemia . . . JOSEPH NOWICKI, former NCAA half-mile track champion at Fordham in 1943, April 23 in New York, N.Y. . . ROBERT GONGOLA, 44, former football assistant coach at Furman, Harvard and Minnesota, April 24 in Chicago, Ill.

Answer: No. Such "benefits" must be counted as compensation from the department of athletics and computed in determining whether that amount in addition to any other compensation received exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses. However, part-time coaches may accept employee benefits available to all institutional employees (e.g., life insurance, health insurance, disability insurance) without the value of those benefits being computed. [B 12-1-(f)]

Situation: To be considered a part-time coach, an individual shall not receive compensation in excess of commonly accepted educational expenses. (467)

Question: In determining the amount of commonly accepted educational expenses, what consideration shall be given to the difference between in- and out-of-state tuition and fees for the individual?

Answer: An employed individual who falls in the part-time category and is not enrolled as a student at the institution shall be considered to be a resident of the state in which the institution is located and therefore shall receive in-state tuition and fees. If the individual is actually enrolled as a regular student, the amount he may receive would depend on his actual residential status as determined by the institution in accordance with the procedures used to classify the residence of all students. [B 12-1-(f)]

Situation: An individual receiving no more than commonly accepted educational expenses shall be counted as a part-time assistant coach. (468)

Question: If the individual is employed for the entire calendar year, may he receive compensation from the athletic department in excess of commonly accepted educational expenses for the regular academic year equal to the maximum aid which he might receive for summer school?

Answer: No. [B 12-1-(f)]

Situation: Bylaw 12-1-(g) permits two additional part-time football coaches in excess of the normal limitation if the institution sponsors more than one intercollegiate football team. (469)

Question: Are the two additional part-time coaches restricted to compensation from the athletic department not in excess of commonly accepted educational expenses?

Answer: Yes. [B 12-1-(g)]

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. [B 12-1-(i)]

Situation: For an institution to exceed the coaching staff limitations subsequent to August 1, 1976, the institution must have been obligated by August 15, 1975, to all coaches (those within the limit and those in excess thereof) either through academic tenure, enforceable contract or formal security of employment commitments. (470)

Question: Is it necessary for the institution's obligation to the individual (academic tenure, enforceable contract or formal security commitment) to be in writing?

Answer: Yes. [B 12-1-(i)]

As noted, this legislation becomes effective August 1, 1976. It is the Council's intent that these interpretations will assist Division I members in achieving compliance by the effective date. If any member institution has any question concerning the meaning or application of this legislation, it may contact Warren Brown or Bill Hunt at the NCAA executive office.

Committee Membership Widespread

Nearly half of the current active member institutions of the NCAA were represented on NCAA committees between 1960 and 1975, according to a recently completed staff survey.

The study shows 48.7 per cent of the active member institutions in 1975 were represented on NCAA committees at some time in the 1960-75 period. Specifically, 343 of the 704 active members had representatives on committees during that span.

Of those 381 institutions which did not have staff members on NCAA committees, a total of 107 were relatively new members who joined the Association since 1970. Subtracting that group of new members from the total, the study would show 57.5 per cent of the active member institutions which were members for at least six years had been represented on committees.

Three institutions had 13 different individuals serve on Association committees in the 1960-75 period—Pennsylvania State, California-Berkeley and Texas-Austin. Ohio State had 12 individuals on committees.

The University of Michigan led in the number of different committee assignments during that period with 24, while UCLA had 23 assignments. Colorado State, Penn State and Southern California had 22.

Data produced by the study will be updated periodically to monitor the Association's continuing success in involving large numbers of institutions and individuals in the work of the NCAA.

12 Athletes Join NCAA, Fiesta Bowl in Drug Fight

Twelve of the country's finest student athletes, along with National Football Coach of the Year, Arizona State's Frank Kush, were in Phoenix, Arizona, April 26 making their pitch to the nation's youth concerning drug abuse.

Kush and the athletes taped television spot announcements which will be nationally televised — imploring the nation's youth to "Get High on Sports, Not Drugs."

Later in the evening, Fiesta Bowl boosters honored the athletes at a banquet, as part of the Fiesta Bowl and the NCAA's ongoing fight against drug abuse. The Bowl has donated \$50,000 in its five-year existence to the NCAA to aid in the national drug education program.

Besides Kush, the athletic personalities were:

Football—Ricky Bell, Southern Cal; John Jefferson, Arizona State; Jerry Eckwood, Arkansas; Joe Roth, California; and Albert Young, Illinois.

Basketball — Phil Ford, North Carolina; Bob Elliott, Arizona; Bernard Toone, Marquette; and Debbie Brock, Delta State.

Other Sports — Lindy Miller,

golf, Oklahoma State; Jonty Skinner, swimming, Alabama; and Karen Schuckman, gymnastics, Penn State.

"The project was so successful last year when we launched the promotional spot program that we decided to continue it," said Fiesta Bowl President Glenn Hawkins. "The spots we filmed last year were seen on several nationally-televised events, including the recent NCAA Basketball championship, and the NCAA Football Series last fall."

The television spot project was jointly conceived by the Fiesta Bowl and the NCAA's Drug Education Committee in 1975. All the athletes selected were underclassmen, some of them freshmen, in order to encourage longer use of the spots.

"I think kids look up to athletes, and I really hope we can get a message across," said Brock. "These (the TV spots) are great."

"The indoctrination of this drug abuse education program can do so much for young people," said Kush. "And the more people you get involved, like these youngsters here tonight, the more successful it will be."



Talented Conversation

North Carolina's Phil Ford, Arkansas' Jerry Eckwood, California's Joe Roth, and Penn State's Karen Schuckman share a casual moment during filming of television spot announcements in Phoenix at KOOL-TV, which donated facilities and personnel for shooting drug education promos for television use.

UCLA Repeats Volleyball Title

UCLA recently captured its third straight and sixth National Collegiate Volleyball Championship.

Fighting off a strong challenge from Pepperdine University, the Bruins won the title, 18-16, 15-9 and 15-11 in Championship play before 4,140 enthusiastic fans at Ball State University in Muncie, Ind.

More than 7,000 spectators viewed the two-day seventh annual Championship. Ohio State University finished third by defeating Springfield College, 15-4 and 15-5 in the consolation match.

Coach Al Scates' Bruins finished a standout 14-2 campaign, and won the Southern California Intercollegiate Volleyball Association (SCIVA) crown with a 10-2 mark.

UCLA Places Four

UCLA placed four members on the all-tournament team, led by Joe Mica, a 6-2 sophomore from Seattle, Wash., voted the Most Outstanding Player.

Joining Mica were Bruin teammates David Olbright, also a

sophomore, and seniors Fred Sturm and Denny Cline.

Others named to the all-tourney squad included Pepperdine's Martin Nora and Ted Dodd, and Ohio State's Marc Waldie.

UCLA was selected to participate in the Championship from the West Region, while Pepperdine was chosen as an at-large representative after finishing second to UCLA in the SCIVA.

Both teams tallied 10-2 league records during the regular season, but UCLA defeated Pepperdine for the championship in a playoff. Overall, Pepperdine accumulated a 14-4 mark.

Teams Tie

Ohio State was selected as the Midwest Region representative after winning the Midwest Intercollegiate Volleyball Association, edging Ball State in a playoff. The two teams tied during the regular season.

East Region participant Springfield provided UCLA little resistance in its semifinal match, bowing to the Bruins, 15-4, 15-2 and 15-5.

In the other semifinal match,

things were much closer. Pepperdine won the first two games against Ohio State, 15-7 and 15-11 in the best three-out-of-five format.

Things looked gloomy for Ohio State, but the Buckeyes retaliated by winning the next two games, 15-11 and 15-8. The Waves rebounded with a stunning 15-0 win in the fifth game to gain the finals.

Many felt Pepperdine might take out its revenge over losing two regular season matches against UCLA in the Championship showdown, but the Bruins left little doubt that they should remain in the title seat when it was all over.

UCLA increased its overall Championship won-lost record to 32-5, while Pepperdine made its first appearance in the tourney.

Ohio State brought its Championship mark up to 7-6, while finishing 24-4 in match play this season. Springfield made its third appearance in the Championship, and dropped its tourney record to 1-14. Springfield posted a 22-9-1 overall record this season.

No. 1 Again

Joy of being No. 1 again is demonstrated by the winning UCLA volleyball team, after capturing its third straight and sixth national title.



Top Coach

Frank Kush of Arizona State, National Football Coach of the Year, speaks at Fiesta Bowl Spring Banquet in Phoenix, April 26.

Council Elects Committees

Continued from page 3

one at-large representative. District representatives are: Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College (District 1); John R. Eiler, East Stroudsburg State College (District 2); William Exum, Kentucky State University (District 3); Robert M. Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University (District 4); Mel R. Sheehan, University of Missouri-Columbia (District 5); Fouke (District 6); Lavon McDonald, University of New Mexico (District 7); and Edward S. Betz, University of the Pacific, chairman (District 8).

Ruth Berkey, Occidental College, was elected as an at-large member of the Committee, and J. William Orwig, University of Michigan, was named to serve as a consultant.

Other Convention sites and dates reviewed by the Council were Atlanta, Ga., January 8-14, 1978, and San Francisco, Calif., January 5-11, 1979.

Shelby State Community College (Memphis, Tenn.) was elected as a new associate member of the Association, while the Metropolitan College Baseball Conference was elected to the NCAA

as a non-voting allied member.

In action regarding the question of whether allied conferences should be allowed to vote at Conventions, the Council voted to continue the provisions of Constitution 4-3-(b)-(2), adopted at the 1975 Convention.

Extensive Reports

Extensive reports were heard from the Drug Education Committee and the International Relations Committee. The latter detailed the NCAA's testimony before the President's Commission on Olympic Sports at recent hearings in Chicago, Ill.

Several logistical and procedural matters pertaining to Convention policies were also reviewed and passed by the Council and the Executive Committee.

The Council's next scheduled meeting is August 11-13 in Itasca, Ill., and the fall meeting is slated for October 11-13 in New Orleans, La.

Plans for 1977 call for winter meetings at the NCAA Convention in Miami Beach, spring meetings in Kansas City, Mo., summer meetings in Knoxville, Tenn., and fall meetings in Atlanta, Ga.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL CASES INVOLVING NCAA, 1971-76

Continued from page 8

COURT CASE	LOCATION AND DATE OF DECISION	KEY POINTS	COURT ACTION	NCAA COMMENTS
NCAA vs. Porter, et al	Philadelphia, Pa. Pending	Basically the same as the McDaniels suit, charging an early signing of Porter and subsequent concealment by the ABA.	No action has yet been taken in this suit, but is expected in the near future.	Penalties the same as in the McDaniels case.
Buckton-Marzo vs. NCAA, et al	Boston, Mass. Pending	Student-athlete hockey players at Boston U. challenging NCAA professional rulings (O.I. 4 and O.I. 5, regarding major Junior A Hockey in Canada).	NCAA is currently enjoined from applying O.I. 4 and O.I. 5 to plaintiffs. Trial is pending.	NCAA says rules are valid and should be applied. Will test validity of professional rulings. ECAC and Boston U. have settled out of court with plaintiffs. Pending 4/2/76
McDonald-Pondexter vs. NCAA	Long Beach, Calif.	Student-athletes ruled ineligible under 1600 Rule by Long Beach State U. after NCAA investigation.	Student-athletes obtained restraining order to keep eligibility. Later, NCAA was dismissed as defendant by Federal district judge.	Federal judge ruled NCAA was not an arm of the state (California) and therefore is not subject to a state action suit of this type. Plaintiffs continued action against other defendants, but point is now moot.
Associated Students of California State U. Sacramento vs. NCAA	Sacramento, Calif. March 14, 1974	Complaint challenged NCAA 1600 Rule in the sense that it should not be applied to a student-athlete once he makes the grade.	Plaintiff received permanent injunction from Federal District Court and NCAA appealed decision and had lower court reversed by 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Trial judge said 1600 Rule was reasonable, but this suit involved a question of enforcing the rule.	Reversal of decision said the 1600 Rule SHOULD be enforced. And that the 1600 Rule was a reasonable rule. The penalty against the institution by the NCAA still applied because it received something it should not have had to begin with.
Parish vs. NCAA	Shreveport, La.	Complaint alleged the NCAA's 1600 Rule was unconstitutional and discriminatory and sought to keep the NCAA from applying it to institutions and institutions from applying it to student-athletes.	Federal District Court ruled in favor of NCAA, saying 1600 Rule was constitutional and the NCAA had the right to enforce it.	Another case involving the prediction rule that was upheld in court. Player and institution (Centenary College) placed on probation.
Achampong vs. NCAA, et al	Brownsville, Tex. February 22, 1974	Student-athletes were ruled ineligible under 1600 Rule, then later predicted on residual test which was invalid on technical reasons (given on wrong date). Sought injunction against NCAA and Pan American U. to regain eligibility.	Judge denied injunction on grounds the suit would stand little chance of success based on other court cases involving 1600 Rule.	Key ruling is that court decreed there is no U.S. constitutional protective right for an individual to engage in intercollegiate athletics. Also, case upheld 1600 Rule again.
Howard U., et al, vs. NCAA	District of Columbia	Institution sought relief from NCAA penalty involving soccer team's play in NCAA Championship and for eligibility of Mori Diane, an alien on the team.	Court ruled NCAA could apply penalties for violations of five-year and 1600 rules. Alien student rule was declared unconstitutional. Both parties have appealed, NCAA for reversal of finding of state action and of finding regarding alien rule. NCAA currently is enjoined from application of alien rule.	NCAA lost Alien-Student Rule as court ruled it was unconstitutional. Court said it understood purpose of the rule, but NCAA would have to find another way to control alien student-athletes without creating a special classification. Howard U. appealed penalty at 1974 convention and lost and vacated its finishes in previous Soccer Championships.
Samara-Walker vs. NCAA	Alexandria, Va. May 8, 1973	Plaintiffs sought injunction against NCAA in order to regain eligibility lost by competing in U.S.-U.S.S.R. track meet, an Amateur Athletic Union event not sanctioned by the NCAA.	Suit was dismissed and judge noted plaintiffs were acting at suggestion of AAU, and AAU paid attorneys' fees. Court found NCAA rules constitutional and "laudible."	Judge lauded NCAA certification rules and noted AAU only needed to request sanction and it would have been granted. Student-athletes were not restored to eligibility.
California State U., Hayward vs. NCAA	Alameda, Calif. Pending	Student-athletes were declared ineligible under 1600 Rule and institution claimed inapplicable because of a difference in conference rules. Sought injunction to keep NCAA from enforcing penalties imposed.	Court awarded injunction to Hayward State and NCAA cannot enforce penalties until case is tried, probably some time this year.	In light of past court decisions regarding 1600 Rule, NCAA feels it should be allowed to impose penalties because Hayward State is in willful violation of its condition of membership. Pending 4/2/76
Kanter vs. NCAA	Phoenix, Ariz. June 11, 1974	Student-athlete tennis player at Arizona State lost eligibility when he admitted to teaching tennis professionally at a private club on a fee per lesson basis, a violation of NCAA rules.	Case was dismissed in favor of NCAA.	Kanter was refused eligibility and lost his scholarship at ASU.
Schubert vs. NCAA	Indianapolis, Ind. April 14, 1975	Student-athlete was ruled ineligible under 2000 Rule for one year. He maintained he should have eligibility restored after one semester, when he attained a 2.000 average at Ball State U.	The court ruled in favor of the NCAA, stating 2000 Rule was reasonable and penalty was enforceable.	The student-athlete remained ineligible for intercollegiate athletics for one year.
U. of Southwestern Louisiana vs. NCAA	Lafayette, La. February 20, 1973	Institution sought restraining order to keep NCAA from imposing penalties stemming from an infractions case. Federal court ruled the case had no standing, so institution sought action in Louisiana State Court and received the injunction.	NCAA appealed state court decision and won. Institution then appealed that decision, but was denied.	Courts said NCAA enforcement procedures are fair and institution does not have to belong to NCAA, but if it does, it should abide by conditions of membership. Institution was victim of severe penalties, including probation.
Fisk University vs. NCAA	Davidson County, Tenn. March 5, 1973	Institution sought restraining order to force a conference hearing regarding the ineligibility of a player, which would keep the institution from entering the NCAA Division II Basketball Championship Tournament.	Court allowed Fisk to have hearing before SIAC conference officials.	SIAC officials held hearing and found Fisk to be ineligible for NCAA Championship due to using ineligible player. Case was dismissed after Fisk received the hearing.
Grant-Williamson vs. NCAA	Philadelphia, Pa. November 27, 1973	Two student-athletes from New Mexico State U. were declared ineligible under Constitution 3-4-(a), receiving aid from an outside source. Suit sought temporary restraining order to regain eligibility and damages of \$2.5 million for libel.	Federal district court dismissed the suit with prejudice when counsel for plaintiffs did not complete discovery phase of interrogatories.	Student-athletes were actually ineligible for one semester and question became moot when one signed a pro contract and one finished his eligibility. Libel phase of suit was considered a publicity gimmick.
Dattillo vs. NCAA	Louisville, Ky.	Dattillo sued for alleged false arrest regarding ticket scalping.	NCAA was dismissed as defendant.	NCAA's lease on building for tournament included no liability for policing.
Perrin vs. NCAA	Champaign, Ill.	Student-athlete sued for relief of penalty related to outside financial aid.	Suit withdrawn when appeal for reinstatement of eligibility granted.	
Highly-Buriss vs. Big Eight and NCAA	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Plaintiffs sought relief from TV penalties voted by Big Eight and NCAA against University of Oklahoma.	Court upheld NCAA and conference rules.	Penalty found to be consistent with Association legislation and not unconstitutional.
Ibarra vs. University of San Francisco	San Francisco, Calif.	Suit originated as result of participant drowning while taking part in NSYSP swimming.	NCAA was dismissed as defendant in case.	
Olivet vs. Regents of UCLA and NCAA	Los Angeles, Calif.	An attempt to bring court action to force televising of UCLA-Stanford football game.	Case dismissed and court upheld NCAA rules.	Rule determined to be reasonable and not unconstitutional.
Smith vs. NCAA	Dallas, Texas	On arrangement by coach, student-athlete received outside and excessive financial aid. Suit challenged NCAA procedures.	Court upheld NCAA procedures in hearing case and took supportive action as a result.	NCAA's rules, regulations and procedures found to be reasonable and consistent.
Oklahoma Television Sports, Inc. vs. NCAA	Oklahoma City, Okla. November 19, 1974	Suit sought televising of University of Oklahoma football games while institution was on probation.	Court dismissed case, holding no jurisdiction.	Rules found to be reasonable.
College Athletics Placement Service vs. NCAA	Trenton, N. J. November 25, 1974	Suit claimed NCAA "agent" rule was unconstitutional and violated anti-trust laws.	Court upheld rule; also found no violation of anti-trust laws.	NCAA rules found to be reasonable and constitutional.
Reed Larson vs. NCAA	Minneapolis, Minn.	Suit arose from application of NCAA eligibility rule. University did not use all procedures available. When appeal was made to NCAA, relief (eligibility) granted.	Suit withdrawn.	Institution did not make use of appeal procedures available to it within the Association. When appeal was properly made, relief granted.
Eric J. Saulny vs. NCAA	San Francisco, Calif.	Suit arose when institution applied NCAA rules of eligibility for regular, inseason competition because its conference enjoyed automatic qualification for NCAA basketball.	Court upheld NCAA rules.	Another decision involving NCAA rules which found them to be reasonable, just and constitutional.
Stephen A. Jones vs. NCAA	Boston, Mass.	Suit tested constitutionality of NCAA eligibility rule.	Court found in favor of NCAA and upheld rule.	Rule reasonable and just.
James Burrow, et al vs. NCAA and University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Suit attacked NCAA procedures in applying eligibility rules.	Court upheld validity of rule and procedures used in application.	Rule found to be reasonable and procedures valid.

COURT CASE	LOCATION AND DATE OF DECISION	KEY POINTS	COURT ACTION	NCAA COMMENTS
Larry J. Gilliard and Mississippi State University vs. NCAA and Walter Byers	Starkville, Miss.	Suit arose from application of NCAA rule governing outside financial aid.	Pending as of 4/2/76.	
Lonnie J. Shelton vs. NCAA	Portland, Ore. February 19, 1975	Suit attacked constitutionality of NCAA's amateur rule.	District court issued restraining order. Ninth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals overturned order and found rule to be constitutional.	Student-athlete signed a professional contract, received benefits and therefore, was in violation of amateur rule.
Baumgarten vs. NCAA	Tallahassee, Fla.	Suit tested constitutionality of NCAA transfer rule.	Court upheld rule and refused to issue restraining order against it.	Rule reasonable and just.
Wallace W. Williams vs. NCAA	Tallahassee, Fla.	Student-athlete ineligible in all sports because of agent rule. Sued to test constitutionality.	Temporary restraining order issued.	NCAA Convention altered rule for purposes of consistency; suit withdrawn.
University of Alabama vs. NCAA	Birmingham, Ala. September 17, 1975	Suit tested rule limiting size of travel squads in football.	Temporary restraining order issued; NCAA sought and received a stay order.	Case became moot when squad limitation rule altered by Convention.
Bobby Knight vs. NCAA	Bloomington, Ind.	Suit tested rule limiting size of travel squad in basketball.	Court declined to assume jurisdiction; case dismissed.	Although NCAA received favorable ruling, problem became moot when rule altered by Convention.

Five Members Are Assessed Penalties

Five NCAA member institutions have received penalties of varying degrees of severity culminating that number of infractions actions by the Association.

The Committee on Infractions announced the University of Denver, Florida A&M University, West Texas State University, California Lutheran College, and Midland Lutheran College have been placed on probation.

Denver's two-year probation includes sanctions which will prohibit the University's intercollegiate ice hockey team from participating in any postseason competition following the 1977 and 1978 intercollegiate seasons and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during this two-year probationary period.

In addition, all of the other University's sports teams will be precluded from participating in any post-season competition or appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program for a period of one year.

The University appealed several of the Committee's findings as well as portions of the pro-

posed penalty to the NCAA Council.

"The University was fully advised of the appropriate application of NCAA rules on numerous occasions, but disregarded its membership obligations to abide by the rules for a period of approximately two years. Such a general disregard for the fundamental membership obligations must result in a broad, severe and significant penalty against the University if voluntary membership in the Association is to have any meaning," said Arthur R. Reynolds, chairman, NCAA Committee on Infractions.

"It is likely that more severe penalties would have been imposed; however, the University acted on March 2, 1976, to declare the involved student-athletes ineligible, thus finally fulfilling its conditions and obligations of membership in the Association," concluded Reynolds.

In arriving at the penalty in this case, the Committee noted its enforcement procedures, which provide in part that as a guiding principle the NCAA pen-

alty should be broad and severe if the violations reflect a general disregard for the Association's governing rules.

Florida A&M

The Committee has stipulated that Florida A&M University's intercollegiate football team will be prohibited from appearing on NCAA-controlled football telecasts during the 1976 football season.

The action against Florida A&M was taken as a result of a violation of the NCAA Television Plan which requires that members receive authorization from the Television Committee for the live telecast of football games.

Also, in response to the "show cause" provisions of the NCAA penalty structure, the University has taken certain disciplinary and corrective actions against its director of athletics for his involvement in the violation.

"The University was involved in a clear violation of the provisions of the NCAA Television Plan and a disturbing factor to the Committee on Infractions was that prior to the televised

game, the University's director of athletics was aware that the telecast was not properly authorized by the Television Committee," said Reynolds.

West Texas State

West Texas State University has been placed on probation for one year as a result of violations in the conduct of the University's intercollegiate basketball and football programs.

The one-year probation includes sanctions, applicable only to the University's basketball program, which will prohibit the institution's basketball team from participating in any post-season competition following the 1976-77 intercollegiate basketball season and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television series during that period.

Also, the NCAA accepted actions taken by the Missouri Valley Conference to limit the University to only four new basketball scholarships each year during the 1976-77 and 1977-78 academic years, and to publicly reprimand the University's head basketball coach and an assistant basketball coach for their involvement in certain violations in the case.

In accordance with the "show cause" provisions of the NCAA penalty structure, the University's director of athletics will also be publicly reprimanded for his involvement in violations of NCAA regulations and the University will sever all relations of a representative of its athletic interests with the University's intercollegiate athletic program for a period of four years.

"In the Committee's opinion, the seriousness of the case is heightened because of the failure of the University to exercise appropriate, institutional control over its athletic representative when certain members of the University's basketball coaching staff were aware the representative was recruiting the young man," Reynolds said.

The Committee on Infractions

found violations involving improper inducements to prospective student-athletes, improper transportation and entertainment of prospective student-athletes, inadequate institutional responsibility and control, erroneous certification of compliance with NCAA legislation and a questionable practice related to the institution's certification of compliance with NCAA legislation.

Cal Lutheran

California Lutheran College has been placed on probation for two years. In addition, the College's intercollegiate football team will be prohibited from participating in postseason football competition following its 1976 football season.

The action was taken as a result of violations of NCAA regulations in the conduct of the College's intercollegiate football program. Following its 1975 regular season, the College participated in two postseason football games which were not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee. The College also permitted a student-athlete to participate in intercollegiate football competition while ineligible under the requirements of the NCAA five-year rule.

"The Committee was concerned," noted Reynolds, "that at the time the College determined its football team would participate in postseason competition, College officials were aware that such participation would place the institution in violation of NCAA regulations."

Midland Lutheran

Midland Lutheran College has been placed on probation for one year. The action was taken as a result of the College's participation in an uncertified post-season football game following its 1975 regular season.

"The penalty imposed by the Committee in this case is consistent with those imposed in past cases involving similar violations of NCAA legislation," said Reynolds.

Seminar "Newsworthy"

Continued from page 1

ton will be the first basketball coach ever to speak at a media seminar. Previous meetings have been held in February, effectively precluding participation by any basketball representatives.

NCAA rules and enforcement procedures conclude the program Wednesday morning. Warren Brown, NCAA assistant executive director, will present an actual investigative case study permitting the media to examine samples of the materials an insti-

tution receives from the NCAA when it is requested to appear before the Committee on Infractions.

NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers will serve as moderator, and John A. Fuzak, NCAA president, Michigan State University, and Cliff Speegle, Southwest Conference executive secretary, have been designated "expert resources" for the seminar.

"This is one of the most newsworthy agendas we've ever had," noted Callahan. "We have some

excellent people to discuss the issues, and it should be an interesting three days for the media."

J. T. King, director of athletics, Polk Robison, athletic administrator of finance and development, and Ralph Carpenter, represent host Texas Tech at the meeting.

Next year's seminar is scheduled for the University of Tennessee. The 1975 meeting was co-hosted by the University of North Carolina and Duke University last year.



DONALD CANHAM
Director of Athletics
University of Michigan



C. M. NEWTON
Head Basketball Coach
University of Alabama



MIKE WHITE
Head Football Coach
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Three Titles Signal Publications Sales Activities

The appearance of three titles signals the beginning of sales activities by the NCAA Publishing Service for the 1976-77 series of rules and guide books.

Now available and in the mail to those who advance-ordered are the 1976 Football Rules and Interpretations, 1976 Water Polo Rules, and 1976 Read-Easy Football Rules.

Football Rules and Interpretations is a brand-new com-

bination of what were formerly separate titles. The 176-page book makes it possible to have the complex interpretations of football's rules all under one cover for the best reference. The combined book sells for \$2.00.

Water Polo Rules and Read-Easy Football Rules are \$1.00 apiece. All titles may be obtained, prepaid, from the NCAA Publishing Service, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Ks. 66222.

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NCAA's Winning Legal Record Expensive

In numerous court cases during the past four years, the NCAA has successfully defended regulations and procedures adopted by its member institutions. But its winning legal record has not been accomplished without considerable cost to the Association's membership.

During the four-year period, a total of \$647,313 has been paid by the Association for legal fees and court costs in litigation which ultimately resulted in NCAA legislation receiving a judicial stamp of approval. These costs do not include the time and expense of NCAA officers, other officials and staff members in preparing for and testifying in the various legal proceedings.

The majority of cases initiated against the NCAA have involved attempts to attack the constitutionality of legislation adopted by the membership. These cases have resulted in court decisions up-

holding the former 1,600 and present 2,000 eligibility rules, the five-year rule, certification procedures for extra events, rules governing amateurism, squad limitations, transfer regulations and the penalty structure of the enforcement program.

Suits which were filed seeking damages from the Association have been dismissed, and cases testing the Association's procedures under the due process requirements of the United States Constitution have been resolved in the NCAA's favor.

After more than 30 completed cases, only one NCAA rule (related to the eligibility of alien student athletes) has been successfully attacked in court, and in that case the Court held that two other NCAA regulations were valid. As a result, the institution (Howard University) which tested the constitutionality of all three rules remained subject to sanctions imposed by the NCAA Council in an infractions case involving the University's in-

tercollegiate soccer program. Despite its success in the courts, the Association continues to face considerable legal costs. In fact, legal expenses during the past year amounted to \$212,551 after a staggering \$278,255 in 1974.

"The Association can be proud of its legal record," said John A. Fuzak, NCAA president, "but the expenditures made to achieve this success are extremely high.

"Money and time spent on cases involving special interests could have been channeled into productive services for the benefit of many facets of intercollegiate athletics," continued Fuzak. "Instead it was expended to defend regulations and procedures adopted during the Association's conventions to protect the interests of the entire membership."

Following is a summary of legal cases involving the NCAA during the past four years:

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LEGAL CASES INVOLVING NCAA, 1971-76

COURT CASE	LOCATION AND DATE OF DECISION	KEY POINTS	COURT ACTION	NCAA COMMENTS
Scott vs. NCAA	Tulsa Okla.	Sought restraining order against NCAA in order to televise 1971 Oklahoma-Texas football game in Tulsa, challenging Television Plan's Sell-out Exception Rule.	Temporary restraining order was denied, upholding NCAA Television Plan Article 16.	Game was not televised in Tulsa, but was shown in cities of competing teams and one neutral site (Oklahoma City, Austin and Dallas) under Article 16, which limits release to three markets.
Curtis-Brumsey vs. NCAA	San Francisco, Calif. May 5, 1972	Challenged NCAA's 1,600 Prediction Rule for athletic eligibility, stating institution (U. of California) could not apply 1,600 Rule to these particular student-athletes.	No final action was taken by court; suit was voluntarily dismissed by plaintiffs.	While no legal authority was established in this case, the NCAA feels the 1,600 Prediction Rule would have been upheld, as it was in other cases. Case became moot when student-athletes left institution.
Renick-Golden Bear Club vs. NCAA	San Francisco, Calif. August 18, 1972	Charged NCAA with acting outside of its authority in regard to the Curtis-Brumsey case at U. of California; and that the 1,600 Rule was unconstitutional and discriminated against minority students.	Suit was dismissed with prejudice by the U.S. district court for the Northern District of California.	Term "with prejudice," as applied to judgment of dismissal, implies that if the action had been prosecuted to final adjudication, it would have been ruled against the plaintiff. Thus, the NCAA would have been upheld.
Cecil New vs. NCAA, et al	Cincinnati, Ohio	Plaintiff suffered severe injury during football practice at U. of Kentucky. He sued for \$10 million in damages for a crippling injury, charging negligence.	NCAA was dismissed as a defendant in the case.	The institution is a member of the NCAA, but the Association has no control over the institution's conduct of football practice in regard to coaching techniques and therefore is not a defendant in such suits.
NCAA vs. McDaniels, et al	Louisville, Ky.	NCAA charged McDaniels with signing a pro basketball contract early with the American Basketball Association and then falsely swearing against it. NCAA asked in suit to require ABA to disclose any other early signings and for damages from the ABA and McDaniels.	No action has yet been taken in this suit, but is expected this year.	Institutional and individual honors and awards won by McDaniels during the 1971 Basketball Championship were vacated and returned. NCAA does not wish to interfere with pro signings, only wishes to be informed of them.