

Chandler wins Teddy Award

Los Angeles Times publisher Otis Chandler, a world-class shot-putter while at Stanford University, has been named the winner of the 1979 Theodore Roosevelt Award, the highest honor presented by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Chandler will receive the award January 8 at the NCAA Honors Luncheon in conjunction with the Association's 73rd Convention in San Francisco, California.

He is the 13th man to receive the Teddy Award, which is presented annually to a prominent American "for whom competitive athletics in college and attention to physical well-being thereafter have been important factors in a distinguished career of national significance and achievement."

It is named for former President Theodore Roosevelt, who was most responsible for implementing the organization of the NCAA. Through his efforts, Roosevelt prevented the abolition of intercollegiate football by calling together college administrators to formulate safer play-

ing rules in 1905. The NCAA officially was formed in 1906.

Previously Teddy winners include President Dwight Eisenhower; Senator Leverett Saltonstall; Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White; Purdue University President Frederick L. Hovde; National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official Dr. Christopher C. Kraft, Jr.; Dr. Jerome H. "Brud" Holland, U.S. Ambassador to Sweden; General of the Army Omar N. Bradley; Jesse Owens, considered the greatest track and field athlete of this century; President Gerald R. Ford; Rear Admiral Thomas J. Hamilton, USN, Ret.; Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley; and the 1978 recipient, Eastman Kodak board chairman Gerald B. Zornow.

Chandler gained four track and field letters while competing at Stanford. He was captain of the 1950 team and once tossed the shot 57-4, the third best mark in the world at the time. Chandler placed second at the NCAA meet.

While serving in the Air Force from 1951-53, Chandler acted as captain of the USAF track and field team.

Chandler joined the Times Mirror Company in 1953 as a trainee in the mechanical, editorial, circulation and advertising departments before being appointed assistant to the president in 1957. After serving as marketing manager from 1959-60, he was named publisher of the corporation.

Six years later, Chandler was named to the Executive Committee for the Times Mirror board of directors. He was senior vice-president from 1966 to 1968 and was named vice-chairman of the board of directors in 1968. His Times title changed to publisher and chief executive officer in 1977.

The 50-year-old Chandler has served on the Stanford University Board of Trustees, the Committee for Economic Development, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice,

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Otis Chandler, 1978 Theodore Roosevelt Award winner



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USOC bill becomes law with Carter's signature

After a worrisome journey through the United States House of Representatives, a bill designed to reorganize the United States Olympic Committee has become law.

President Carter signed the bill, the Amateur Sports Act of 1978, November 8. The Congress had passed the legislation after a series of dramatic developments threatened its enactment shortly before Congress' year-end adjournment in mid-October.

The act amends the law under which the USOC is chartered by the federal government, according to David Maggard, chairman of the NCAA's International Relations Committee.

The USOC originally had sought \$30 million to carry out the reorganization, but the House of Representatives eliminated the funds on the day before adjournment. However, Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) on the following day attached \$16 million, primarily to aid in the reorganization, to an omnibus continuing resolution (a device by which programs are funded even though Congress has not completed work on the enabling legislation), which was approved by both the House and the Senate and signed by President Carter.

Central to the reorganization are changes in the USOC charter designed to make the membership of that body more democratic and responsive to the public interests, Maggard said. Criteria have been established for recognizing the national governing bodies for particular sports, which include the stipulations that NGBs be self-incorporated and autonomous in governing their sports; open their respective memberships to all individuals and organizations active in the sport; and provide for direct reasonable representation on their governing boards for major domestic organizations

conducting competitions or programs in the sport.

An NGB cannot be a member of more than one international sports federation which governs a Pan American or Olympic sport, according to the new USOC charter.

The process for challenging an NGB by use of private arbitration also is outlined. The United States Wrestling Federation took advantage of such a procedure earlier this year in gaining NGB status from the Amateur Athletic Union in the sport of wrestling. In addition, the USOC is required to maintain a procedure by which complaints against an NGB may be heard; decisions of the USOC upon such complaints are subject to review in arbitration.

The new charter will not infringe upon the school-college community's domestic competitions, although it will strengthen the USOC's status as the central coordinating agency for the nation's amateur sports groups in Olympic and Pan American Games competition, Maggard said.

"The House of Representatives wisely amended the Senate version of the bill to make it clear that USOC's power of coordination is confined to matters directly related to international competition only," Maggard said. "The House also strengthened the statement in the bill concerning the jurisdiction of organizations in the school-college community by including a proviso that those organizations were to have exclusive jurisdiction over their respective competitions."

The federal government will not control amateur athletics as a result of the new law, Maggard said. Non-Olympic or Pan American sports—such as football and golf—are not covered by the new USOC charter.

Top Five

Fall athletes nominated for awards

Four student-athletes representing football and one soccer all-America have been selected as the fall nominees for the NCAA's Today's Top Five Awards.

The football players are Robert Dugas, Louisiana State offensive lineman; Steve Fuller, Clemson quarterback; Chuck Fusina, Penn State quarterback; and James Kovach, Kentucky linebacker. St. Louis' Ty Keough is the soccer nominee.

The five winter-spring nominees were announced in September. They included UCLA's Willie Banks, Brigham Young's Henry Marsh and California-Irvine's Steve Scott (all track and field representatives), North Carolina State swimmer Dan Harrigan and Southern California volleyball player Bob Yoder.

Five of these 10 student-athletes will be selected as winners of the awards and will be presented January 8 at the Honors Luncheon of the NCAA Convention.

Dugas, a three-year starter in the offensive line for LSU, was the only junior named to the 1977 academic all-America team. He was on the all-Southeastern Conference team twice and was selected as the Associated Press' national lineman of the week once as a junior.

The pre-med major has maintained a 3.61 grade-point average and is a member of several honorary and scholastic groups including Omicron Delta Kappa, Mortar Board, Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Epsilon Delta. Dugas also has been honored with the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame scholar-athlete award.

Fuller quarterbacked Clemson to a 10-1 record in 1978, the best mark for the Tigers in 20 years. The two-time all-Atlantic Coast Conference Player of the Year set school records in 1977 with 1,655 yards passing and 2,092 yards in total offense and was

named the Atlanta Touchdown Club's Back of the Year Award in the South. He won the ACC back of the week at least once in each of his four seasons.

Fuller, a history major, has earned a 3.93 grade-point average and is a member of Blue Key, Mortar Board and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi nominee and was honored last year as a National Football Foundation scholar-athlete.

Penn State's Fusina, an all-America who is a leading Heisman Trophy candidate, led the Nittany Lions to a No. 1 ranking nationally and a Sugar Bowl berth. He holds virtually every Penn State passing record.

The marketing major with a 2.81 grade-point average has done extensive charity work with the Multiple Sclerosis Society and the Wheelchair Olympics program. Fusina also has served as a public speaker for various student groups and scouting organizations and participated on the ABC-NCAA College Football preseason tour. He is a member of the Parmi Nous honorary society.

Kovach, an all-Southeastern Conference selection, has been Kentucky's leading tackler for two seasons. He has won the Kentucky Athlete of the Year Award and was named ABC player of the game against Maryland this season.

Kovach, who graduated in the spring and played this fall after receiving a hardship exemption last year, currently is enrolled in the University of Kentucky College of Medicine. He completed his undergraduate degree with a 3.50 grade-point average in biology and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Round Table. He has been selected as the College of Medicine's Class of 1982 Representative to Hospital

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Robert Dugas



Steve Fuller



Chuck Fusina



Ty Keough



Jim Kovach

Is the mechanism sufficient?

One of the themes underscored during the recent investigation of the NCAA enforcement program was that, given a fair chance, the college president will move promptly and vigorously to correct any athletic wrongdoing and will discipline errant staff members and alumni.

The U. S. House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations heard testimony to this point from university spokesmen and conference commissioners. The general idea was that the NCAA should not ask so many hard questions. In fact, one university official complained that an NCAA investigation caused a lot of extra work.

Now comes some powerful testimony to this general point from another source:

"On evidence direct as well as hearsay and evidence powerfully inferential, I have come to believe that almost no scandalous situation in major intercollegiate athletics occurs without the active complicity of some trustees. That is a fact which makes hay of the 1929 Carnegie Foundation report's simple faith that the college president can personally control the Big Game, be he only 'possessed of the requisite ability and courage'.

"If some of his trustees, some of his potential donors, some of the power centers in the politics that matter, and some of his key administrative officers and faculty are not only irregulars but Fifth Columnists, he may face a fight so hard, and so costly to other and more important academic enterprises, that he will wish either quietly to join them or acquiesce. Hemingway's idea of 'the Fifth Column,' of course, was that it consists of

enemies already inside the gates of the besieged city who are working actively under cover or lying dormant so as not to blow their cover until the moment comes, or who are fellow travelers and can be used, or who may even be double agents, working for both sides. Applied to the control of intercollegiate athletics, the idea sounds melodramatic. But how better to describe the persons who hold positions of honor and power and trust, whose word is pledged when the university's word to follow principles, comply with rules, honor treaties, is given—yet who actively, eagerly, pay and plan and act to the contrary?"

The source: Edwin H. Cady, distinguished professor of humanities, as quoted from his new book, "The Big Game." Mr. Cady, a former college athlete, was faculty athletic representative at Indiana University and now serves Duke University in a similar capacity.

Mr. Cady's penetrating comments lead to the most substantive question of all, when enforcement issues are raised, and that is whether the colleges' present mechanism for enforcing the rules of intercollegiate athletics is strong enough and effective enough to maintain varsity sports as an acceptable educational activity.

Considering the amplified financial and publicity demands being placed on the more popular men's sports at the present time, it is a serious question which properly should be explored. Unfortunately, this issue remained virtually untouched during the House subcommittee hearings.

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.

Mrs. Hayes looks at Woody

By JOE FALLS
Detroit News

Three years ago they asked Woody Hayes if he would come to Michigan and speak to the annual stag meeting of the Peninsula Club of Grand Rapids.

The Great Man told them three things. The first thing he told them was "Go." The second was "to." We can skip number three.

So these persistent people went out and got themselves another speaker last night—Queen Anne of Hayes, the First Lady of Columbus, Ohio, the patron saint of every football coach's wife in America.

This is the woman, who, when asked if she envied the affection her husband showered on one hundred football players, replied, "It's a lot better than one skinny blond broad in an apartment somewhere."

So, pull up a chair and listen to what Queen Anne told her audience:

About the University of Michigan—"Oh, I never call it 'that school up north,' like some people. I call it Michigan, straight out. Of course, when I write it out, I never capitalize the m."

About wonderful Woody—"I figure my mission in life is to untense Woody. But don't get the idea he is past tense."

About their relationship—"I was packing his lunch one day and I said, 'Woods, did you know Betty Ford is going to get a face lift?' He grunted, 'Is that right?' 'Yeh,' I told him, 'I was wondering if we had enough money so I could get a fanny lift.'"

About public reaction—"A lot of people say you either love my husband or you hate his guts. That's not true. I love him and I also hate his guts."

About the media—"They had this kid from the Ohio State paper call me on the phone one night and ask if Woody was interested in Ed Weaver's job as athletic director. I said to him, 'Listen, sonny, we never get into those things. Either we're talking about love, or making love.' I'm saying this when who should walk into the house but the man himself. He looks at me in horror. He says, 'What if he prints that?' I look at him and say, 'If you're lucky, you'll come out like a sex maniac. It'll help your image.'"

About retirement—"Everybody asks me, 'When is your husband going to retire?' I tell them all the same thing: 'Don't give up hope.' I really don't know when he's going to retire. They've got that 70-year-old thing and I hear that Washington may even extend it beyond 70. So you may be stuck with him forever.'"

About their grandson—"We love our grandson. He's only three years old, but we try to teach him all the right things. None of that 'Mama' and 'Papa' stuff—just 'Beat Michigan!'"

About arguments—"Oh, we never argue. We fight. One night I got so mad at him I went up-stairs to take a hot bath. Who comes into the bathroom carrying a bottle of champagne and two glasses on a tray. He sits down—he had only one place to sit—and who can get mad at a man who brings you champagne into the bathroom when neither of you even likes champagne?"

About friends—"Yeah, we have a lot of them. The next week I had five friends signed up to take baths in my house."

About divorce—"No, I've never thought of divorcing him. Divorce, no. Murder, yes."

About yard markers—"It's true, I keep sets of yard markers in our driveway during the summer. By God, if he's going to throw them, I want him to be the best in the world at it."

About strategy—"I'd never tell Woody what to do. I don't believe it is a woman's place to tell her husband how to run his job. I can't stand it when a woman tries to impose her will on her husband. There's no place in the world for that kind of thing. I'd just pass more often."

About finances—"I don't get mad when he doesn't ask for more money or even when he turns down raises. But before I die, I sure would love to know what it's like to have two bathrooms instead of one."

About success—"Sure, the old man is having some troubles this season: two losses and a tie. It's like our neighbor was saying the other day, 'I knew he'd never make it.'"

About gifts—"Woods finally accepted a gift. It was a new car from some of his old players. They bought him one of those fancy sports cars and painted it Scarlet and Gray. I asked him how he liked it. He said it was fine, but added, 'Jeez, why did they have to have it built in Detroit?'"

About the future—"Yes, he will retire one day. I know exactly what he's going to do, too. He's clearing land on the family farm in southern Ohio. He has been knocking down trees for years. He plans to build a log cabin and then run for president."

Opinions Out Loud

—Dr. Robert E. Burdge, professor
St. Louis University School of Medicine
Parameters in Health Care

"Injuries almost triple as the player fatigues, but in football, the most severe injuries occur in the third quarter. The players get a 20-minute warm-up at the start of the game, but at halftime, there's none. Most doctors, physical education teachers and trainers now think a half-time warmup would reduce football injuries."

—Marc Lombardo, sports writer
Cleveland Press

"Thank goodness for the record book.

"Who can remember a college football season that's been so 'upsetting?' Haven't you found yourself asking, 'When was the last time . . . ' more than ever before?"

"For example, when was the last time . . .

"Notre Dame stood 0-2? (1963, and before that 1896)

"Ohio State was shut out in the season opener? (1901)

"Ohio State won just two of its first five ball games? (1967)

"Ohio State and Michigan both lost on the same day? (Also 1967)

"Michigan lost a ball game in Ann Arbor? (1975)

"Five of the top ten teams lost on the same weekend? (Probably never)

"The new answer to all of these questions is 1978. If you're a fan of Notre Dame, Ohio State or Michigan, you're probably in a state of depression. But if you just plain love college football, it's been a banner year, with the chase for bowl games and the national championship wide open.

"Why have the game's perennial also-rans suddenly come alive? Quite simply, because the NCAA's recent scholarship limit of 30 per year, 95 total has begun taking its full desired effect.

"No longer can the major powers red-shirt and stockpile all of the nation's top young players. The talent is being spread around, making for parity and a fresh infusion of unpredictability and excitement."

—Jim Criner, football coach
Boise State University
Deseret News

"Why in the world would Boise State want to be involved with a conference that was at the bottom of the heap in Division I? We'd rather be associated with very likely the cream of the crop in Division I-AA."

—Dr. Robert L. McGeachin, faculty member
University of Louisville
The Louisville Courier-Journal

"I believe sports has tangible benefits to the university, including a direct link with our success, or lack of it, in obtaining funds from the State Legislature. And I get a little peeved when people talk about football's '\$250,000 deficit.' That's a phony figure. It's not an out-of-pocket loss.

"Much of it is tuition. When you add 90 or 100 students to a 17,000-student population, you're not adding significantly to the cost of running the school. It's phony; we're not really losing a quarter of a million dollars a year."

—Rep. John Moss, chairman
House Subcommittee on
Oversight and Investigations
The Atlanta Journal

"This (Washington D.C.) isn't the real world. It's very superficial. It's supposed to be the center of glamour and power, but it's also the center of so much confusion and frustration.

"I want to get out to where the world is real."

—Russ Potts, director of athletics
Southern Methodist University
D Magazine

"The era of the athletic director as the former football coach kicked upstairs is about to be over. There are still a lot of those around, but within a decade there won't be. The new athletic director is administration- and promotion-minded — because that's what works."

—Woody Hayes, football coach
Ohio State University
Dallas Times Herald

"I have to get over to the training table because I have a couple kids I need to talk to. One of them has been cutting classes, and I gotta get on him. He's not gonna like me very much for a few days, but I gotta do it. One thing you must never do is run a popularity contest. I don't dare. I'd lose.

"I try to treat kids fairly, all the same. Mean as hell."

—Dr. L. C. Senay, professor
St. Louis University School of Medicine
Parameters in Health Care

"There are still individuals in charge of athletes who believe that water must be withheld during practice and indeed during actual contests. In my mind, it is only a matter of time until one of these ill-informed people is convicted of criminal negligence."

NCAA
NEWS

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Violence mars college game

Dear Sir:

As fate would have it, I had just come off the road and was settling down to a stack of mail and a Sunday afternoon football game. I was half into Davey Nelson's exhaustive defense of the NCAA Football Rules Committee when, on the television screen, a Los Angeles player, not content to just tackle the Minnesota quarterback (Tommy Kramer) who was otherwise helpless in his arms, swung the quarterback around and executed what can only be called an emphatic body slam. It was vicious, and it was unnecessary.

The quarterback did not get up. As he lay there, the camera zoomed in to pick up the grotesque twitching of his limbs. He appeared to be convulsing. "My, God," my wife said. "They've killed him."

A stretcher was hurried out and the quarterback was wheeled to a waiting ambulance, oblivious to the cheers of the Minnesota crowd. He was not moving. The sportscasters were properly subdued. The telecast went off the air, Kramer's fate unknown. It was not until the next day that we were assured he would be all right, that there was no paralysis, that the injury was "only" a concussion. There were no recriminations. In fact, no "rule" had been broken on the play. No penalty was called.

I did not go back to Mr. Nelson's defense of the college rules-makers. It has been my impression in discussing the state of the game with him at various times that he is a thoughtful, caring man with a fine record for working for the good of college football. But I also think it ironic, and tragic, that intelligent voices like his will spend all that time and all that effort defending a segment of the rules-making community of football when the same effort (and indignation), directed at aberrations such as the one I saw on television last Sunday, would help accomplish an infinitely greater good.

I am aware of and can appreciate Mr. Nelson's prideful objections to having college football's problems lumped with those of the pros. I suspect, however, that his objections have gotten in the way of his objectivity. In an interview with Fred Russell in the *Nashville Banner*, he is quoted as saying that "we part company when Underwood insists football from junior high school to the Super Bowl is one and the same game, and the cancer he finds can be cured by a common set of rules."

I "insisted" just the opposite (part III, page 38, column 3): "Football, furthermore, is a complicated game, made even more so by the fact that it is really three different games—high school football, college football, pro football—with differing rules, differing rules interpretations, differing philosophies and styles of play. Things that are not allowed at one level as too dangerous are standard operating procedure at another. The game is not even officiated the same way from level to level or, in some cases, from region to region on the same level."

Of the changes suggested—not all mine, but a distillation of ideas from coaches, doctors, administrators and officials—some were, as noted, already in effect at one level or another. They were

presented as changes that could (and should) be instituted sportwide, not as a cure-all but as a first step toward reform. Toward sanity. None of the suggested changes had anything to do with age or player development, the criteria for rules differences. Their only aim was to provide ways to help prevent unnecessary injury.

Alas, the game cannot be as easily segmented, and defended on that basis, as some would have us believe. In discussing the problems with game officials (Pete Williams, Gene Calhoun, et al), a common complaint ran through the testimony. That too often college players imitate what they see on Sunday. It translates into vicious and intimidating play that has no part in the game, at any level. By the same token, high school coaches and players see the techniques of play on Saturday—techniques that injure and are unnecessary (that word again)—and are equally impressed. Influence filters up as well as down.

I am aware of the rules changes Mr. Nelson presented as documented evidence that the colleges try hard to keep injury at a minimum. I am also aware that despite these rules coaches complain all the time about the spearing and helmet-hitting that still goes on, the unnecessary finishing-off blows that pass for "gang tackling" and "pursuit" and "quarterback sacks," etc., etc. The suggestions listed in SI will not be repeated here, but they stand as written.

I have little faith in the leadership of the professional game; I believe that the future of all of football is in the hands of the colleges, where meaningful change has originated over the years, often (as Mr. Nelson points out) in response to injuries. But don't kid yourselves. The unnecessary viciousness that put Kramer in the hospital can be seen every Saturday on the college fields of America, too, and one of these days the quarterback won't get up. I think the challenge is clear to every man who coaches, plays and administers the game. An elaborate defense of the good intentions of the rules-makers will not answer it.

Sincerely,
John Underwood
Senior Writer
Sports Illustrated

Dear Sir:

It was my observation while watching football recently that there are certain fields that have better markings than others. To be specific, the first game I saw had arrows at each 10-yard marking so that if a television fan stepped out of the room, he could come back in and know at a glance which side of the 50-yard line the play is on.

I feel this suggestion would be beneficial to the television viewing audience if it could be implemented in all college football playing surfaces.

I know this little bit of extra lining would help me and I'm sure it would be greatly appreciated by those fans who are not as fortunate as most and cannot hear the television commentators.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Cindey Mingin
Cornwells Heights,
Pennsylvania 19020



Invitation ceremony

The first invitation to the 1979 World University Games in Mexico City was issued personally to the United States Collegiate Sports Council, represented by USCSC Executive Director Glen Davies (left) and USCSC Vice-President George Killian (right). Presenting the invitation was the head of the Mexican delegation, Carlos del Rosal Paulin (center).

USCSC receives first World Games invitation

Representatives from the Mexico Organizing Committee, "hand-delivering" the invitations to the 1979 World University Games on a world-wide route to 103 countries, made Kansas City their first stop recently when they issued the initial invitation to the 1979 Games to the United States Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC).

Carlos del Rosal Paulin, head of the Mexican Delegation, presented the formal invitation to the Games (which will be conducted September 2-13 in Mexico City) to George Killian, vice-president of the USCSC and a member of the International University Sports Federation (FISU) Credentials Committee.

The USCSC's main objective is promoting the United States' involvement in the activities of FISU, which sponsors the biennial summer and winter World University Games. The USCSC serves as the United States Organizing Committee for all teams

which represent this country in FISU-sponsored competition.

"Active member" organizations of the USCSC are the NCAA, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, and the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

The 1977 Games had 89 countries and 4,400 athletes participating when they were conducted in Sofia, Bulgaria.

Student-athletes from the United States collected 43 medals, which included 19 gold, 11 silver and 13 bronze. The American performance was bettered only by the Soviets, who collected 96 medals, including 32 gold.

U. S. gold medals were won in basketball, swimming, diving, freestyle wrestling and track and field.

Georgia reprimanded, no additional penalties for Idaho

Howard University placed on one-year probation

Howard University has been placed on probation for one year by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions as a result of violations occurring in the conduct of the university's intercollegiate football and basketball programs, and the University of Georgia has been publicly reprimanded for violations of NCAA legislation during the 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 academic years.

The committee also announced it will not take any disciplinary action against the University of Idaho in addition to penalties previously imposed upon the university for violations of NCAA regulations discovered in the university's intercollegiate basketball program.

University of Georgia

The action taken by the NCAA regarding the University of Georgia does not include sanctions, and the university's athletic teams will remain eligible for postseason competition and television appearances.

The violations, which were initially reported to the NCAA by the university, primarily involved personal loans and gifts of small amounts of cash to seven student-athletes (basketball and football players) from a former member of the university's basketball coaching staff.

Upon learning of these violations in the spring of the 1977-78 academic year, the university initiated an internal investigation and disclosed its findings to the NCAA Committee on Infractions for appropriate action. The NCAA conducted additional inquiries which supported the findings of the institution.

"In considering an appropriate penalty in this case," said Charles Alan Wright, chairman of the NCAA Committee on Infractions, "the committee noted that the violations in the case were self-disclosed by the university after a prompt and thorough investigation. Also, the violations were isolated in that they related to the personal friendship that ex-

isted between the former coach and the athletes and no outside funds were involved."

Howard University

The penalty in Howard University's case includes sanctions in football which prohibit the university's intercollegiate football team from participating in postseason competition or on any NCAA-controlled television program or series during the 1978-79 academic year. No sanctions were imposed in basketball and Howard's intercollegiate basketball team remains eligible for postseason competition.

The violations in the case involved the cooperative principle of the NCAA enforcement program; extra benefits and improper financial aid to student-athletes; and various recruiting regulations. Also, the NCAA found questionable practices related to the university's certification of compliance with NCAA legislation.

"In this case," Wright said,

"the committee noted that the university was placed on probation in a previous infractions case in 1973. Another significant factor in the committee's consideration was the finding that the university, in conducting its investigation, did not make an effort to interview all principals involved in the case or to collect related information in all instances, even though the university had been specifically requested to do so."

University of Idaho

As noted in January 1978, the NCAA placed the University of Idaho on probation for one year and prohibited its basketball team from participating in postseason competition during that one-year period.

Subsequent to the NCAA's public announcement in that case, the university renewed its investigation based on additional charges involving the university's basketball program. In its investigation, the university found additional violations and

disclosed its findings to the NCAA for action.

The violations found in the case involved extra benefits and improper financial assistance to one student-athlete and the improper transportation and entertainment of two prospective student-athletes, as well as a violation of the NCAA's ethical conduct standards based upon the involvement of the university's former head basketball coach in the case.

"The committee determined to exercise its discretion to take no further action in this case based upon the prompt and full cooperation by the university in disclosing this new information to the NCAA," Wright said. "Also, in making a public announcement in this case, the committee wishes to emphasize the commitment exhibited by the university's present athletic administration in taking appropriate corrective actions and to assume full responsibility for the enforcement of the Association's legislation."

Enforcement: Reviewing the facts and changes

Slightly more than half of the institutions investigated by the NCAA have been subjected to a penalty, either public or private, records of the Association's enforcement department indicate.

Since the inauguration of the enforcement program in October 1952, allegations have been assigned case numbers on 1,016 occasions. This means the allegation appeared to contain sufficient substance to merit further study, and therefore a case file was created.

The table below indicates how a case proceeds following establishment of a case file.

In 566 instances, the investigation led to the imposition of a penalty, either public or private, against an institution by the NCAA Committee on Infractions. Thus, in 450 cases, no action was taken.

Of those 566 penalties, 213 were public. Therefore, fewer than one of every four NCAA investigations found evidence to warrant a public penalty.

Other facts regarding the NCAA enforcement program include:

Appeals: Since the current NCAA enforcement procedures were adopted in 1973, only 16 of the 59 public actions taken by the Committee on Infractions were appealed to the NCAA Council. In eight of the 16 appealed cases, the Council changed some action by committee.

From October 1975 to October 1977, only 24 of 97 appeals of individual eligibility to the Eligibility Subcommittee of the Council grew out of infractions cases.

Football: Of the 139 members of Division I-A Football, 73 have received a public penalty. Those 73 institutions received 129 separate penalties, constituting 60.6 per cent of the total of 213 public penalties.

Active cases: At any one time, the NCAA enforcement department actively is working on between 15 to 20 cases.

Court actions: Since 1973, public action has been taken in 59 cases. In five instances, the institution has appealed some element of the case in state or federal courts.

Timetable

The following is a timetable of recent changes in the NCAA enforcement program:

October 1971 — Enforcement Reorganization Committee appointed.

January 1973 — NCAA Convention adopted new (still current) structure for enforcement program; Council to be appellate body, Committee on Infractions to be initial hearing body; Committee expanded to five for broader representation to accommodate increased work load.

Spring 1974 — Special Committee on Enforcement appointed.

May 1974 — Special Committee on Enforcement recommended to Council NCAA should expand enforcement staff; expand

scope and severity of penalties available to Committee on Infractions.

August 1974 — NCAA Council endorsed recommendations of Special Committee.

January 1975 — NCAA Convention voted to adopt recommendations of Special Committee. Voted doubling of dues, also assessment on television income

increased to support expanded program.

October 1976 — Council held discussion of investigative and enforcement procedures used since adoption in 1973.

Council discussed formulating enforcement staff accountability procedures.

March 1977 — Committee on Infractions discussed enforce-

ment procedures and policies and accountability procedures for staff.

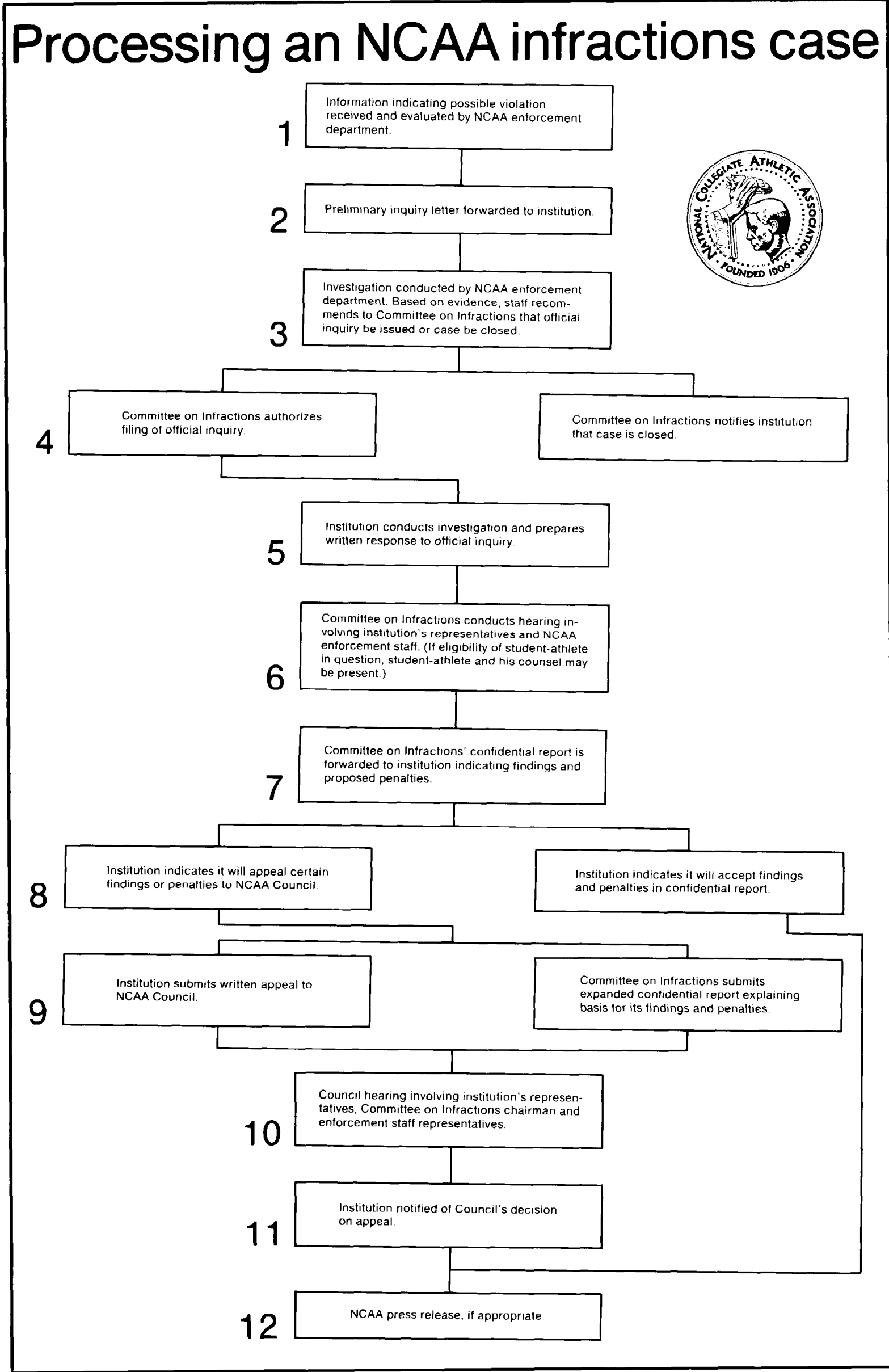
June 1977 — Committee on Infractions approved a written compilation of current and proposed investigative policies and procedures.

August 1977 — Council approved committee's compilation.

December 1977 — Council received draft of proposed accountability procedures.

January 1978 — Investigative policies and procedures approved by Convention.

August 1978—NCAA Executive Committee and Council reaffirmed its Subcommittee on Staff Evaluation to be monitoring body for conduct of all staff members.





Previous Teddy winners

Los Angeles Times publisher Otis Chandler is the 13th recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the highest award presented by the NCAA. The previous honorees have been (top row) President Dwight Eisenhower, 1967; Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, 1968; Supreme Court Justice Byron White, 1969; (second row) Purdue University President Frederick Hovde, 1970; National Aeronautic and Space Administration official Christopher Kraft, 1971; United States Ambassador to Sweden Jerome Holland, 1972; (third row) General of the Army Omar Bradley, 1973; track and field immortal Jesse Owens, 1974; President Gerald Ford, 1975; (bottom row) Admiral Thomas Hamilton, 1976; Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, 1977; and Eastman Kodak Board Chairman Gerald B. Zornow, 1978.

Chandler wins Teddy Award

Continued from page 1

Stanford University's Professional Journalism Fellowships Program and the International Committee to Free Journalists Held in Southeast Asia. He has also been a director for Western Air Lines; Tejon Ranch Company; Unionamerican, Inc.; The Associated Press; Pan American World Airways; TRW, Inc.; and the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Chandler has received several

academic honors, including the University of Southern California Distinguished Achievement Award for Journalism, the Lovejoy Award for Journalistic Achievement the Columbia University Journalism Award, the University of Missouri Honor Medal of Distinguished Service in Journalism, the Ohio University School of Journalism Carr VanAnda Award, the University of Kansas' William Allen White Award and the Coro Award for

Significant Contribution in Public Affairs.

Chandler has written a research article for Track and Field News and has served as president of the Southern California Track and Field Association. He is now a member of the board of directors of that group.

He is active in the hobbies of classic and sports cars, board surfing, hunting, photography, water skiing, track and field and motorcycling.

Prep record book available from NFSHSA

The National Federation of State High School Associations has published the first edition of the National Interscholastic Record Book and is making the book available at a reduced price to schools throughout the nation as a fund-raising project.

The publication, which has a newsstand price of \$1.95, will be available at \$1.30 for those who order more than 50 copies. The book is a 5½ x 8½ paperback containing about 160 pages. It covers 14 sports and mentions 14,000 people.

National records (individual and team, coaches and athletes

and boys and girls) are noted along with state tournament results and descriptions of unusual or outstanding performances.

"The National Federation is concerned that interscholastic activities programs may be squeezed out of the curricula of schools during the days of taxpayer revolt that appear ahead," said NFSHSA Executive Director Brice Durbin. "The National Federation and your state high school association are advancing a three-pronged attack in response to the threatening times.

"One advance is to promote interscholastic activities and

their value, scope and cost efficiency. The second thrust is to help activities administrators construct the most trim and defensible budgets possible. The third thrust is to find and generate new sources of revenue for interscholastic programs.

"It is as part of the third phase of the offensive that we have researched and published this record book and make it available to schools as a fund-raising item. Booster clubs, awards clubs, individual teams or entire athletic departments can realize significant revenue from the sale of the record book."

Executive Regulations

The Executive Committee has the authority to adopt executive regulations consistent with the constitution and bylaws of the Association. The following regulations have been adopted by the NCAA Executive Committee during the course of 1978.

Executive Regulations may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a majority vote of delegates present and voting in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaws 11-1, 11-2 and 11-3. Executive regulations are not subject to divided voting.

Distribution of net receipts for individual-team championships

Regulation 2-8, pages 119-120, was revised as follows:

Section 8. Distribution of Net Receipts for Individual-Team Championships. The net receipts from those NCAA meets and tournaments in which both individual and team championships are determined (i.e., cross country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, indoor track, outdoor track and wrestling) shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive director, who shall distribute them as follows:

(a) The executive director first shall deduct the expenses incurred by the governing sports committees and their representatives in matters of championship administration.

(b) The executive director then shall distribute any balance of net receipts remaining as follows:

(1) Fifty per cent of the balance shall be paid to the Association.

(2) Fifty per cent of the balance shall be divided among the competing institutions according to the number of competitors entered by each. Each competitor shall be given credit for the number of events in which he competes, including relay competition. [Revised: 8/11/78]

(c) When an institution is obligated under the provisions of Executive Regulation 2-2-(f) to return its share of the net receipts from an NCAA championship, such funds shall be considered additional net receipts from that championship and shall be distributed according to the formula in Executive Regulation 2-8-(b).

Distribution of net receipts—team championships

Regulation 2-9-(c), page 121, was revised as follows:

(c) After deducting the items specified in Executive Regulation 2-9-(a), the executive director shall distribute any balance of net receipts remaining as follows:

(1) Fifty per cent of the balance shall be paid to the Association.

(2) Fifty per cent of the balance shall be distributed among the competing institutions according to the following formula:

(i) Division I Basketball. A maximum of 184 units shall be awarded on the basis of two units per team for all first and second-round games, four units per team in each regional tournament (regardless of the number of games played) and six units per team in the finals. An institution which received a first-round bye shall receive one additional unit. [Revised: 8/10/78]

(ix) Soccer. A maximum of 24 units shall be awarded on the basis of one unit per game played by each participating team. [Adopted: 4/22/78]

(x) Division I-AA Football. A maximum of 14 units shall be awarded on the basis of two units per team for each semifinal game and three units per team for the championship game. [Adopted: 8/10/78]

(xi) Division II Baseball. A maximum of 31 units shall be awarded on the basis of one unit per team for each game played at the finals and one unit for the recipient of the bye in the fifth round. [Adopted: 2/9/78]

(xii) Division III Baseball. A maximum of four units shall be awarded on the basis of one unit for each team at the finals. [Adopted: 2/9/78]

[Note: Remaining subparagraphs unchanged.]

Dates for spring championships

Regulation 2-12, page 123, was revised by the addition of paragraph (f) as follows:

(f) NCAA championship competition shall be concluded no later than May 31 each year unless later dates are approved by the Executive Committee. [Note: The three divisional baseball championships and the Division I Outdoor Track Championships have been granted exceptions by the Executive Committee.] [Adopted: 8/11/78]

Marketing

Regulation 2-13-(c), page 123, was revised as follows:

(c) Net revenue from marketing items sold at the site of a championship shall be included in the gross receipts of the championship. [Revised: 1/10/78]

Sports committee meetings

Regulation 3-1-(d), page 126, was revised as follows:

(d) Meetings of sports committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championships of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of the NCAA expense allowance described in Executive Regulation 3-1-(c), unless other arrangements have been approved by the Executive Committee. [Note: The Executive Committee has authorized the following committees to meet at the sites of their respective championships: Baseball, Basketball, Ice Hockey and Soccer. These committees are not subject to the provisions of Executive Regulation 3-1-(e), unless they also meet at sites other than their championships.] [Revised: 8/11/78]

Continued on page 7

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.

Restrictions on foreign basketball competition (Revises case No. 239)

Situation: An institution's intercollegiate basketball team wishes to participate in out-of-season competition in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. (215)

Question: Are Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands considered to be foreign countries for the purpose of determining whether such competition would fall in the "foreign tour" category and thus be eligible for the exception to the out-of-season basketball competition prohibition?

Answer: No. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not "foreign countries" inasmuch as the former is a United States commonwealth and the latter is a United States territory; therefore, neither falls into the foreign tour category. Further, NCAA member institutions located in Puerto Rico are restricted by NCAA legislation prohibiting out-of-season competition, as well as by other specific rules of the Association related to the conduct of their intercollegiate basketball programs. [B3-5-(a)]

Extra benefit—professional services (Revises case No. 47)

Situation: A student-athlete receives professional services (for which a fee normally would be charged) for his own personal reasons from a representative of an institution's athletic interests. (249)

Question: Is it permissible for the athletic representative to provide such services free or at a reduced cost?

Answer: Professional services provided at less than normal or no expense to a student-athlete are considered an extra benefit unless such benefits are available to the student body in general. [C3-1-(g)-(5)]

Eligibility proceedings—legal counsel

Situation: A student-athlete is involved in proceedings conducted by his institution, its athletic conference, or the NCAA that relate to his eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics. (531)

Question: May the student-athlete be provided legal representation in such proceedings by the institution (or a representative of its athletic interests) without charge to the young man?

Answer: Yes. Provision of legal counsel in such proceedings would be considered a benefit incidental to the student-athlete's participation in intercollegiate athletics. [C3-1-(g)-(5) and C3-1-(h)-(4)]

College—high school contests (Revises case No. 224)

Situation: A member institution desires a regularly scheduled high school contest to be conducted in conjunction with one of its intercollegiate contests. (301)

Question: Is it permissible for the institution to permit the contest to be conducted as described, and what financial arrangement between a member institution and the high school is permitted?

Answer: The high school contest must be regularly scheduled and approved by the appropriate state high school authority; further, it would not be permissible for the member institution to provide the high school with any financial compensation under such circumstances, including transportation expenses or a guarantee or percentage of the income realized from the contests. The only expenses which the member institution may incur under such circumstances are the operating and maintenance costs for the member institution's facility resulting from its use for the high school contest. [B1-5-(c)-(2) and B1-8-(a)]

Today's Top Five

Continued from page 1

Inter-Professionals.

Keough has won all-America soccer honors in addition to being named all-Midwest three times. The Spanish and business major not only tied for team scoring honors as a junior, but he also led the team in assists. He has started for the Billikens for four years and is on the United States Olympic development team.

Keough has maintained a 3.50 grade-point average and is a member of Sigma Delta Pi and the Spanish Honor Society. He tutors in St. Louis area soccer clinics.

Ten Silver Anniversary finalists, representing former lettermen who completed their eligibility 25 years ago and subsequently have distinguished themselves in their chosen professions, also were forwarded to the Top Ten Selection Committee. They included Charles B. Barcelona, president, Peter J. Schmitt Co., Toledo football player; Joseph R. Byrwalter, senior vice-president and general manager, United

Airlines, Illinois Institute of Technology basketball player; Charles Cianciola, vice-president for marketing, Wisconsin Tissue Mills, Lawrence football, basketball and track athlete; Dr. Paul Ebert, chairman of surgery, University of California medical center, Ohio State basketball and baseball player; Clifford O. Hagan, director of athletics, University of Kentucky, Kentucky basketball player; Hugh Peery, doctor of dentistry, Pittsburgh wrestler; Robert L. Pettit, chairman of the board for two Louisiana banks, LSU basketball player; Hamilton Richardson, director of tax-sheltered investments, John Muir and Co., Tulane tennis player; Richard A. Rosenthal, chairman of the board, St. Joseph (Indiana) Bank and Trust Co., Notre Dame basketball player; and Dr. William A. Yoreyk, attending anesthesiologist, Baystate Medical Center, Springfield, swimmer.

These five winners also will be recognized with the Today's Top Five at the Honors Luncheon.

Bird, Greenwood lead seniors

Two unanimous 1978 all-Americas—Indiana State's Larry Bird and UCLA's David Greenwood—lead a talented group of seniors returning for the 1978-79 NCAA basketball season.

The list also includes three selected for at least one all-America first team—Arkansas' Sidney Moncrief, Alabama's Reggie King and Rutgers' James Bailey. And statistically, there's a defending champion and record-holder in free-throw accuracy (Marshall's Carlos Gibson), a former national field goal percentage champion and .628 career shooter (Moncrief) and a player high on three career charts (Northeast Louisiana's Calvin Natt).

When you study history's select list of career 30-point scorers, however, Bird soars to the top of the class of '79. He can finish as one of the leading all-around players statistically in college basketball history.

Heading into his final season, the blond, 6-9, 220-pounder from French Lick, a tiny resort community in southern Indiana, ranks 12th on the all-time scoring list at 31.3 points per game, just ahead of Elgin Baylor and Elvin Hayes. Now get this: Bird's career figures are 12.4 in rebounding, .534 in field goal shooting and .817 in free throw shooting. Of those leading Bird in scoring, only Oscar Robertson (15.2 and .535) outranks Bird in two of those three categories.

Only one other career 30-pointer (only 15 have averaged 30—Bird can become the 16th) now outranks Bird in field-goal accuracy (Hayes .536). Exactly three outrank Bird in free-throw accuracy (Bill Bradley .876, Calvin Murphy .849 and Rick Mount .843) and only four in rebounds (Robertson, Hayes 17.2, Baylor 20.0 and Nick Werkman 14.6). But total missed shots in the average college game have declined steadily from 115 in 1948 to fewer than 80 in 1978. For instance, total missed shots nationally averaged 17 more per game in Robertson's three seasons than in Bird's two (97.8 vs. 80.8).

Comparing Bird, Robertson, Hayes, Baylor and Werkman on this basis, you'll find that Robertson's 15.2 career average in 1958-60 is the equivalent of 12.5 the last two seasons, while Werkman's figure converts to 12.7, Hayes' to 15.3 and Baylor's to 15.5. Under pre-1973 free throw shooting rules (none taken out of bounds) Bird likely would score 33 to 34 points per game (even though only Bradley, Robertson and Baylor took fewer field goal shots per game than Bird's 24.3).

Also, Bird is a gifted passer and team man who always seems to be in the right spot. No wonder he's already compared to Rick Barry as an all-around player.

One of six children of a widow who works in French Lick cafe, Bird shies away from publicity. "They keep asking me about my girl friend, other personal things," he says. "Basketball is my life."

When coach Bob King was trying to recruit last spring while wondering whether Bird planned to turn pro, Bird didn't hesitate: "Just bring 'em to me, coach, and I'll tell 'em I'm staying." It was King who talked Bird into going back to college after he had dropped out of Indiana.

Bird personifies the country boy who hates big cities. By contrast, UCLA's 6-9 Greenwood, the other returning consensus all-America, grew up in Los Angeles and prides himself in being cool, consistent and doing what's expected (he's an 11.4 rebounder, 17.5 scorer and .538 field goal shooter—those are his '78 figures).

The No. 2 returning scorer, East Carolina's Oliver Mack,



Iowa State's Dean Uthoff (left), leading returning rebounder

grew up in a tough neighborhood in Queens, New York, where the kids started calling him "O." Says Mack, "Oscar Robertson was my man—I patterned myself after him. But I also came to realize there was only one Big O." So Mack created his own style. They still call him "O," but it's for Oliver now.

Next is Davidson's John Gerdy, another senior, a good 6-4 outside shooter who has his unstoppable streaks like the South Carolina game when he hit 10 straight shots and 15 of his last 17. From Little Falls, New Jersey, he's been a starter from game one.

Several other seniors in the class of '79 are high on the scoring list, like Morehead State's Herbie Stamper (also No. 7 among free throw percentage returnees at .890); Idaho State's Lawrence Butler, a hard-working St. Louis native; Rutgers' James Bailey, called "Jammin' James" for his amazing dunks and dominating defense; and Baylor's Vinnie Johnson, who last season shaved his head ("because I don't want to be recognized"), then went on to lead the Southwest Conference in scoring (he's a Brooklyn, New York, native).

But the class of '80 may be even better, with gifted players like La Salle's Michael Brooks, SW Louisiana's Andrew Toney and Old Dominion's Ronnie Valentine.

Brooks' numbers are remarkable—24.9 in scoring, 12.8 rebounding, .588 accuracy from the

field. He has an extremely low pulse rate (like John Havlicek) and can run like a deer for 40 minutes. His tireless baseline-to-baseline speed amazes opponents and helps make him a consummate team player.

Toney, a Birmingham, Alabama, native, is only 6-3 but shot an amazing .560 from the field. As a pure shooter he's being compared to Southwestern's Dwight (Bo) Lamar. He averaged 21.0 as a freshman, when his one-on-one abilities were immediately obvious, and improved to 24.5 last season. The 6-7 Valentine, 22.4 as a freshman and 24.1 last year, says Bobby Dandridge has helped him a lot since he met him at a summer camp.

The only member of the class of '81 with an all-America vote was Michigan State's Earvin Johnson, an incredible 6-8 playmaker, scorer and rebounder. None of the 1978 freshmen, though, could match the three-category showing of Iona's 6-10 Jeff Ruland, a 12.8 rebounder, 22.3 scorer and .594 field goal shooter.

Rebounding

It's tough to put good rebounding years back-to-back. Six of the first nine returnees in 1979 are underclassmen. A year ago, seven of the first nine were. The only player to rank among the leaders both years is Northeast Louisiana's Calvin Natt, whose career figures are outstanding in three categories — 23.7 scoring,

Continued on page 7

Elsewhere in Education

College sues HEW in Title IX case

Grove City (Pennsylvania) College and four of its students have filed suit in a U.S. District Court contending that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare exceeded its constitutional authority by seeking to regulate a private, Christian college which accepts no government funds.

The action followed a September ruling by an administrative law judge that student-aid funds to the college's students be discontinued until the college complies with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 banning sex discrimination.

The college, affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, refused to sign the Title IX compliance forms on grounds that it receives no federal assistance. The administrative judge, however, ruled that "under all the evidence and under the definition of federal financial assistance as set forth in the regulations, there can be no question that the respondent college does in fact receive federal assistance." In its suit, the college claims that the First Amendment rights both of the college and of its 2,200 students are violated by HEW's action.

College officials indicated they were surprised that Judge Albert P. Feldman, in rendering his decision, felt powerless to challenge HEW. Feldman wrote, "(HEW) is given unlimited discretion so that the administrative law judge has no authority to rule and is powerless to rule either that the regulations are unconstitutional or that the regulations exceed the statutory authority."

Grove City President Charles MacKenzie responded, "When an administrative law judge says he is powerless to challenge what may be unconstitutional regulations, this is an indication that regulatory agencies are out of control as they seek to govern American society. We are deeply concerned because this decision, if actually carried out, would seem to be discrimination against students who freely choose to attend Grove City College."

The issue is not adherence to the principles of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which bans sex bias in federally assisted education programs and activities. Judge Feldman stated, "It should also be noted that there was not the slightest hint of any failure to comply with Title IX save the refusal to submit an executed assurance of compliance with Title IX. This refusal is obviously a matter of conscience and belief."

Basketball preview

Continued from page 5

.580 in field goal shooting and 12.3 in rebounding.

The career list shows only two current players higher—Indiana State's Larry Bird at 12.4 and Drexel's Bob Stephens at 13.3. Stephens is 10th among 1979 returnees and Bird didn't make the first 12. Natt's 13.2 puts him third on the 1979 list behind Iowa State's Dean Uthoff and Alabama's Reggie King, neither of whom were high on last year's list. Natt last year was sixth among returnees. That's consistency.

Natt stands only 6-5, so the big question is, how does he do it?

"Height helps, but blocking out is the key factor in rebounding," says the tough, 221-pounder. "Timing is second, then jumping ability, going to the bucket and height—in that order. Small, quick players are the hardest to block out. If you go to the bucket on offense you'll get maybe two out of five rebounds because they will just bounce into your hands."

Uthoff is a hustling 247-pounder from Cedar Rapids, a two-time Big Eight rebound champion (first freshman to win it in 1977) who helped Iowa State be one of the most improved teams in the country last year—from last place in '77 to a tie for second in the conference in '78. Drexel's 6-7 Stephens, a center his first two seasons, moved to forward last year with the arrival of 6-9 Len Hatzenbeller. Even so, he's 10th among returning rebounders and leads all current players in career average.

Stephens is even better known

around Philadelphia for his shot-blocking skill. Already in his career he boasts 298 blocked shots, or nearly 100 per season.

Iona's Jeff Ruland, as mentioned, owned the most impressive overall figures of any '78 freshman. He ranks highest in rebounding—fifth just behind Brooks among all '79 returnees. The 6-10, 230-pounder from Long Island was recruited by 300 colleges, including Kentucky and Indiana.

Like UCLA's David Greenwood, Alabama's Reggie King shows impressive all-around figures with his shooting accuracy

and mobility. King, 6-6, was a 13.3 rebounder in 1978—fourth in the country—a 21.2 scorer and shot .588 from the field.

Chicago Loyola's Larry Knight, the No. 6 rebound returnee, isn't a leaper—that's no secret. But he certainly knows the importance of position, like Natt. Knight gained a lot of respect the night he grabbed 23 rebounds, blocked three shots and scored 18 points in a 79-76 victory over Indiana State and Larry Bird. He tries to be like Paul Silas, he says, always in the right position, because then "You often don't have to leap."

Executive regulations

Continued from page 5

Tickets for Band Members

Regulation 2-1-(j)-(4), page 112, was revised as follows:

(4) Band members in uniform (not to exceed 25 in number) may be admitted without charge if recommended by the governing sports committee and approved by the Executive Committee, except that there shall be no limitation in the Lacrosse and Divisions II and III Football Championships unless the respective governing sports committees establish limits. [Revised: 8/10/78]

Eligibility for Championships

Regulation 2-4-(b)-(1), page 115, was revised as follows:

(b) To be eligible to enter teams or individual student-athletes in NCAA meets or tournaments, an institution must meet the following criteria by the dates of September 30 for fall championships, December 1 for winter championships and March 1 for spring championships:

(1) Be an active member of the appropriate division, or have its sport so classified. [Note: A new member's election must be completed by the indicated date for it to so qualify.] [Revised: 1/10/78]

Automatic Qualification

Regulation 2-5-(b)-(5), page 117, was revised as follows:

(b) Prior to recommending that a conference receive automatic qualification, a governing sports committee shall ensure that the conference:

(5) Maintains and actively enforces compliance with eligibility rules at least as stringent as those of Bylaw 4. [Revised: 4/23/78]

The following regulation was not printed in complete form in the November 1 issue of the News. The following is the total text of the regulation:

Championships expense guarantees

Regulation 2-10, pages 121-122, was revised as follows:

Section 10. Transportation and *Per Diem* Expenses for Championships. (a) Subject to the availability of funds, the Executive Committee shall establish reserve funds to be used to pay transportation and per diem expenses incurred by teams and individual competitors in NCAA championship competition. [Revised: 4/23/78]

(b) At its August meeting, the Executive Committee shall determine and announce to the membership the percentage of transportation expense and the *per diem* allowance to be guaranteed in each championship for the next academic year. [Revised: 4/23/78]

(c) Following are the approved official traveling parties for which expenses shall be guaranteed:

Division I Baseball—26. [Revised: 8/11/78]	Ice Hockey—25.
Divisions II and III Baseball—25.	Lacrosse—32.
Division I Basketball—21.	Soccer—20.
Divisions II and III Basketball—16.	Volleyball—15.
Football—57. [Revised: 8/11/78]	Water Polo—18.

(d) In individual-team championships, transportation and *per diem* allowance shall be paid only for the finals competition and not for regional qualifying meets or tournaments. [Adopted: 8/11/78]

(e) Individual competitors who qualify for the Division I championships under the provisions of Executive Regulation 2-2-(c) shall not receive a transportation and *per diem* allowance to compete in the Division I championships. [Adopted: 8/11/78]

(f) The NCAA executive director shall administer the reserve funds according to the guidelines established by the Executive Committee.

Certifications

The following football games have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3:

Blue & Gray Classic; Montgomery, Alabama; December 29, 1978.
Hula Bowl; Honolulu, Hawaii; January 6, 1979.

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

Indoor track and field

Senior Bowl Indoor Track Championships; Mobile, Alabama; December 22, 1978.

Muhammad Ali Indoor Invitational Meet; Long Beach, California; January 6, 1979.

Gymnastics

Rocky Mountain Open Gymnastics Championships; Fort Collins, Colorado; December 8-9.

Peachtree Invitational; Atlanta, Georgia; December 15-16.

National Gymnastics Clinic; Sarasota, Florida; December 28-30.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

PETER J. CARLESIMO named at Wagner . . . REV. ROBERT GIELOW named at DePaul . . . LELAND BYRD resigned at West Virginia.

COACHES

BASEBALL — FERNANDO ARANGO named at Cleveland State.

BASKETBALL — DAVID ROONEY named at Buffalo State . . . LENNY FANT retired at Northeast Louisiana University.

FOOTBALL — RON TAYLOR resigned at Northeast Missouri State . . . JIM STANLEY released at Oklahoma State . . . BUD MOORE released at Kansas . . . BILL MALORY released at Colorado . . . JIM WRIGHT released at Wichita State.

GOLF — JAMES HARDY named at DePaul University.

SOCCER — DON MURPHY named at Western Connecticut State College, Danbury.

LACROSSE — FRED RECCHIO resigned at Rochester Institute of Technology.

SWIMMING — THOMAS SCHWEER named at University of Chicago . . . DR. WILLIAM J. SEAY named at Salisbury State.

TENNIS — JOHN HUBERT named at Shippensburg State.

TRACK — TERRY STANLEY named at St. Bonaventure.

WRESTLING — BOB SCHWALBENBERG named at Stevens Tech.

STAFF

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTOR — GIL SWALLS named at Tulsa . . . GARY SPITLER named at Pembroke State . . . DANNY REAGAN named at Arkansas-Little Rock . . . GLENN COBLE named at DePaul.

BUSINESS MANAGER — BOB DIGREGORIO named at Merrimack.

NEWSMAKERS

JOHN CARLTON named general manager of the 1979 U. S. National ice hockey team.

DEATHS

JACK JOHNSON, former University of Utah all-America lineman, October 27.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1 — Quinnipiac College: Richard A. Terry (P); George Hawley (F). Sacred Heart University: Dave Bike (AD).

District 2 — C. W. Post College: Robert F. Greene (AD). Rider College: Barry L. Burnett (F). St. Joseph's College: change to St. Joseph's University. Stockton State College: James R. Judy (P).

District 3 — University of District of Columbia: Orby Moss Jr. (AD).

District 5 — University of Kansas: DEL BRINKMAN (F). UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, St. Louis: Fred Wilke (F).

District 8 — University of California, Riverside: Franklin A. Lindenburg (AD).

Associate — New members: Broward Community College, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33301. Hugh Adams (P); Nancy Macnamara (F); Rex Brumley (AD)—305/467-6700.

California State College at Sonoma, Rohnert Park, California 94928. Peter Diamandopoulos (P); Ella Trussell (F); Kenneth W. Flynn (AD)—707/664-2404.

Allied — New members:

Big Apple Basketball Conference — Executive Officer: Ron Petro, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 12601—914/471-3240. Secretary: Gene Westmoreland, Pace University. Members: C. W. Post College, Dowling College, Marist College, Monmouth College, Pace University, Pratt Institute, Southampton College. [Division II conference].

Trans America Athletic Conference — Chairman: Jesse C. Fletcher, Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas 79601. Secretary: William O. Beazley, Hardin-Simmons University. Members: Centenary College, Hardin-Simmons University, Houston Baptist University, Mercer University, Northeast Louisiana University, Oklahoma City University, Pan American University, Samford University. [Division I voting conference].

City University of New York Basketball Conference: change name

to City University of New York Athletic Conference. Also, executive officer is Paul Bobb, president, mailing address is Medgar Evers College, Brooklyn, New York 11225 —212/735-1930.

Mid-Continent Athletic Conference: Chairman is Daniel Marvin Jr., Eastern Illinois University.

New Jersey State College Athletic Conference: Secretary is Michael Briglia, Glassboro State College; add Stockton State College.

South Atlantic Conference: mailing address is P. O. Box 1992, Greenville, South Carolina 29602.

State University of New York Athletic Conference: Add Buffalo State University College and State University of New York at Buffalo.

Affiliated — American Surfing Association: Paul Freebairn, 2131 Kalaheua Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815 (P); Steven E. Marion, 20802 Goshawk Avenue, Huntington Beach, California 92646 (Executive Director).

College Sports Information Directors of America: Don Bryant, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588 (P).

New member: National Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association: Raymond Bernabei, 3140 Berkshire Road, Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901 (executive director); Rocco Montano, 524 Maryland Avenue, Prospect Park, Pennsylvania 19076 (P).

Divisional List — Florida A&M University: Division I-AA (Qualifying)

Eastern College Athletic Conference: change from Division III to Division I with Division III football.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Golf — Gordon McCullough, University of Hartford, replacing Hansel Tookes, whose institution is no longer classified as Division II.

Extra Events — Lavin McDonald, University of New Mexico, replacing Jesse Hill, retired.

Voting — Additional at-large member: Frank Windeger, Texas Christian University.

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NEWS

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Changing times, changing teams

Former football powers Chicago and Grinnell now approaching the game differently

By GENE RAFFENSPERGER
Des Moines Register

"The university looks upon all sports as games which are conducted under its auspices for the recreation of the students."—The statement made by the President of the University of Chicago in 1939 when the school dropped intercollegiate football.

GRINNELL, Iowa—The late Amos Alonzo Stagg would have enjoyed the football game played here Saturday.

His old school, the University of Chicago, where Stagg coached 41 years, winning six Big Ten titles and national recognition, beat Grinnell, 34-20, on one of those picture postcard blue and gold autumn afternoons.

It was a spectator's game and a shame, really, that only about 200 were here to see it. But Grinnell is on midterm break and most of the students were at their homes instead of on campus.

Grinnell tackle Ken O'Barski, a pre-med student who normally has a physics class on Saturday before the game, picked off a Chicago pass and ran 42 yards for one of Grinnell's touchdowns.

Chicago's Dale Friar, who came into the game as the No. 2 rusher in NCAA Division III football, ran 66 yards for a touchdown the first time he touched the ball. He ended the day with 126 yards rushing even though he did not play in the last quarter because of an injury.

When you talk about Grinnell and the University of Chicago you are mentioning two of the great names of the past.

Chicago was riding high when dubbed "The Monsters of the Midway" and the school produced the nation's first Heisman Trophy winner, Dubuque's Jay Berwanger.

But times changed in the late 1930s and Chicago's ultra-high academic standards did not fit with big-time football. After the school suffered through some embarrassing seasons that included a 85-0 loss to Michigan, Chicago dropped football.

In the late 1960s Chicago returned to "club football" and in 1969 got back to intercollegiate football. Chicago joined the Midwest League in 1976.

Grinnell played the University of Iowa in 1889 in the first intercollegiate football game west of the Mississippi River. Grinnell was a member of the old Missouri Valley Conference and numbers among its past opponents Nebraska, Iowa State, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan State and Iowa.

So it was fitting that these two prestigious academic institutions finally ended in the same conference. Neither offers athletic scholarships and both are known for their high standards in the classroom.

That does not mean they play a sissy brand of football. Saturday's game was marked by foul penalties against each bench for protesting calls by the officials and the hitting on both offense and defense was hard.

Chicago is no longer called "The Monsters of the Midway." In fact the Chicago players now dub themselves "The Molemen of the Midway."

Greg Servatius, a guard, says the name comes from the fact that the team keeps a low profile.

The Maroons (the team's official nickname) just about did not field a team this fall. Coach Bob Lombardi said only 19 players indicated they would report for fall practice. Lombardi and the team captains got on the phone and got that up to 32 for the opening of practice.

Everything except the game itself had a casual atmosphere about it. The Chicago players went from the dressing room to the field in groups of two and

three and tossed footballs around until a quorum was present when some organized drills started.

Instead of going back to the dressing room before the game started, the Maroons sat on a grassy bank at the end of the field and listened to their coach.

Coach Edd Bowers took his Grinnell team under some oak trees at the other end of the field for his final instructions.

Spectators walked into the stadium without paying since Grinnell does not charge for any athletic events. There was no band and there were no cheerleaders.

The Maroons scored first on the long run by Friar. Grinnell answered when Fred McDougal scored from 14 yards out. Friar scored again and the Maroons added a field goal. Then O'Barski grabbed the interception for a Grinnell touchdown.

"That's the first touchdown I ever scored in all the time I have been playing football," said O'Barski. "My folks were here today and I know my dad loved it. I don't know if my mom knows what's going on in football or not."

Grinnell fumbled seven times, losing three, and had three passes intercepted. Barry Huff, one of Bowers' assistants, finally left the pressbox telephone in the second half to go to the field to try to encourage the players. Huff, in addition to his coaching, is the assistant dean of student affairs and a lecturer in theater.

It is too bad that Chicago did not show up with some of its student body and its cheerleaders. One of the Chicago yells goes like this:

"Themistocles, Thucydides, the Peloponnesian Wars
"X-squared, Y-squared, H-2-S-O-4,
"Who for, what for, who we gonna yell for?
"O' Maroons!"

Who says colleges today are just football factories?