

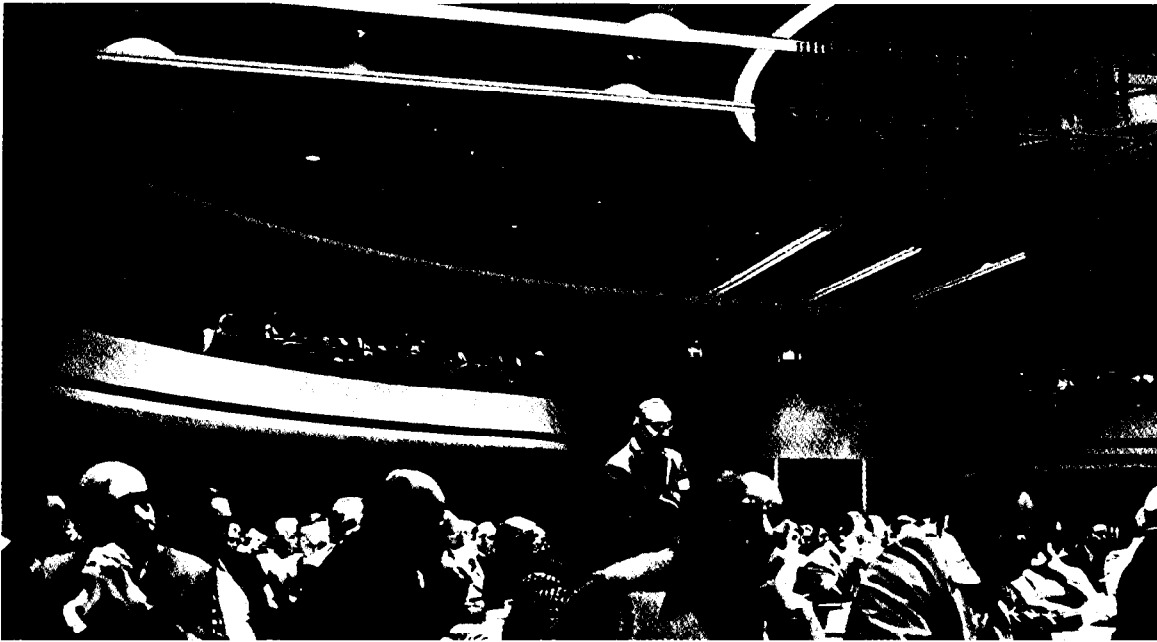


# NEWS



VOL. 15 • NO. 3

FEBRUARY 15, 1978



## Action on the Convention Floor

Dr. Edwin Cady, faculty representative for Duke University, speaks on the subject of restructuring Division I football at the Association's 72nd annual Convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

## Significant Legislation Approved

# Convention Delegates Busy

Delegates to the Association's 72nd annual Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, approved either in whole or in part 67 of the 162 proposals they considered.

Much of the Convention's attention was focused on Proposal No. 27, which restructured Division I football. However, other significant legislation was acted upon.

The proposals were divided into nine basic groupings, beginning with two "consent packages." The constitutional consent package (Proposals No. 1-8) was approved totally while the bylaw consent package (Nos. 9-20) was approved with the following changes: Proposal No. 13, which related to probationary status regarding classification, was withdrawn; No. 20, a resolution on gambling, was amended to specify that the actions in the resolution are to take place within the next year.

### Amateurism

Next came six proposals relating to amateurism, three of which were approved. Council-sponsored proposal No. 21, approved without debate, will permit a student-athlete to receive "broken-time payments" authorized by the United States Olympic

Committee for Olympic training and competition.

No. 22 stipulates that a student-athlete professionalizes himself when he enters his name in the professional basketball draft, while No. 25 increases the permissible cost of a single award from \$100 to \$150.

After considering the amateurism legislation, the delegates moved to the membership classification grouping, which included the restructuring proposal. Delegates spent almost five hours debating and voting on Proposal No. 27 (see related story).

In a related matter, Proposal No. 36 was approved, which authorizes the Executive Committee to survey the Division I-AA football membership to determine the interest in a Division I-AA championship and a separate statistics program. If the Executive Committee finds most institutions responding favor those programs, it is authorized to establish pilot programs in those areas for the 1978 football season.

No. 39, which related to Division II criteria, was approved with an amendment in the first paragraph which requires sponsorship of at least six varsity in-

tercollegiate sports instead of five. The remainder of the proposal established minimum numbers of contests and participants for determination of the sponsorship of a sport.

No. 42 was approved also and will allow Division III institutions to grant certain non-athletic financial aid (under certain conditions) regardless of the student's financial need. No. 45 will permit an allied member to determine its own membership division if at least 50 per cent of its membership or 25 of its institutions belong to the desired division. Any conference not meeting those criteria will be assigned to a division by the Classification Committee.

*Continued on page 3*

### It's A Record!

Attendance at the Association's 72nd annual Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, broke the previous record of 1,066 set in 1976 at St. Louis.

More than 1,100 attended the Convention, which was held at the Peachtree Plaza Hotel.

# Delegates Realign Division I Football

The restructuring of Division I football, something which was several years in the making, became a reality at the Association's 72nd annual Convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

Council-sponsored Proposal No. 27 was approved by the delegates with the exception of two sections relating to basketball. One amendment, which provides a way for institutions to bypass the attendance and stadium size requirements, also was added to the criteria.

The plan subdivides Division I into Division I-A and Division I-AA in the sport of football.

To be a member of Division I-A, an institution will have to:

- 1) Sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football, in Division I.
- 2) Schedule at least 60 per cent of its games against members of Division I-A in the sport of football and meet one of the following provisions:

• An average paid attendance of 17,000 over the last four years.

• An average paid attendance of 17,000 one of the last four years and a stadium with a seating capacity of 30,000.

However, an institution may be exempt from the attendance and stadium-size requirements if it sponsors 12 varsity intercollegiate sports, including football and basketball. That amendment was submitted by the Ivy Group, William and Mary and Colgate. Obviously, the amendment provides more institutions with the opportunity to satisfy the Division I-A criteria, but it currently is uncertain how many will select I-A or I-AA.

Institutions have until March 15 to declare their preference. After that, they will have a 30-day period in which they can reconsider their choice.

Any Division I football institution may declare for Division I-A membership, but if an institution fails to meet the requirements after a three-year period, it then will be reassigned by the NCAA's Classification Committee.

The proposal was approved after a lengthy round of debate and a wave of parliamentary maneuvers.

To begin with, the Convention considered the proposal in a dif-

ferent order than which it appeared in the Official Notice to the Convention. Proposal 27-B, which established Divisions I-A and I-AA, was considered before 27-A, which established Division I criteria.

All Division I delegates (including non-football playing members) voted on 27-B, and it was defeated, 115-142.

Then came Proposal 27-A, upon which only Division I football members could vote. The eight-sport requirement and the 60 per cent scheduling requirement were adopted.

But then came the first of the

• Each current member of Division I which sponsors football will have until March 15 to declare whether it wishes its program classified in subdivision I-A or I-AA.

• Following compilation of the declarations, the resultant subdivisional listings will be distributed to each Division I member which sponsors football. It then will have 30 days to reconsider its declaration and change its subdivision if it so desires.

• Television guarantees will be afforded those conferences which select Division I-AA which received guaranteed appearances from the 1976-1977 Television Plan (other conferences selecting I-AA will be evaluated by the Television Committee) and all members of that subdivision as a group. There will be no television guarantees of any type or for any group in Division I-A.

attendance and stadium-size requirements—subparagraph (3). It quickly was moved to vote on subparagraph (3) by secret ballot and that was followed by a motion to vote by secret ballot on whether to have a secret ballot. Next came a substitute motion for a roll call vote instead of a secret ballot. The last of those motions passed, 78-73.

In the interim, the assembly sustained two rulings of the chair: That the issue was to be voted upon only by Division I football members and that a roll

*Continued on page 4*

# New Policies Designed to Support Olympic Team

During the 1978 NCAA Convention in Atlanta, the Association's membership adopted two regulations designed to support the United States Olympic Committee in the development of the U. S. Olympic team.

The two regulations are Proposals No. 21 and 83 in the 1978 Convention Program. Each proposal was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the membership as an amendment to the NCAA Constitution.

Proposal No. 21 permits a

student-athlete to receive "broken-time payments" authorized by the USOC for Olympic training and competition. This amendment to NCAA Constitution 3-1-(a)-(3) will allow a student-athlete to receive compensation authorized by the USOC to cover financial loss occurring as a result of his absence from employment to prepare for or participate in the Olympic Games.

An athlete must actually have been employed and worked at the job to be eligible for broken-

time payments. The amount of broken-time payments is based upon the rate of compensation which the athlete previously realized from his employment.

Proposal No. 83 eliminates the requirement that waivers be requested from the NCAA Council for participation in final Olympic tryouts and competition. This amendment to NCAA Constitution 3-9-(c) and (d) specifies that the Association's regulations governing participation on out-

side, noncollegiate teams would not apply to participation in the official Olympic Games and the final tryouts which directly qualify competitors for the Olympic Games.

In addition, the NCAA Council has the authority to waive the provisions of Constitution 3-9-(c) and (d) to permit a student-athlete to participate in officially recognized competition directly qualifying participants for final Olympic tryouts.

NCAA President J. Neils

Thompson said the two proposals indicate the interest of the NCAA membership in supporting the USOC and the U. S. Olympic team. "The NCAA is interested in rejoining the United States Olympic Committee as soon as appropriate administrative adjustments are made in its Constitution," said Thompson. "The NCAA is most anxious to participate, but it wants to do it in a fashion that is in the best interest of the college athlete as well as the members of the NCAA."

### The Other Side of Title IX

It is illegal to discriminate on the basis of sex in interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics. The United States Congress wrote a general principle on the subject. HEW lawyers have written a book full of regulations to make the point explicit. HEW enforcers are busy scouring the country to apply their standards of equality by threatening to withdraw federal funding where they conclude inequality exists.

The federal courts, of course, take these things seriously. In fact, an Ohio U. S. District court judge, Carl B. Rubin, ruled that it is improper for the Ohio High School Athletic Association to limit membership on teams in contact sports to boys only. In short, Judge Rubin said that state and federal regulations which mandate sexist teams are illegal. The regulators by the sweep of their pens may not ordain separate sports teams in the interest of protecting one sex or the other. Judge Rubin seemed to be applying logic and consistency to a subject which, to date, has been noted for the emotionalism it generates.

Judge Rubin went on to say that girls "must be given the opportunity to compete with boys in interscholastic contact sports if they are physically qualified," noting that separate teams "cannot serve as an excuse to deprive qualified girls from positions on all-boy teams, regardless of the sport."

Apparently, for the first time, Bonnie Beech of New Trier High School realized that

anti-discrimination rulings are a two-way street. Startled by such a thought, Ms. Beech, president of the Illinois Coaches Association for Girls' and Women's Sports, termed Judge Rubin's thinking as "incredible."

"The whole thing has gotten out of hand," said Ms. Beech, "Title IX was supposed to help us, now they're trying to turn it against us."

Probably what really disturbs Bonnie Beech is the thought that a boy, unsuccessful in his efforts to make the all-boys' volleyball team at New Trier East High School, might decide to come out for the girls' volleyball team. At that point, Ms. Beech and others who objected to Judge Rubin's conclusions, believe that federal and state laws should protect women from the competition for varsity positions by boy athletes.

Those who advocate increased federal controls of our lives and times usually are more comfortable when the federal government is dictating to others. The closer federal controls strike home, the less desirable they appear to be.

Bonnie Beech is quite correct. Title IX can very well be turned against the aspirations of school and college women leaders who assumed that Title IX was principally a device for securing money from men's programs to fund women's programs, while women's programs could be managed exclusively by women leaders for female athletes.

## Opinions Out Loud

—Tom Siler, sports writer  
*The Sporting News*

"The worst thing this recent NCAA convention did was to approve the redshirting of football freshmen. Freshmen began playing with the varsity in 1972. But it was stipulated that the freshman who didn't play his first year had only three more years of eligibility. Now, he will have four more years if he is not used in his first season.

"Many schools that have a good backlog of talent will, under this new rule, try not to use freshmen. Instead, they can use them in practice and drills and scrimmages without wasting their eligibility.

"Schools that do not have a sufficient supply of talent will go right on throwing in there against more experienced personnel."

—Editorial  
*Scholastic Coach Magazine*

"Membership in a democratic organization calls for responsibility and discipline. Members must abide by the rules. They must accept group decisions. They can't keep dragging the organization into court every time they disagree with it. It's such a waste of time and money, and so vitiating to the organization . . .

"NCAA members do not violate the LAW of the land. They violate the NCAA's bylaws and constitution, which have been approved by majority vote of the member schools.

"Vital point: All these schools have agreed to abide by their rules and cooperate with the NCAA during any investigations of alleged violations."

—Ken MacAfee, Notre Dame tight end  
*Chicago Tribune*

"A lot of people forget that academics are involved in an athlete's career, too. A postseason playoff would add too much professionalism to college football."

—John Mooney, sports editor  
*Salt Lake City Tribune*

"The NCAA is pictured most frequently as greedy, power-hungry, cloak-and-dagger, nit-picking and a dictatorial organization intent on ruling athletics on the basis of 'antiquated' and 'unworkable' rules.

"These quotes are courtesy of the coaches and their lawyers, after the NCAA has penalized them for infractions.

"What the coaches, public and lawyers fail to

understand is that no school is forced to belong to the NCAA, that it is a voluntary membership, and the rules and regulation are voted in the democratic process by the majority.

"They also overlook, in challenging the legality, that the NCAA only makes rules—not laws—governing its membership, and the membership has approved these regulations."

—Eddie Robinson, football coach  
*Grambling University*  
*The Los Angeles Times*

"I mean, the inside of a man is what really counts, isn't it? They (more militant blacks) can call me an Uncle Tom . . . I don't care what they call me. They are not going to relay their messages through me. What I say, the youth is going to read. If a man doesn't stand up for what he believes, he's not worth a damn."

—Denny Crum, basketball coach  
*University of Louisville*  
*Louisville Courier-Journal*

"The NCAA rules committee says we don't need a clock, but that would eliminate the thing where a team gets a one- or two-basket lead and holds the ball. Then you would eliminate the clock the last two minutes. I'm not opposed to holding the ball in the last two minutes to protect a lead. That's part of the game. But I'm basically opposed to stalls or delays or slowdowns because I don't think they're in the best interest of the game."

—Joe Falls, sports writer  
*The Sporting News*

"The college game—more than ever before—is a game of the coaches.

"They are the stars.

"They are the ones who sell this game—the ones who put it before the public. Just ask yourself who plays left tackle for Arkansas or tight end for Michigan. This is no put-down to the players but a simple fact of life."

**NCAA NEWS** Executive Editor  
David E. Cawood  
Editor . . . David Pickle

Published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, U. S. Highway 50 and Nall Avenue, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Phone (AC 913) 384-3220. Subscription Rate: \$9 annually.

## Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about intercollegiate athletics. It is selected because the NCAA NEWS feels it makes a point and discusses a topic which will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the author.

### Watching the Watchman

By PAT TRULY  
*Fort Worth Star-Telegram*

Just as it is difficult these days to find a kind word for the National Collegiate Athletic Association around Stillwater, Oklahoma, you can get terrific odds that Rep. Jim Santini (D-Nevada) will never be voted the NCAA's man of the year.

Oklahoma State football backers are grumbling about their school's stiff penalties for recruiting violations. Santini's hackles were raised earlier because the University of Nevada at Las Vegas ran afoul of NCAA rules in basketball.

#### Courts Back NCAA

The NCAA, of course, acts as the watchman guarding what purity there is in college athletics. The members (principally 736 institutions of higher learning) make rules to govern college athletics, and the NCAA staff (64 of them) is supposed to enforce those rules.

Thus the public usually hears about the NCAA when somebody breaks the rules and is caught and penalized.

Apparently that's what happened in the case of Nevada-Las Vegas, where the NCAA infractions committee finally judged 18 rules violations severe enough to warrant two years in the penalty box and suspension of coach Jerry Tarkanian.

But Tarkanian got a court order, from a local politician-judge, blocking the suspension. And Santini, who must depend on votes from a bunch of Nevada-LV cage fans, asked for a congressional investigation of the NCAA.

The House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation is pursuing this and plans to start hearings next month.

It becomes the watchman watching the watchman.

"The problem," says Santini, "goes far beyond Nevada-Las Vegas. The NCAA possesses the unbridled authority to ruin the careers of athletes, destroy coaches' professions and deal staggering blows to the athletic reputations of its member institutions."

So what the committee plans to do is look into everything: NCAA television contracts, alleged obstruction of Title IX programs (women's athletics), relationships with black colleges, you name it. Fire the shotgun and see if you hit anything.

"We welcome the investigation," says an NCAA spokesman, "if it is to be constructive. We don't welcome an individual congressman trying to embarrass the NCAA because his school got caught."

What's happened is that those who would obstruct the NCAA's power to penalize cheaters have learned that they can go only so far in the courts. Local judges play along with them, as in Las Vegas and other places, but the NCAA always wins when the appeals reach state supreme courts or federal courts.

Taking it to court is a delaying action, dear to every lawyer's heart. In one case, in Mississippi, the verdict was delayed until the player in question was out of school. Then the NCAA won the case.

Checking the books, there have been 993 cases of alleged rules violations probed by the NCAA since it began investigating in 1952. In 445 of those, no violation was found. In 241 cases there have been private reprimands, normal procedure when the violation is deemed minor or inadvertent. And there have been 207 public penalties, resulting, says the NCAA staff, when violations were intentional rather than inadvertent and always stemming from a collection of broken rules, not just one instance.

#### Most Cooperate

That doesn't sound like the investigators, or the faculty men who make up the infractions committee, are running wild.

Indeed, most penalties are accepted by the schools in a proper spirit of getting the stable clean. And most schools cooperate with the investigators.

"But it's a strange society," muses the NCAA spokesman. "A certain segment is going to break rules and then fight it out in the courts."

That's why the NCAA, last year, spent \$1,000 per day in court costs.

Now, thanks to Rep. Santini, it's out of the courts and into the murky halls of politics. With all the REALLY big problems that confront this land it's nice that the lawmakers have found one they can get their teeth into.

### Disaster Resolution Approved

In a resolution approved at the Association's 72nd annual Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, the Council was directed to conduct a study of the constitution and bylaws to determine which portions could place an unnecessary burden on institutions which lose a sport because of a disaster.

The resolution (Proposal No. 162) directs the Council to sponsor legislation at the 73rd annual Convention to establish waiver opportunities in situations it considers appropriate.

Institutions victimized by a disaster such as the air crash that claimed the University of Evansville's basketball team then might be granted certain waivers to the Association's constitution and bylaws in order to rebuild the affected program.

"We know there is a need for legislation such as this," said NCAA President J. Neils Thompson. "Everyone wants to help Evansville, but the provisions for waivers of the constitution and bylaws are not provided."

# ... 72nd Convention Review

(Continued from page 1)

The next grouping included 30 proposals dealing with financial aid, beginning with three suggestions to alter or clarify the Association's position regarding Basic Educational Opportunity Grants. Delegates approved Nos. 49 and 50, which will permit the combination of a student-athlete's BEOG award and his institutional aid to reach the value of tuition, fees, room and board, plus the amount assigned to miscellaneous expenses under the BEOG "cost of education" formula. Also, it will be permissible for the value of on-campus room and board to be substituted for the off-campus room and board allowance in the BEOG "cost of education" formula.

Division II approved No. 54, which exempts a recruited athlete (in sports other than football and basketball), who is receiving financial aid not based upon his athletic ability, from the Bylaw 5 counting procedure.

The delegates defeated several proposals which would have increased the maximum awards available for baseball, track, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey tennis and football. Several other similar proposals were withdrawn.

Also defeated (40-42) was Proposal No. 77, which would have reduced the maximum awards limitation in Division II football from 60 to 45.

## Eligibility

The largest bloc of proposals considered by the delegates related to eligibility. The first five concerned altering the five-year rule, and the convention approved Harvard University's Proposal No. 80, which authorizes the NCAA Council to grant exceptions to the five-year rule in addition to those specified in the regulation.

Council-sponsored Proposal No. 83, which eliminates the requirement that a waiver be requested for participation in final Olympic tryouts and competition, was approved.

The delegates voted to permit summer basketball competition by student-athletes in NCAA-approved leagues as long as league play is within 100 miles of the student-athlete's official residence or within 100 miles of

the institution he attends (Nos. 85 and 86).

The Council's proposed "triple option" plan, whereby a student-athlete could qualify for practice and participation any one of three ways (high school grade-point average, ACT test score or SAT test score), was defeated.

Also defeated was the Big Ten's proposal to rescind the 2,000 rule and reinstate the 1,600 rule.

A "common-age" rule was defeated, 110-128, by Division I. It was designed to equate the competitive experience of student-athletes by crediting a year of varsity competition to any student-athlete who participated in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after his 20th birthday.

Division I approved DePaul University's Proposal No. 94, which will permit four years of eligibility for NCAA championship competition during the five calendar years prescribed by Constitution 3-9-(a), whether or not the student-athlete participates as a freshman.

A "hardship" requirement comparable to that in football was approved for ice hockey (No. 96). Proposal No. 99 also was approved, requiring a Division I student-athlete's eligibility to be determined officially between terms at the time his academic records become available.

Two transfer rules, Nos. 100 and 101, were approved — one permitting the eligibility of transfer students in Division I if an institution's first day of classes or season of competition begins before the completion of the one-calendar-year requirement and the other clarifying two paragraphs of the current Divisions II and III transfer rule.

Proposals No. 104, 105 and 106 were approved.

Proposal No. 104 defines the requirements for an academic year of residence while No. 105 offers a waiver opportunity for a junior college transfer similar to that presently offered a transfer from a four-year collegiate institution. No. 106 eliminates the financial aid restriction of the Division III transfer rule.

Division III delegates approved a transfer rule (No. 108), which will allow transfers from non-member institutions to be eligible immediately for competition in Division III.

Under the heading of recruiting, No. 114, approved by all divisions, prohibits the arrangement of employment or loans for utilization by a prospective student-athlete before the completion of his senior year in high school.

Also approved was a complimentary ticket rule (No. 116), which will allow the student host for a prospect to receive a complimentary ticket to the institution's athletic event in any sport in conjunction with the prospect's official paid visit to the campus.

## Playing Seasons

Delegates voted down several proposals to alter the length of the basketball playing season. They also defeated a proposal to add a 12th regular season football game each year.

Additional criteria for physical fitness classes not construed as practice activity were approved in Proposal No. 126 while No. 128 will restrict the scheduling of Council-approved foreign tours to summer or other official vacation periods.

In the grouping of personnel limitations, delegates approved No. 133, which will allow the national service academies to have approximately the same number of part-time assistant coaches utilized by other Division I institutions inasmuch as the academies do no conduct graduate programs. Other amendments concerning coaching staff limitations either were withdrawn or defeated.

Also approved was a liberalized limitation on scouting (No. 139), which will permit an institution to pay the expenses of one person to scout each opponent one time in football and basketball only.

## Miscellaneous

Two amendments concerning application of rules were passed. The first (No. 142) specifies that the Association's legislation pertains only to those sports in which the Association conducts



## Southeast Meets Southwest

University of Kentucky Director of Athletics Cliff Hagan exchanges thoughts with Southwest Conference Commissioner Cliff Speegle in the lobby of the Peachtree Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia—the site of the Association's 72nd annual Convention.

championships or draws and maintains the official playing rules. The second (No. 143) specifies an institution no longer may use women's intercollegiate sports to meet the Association's sports sponsorship criteria.

The convention also passed Proposal No. 144, which confirms the constitutional and bylaw definition of "playing conference," and No. 145, which establishes a procedure requiring multiple-member sponsorship for proposed legislation.

No. 148 provides constitutional authorization for the assessment of financial penalties when post-season football sponsoring agencies violate provisions of Bylaw 2-2-(k). No. 149 permits institu-

tions holding dual NCAA and NAIA membership to participate in the NAIA Football Championship without penalty.

Division II turned down women's championships in basketball, gymnastics and swimming (No. 151) but approved a new men's ice hockey championship (No. 152).

Delegates approved No. 154, which broadened the responsibilities of the NCAA Television Committee, but defeated No. 155, which would have restructured the Division I representation on a regional basis. It was a common bylaw passed by Divisions I and II but defeated by Division III. On another television matter the Convention approved No. 156, which will permit an opponent of an institution ineligible for television appearances under the NCAA enforcement procedures to apply to the Television Committee for approval of a closed-circuit telecast of its game.

Proposal No. 160 was approved, recognizing that an annual medical examination is not necessary as long as a thorough preparticipation examination is conducted and continuous surveillance of the athlete's health is maintained. The delegates also approved No. 161, which includes in the official enforcement procedure reference to the Committee on Infractions' responsibility to formulate operating policies, procedures and guidelines. The proposal was amended to assure that revisions in guidelines are subject to Convention review.

Also approved was a resolution directing the NCAA Council to study the constitution and bylaws to identify legislation which might be needed in regard to disaster situations which eliminate an institution's program in a sport and to present such legislation at the 1979 NCAA Convention.



## Encounter with the Press

NCAA President J. Neils Thompson (standing) provides answers to a barrage of questions from reporters in a press conference at the Association's Convention. Thompson, faculty representative for the University of Texas at Austin, was named to a second one-year term as NCAA president.



## Convention in Atlanta

# CABMA Elects New Officers

Members of the College Athletic Business Managers Association (CABMA) elected officers for 1978 and presented annual awards during their recent convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

CABMA elected John Moore, University of South Carolina, its 1978 president, succeeding Fran Toland of Harvard University.

Toland was selected as CABMA's "Athletic Business Manager of the Year," the highest honor CABMA can bestow upon one of its members. Toland automatically was inducted into the Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation Hall of Fame in Atlanta, Georgia.

Other officers elected included James Morrison, Youngstown State University, 1st Vice President; Doug Messer, University of Kansas, 2nd Vice President; William Beardsley, 3rd Vice President, Michigan State University; Janet LaCasse, United States Military Academy, was reelected Secretary-Treasurer.

CABMA presented an Associate Service Award to Jerry Hendricks of Weldon, Williams & Lick; Distinguished Service

Awards to N. Edward Bartlett, University of Vermont; James Martell, Colorado State University; Ned Thompson, University of Houston; Bus Male, University of Virginia and James Pittenger, University of Nebraska.

More than 230 members attended the CABMA Convention from schools across the country, including 39 new members.

The program was handled by John Moore, 1977 3rd vice-presi-

dent, which included a keynote address by Dr. Noah Langdale, Jr., President of Georgia State University. A "workshop" was presented by Coca-Cola Company along with topics pertaining to Computer Tickets, Summer Sports Camps, Non-Related Business Income, Women's Athletics, Insurance, Stadium Management, Responsibility, Budgeting (a cost control concept) and Policy Procedure Manuals.

## Division II Hockey Title Game Set

The NCAA's newly-created Division II Ice Hockey Championship has been confirmed for March 16-18 at the Springfield Civic Center in Springfield, Massachusetts.

American International College will host the inaugural championship, with semifinal games scheduled for 7:30 p.m., EST, March 16 and 17 in the four-team tournament. The third-place game will be at 2 p.m., EST, March 18 and the championship game at 7:30 p.m., EST, March 18.

There are 63 Division II and Division III NCAA institutions which sponsor ice hockey as a varsity intercollegiate sport and will be considered for selection in the championship. The NCAA Division II Ice Hockey Committee must select one representative from the East region (NCAA Districts 1, 2 and 3) and one representative from the West region (NCAA Districts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8). The other two teams will be selected at-large.

Before the Division II Championship was established by the



## Man of the Year

The Athletic Business Manager of the Year Award was presented to Francis J. Toland (left) of Harvard University. The presentation was made by Kenneth Farris, University of Oklahoma business manager.

72nd NCAA Convention in Atlanta last month, all Association member institutions which sponsored ice hockey participated for one single National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship. This year, 42 institutions will be considered for selection in the Division I Ice Hockey Championship,

March 23-25, at the Providence Civic Center in Providence, Rhode Island.

The addition of the Division II Ice Hockey Championship brings to 40 the number of national championships conducted by the NCAA in 18 sports and at three competitive levels.

# Questions and Answers on Restructuring

**Q:** An institution, currently a member of Division I, elects not later than March 14, 1978, to become a member of Division I-A in the sport of football. When will it be required to comply with the "at least 60 per cent" football scheduling membership criterion of that division?

**A:** Three years after the effective date of Proposal 27, as adopted by the 1978 NCAA Convention, or January 13, 1981. At that time, the institution must have scheduled more than 60 per cent of its football games against members of Division I-A Football.

**Q:** Assuming one or more Division I-A member institutions do not meet all of the Division I-A membership criteria on January 13, 1981, and are reclassified to another division, how will a continuing Division I-A institution, which had counted a game or games with the reclassified member(s) in meeting the scheduling criterion, proceed to satisfy the 60 per cent scheduling requirement?

**A:** The institution must meet the scheduling criterion against the reduced I-A membership for the 1981 season. If it fails to do so, it would be placed in a "provisional membership" category for the 1982 season. Failure to schedule at least 60 per cent of its games against members of Division I-A in 1982 would result in the institution being reclassified to another division for which it meets the criteria or, failing that, to associate membership.

**Q:** May an institution which is a member of Division I with its football program classified in Division II or III declare its program to be in Division I-A Football or Division I-AA Football within the prescribed 60 days?

**A:** Yes.

**Q:** May a Division I institution reclassify its membership for football from Division III to II, or from Division II to III, during the 60-day period provided in Proposal No. 27?

**A:** No. The provisions of Proposal No. 27 are available only to those Division I member institutions which wish to have their football programs classified Division I-A or I-AA.

**Q:** May an institution which is a member of Division II change its divisional membership or classification during the 60-day declaration period?

**A:** No. Such an institution may apply for change of division through the normal classification procedures detailed in Bylaw 8-3 or 8-4.

**Q:** Bylaw 8-3-(c) provides that an institution must remain in the division to which its membership in a particular sport has been reclassified for a minimum of three years. Does the exercise of an institution's option under the provisions of Proposal No. 27, as adopted by the 1978 NCAA Convention, constitute such a change of classification by a member of Division I?

**A:** Yes. The institution, after choosing Division I-A Football or I-AA Football, must remain a member of that subdivision for three years.

**Q:** A Division I member institution fails to meet the criteria of its selected subdivision (i.e., I-A or I-AA) at the end of the initial three-year period provided in Proposal No. 27; thus, it is reclassified for the sport of football into a different division or subdivision. How long must it remain in that division?

**A:** For a period of three years.

**Q:** As to meeting the attendance criterion [Bylaw 9-1-(a)-(3)] for Division I-A Football, will the institution use its attendance for the 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 seasons?

**A:** Yes.

**Q:** The NCAA television plan and contract apparently are set for the next four years. How is it possible for I-AA members to be guaranteed appearances on the national television series?

**A:** During negotiations concerning the 1978-1981 contract with ABC, the network was made aware of the possibility that restructuring of Division I might occur during the period of the plan, and was agreeable to later consideration of adjustments in the plan and contract which would revise the minimum appearance guarantees for the present "second tier" of Division I to apply to minimum appearances for I-AA members. Please see the NCAA executive director's memorandum of January 27, 1978, for additional information.

**Q:** If an allied conference seeks membership in Division I-A Football or I-AA Football, what are the requirements it must meet?

**A: MEMBERSHIP:** To be a member of Division I-A or I-AA Football, at least 50 per cent or a minimum of 25 of the conference's members must be classified in the appropriate subdivision.

**VOTING:** If the conference qualifies to vote per Constitution 4-3-(b)-(2), it then may vote on matters pertaining only to football in the subdivision (I-A or I-AA) in which the majority of its members are classified. If its membership is divided equally between the two subdivisions, the subdivision in which it shall vote shall be determined by the NCAA Council.

**AUTOMATIC QUALIFICATION (potentially applicable only to I-AA Football):** The conference would be required to determine a conference champion in at least six sports, including football (by January 1, 1980, if an allied member of Division I as of January 12, 1977), and at least six members would have to be classified Division I-AA Football. Further, in each of the six sports in which a conference champion was determined, at least six of the conference's member institutions would be required to sponsor the sport.

**Q:** What numerical limits on financial aid are applicable to Division I-AA Football at this time?

**A:** Division I-AA Football is governed (as is Division I-A Football) by the regulations applicable to all of Division I at the present: 30 initial awards annually and an overall limit of 95 awards which may be in effect during any one year.

**Q:** What are the obligations under Bylaw 4-6-(b), the 2,000 rule, of a Division I member which currently has its football classified in Division II or III but declares membership in I-AA Football?

**A:** Such an institution, as of February 1, 1978, must observe the provisions of Bylaw 4-6-(b) in order to be eligible for NCAA championships or for appearances on the NCAA football television series. If a prospective student-athlete accepted in writing a financial aid award from the institution prior to February 1, 1978, the institution may honor that commitment even though the prospect does not satisfy the minimum requirements of Bylaw 4-6-(b).

**Q:** Bylaw 8-1-(c) specifies that an institution has three years in which to comply with new membership criteria to Bylaw 9. When must an institution, in sub-division I-A Football or I-AA Football, meet the requirement of sponsoring eight varsity intercollegiate sports?

**A:** The institution must certify by September 1980 that it will conduct in Division I a minimum of eight of the required varsity intercollegiate sports recognized by the NCAA, including football, during the 1980-81 academic year and, in fact, must sponsor at least that many.

## ... Restructuring Is Approved

*Continued from page 1*

call vote on whether to conduct a roll call vote was out of order.

Then, using a roll call vote, the delegates voted down the question of whether to have a secret ballot, 64-88.

Division I football members then voted on subparagraph (3), defeating it on a show of paddles, 74-76. This brought forth a motion for a roll call vote, which was approved, 78-71. The final vote, by roll call, on subparagraph (3) was affirmative, 82-73, with one abstention.

Subparagraph (4)—which presented the option of an average paid attendance of 17,000 one of the last four years and a stadium with a seating capacity of 30,000—was adopted, 83-68.

Official Interpretation 900 was approved by a show of paddles before Amendment No. 27-4 (the 12-sport option) was approved, 73-70. Subparagraph (5) was approved by a show of paddles.

"There has been a great divergence of opinion among Division I football schools," said the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, University of Notre Dame faculty representative. "Three NCAA divisions didn't really work and it led to growing tensions. It was a volatile issue . . . an emotional issue."

Said Bob Murphy, director of athletics at San Jose State University, "I don't think there were any winners or losers. Almost by accident we ended up with a compromise that satisfies a lot of people."

"At least we and the others have an opportunity to go I-A."

## Scholarship Nominations Due

Nominations for NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships in basketball are due March 3, 1978.

The nominations are to be mailed to the appropriate district vice-presidents for screening.

# The NCAA Splits Its Decision

By JOHN UNDERWOOD

Reprinted Courtesy of Sports Illustrated

From January 23, 1978 Issue

© 1978, Time Inc.

Some headline writers called it the birth of "a new super football conference"—the lions at last rising up and moving away from the lambs. Father Edmund Joyce of Notre Dame, more in touch with the soil, perhaps, called it the natural "division of apples and oranges." Opponents (those oranges who saw themselves being squeezed out) rallied behind the eloquence of San Jose State Athletic Director Bob Murphy, their principal spokesman, and predicted "second-class citizenship" and doom for their programs, and Sodom and Gomorrah for the spendthrifts up in first class.

It was none of those things. After heated debate, the vote to subdivide Division I football into I-A and I-AA at the National Collegiate Athletic Association convention in Atlanta last month was no more than the first (albeit most important) step in structuring the game so that it can serve everyone along compatible lines—i.e., legislative lines that join schools with similar philosophies and economic and physical commitments. It was neither a massive elixir nor a massive knockout drop. It will neither solve all the problems of the strong nor start a funeral march for the weak.

But because several misconceptions of what happened abound, they need examination:

● "A super conference of elitists has been formed by the haves of college football at the expense of the have-nots."

Not even close. The Texas and the Tennessee, with their \$4 million athletic budgets and 80,000-seat stadiums and the goals and problems those things imply, were simply split away from the Ball States and the Marshalls with their more modest aspirations. And the Nebraskas and the LSUs, with their costly 10-sport programs highly dependent on football money, were extricated from the peonage of voting one-on-one on key issues with such schools as Oral Roberts and Oklahoma City, where football is not played.

At the same time, within the mixed bag of schools which now qualify for I-A membership under the criteria laid down, there still is enough disparity to keep the democratic process humming. These are the criteria for a school's admittance to I-A: 60% of its games against other I-A teams; either a 30,000-seat stadium and an average attendance of 17,000 for one year in the last four, or an average of 17,000 over the last four years—if a school has either of these, an eight-sport program will do; if not, it must have a 12-sport program.

● "Then what do the big guys want? They've got the crowds, the television money, the bowl games—what else?"

This was Murphy's litany in Atlanta. He repeated it often, as if the question were not being answered. But it was answered, in the context of Murphy's own logic. In the past, when the bigger football schools were asked to swallow still another piece of unpalatable legislation—the "Robin Hood plan" to disperse television money across the board; the periodic moves to base scholarship grants on financial need (a move with vast potential for cheating)—they somehow managed to vote down the offending legislation. Well, that is exactly what the big football schools want: an end to having every NCAA meeting turned into an exercise in nitpicking by schools with which they have nothing in common; an end to having to face a threat a year. They want autonomy.

● "The bigs will rip down all the restraints on spending, open the lid on scholarship limits, coaching staffs and recruiting costs."

Patently absurd. Apparently accepted at face value in many corners, Murphy characterized this prospect as a "return to the meat-on-the-hoof college football philosophies of a decade ago." His colleagues on the floor hammered at it relentlessly. Surprisingly, they were allowed to go virtually unchallenged until Dr. Edwin Cady, the faculty representative from Duke, got up to say he was "weary" of the notion that if you were a smaller school you somehow qualified as "wiser or more moral." Cady pointed out that the integrity of some very prominent institutions was being questioned.

Furthermore, even the biggest-budgeted schools are not without financial problems today. The 30-a-year, 95-total-scholarship limits, eight-man coaching staffs and various recruiting restrictions have been well received. They are roundly credited with equalizing the competition and enhancing the college game. There is not much sympathy for abrogation of these restrictions, though the Big Eight and Southeastern conferences would like to see the overall limits go to, say, 105 scholarships and nine coaches. Their colleagues in the Big Ten and Pacific Eight are not sympathetic, however. And none of them wishes to set itself up for economic suicide, not when the specter of HEW's Title IX legislation (equal opportunity for women's athletics) hangs over every budget.

As for recruiting, some of the larger schools, having had to face its many toxic effects for so long, are usually in the forefront of efforts to control its excesses and to reduce the procession of marginal students onto the athletic rosters of America. (That they don't always succeed is evident enough without going into the ramifications.) It was, coincidentally and ironically, the big schools that pushed for the amendment in Atlanta that would have raised Division I's academic requirements of incoming freshmen to a minimum 2.25 grade average. At present the only standard is a 2.0 average. The amendment did not carry.

● "Subdivision will be the death of the I-AA schools. Reclassification will make them second-class citizens, and they will suffer accordingly in recruiting and support."

Nonsense. If Divisions II and III do not rail over classification and do not have heavy attrition rates, why should I-AA? Except at convention time, classification seldom gets a discouraging word, and serves not to point up inferiorities but to keep priorities in order. Below the very top level, divisions tend to run together, anyway.

In truth, most teams that will make up Division I-AA already have been grouped by sterner qualifiers than Roman numerals. The differences are obvious. No recruiter with a lick of sense would try to convince a youngster that playing at, say, Boise State, is the same as playing at Michigan State. By the same token, there are two immediate advantages to participating in I-AA. Less pressure for the Boise State Joneses to live up to the Michigan State Joneses, for one. And two, a playoff similar to that in Divisions II and III has been formulated to provide a I-AA national championship and a \$750,000 television payoff (coming from the Division I package recently signed with ABC). Under the old structure, most I-AA schools could expect never to see the inside of a bowl or the figures on a television check. I-AA schools also would be guaranteed regular-season telecasts.

● "The division will be top-heavy; 104 are eligible for I-A, only 40 would be left for I-AA."

Not likely. Being eligible does not necessarily mean a school will opt for I-A status. Within a 60-day period, all Division I schools have to declare the division they prefer. They will then have three years to meet the requirements. Originally, the breakdown figured to be 79 in I-A (the seven major conferences and top independents) and 65 in I-AA. The so-called Ivy League amendment, allowing eligibility in I-A for schools fielding teams in 12 intercollegiate sports, put an additional 25 on the roll. It is not likely, however, that in the privacy of their own environments, weighing the alternatives, more than a few of those will opt for I-A.

● "Once the lines are drawn, upward mobility—the desire to climb from I-AA to I-A—will be impossible to realize."

"Not easy" would be a better description. The bugaboo is scheduling. Schedules are sometimes made up 10 to 15 years in advance; having met all the other criteria, a school wanting to make six or seven matches a year with I-A schools might have to wait a very long time. Those already close to the schedule requirement—Utah State, Temple, Murphy's own San Jose State—would have no trouble.

● "Some conferences will have to shut down because half their teams will go one way, half the other."

Possibly. For three or four leagues there will be a dilemma. If San Jose State and Long Beach State of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association and Tulsa and New Mexico State of the Missouri Valley opt for I-A, as they likely will, those conferences will face realignment problems. That's nothing new, of course. Losing members is not always tantamount to disaster, and leagues are seldom held sacred by schools who want to get out. They usually don't stand on ceremony—they just get out. The Southern Conference has been playing musical chairs for years. Recent defectors include East Carolina, West Virginia, Richmond and William and Mary. Arizona and Arizona State have recently left the WAC for the Pac-10, as it will soon be called. Reclassification had nothing to do with it.

Why did such controversial legislation pass this time when it could not before? Partly because NCAA President J. Neils Thompson of Texas, whose council drew up the plan, took a year to work in all the angles that would get the football vote and, at the same time, figured a way to placate Division I basketball schools, like NCAA champion Marquette, that did not play football but faced expulsion under the old formula. I-A and I-AA apply only to football; basketball schools in Division I remain in I.

But mainly, the amendment passed because its time had come. On the day of the vote another move—to allow schools to dress their teams in "traveling jackets" if they so desire—was voted down by the full Division I membership. Smaller schools didn't want the expense.

Which is ironic. Under existing allowable expenses, it is perfectly all right for a big-budget school to spend \$10,000 traveling back and forth across the country to land a star halfback, as one bragged it had done a couple of years ago. The immediate absurdity is this: the school spent all that money to get the boy on campus but could not buy him a \$100 traveling jacket. Even if he promised to give it back.

And that is why the division was necessary.

To subscribe to Sports Illustrated call toll-free: 800-621-8200 (in Illinois 800-972-8302).

## Eligibility Committee Is Chosen

John L. Toner, University of Connecticut; John R. Eiler, East Stroudsburg State College and Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, have been elected as members of the NCAA Eligibility Committee for 1978.

Respectively, they represent Divisions I, II and III. Toner,

who will serve as chairman, and Malan are members of the Council. Eiler concluded a three-year term on that body in January.

Terms of the three are: Toner, September 1, 1981; Eiler, 1979; Malan, 1980. Their election was by the NCAA Council.

## Rosenblatt To Undergo A Facelift

Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha, Nebraska, the site of the Association's annual Division I baseball championship, will undergo \$600,000 worth of improvements before the College World Series this summer.

Interim stadium manager Terry Forsberg indicated the money would be spent on a number of items with the emphasis being placed on new lighting, roof repairs and a new press box.

The improvement in lighting will be especially good news for the players and television cameramen, who have labored under a rather dim 60 footcandles.

The new lighting will raise the footcandle level to 120 on the infield and 90 in the outfield, which is approximately the same brightness as a major league stadium. Also, a new electrical transformer vault, valued at \$90,000, will be installed.

### New Press Box

A new press box tailored to accommodate radio and television will be installed on top of the roof. The new facility will double the current capacity for radio announce positions, and an intercom system will connect the two press boxes. College World Series, Inc., the local sponsoring agency, built a new press box in 1977 designed for the print media with seating for approximately 50.

The new press box will be air conditioned and will have windows that can be opened without blocking the view of an adjacent broadcaster.

While planning construction of the press box, it became apparent that work would have to be done on the roof if it were to support the structure. So, major refurbishment will take place that will include strengthening the beams, fixing leaks and sandblasting.

Most of the stadium has been repainted, including all seats. The dugouts and clubhouses have been repainted and steam-cleaned.

Most of the money for the improvements came from a federal public works grant (the rest came from the City of Omaha) and about \$50,000 of that grant remains. Originally, the plan was to use the funds for parking lot improvements, but to do that project properly, Forsberg said, more money would be required. Therefore, Forsberg said he hopes to obtain government approval to use the \$50,000 to improve the stadium's restrooms and to renovate the concourse with new paint and some new tile.

"If we can get another round of grants," Forsberg said, "we hope to increase our seating by installing bleachers to the fences. But there must be another round of public works grants for that."



## Zornow, College Athletics' Top Ten Recognized at Honors Luncheon

### Large Audience Views Ceremony In Peachtree Ballroom

An audience of more than 1,000 looked on in Atlanta's Peachtree Plaza Hotel January 11 as Gerald B. Zornow, former chairman of the board of the Eastman Kodak Company, was named the 12th recipient of the Association's Theodore Roosevelt Award.

Zornow was honored along with five young men who received the Today's Top Five Awards and five former collegiate athletes who were honored with the Association's Silver Anniversary Awards.

In photo No. 1, Brigham Young University quarterback Gifford Nielsen accepts the Today's Top Five Award on behalf of himself and the other four recipients.

NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers (second from left)

congratulates Zornow following the luncheon in No. 2 while University of Rochester president Robert L. Sproull (left) speaks with NCAA President J. Neils Thompson. Zornow makes his acceptance speech in No. 3.

In No. 4, some honored guests await the beginning of the luncheon. From the left foreground moving counterclockwise, they are Mrs. Gifford Nielsen; Gil Kyle; Nancy Nelson; Mrs. Thane Baker; Tom Jernstedt; Mrs. Donn Moomaw; Mrs. Lowell Perry and Shirley Whitacre.

Popular broadcaster Lindsey Nelson (No. 5) keeps program moving at brisk pace. Photo No. 6 shows the head table.

The Today's Top Five winners are shown in No. 7. From the left, they are Daniel Mackesey, Cornell University soccer

and lacrosse player; John Naber, University of Southern California swimmer; Nielsen; Bryan Rodgers, Delta State University baseball and soccer player; Michael Bourdeau, Randolph-Macon College baseball and soccer player.

Four of the Silver Anniversary Award winners are shown in No. 8. From the left, they are former Georgia Tech basketball star Cecil J. Silas; former Kansas State sprinter W. Thane Baker; former UCLA football player Donn D. Moomaw and former Tennessee football star Andrew J. Kozar. The remaining Silver Anniversary Award winner, former Michigan football standout Lowell Perry, is shown accepting his award from NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Edgar Sherman in No. 10.

President Thompson addresses the audience in No. 9.

Convention Photography  
By Jim Bradley



# Council, Executive Committee Gain Eight New Members

Seven new members were named to the Council and one new member to the Executive Committee at the Association's annual Convention.

Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming; John Chellman, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; James P. Sullivan, Boston State University; Chalmer G. Hixson, Wayne State University; Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges; Arthur J. McAfee, Jr., Morehouse College and Olav B. Kollevoll, Lafayette College will join the Council, while Col. Philip J. Erdle of the United States Air Force Academy will become a member of the Executive Committee.

Geraud replaced Harry E. Troxell, Colorado State University, as District 7 vice-president. Geraud will serve a two-year term.

The remainder of the new Council members will serve as at-large members. They replaced John R. Eiler, East Stroudsburg State College; Hubert Heitman, Jr., University of California; Robert M. Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University and Herbert B. Thompson, Fisk University. Also replaced was John L. Toner, University of Connecticut, who became the District 1 vice-president, replacing Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## New Members

Hixson was appointed Director of Wayne State's Division of Health and Physical Education and Athletics in 1971. He had been chairman of the men's division of physical education since 1969.

Before that, Hixson served on the Ohio State University faculty from 1943-1969, with time out for naval service and a year of fellowship study at Columbia. The Dayton, Ohio, native gained his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Ohio State and his Ed.D. from Columbia Teachers College. He lettered in diving at Ohio State.

Hixson served as a teacher, coach and athletic director at three high schools before returning to the Ohio State faculty. He has taught a wide variety of courses in physical education, health education and education, written for nearly 20 publications since 1960 and has been a member of several professional organizations.

Kollevoll currently is in his 13th year at Director of Athletics at Lafayette.

He came to Lafayette from his alma mater, Colgate University, in 1965 after spending 10 years at the University in a number of different capacities. He served as head hockey coach for Colgate for seven seasons and also coached freshman golf and baseball teams. He was a member of the Colgate football staff and in 1961 was named administrative assistant to the Director of Athletics.

As an undergraduate at Colgate, Kollevoll was a center on the football team, a catcher on the baseball team and a defenseman and captain on the hockey team.

From 1948 to 1955, he served as head baseball and hockey coach and assistant football coach at St. Lawrence University before returning to Colgate.

Kollevoll holds a master's degree from St. Lawrence. He is President-Elect of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference and will assume that duty in September 1978.

Malan, a 1948 graduate of Pomona College, is in his 17th year as Director of Athletics and his 29th as a member of the Pomona-Pitzer staff.

As a student, he was active in football and baseball and was elected co-captain of the football team in his senior year.

His coaching responsibilities at Pomona-Pitzer have included football, track and field, cross country and golf. During his tenure, the competitive sports program has grown from seven activities to 17.

Geraud, a Wyoming native, has been a member of the University of Wyoming staff since 1955. He has served as Executive Assistant for Student Affairs, Professor of Law and Legal Advisor to the Board of Trustees.

Geraud gained his B.S. degree from Wyoming in 1950 and earned his J.D. with honors, also in 1950. He has done graduate work at the University of Michigan and is a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, the Wyoming Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He served in the United States Navy from 1951-1955. Currently, he is the University of Wyoming faculty athletic representative.

Sullivan is in his 30th year as director of athletics at Boston State. During that period, the sports program has grown from

two teams (1948) to 18 teams.

Sullivan has served on several East Coast Athletic Conference Committees and presently is commissioner of the Massachusetts State College Athletic Conference.

Chellman, faculty representative for Indiana University (Pennsylvania), gained his Bachelor of Science degree from Slippery Rock State College in 1940 and obtained his Master's from the University of Pittsburgh in 1949. He received his doctorate from George Peabody College.

He taught at the University of Alabama for one year and at Emory University in Atlanta for 10 years before taking a position with the Jefferson County Health Department in Birmingham, Alabama. He moved to Indiana University in 1961 as Chairman of Health and Physical Education.

From 1955-59, McAfee coached high school basketball in Orlando, Florida. In 1960, he became assistant basketball coach at Emporia, and in 1961, he took over as head basketball coach at Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee. That was followed by head coaching jobs at Mississippi Valley College, Lincoln University and Bishop College before McAfee took the job as head basketball coach at Morehouse College in 1965. He was named director of athletics in 1971.

McAfee currently is a member of the National Basketball Rules Committee.



**JOSEPH R. GERAUD**  
District 7 Vice-President  
University of Wyoming



**EDWARD W. MALAN**  
Vice-President At Large  
Pomona-Pitzer Colleges



**ARTHUR J. McAFEE, JR.**  
Vice-President At Large  
Morehouse College



**JOHN CHELLMAN**  
Vice-President At Large  
Indiana University of Pennsylvania



**CHALMER G. HIXSON**  
Vice-President At Large  
Wayne State University



**OLAV B. KOLLEVOLL**  
Vice-President At Large  
Lafayette College



**JAMES P. SULLIVAN**  
Vice-President At Large  
Boston State College

## Winter and Spring NCAA Championship Events

### Winter

#### BASKETBALL

##### Division I-40th

Metro Conference, The Checkerdome, St. Louis, Missouri, March 25 and 27, 1978.

##### Division II-22nd

Southwest Missouri State University, Hammons Center, Springfield, Missouri, March 17-18, 1978.

##### Division III-4th

Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, March 17-18, 1978.

##### FENCING-34th

University of Wisconsin, Parkside, Kenosha, Wisconsin, March 16-18, 1978.

##### GYMNASTICS

##### Division I-36th

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, April 6-8, 1978.

##### Division II-11th

California State University, Northridge, California, March 30-April 1, 1978.

##### SKIING-25th

Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, March 1-4, 1978.

#### ICE HOCKEY

##### Division I-31st

Brown University, Providence Civic Center, Providence, Rhode Island, March 23-25, 1978.

##### Division II-1st

American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts, March 16-18, 1978.

#### SWIMMING

##### Division I-55th

California State University, Long Beach, California, March 23-25, 1978.

##### Division II-15th

Clarion State College, Clarion, Pennsylvania, March 16-18, 1978.

##### Division III-4th

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, March 16-18, 1978.

#### INDOOR TRACK-14th

University of Michigan, Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan, March 10-11, 1978.

#### WRESTLING

##### Division I-48th

University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, March 16-18, 1978.

##### Division II-16th

University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 3-4, 1978.

##### Division III-5th

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, March 3-4, 1978.

### Spring

#### BASEBALL

##### Division I-32nd

Creighton University, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska, June 2-9, 1978.

##### Division II-11th

Lanphier Park, Springfield, Illinois, May 25-31, 1978.

##### Division III-3rd

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, June 2-4, 1978.

#### GOLF

##### Division I-81st

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, June 7-10, 1978.

# Oklahoma State, Idaho on Probation

Oklahoma State University and the University of Idaho each have been placed on probation by the Association.

Oklahoma State's probation will be for two years as a result of violations which occurred over a four-year period (1972-76) in the conduct of the University's intercollegiate program while Idaho's probation will be for a period of one year as a result of violations which occurred in the conduct of the University's intercollegiate basketball program.

The two-year probation for Oklahoma State includes sanctions which will prohibit the University's intercollegiate football team from participating in any postseason competition following the 1978 and 1979 football seasons and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during the probationary period.

## 25 New Awards

In addition, the University will be permitted to award only 25 new athletically-related grants-in-aid in the sport of football each year during the 1978-79 and 1979-80 academic years.

In accordance with the "show cause" provision of the NCAA Enforcement Program, the University also must take appropriate corrective action in regard to its recruiting practices, including a requirement that the University not solicit or accept recruiting assistance for varying periods from 19 representatives of its athletic interests involved in the case.

The Committee on Infractions found violations in varying degrees related to improper expenses, extra benefits, improper financial aid to student-athletes, institutional control and responsibility and various sections of the NCAA's recruiting legislation.

"A significant number of serious violations of the Association's governing legislation were found by the Committee on Infractions in this case," said Arthur R. Reynolds, chairman of the Committee. "Further, the Committee believes that some of the individuals involved in promoting the University's intercollegiate football program were engaged in a willful effort to circumvent NCAA legislation, particularly in the recruitment of prospective student-athletes.

"In addition," Reynolds continued, "some of the student-athletes involved in the violations in this case participated in the University's intercollegiate football program during recent seasons in which the institution's football team achieved successful regular season records resulting in the University's selection for participation in postseason bowl competition. Accordingly, the Committee does not believe the University should gain the benefit of this competitive advantage without realizing appropriate disciplinary action."

## Idaho

The one-year probation for Idaho includes sanctions which will prohibit the University's intercollegiate basketball team from participating in any postseason competition following the 1977-78 basketball season and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during the probationary period.

Also, in accordance with the "show cause" provision of the NCAA Enforcement Program, the University will publicly reprimand its head basketball coach and an assistant basketball coach for their involvement in the violations in this case. Further, the University will not provide the involved assistant coach a salary increase during the University's probationary period.

"The Committee believes that the penalty imposed in this case is meaningful and appropriate in that it relates to the responsibility of the individuals directly involved in violations of NCAA legislation and also recognizes the responsibility of the institution for violations occurring in its athletic program," said Reynolds.

"In arriving at a penalty, the Committee also took into consideration the University's cooperation and assistance in developing complete information concerning the alleged violations, as well as the corrective actions taken by the institution prior to the Committee's consideration of the case."

The Committee found violations of NCAA recruiting regulations related to recruiting inducements, transportation, entertainment, improper use of funds and tryouts.



## Convention Personalities

Men from throughout the world of collegiate athletics gathered January 11-13 in Atlanta for the Association's 72nd annual Convention. Among them were (left) University of Arizona Athletic Director Dave Strack and (upper right) football coaches Joe Paterno (Penn State), Jackie Sherrill (Pittsburgh) and Vince Dooley (Georgia). Also attending were (lower right) writers John Mooney (Salt Lake City Tribune) and Tom Siler (Knoxville News-Sentinel).

## University of Denver Case

# Appeals Court Upholds NCAA

A federal appeals court has ruled in favor of the NCAA in litigation initiated against the Association by the University of Denver and four members of the institution's intercollegiate ice hockey team.

In a January 23 decision, the 10th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a previous ruling from the U. S. District Court (District of Colorado) supporting the constitutionality of the procedures followed by the NCAA in the processing of an infractions case involving the University of Denver.

The University and the student-athletes filed the suit in May 1976 in the district court after the NCAA Committee on Infractions and the Association's Council found that the institution

had failed to apply properly NCAA amateur rules affecting the eligibility of the student-athletes.

In its complaint, the University asked the court to prohibit the NCAA from enforcing the application of the amateur regulations to the eligibility of the student-athletes, and to enjoin the Association from applying the institutional penalties imposed by the Committee on Infractions and Council.

In presenting its case, the University argued that the Association's enforcement procedures violated both the student-athletes' and the institution's constitutional rights to due process and equal protection.

After a hearing reviewing the

evidence in the case, the district court granted the NCAA a summary judgment, upholding the Association's regulations and enforcement procedures. This decision was affirmed by the circuit court.

The opinion issued by the circuit court noted that no constitutionally protected right of student-athletes or the University had been violated by the NCAA, and that there was no basis for the equal protection argument advanced by the institution. "There is here no valid argument based on classification," observed the court. "In the final analysis, the NCAA reacted to the position taken by the University as a member and in response to the NCAA pronouncements."

# College Football Preview Planned for February

College Football '78 Preview, featuring nine of the nation's best football coaches and many of the most respected sportswriters, will be held February 23-24 in Kansas City.

Approximately 50 writers plan to attend the preview. The event will be staged at the Alameda Plaza Hotel and will focus on spotlighting returning players, previewing next fall's top teams and detailing bright spots and problems college football will face in the future.

The preview will be sponsored by the NCAA Promotion Committee.

"Once again the Committee is pleased with the impressive list of coaches and writers who are to attend," said committee chairman Wiles Hallock, Executive Director of the Pacific-8 Confer-

ence. "Hopefully, these sessions will help generate interest in college football at a time of year when many institutions are beginning their season ticket campaigns and spring practices."

## Big Winners

All of the coaches who will attend led their teams to impressive seasons in 1977.

Among them is the University of Alabama's legendary Paul "Bear" Bryant, who guided the Crimson Tide to a 10-1 regular-season mark before beating Ohio State in the Sugar Bowl, 35-6. Bryant has won more games than any other active college coach.

Penn State's Joe Paterno guided his Nittany Lions to an 11-1 mark in a season that was capped off with a win over Arizona State in the Fiesta Bowl.

Oklahoma established a 10-1 record in the regular season under coach Barry Switzer, whose 51-5-2 record over the last five years borders on the incredible.

Don James saw his Washington Huskies lose three of their first four games before putting it all together for a stretch run that took them to the Pacific-8 title and a 27-20 Rose Bowl victory over Michigan.

At Brigham Young, LaVell Edwards posted another outstanding season, guiding the Cougars to a 9-2 record—despite losing quarterback Gifford Nielsen, a Heisman Trophy contender, to a knee injury in mid-season.

Bill Dooley led North Carolina to the Atlantic Coast Conference championship and a Liberty Bowl berth with a fine 8-2-1 sea-

son record. After the season, Dooley accepted an offer to become athletic director and coach at Virginia Tech.

Texas A&M, coached by Emory Bellard, stayed in the race for the Cotton Bowl until its 10th game of the season. The Aggies finished the regular season with an 8-3 mark and earned a spot in the Bluebonnet Bowl, where they lost to Southern California.

Lee Corso piloted Indiana to a 5-5-1 mark in 1977, a season highlighted by an early-season upset over Louisiana State.

Rounding out the program will be Lehigh coach John Whitehead, who guided his team to a 10-2 record and the Division II championship with a 33-0 victory over Jacksonville State in the Pioneer Bowl.

A "warm-up" breakfast February 23 will start the meetings, followed by the Coaches-of-the-Year, James and Whitehead, reviewing their very successful seasons. A short film highlighting key returning players will be shown afterwards.

Groups of three coaches will then take part in brief question-and-answer periods. Following these sessions, each writer will have the chance to conduct interviews with the coaches of his choice.

An informal dinner is planned Thursday evening.

After breakfast Friday morning, Executive Director Walter Byers will join the group to answer questions about the NCAA's myriad activities.



# 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 William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office.

## Practice Site Expenses (Revises Case No. 69)

Situation: An institution's intercollegiate team proposes to conduct its regular practice at a location other than the community in which the institution is located; further, such practice is not associated with a game trip. (250)

Question: *Would practice at this location be permissible?*

Answer: **Yes, provided the site is a reasonable distance from the campus which, in any case, shall not be more than 100 miles.** [C3-1-(h)-(1)]

## Aid Renewal Notification (Revises Case No. 116)

Situation: An institution is obligated to send notification to a student-athlete who received financial assistance during the previous academic year on or before July 1 indicating whether his financial assistance will or will not be renewed for the ensuing academic year. (416)

Question: *Is it necessary for the institution's regular financial aid authority to so notify the student-athlete?*

Answer: **Yes. Such notification must come from the institution's regular financial aid authority; further, notification from the institution's department of athletics does not satisfy this requirement.** [C3-4-(g)]

## Outside Participation

Situation: Constitution 3-9-(d) prohibits a student-athlete from competing on an outside team in his sport during his institution's intercollegiate season if, during that season, he was a member of the institution's team. (516)

Question: *When is a student-athlete considered to be a member of the institution's team for purposes of this regulation?*

Answer: **A student-athlete is not considered to be a member of the institution's team in a sport in any given year until he reports for practice or competition for that sport in that year; thereafter, he is considered to be a member of that team for the remainder of the season.** [C3-9-(d)]

## Contact on Day of Competition

Situation: No contact with a prospective student-athlete shall be made at the site of his school's athletic competition when the prospect is a participant therein, and no contact at that site may be made with such a prospect before the competition during the day of the competition. (517)

Question: *During the day of the competition may such a prospect be contacted prior to the contest at a location other than the site of his school's competition?*

Answer: **Yes.** [B1-2-(d)-(1)]



## Souvenir Shirt

This attractive souvenir shirt of the 1978 NCAA Basketball Championship in St. Louis is available for \$8.00 by sending a check or money order to: NCAA Basketball Shirt, Dept. N, Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. This specially-designed shirt is a natural color, 50% polyester/50% cotton blend, with navy blue nylon mesh sleeve insets. Treated with Perset to prevent shrinkage, shirts come in children and adult sizes small, medium, large and extra-large. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.

# Five-Year Rule Guidelines Set

The NCAA Council has approved a policy statement and guidelines to implement an amendment to NCAA Constitution 3-9-(a) [five-year rule] which was adopted by the membership during the 1978 Convention in Atlanta. This amendment is listed in the Convention Program as Proposal No. 80 and permits the Council, or a subcommittee designated by the Council, to approve by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting such additional exceptions to the five-year rule as it deems appropriate.

The Council reviewed this amendment during its January 14, 1978, post-Convention meeting, and concluded that a firm position should be taken to uphold the basic intent of the five-year rule by permitting additional waivers only under extreme circumstances which could be documented by objective evidence and would not be subject to abuse by the institution or the student-athlete. Accordingly, the following statement of policy and proposed guidelines for exceptions to the five-year rule was developed at the Council's direction and was approved by the Council on February 8, 1978:

"An additional exception to the five-year rule may be approved by the Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals or (upon appeal from the Subcommittee) by the Council only when circumstances clearly supported by objective evidence establish that a student-athlete is unable to attend a collegiate institution for

reasons unrelated to athletics or personal or family finances and which are beyond the control of either the student-athlete or his institution. The following circumstances serve to illustrate the intended application of this principle:

"1. A student-athlete is unable to attend a collegiate institution because of an incapacitating physical injury or illness, and such fact is established to the satisfaction of the Council, or its subcommittee, by appropriate medical evidence.

"2. A student-athlete's attendance at a collegiate institution is interrupted because the classes at his institution are terminated or suspended by reason of a casualty or natural disaster.

"Any such extension of eligibility shall be limited to a period of time equal to the number of days during which the student-athlete's collegiate enrollment was prevented by such circumstances, plus the time which elapses between the actual date such circumstances no longer exist and the student-athlete's first opportunity to enroll at the beginning of the next regular term.

term at the institution which he subsequently attends.

"The effective date for permitting extensions of eligibility under these guidelines shall be February 15, 1978, for student-athletes enrolled at present in member institutions. Any such extension must be approved by the Council, or the Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals, and the amount of time the student-athlete's eligibility is extended shall follow immediately his normal five-year period of eligibility. However, if a student-athlete already has exhausted his normal five-year period of eligibility prior to February 15, 1978, the extension of time for which he qualifies under the newly adopted guidelines shall begin on that date (February 15, 1978) or, if he is not presently enrolled in a collegiate institution, on the date of his first opportunity to enroll at the beginning of the next regular term at the institution which he subsequently attends."

Accordingly, any member institution wishing to process an appeal under these guidelines for a presently enrolled student-athlete should do so immediately. Correspondence and appropriate documentation related to such cases should be forwarded to the Association's national office and directed to the enforcement de-

## No TV Guarantees for I-A

Printing of the NCAA Television Plan for 1978-1981 has been delayed until the Television Committee can finalize the appearance allocations to the newly created Division I-A Football.

"We believed the course which would be most beneficial to the membership would be to delay printing a document which will be a reference book for the membership for four years until the membership of I-AA is finally determined," said Capt. J. O. Coppedge, U.S. Naval Academy, chairman of the Television Committee.

"The Committee has determined it will afford no guarantees to any members of Division I-A," Coppedge reported, "because institutions or conferences choosing I-A are, in effect, stating their programs can stand on their own merit, their attractiveness, and need no artificial supports.

"As indicated at the Division I Round Table at the 1978 Convention, guarantees will be made to

Division I-AA roughly in the same ratio as the 16 appearances (in two years) which were guaranteed the so-called 'pool' group or second tier established by the Committee prior to I-A and I-AA. The pool included 56 institutions.

"The Committee will meet as soon as the I-A and I-AA memberships are finalized to fix the I-AA guarantees. We then will rush the book to press," he added.

Pointing out the Council has afforded the affected Division I members a 30-day period for reconsideration following the initial 60-day declaration period, Coppedge predicted the plan would be printed and available by mid-May, still well in advance of the next football season.

The new agreement is the first which will cover four years. Previously the Association had limited its football television agreements to two-year periods, but ABC-TV won the longer pact with a right offer of \$118 million.

# THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities, personnel changes and Directory information

## DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

LES DYE resigns at Syracuse  
KEN COCHRAN named at Marymount.

## COACHES

**BASEBALL**—WILLIAM T. MYERS named at Drexel . . . MIKE PLATT named at Evansville . . . BOB ZEIGLER replaces CHARLIE FIELD, who was granted one year's medical leave of absence at Towson State.

**BASKETBALL**—LAMONI WEAVER replaces NEWMAN BENSON at Wisconsin, River Falls . . . DAVE PRITCHETT resigned at Davidson . . . RILEY WALLACE released as head coach and athletic director at Centenary, is replaced by assistant TOMMY CANTERBURY . . . JIM RICHARDS resigned from coaching position at Kentucky Western.

**CROSS COUNTRY**—MIKE COSTELLO named at La Salle.

**FOOTBALL**—BILL RADEMACHER named at Northern Michigan . . . BILL DOOLEY resigned at North Carolina, named as coach and athletic director at Virginia Tech . . . BOB PICKETT named at Massachusetts . . . MIKE MALET succeeds RON LEVIN at Marist . . . DWIGHT WALLACE named at Ball State . . . DAVE McCLAIN named at Wisconsin . . . JOE YUKICA leaves Boston Col-

lege to take over at Dartmouth . . . CHUCK MILLS released at Wake Forest . . . DICK CRUM resigned at Miami (Ohio), named at North Carolina . . . SANDY BUDA named at Nebraska, Omaha . . . JOHN A. SPEZZAFERRO named at Heidelberg . . . ED CHLEGEK named at Boston College . . . JERRY DAVITCH named at Idaho . . . MIKE STEINHOOR named at Pomona . . . ROBERT NASLUND named at Luther.

**FENCING**—DAN CANTILLON named at Detroit.

**GOLF**—DEVON BROUSE succeeds MIKE MCLEOD at North Carolina.

**HOCKEY**—RUBE BJORKMAN resigned at North Dakota.

**LACROSSE**—JOSEPH ARDOLINO named at Salisbury State.

**SWIMMING**—CHARLES J. SMITH replaces CHARLES E. SILVAS at Springfield College.

**WRESTLING**—NEAL LINE-MAN named at Thiel.

## DEATHS

PAUL STIVAL, 29, former basketball player at Arizona State, died in a motorcycle accident . . . CARL OLSON, 84, former Pittsburgh track coach died at a Pittsburgh hospital.

## DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1 — Clark University:

Russ Granger (F); A. Dixie Walker (AD); Fitchburg State College; delete (F); Sacred Heart University; Thomas Melady (F).

District 2—Delaware Valley College; Joshua Feldstein (P).

District 3 — Pfeiffer College; Donald C. Jackman (F). New member — Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia 23901; Henry I. Willett, Jr. (P); T. C. Dalton (F); Judy R. Johnson (AD). 804/392-9243 [Division III]

District 4—Central State University; Gerald Williams (F). Olivet College; Donald A. Morris (F).

District 6—Trinity University; Gerald Smetzer (F).

Associate — Lawrence Institute of Technology; Richard E. Marburger (P). St. Louis Community College, Forest Park; Philip D. Carlock (P). New member—Salve Regina College, Newport, R. I. 02840; Sister Lucille McKillop (P); Paul L. Cardoza (AD). 401/847-6650 ext. 329.

Allied — Metropolitan College Baseball Conference; discontinued membership.

Affiliated — New member—Athletes in Action; David R. Hannah, 1451 E. Irvine Blvd., Suite 12, Tustin, California 92680 (National Director); William R. Bright, Arrowhead Springs, San Bernardino, CA 92414 (P).

# CERTIFICATIONS

## INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD

The following meets have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

Examiner Games, February 18, 1978; San Francisco, California.

USA Men's and Women's Indoor, February 24; New York City.

# Field Goal Rule Changed

Field goal kickers, pass receivers, quarterbacks and players with tearaway jerseys will be among those feeling the effects of new rules approved by the NCAA Rules Committee at its January meeting.

By far, the change causing the biggest reaction regarded a new field goal rule. Starting next season, if a kicker misses a kick where the line of scrimmage was beyond his opponent's 20-yard line, then the ball will be awarded to the opponent at that line of scrimmage. Previously, all missed field goals were brought out to the 20.

"It was our feeling that field-goal kicking was getting out of proportion to other aspects of the game," said committee chairman Hal Lahar of the Southwest Conference.

"I think it's a tremendous penalty to place on a talented athlete and that's exactly what it is," said Texas A&M coach Emory Bellard.

The committee also banned the use of "pet" footballs for field-goal kicking, ruling that kickers must use a ball that is either new or almost new and has been approved by officials ahead of time.

The other rules changes involved:

- Requiring a player with a torn jersey to go to the sidelines for one play while a change is made. If he does not, then his team will be charged with a time out. The rule is designed to reduce the use of the tearaway jersey.

- Allowing a receiver who is forced out of bounds to remain

eligible for a pass completion. Previously, receivers who left the field for any reason became ineligible for the duration of the play.

- Requiring a quarterback to throw in the vicinity of an eligible receiver. If he does not, then he will be penalized for intentional grounding. Previously, the quarterback could throw near any player—including defensive players and linemen—and not be penalized.

- Disallowing the use of pictures taken during a game to be used as an aid while the game still is in progress.

- Charging the defensive team with a time out if efforts to bring crowd noise under control fail to enable the offensive team to hear its signals.

# Consensus A-A Team Unique

College football's 89th annual consensus all-America team—the 1977 edition — is unique in at least three ways:

(1) In the "Year of the Pass" there was still a lot of rushing going on — the three consensus backs combined for an all-time high of 5,110 rushing yards. Heisman Trophy winner Earl Campbell of Texas gained 1,744; Louisiana State's Charles Alexander 1,686 and Oklahoma State's Terry Miller 1,680 (previous record: 4,767 by Pittsburgh's Tony Dorsett, Southern Cal's Ricky Bell and Michigan's Rob Lytle last season).

(2) A record high of 11 players are unanimous choices (previous high: nine in 1971). The consensus team is based solely on four teams—Football Writers' Association, Football Coaches

Association, Associated Press and United Press International.

(3) For the first time in history the selectors went with three receivers including a tight end and three running backs. Three of the four teams (all but AP) included three running backs and three of the four (all but UPI) included three receivers. As a result, the coaches picked a 23-man first team without a kicker, the writers a 25-man first team including a kicker and punter, and the UPI a 23-man first team including a kicker (each defensive team includes 11 men). And the consensus team includes 25 players—12 on offense plus a kicker and 12 on defense because of a tie at one defensive back position.

Offensively, the unanimous choices are Notre Dame tight

end Ken MacAfee, Ohio State tackle Chris Ward, Michigan guard Mark Donahue, Campbell and Miller. Alexander made three teams. So did the wide receivers—Alabama's Ozzie Newsome and Arizona State's John Jefferson—and Arkansas guard Leotis Harris. The other members of the consensus offense each made two teams — Texas Tech tackle Dan Irons, Pittsburgh center Tom Brzoza, Stanford quarterback Guy Benjamin and Arkansas kicker Steve Little.

Defensively, the unanimous choices are Notre Dame end Ross Browner, Kentucky end Art Still, Texas tackle Brad Shearer, UCLA linebacker Jerry Robinson and two defensive backs—Oklahoma's Zac Henderson and Southern Cal's Dennis Thurman.

Pittsburgh tackle Randy Holloway made three teams, all others two each, including North Carolina tackle Dee Hardison (three middle guards made one team each; the writers picked no middle guard, but three tackles including Hardison), Ohio State linebacker Tom Cousineau, Kansas State linebacker Gary Spani and two defensive backs tied — Notre Dame's Luther Bradley and Pittsburgh's Bob Jury.

Cousineau, Robinson and LSU's Alexander are the only juniors on the consensus team.

The five defensive linemen average 245.8 pounds—second in history to last year's 247.3—and the five offensive interior linemen 254.2—second in history to last year's 255.2.

Total yardage by the four consensus backs — 7,631 including Benjamin's 2,521 passing—ranks second in history to last year's 8,039.

Notre Dame and Pittsburgh led the way, placing three men each. Ohio State, Texas and Arkansas placed two each. Independents placed six players, the Southwest Conference five and four other conferences three each. Six consensus players listed hometowns in Texas, three each in California, Pennsylvania and Ohio and two in Kansas. Sixteen, or 64 per cent, came from hometowns in the same state as they attended college. The entire roster, including all who made at least one of the four all-America teams, totals 41 players from 26 teams, with Grambling and Cincinnati represented for the first time and Kansas State landing its first consensus player.



## Tall, Tall People

The Soviet national basketball team, featuring several players either near or in excess of seven feet in height, toured the NCAA National Headquarters in Mission, Kansas, January 20. A few members of the group are shown here crowding—both horizontally and vertically—into an elevator.

# U.S. Judge Dismisses NCAA's Title IX Suit

A suit by the NCAA to keep the government from imposing Title IX regulations on intercollegiate sports unless such programs receive federal funds has been dismissed by a federal district judge in Kansas City, Kansas.

Stating that the NCAA has not been hurt by Title IX regulations, U. S. Dist. Judge Earl E. O'Connor said the Association lacks legal standing to sue.

The possibility of an appeal currently is being considered by the NCAA Council.

The NCAA brought the suit

against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HEW held in applying Title IX to college athletics that the regulations apply to each institution as a whole and that no part of any institution could be exempt because it did not receive federal funds directly.

Colleges had three years to bring their athletic programs into compliance with Title IX guidelines; otherwise they will lose federal funds. That deadline is to expire in July of this year.

## 1977 CONSENSUS ALL-AMERICA

OFFENSE (Weight)		DEFENSE (Weight)	
TE	Ken MacAfee, Notre Dame (250)	L	Ross Browner, Notre Dame (247)
WR	John Jefferson, Arizona St. (184)	L	Art Still, Kentucky (247)
WR	Ozzie Newsome, Alabama (210)	L	Brad Shearer, Texas (255)
T	Chris Ward, Ohio State (272)	L	Randy Holloway, Pittsburgh (228)
T	Dan Irons, Texas Tech (260)	L	Dee Hardison, N. Carolina (252)
G	Mark Donahue, Michigan (245)	LB	*Jerry Robinson, UCLA (208)
G	Leotis Harris, Arkansas (254)	LB	*Tom Cousineau, Ohio State (228)
C	Tom Brzoza, Pittsburgh (240)	LB	Gary Spani, Kansas State (222)
QB	Guy Benjamin, Stanford (202)	B	Dennis Thurman, So. Cal. (173)
RB	Earl Campbell, Texas (220)	B	Zac Henderson, Oklahoma (184)
RB	Terry Miller, Oklahoma St. (196)	B	Luther Bradley, Notre Dame (204)
RB	*Charles Alexander, LSU (215)	B	Bob Jury, Pittsburgh (190)

K Steve Little, Arkansas (179)

\*Junior (all others seniors)

## OTHER FIRST TEAM SELECTIONS

**Offense:** WIDE RECEIVER—Wes Chandler, Florida. TACKLES—Dennis Baker, Wyoming; Keith Dorney, Penn State. GUARD—Joe Bostic, Clemson. CENTERS—Tom Davis, Nebraska; Walt Downing, Michigan. QUARTERBACKS—Doug Williams, Grambling; Matt Cavanaugh, Pittsburgh.

**Defense:** LINEMEN—Randy Sidler, Penn State; Reggie Kinlaw, Oklahoma; Aaron Brown, Ohio State. LINEBACKERS—George Cumby, Oklahoma; Mike Woods, Cincinnati; John Anderson, Michigan; Lucius Sanford, Georgia Tech. PUNTER—Russell Erxleben, Texas.

# Elsewhere in Education

## Consumer Issues Concern College Freshmen

Energy, environmental pollution and consumer protection continue to be major national issues for most students, according to the 12th annual survey of entering freshmen conducted by the University of California, Los Angeles, and the American Council on Education.

For this year's freshmen, energy conservation has replaced the environment as the principal issue: 81.9 per cent (up from 79.7 per cent in the 1976 survey) said the government should be doing more to discourage energy consumption. Almost as many (81.2 per cent) indicated the government is not doing enough to control pollution, and 71.2 per cent felt the government is doing too little to protect consumers from faulty goods and services.

The 1977 survey is based on questionnaires completed by 299,487 new freshmen entering a national sample of 548 two and four-year colleges and universities. Of these, 198,641 questionnaires from 374 institutions were used to compute national norms which were statistically adjusted to represent the nation's total of approximately 1.79 million first-time freshmen.

In This Issue:

Restructuring Approved . . . . .	1
Convention Review . . . . .	1
Olympic Legislation . . . . .	1
Questions, Answers on Restructuring . . . . .	4
Honors Luncheon . . . . .	6-7
New Council, Executive Committee Members . . . . .	8
Probations . . . . .	9
Guidelines for Five-Year Waiver . . . . .	10

February 15, 1978  
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

U.S. Highway 50 and Nail Ave., P.O. Box 1906  
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222



# NEWS

Non-Profit Organization  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Permit No. 4794  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Legislation Passed by 72nd Annual Convention

### Consent Package—Constitution

- 1—Confirms that legitimate loans, under the specified conditions, are not considered accountable financial aid for the purposes of this provision.
- 2—Confirms the final sentence of the paragraph to the current interpretation (Case No. 77, 1977-78 NCAA Manual).
- 3—Clarifies that a student-athlete must be enrolled in minimum full-time program of studies to represent his institution in intercollegiate competition.
- 4—Removes the opportunity for a representative of another member institution or of an allied conference to obtain the student-athlete statement required by Constitution 4-2(d) and Constitution 3-9(j).
- 5—Specifies the division in which a conference shall vote on "common" bylaws.
- 6—Affirms that an institution may be reclassified as an associate member if it does not qualify for membership in any division.
- 7—Confirms that the president and secretary-treasurer have the privilege of voting on any issue before the Council and the Executive Committee.
- 8—Affirms that the secretary-treasurer shall preside over meetings in the absence of the president and to specify the presiding officer in the event secretary-treasurer also is absent.

### Consent Package—Bylaws

- 9—Permits 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, specifically prohibiting any publicity of his intention to sign.
- 10—Permits student-athletes enrolled in cooperative education programs to participate in NCAA championship events.
- 11—Clarifies that to be eligible to enter an NCAA championship, an institution must be a member of the appropriate division or be classified in that division in the sport involved.
- 12—Changes the term "probationary status" to "qualifying status" in view of other connotations of the word "probation" in Association procedures.
- 14—Clarifies the voting privilege of an institution granted probationary membership status.
- 15—Acknowledges that the financial aid limitations of Bylaw 5 constitute divisional membership criteria.
- 16—Acknowledges that the financial aid limitations of Bylaw 5 constitute divisional membership criteria.
- 17—Provides flexibility in the size of the Voting Committee to accommodate differing counting requirements from one Convention site to another.
- 18—Establishes the Research Committee as a standing committee.
- 19—Clarifies that the representative of the field of coaching on the Committee of Competitive Safeguards must be a currently active coach and expands the committee to include another medical doctor and a legal counsel.
- 20—Condemns gambling.

### Amateurism

- 21—Permits student-athletes to receive "broken-time payments" authorized by the United States Olympic Committee for Olympic training and competition.
- 22—Specifies that a student-athlete professionalizes himself when he enters his name in the professional basketball draft and thereby becomes ineligible for further intercollegiate competition in that sport.
- 25—Increases the permissible cost of single awards from \$100 to \$150.

### Membership Classification

- 27—Divides Division I into subdivisions and establishes criteria for membership in these subdivisions.
- 32—Specifies that the combined members of Division I-A and I-AA Football may, by a two-thirds vote, rescind a bylaw provision adopted by either Division I-A or Division I-AA Football.

- 36—Authorizes the NCAA Executive Committee to poll the members of Division I-AA to determine the interest in a Division I-AA Football championship and a separate football statistics program.
- 39—Requires sponsorship of at least six varsity intercollegiate sports as a criterion for membership in Division II and establishes minimum numbers of contests and participants for determination of the sponsorship of a sport.
- 40—Specifies an institution in Division II must sponsor a minimum of six varsity intercollegiate sports in Division II.
- 41—Establishes football and basketball scheduling requirements as criteria for membership in Division III.
- 42—Specifies that the uniform methodology formulas required by the U.S. Office of Education be used in determining financial need for Division III student-athletes; also permits Division III institutions to grant certain non-athletic financial aid regardless of the student's financial need.
- 45—Permits an allied member to determine its own membership division under certain conditions.

### Financial Aid

- 49—Permits the combination of a student-athlete's BEOG award and his institutional aid to reach the value of tuition, fees, room and board, plus the amount assigned to miscellaneous expenses under the BEOG "cost of education" formula.
- 50—Permits the value of on-campus room and board to be substituted for the off-campus room and board allowance in the BEOG "cost of education" formula.
- 54—Exempts a recruited athlete (in sports other than football & basketball), who is not receiving financial aid not based upon athletic ability, from the Bylaw 5 counting procedure.
- 55—Permits a countable award to be used by a student who already is enrolled at the institution and a member of its football team when the initial recipient of the award voluntarily withdraws from the institution prior to the first day of classes and/or prior to the first game of the season.

### Eligibility

- 80—Authorizes the NCAA Council to grant exceptions to the five-year rule in addition to those specified in the regulation.
- 83—Eliminates the requirement that waiver be requested for participation in final Olympic tryouts and competition.
- 85—Permits summer basketball competition by student-athletes in NCAA-approved leagues.
- 86—Specifies the leagues in Proposal No. 85 must be within 100 miles of the student-athlete's official residence or within 100 miles of the institution the student-athlete attends.
- 87—Encourages members which currently do not have a published normal progress requirement to institute one in order to specify the requirements which must be met under the provisions of Constitution 3-3(c).
- 94—Permits four years of eligibility for NCAA championship competition in Division I during the five calendar years prescribed by Constitution 3-9(a), whether or not the student-athlete participates as a freshman.
- 96—Accords the sport of ice hockey a "hardship" requirement comparable to that in the sport of football.
- 99—Requires the eligibility of a student-athlete in Division I be determined officially between terms at the time his academic records become available, which shall not be later than the first day of classes for the ensuing term, as is currently the case in Divisions II and III.
- 100—Permits eligibility of transfer students in Division I if an institution's first day of classes or season of competition begins prior to completion of the one-calendar-year requirement, assuming the transfer has met the one-academic-year requirement, as is currently the case in Divisions II and III.
- 101—Clarifies the provisions of these paragraphs for Divisions II and III and conforms them to the current interpretation.
- 104—Defines the requirements for an academic year of residence.

- 105—Offers a waiver opportunity for a junior college transfer similar to that presently offered a transfer from a four-year collegiate institution.
- 109—Eliminates the financial aid restriction of the Division III transfer rule.
- 108—Establishes a procedure by which transfers from non-member institutions may be eligible immediately for competition in Division III.

### Recruiting

- 114—Prohibits employment or loans for a prospective student-athlete prior to the completion of his senior year in high school.
- 116—Permits the student host for a prospect to receive a complimentary ticket to the institution's athletic event in any sport in conjunction with the prospect's official paid visit to the campus.

### Playing Seasons

- 126—Establishes additional criteria for physical fitness classes if they are not to be construed as practice activity.
- 128—Restricts the scheduling of Council-approved foreign tours to summer or other official vacation periods.

### Personnel Limitations

- 133—Enables national service academies to have approximately the same number of part-time assistant coaches utilized by other Division I institutions inasmuch as the academies do not conduct graduate programs.
- 139—Permits an institution to pay the expenses of one person to scout each opponent one time in football and basketball only.

### Miscellaneous

- 142—Specifies that the Association's legislation pertains only to those sports in which the Association conducts championships or draws and maintains the official playing rules.
- 143—Specifies that a member institution may no longer use women's intercollegiate sports to meet the Association's sports sponsorship criteria.
- 144—Confirms the constitutional and bylaw definition of "playing conference" with that used in Executive Regulation 2-5(c).
- 145—Establishes a procedure requiring multiple-member sponsorship of proposed legislation.
- 148—Provides constitutional authorization for assessment of financial penalties when postseason football sponsoring agencies violate the provisions of Bylaw 2-2(k) and specifies such a financial penalty in that bylaw.
- 149—Permits institutions belonging to both the NCAA and the NAIA to participate in the NAIA football championships without penalty, assuming they otherwise are eligible for such participation.
- 152—Establishes a Division II Ice Hockey Championship.
- 153—Confirms the current interpretation concerning automatic qualification.
- 154—Broadens the responsibilities of the NCAA Television Committee.
- 156—Permits the opponent of an institution which is ineligible for television appearances under the NCAA enforcement procedure to apply to the Television Committee for approval of a closed-circuit telecast of its game with the ineligible institution, with release of that telecast to be limited to the campus of the eligible institution.
- 160—Recognizes that an annual medical examination is not necessary if a thorough preparticipation examination is conducted and continuous surveillance of the athlete's physical health is maintained throughout his career.
- 161—Includes in the official enforcement procedure reference to the Committee on Infractions' responsibility to formulate operating policies, procedures and guidelines and to include those in the official procedure.
- 162—Directs NCAA Council to study constitution and bylaws to identify legislation which might be needed in regard to disaster situation which eliminate an institution program in a sport and to present such legislation at the 1979 NCAA Convention.