

NCAA Withstanding Barrage of Court Challenges

Over the past seven years, the NCAA has been called upon to defend its rules and procedures in approximately 40 different cases filed by student-athletes, coaches or member institutions.

In virtually every case, the NCAA rule or procedure in question has been upheld; the courts of this country in general have applauded the goals and purposes of the NCAA, approve its rules and upheld the fairness of its procedures. The history of

this litigation attests to the accuracy of that conclusion.

Initially during this seven-year period, the cases usually involved the so-called 1.600 rule. The NCAA has had more cases on the 1.600 rule and its successor, the 2.00 rule, than any other single rule.

The 1.600 rule was a bylaw regulation which had to be met by a member if it desired to be eligible for championship events. The rule required that before a freshman was eligi-

ble for participation in intercollegiate athletics, or for practice or grants in aid, he had to take the ACT or SAT test. By tables combining the test score with his high school grades or class rank, it had to be predicted that he would achieve a grade-point average of at least 1.600 during his first year in college. The rule was designed to make sure that a student-athlete was representative of the student body and not solely an athlete.

This rule was challenged as

constituting a violation of equal protection under the 14th Amendment in

Isaac Curtis, et al. v. NCAA, Dist. Ct., Calif.

Robert Parish, et al. v. NCAA, 5th Circ., 506 F2d 1028

Associated Students, et al. v. NCAA, 9th Circ., 493 F2d 1251

McDonald and Pondexter v. NCAA, 370 F. Supp. 625 Dist. Ct., Calif.

Achamong, et al. v. NCAA, S. D. Texas

Howard Univ. v. NCAA, 510 F2d 213

The contentions were variously that the rule discriminated against the disadvantaged, that it discriminated unreasonably against a student who achieved more than 1.600 during his freshman year while participating contrary to the rule, that it was unreasonable to apply the rule to one who took the test and passed it on the wrong test date, and other similar arguments. The NCAA, however, prevailed

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161 Proposals In Legislative Package

A total of 161 legislative proposals, including 21 items concerning membership criteria and classification, await the delegates who will attend the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 72nd Convention January 11-13 in Atlanta, Georgia.

The proposals are divided into nine basic groupings, beginning with two Council-sponsored "consent packages," which have been determined to be house-keeping in nature and therefore non-controversial. Barring a change in the order of business by delegate intervention, the Convention's final business session will open with consideration of the consent packages at 9 a.m. January 12.

One consent package deals with Constitutional issues and contains nine Council-sponsored proposals (Nos. 1-8) requiring a two-thirds majority of all divisions. The other package (Nos. 9-20) alters bylaws and requires only a majority vote.

An objection from any active or voting allied member would extract any item from the pack-

ages for a separate vote. The remaining proposals would be adopted or rejected by a single vote on each package.

With those proposals acted upon, the delegates will consider a short series of six amendments to the Association's amateurism legislation, headed by one proposed by the NCAA Council (No. 21) which would permit a student-athlete to receive "broken-time payments" authorized by the United States Olympic Committee for Olympic training competition.

Restructuring

Next come 21 items in the area of membership criteria and classification. Leading off that grouping is the package of proposed new Division I criteria and restructuring amendments, the most publicized legislation on this year's Convention agenda.

Council-sponsored proposal No. 27 seeks to divide Division I into two subdivisions in football and one in basketball and to estab-

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Teddy Winners

The NCAA's highest honor, the Theodore Roosevelt Award, has been presented annually since 1967. This year, Gerald B. Zornow, former chairman of the board of Eastman Kodak, will receive the honor. Among the previous winners have been National Aeronautic and Space Administration official Chris Kraft (upper left, shown with the late Ozzie Nelson), former President Gerald R. Ford (upper right) and former Massachusetts Senator Leverett Saltonstall (above).

33 to Football Players

Scholarships Awarded

NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships worth \$1,500 each have been awarded to 33 outstanding senior student-athletes in football.

Brigham Young quarterback Gifford Nielsen, a recipient of the NCAA Today's Top Five

See profiles, pages 6-7

Award, heads the list of scholarship winners.

With the presentation of the awards, the NCAA now has presented \$1,070,500 to 977 student-athletes in the Postgraduate Scholarship Program since it began in 1964. The value of the scholarships, which are funded primarily by television revenue, increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in the 1975-76 academic year.

Each year, the Association awards 80 Postgraduate Scholarships to 33 football players, 15

basketball players and 32 student-athletes participating in other Association-sponsored sports. Divisions I, II and III each receive a designated number of scholarships for each category, with the remainder of scholarships presented on an at-large basis.

Among the eligibility requirements are the need for a student-athlete to maintain a minimum grade-point average of 3.00 on a maximum 4.00 scale (or its equivalent) and to perform with distinction in a varsity intercollegiate sport.

"As always, it was difficult for the members of the Committee to determine which of the nominees would receive the awards," said Joe L. Singleton, director of athletics at the University of California, Davis, and chairman of the Postgraduate Scholarship Committee. "We are pleased to have young men such as these representing intercollegiate athletics."

The NCAA and the Courts

Starting on page one of this issue, there appears a story detailing the success of the NCAA in recent years in courtrooms throughout the nation.

It is a positive record.

What it means specifically is that courts throughout the nation have found the rules of the NCAA to be fair. In many instances, the Federal judiciary — including several Circuit Courts of Appeal — have voiced strong approval of the purposes of the NCAA.

Still, despite the Association's enviable legal batting average, indications are that lawsuits will continue to be filed. As the delegates to the 72nd Convention arrive in Atlanta, they know that legislation they approve must meet the test of courtroom challenges.

No doubt it will. A fundamental reason for the NCAA's success in court lies not only with what the rules say and the purposes they are designed to achieve, but also the manner in which they were instituted. NCAA legislation has been approved by the membership in a fair and democratic manner by the authorized voting delegates of member colleges and universities.

Whereas some critics of the NCAA, including those within the Congress and the media, try to depict the NCAA as an agency separate and distinct from its member colleges and universities, the simple facts are that the Association is a creature of its members and is directly responsive to the voting delegates of those colleges and universities.

Opinions Out Loud

—Albert Schoenfeld, publisher
Swimming World Magazine

"Swimming World, in the instance of Mark Schubert's desire to take four collegiate swimmers to Russia, supports the NCAA. The reasons are simple.

"The college swimming season had already started. The four swimmers involved who had been invited on an international training tour to Russia had accepted college scholarships. They could not represent their schools since the trip was not a college tour.

"The real thrust of the problem is that the college coach must rely on the harmonious relationship with the club coach from whom he recruits. Why should the college coach be forced to make a decision that might place him in a compromising position when the prime consideration is the relationship with the club coach?

"Mission Viejo is not a National Team. The Russia trip was a club tour, unfortunately arranged to take place at the time of the college swimming season.

"Can you visualize what would happen to the collegiate swimming program if every club coach could arrange an international tour during the college swimming season and was able to take his swimmer away from the college?"

—Darrell Royal, Director of Athletics
University of Texas

"I don't know how much of the general public really wants total honesty in athletics . . . I was disappointed to learn that a good portion of the public wants to NOT hear or read about any of those controversies. Maybe we got all fed up with it through Watergate, but the attitude is, 'To hell with all this stuff; let's get the contest on'.

"And there's really not that much of a stigma attached to probation, to rules violation, because immediately the side that's penalized says, 'Oh, they got us on just minor infractions; it was things we couldn't control—we couldn't control the alumni—and everybody else is doing it anyway!'

"Sure, that sounds familiar. It's like I've always said: There are two things I've never heard. I've never heard my daddy cuss and I've never heard a school on probation say they got justice. It just works that way. There's no penalty, really. Probation is not that much a penalty—if you've gathered up some fine athletes, and if you've had that all-winning record.

"I don't know whether it's better to be 6-4 and stay off probation or not because you're not gonna be on television a whole lot, or whether it's better to stay off television and stay away from bowls and go 11-0. The fever and the backing and the enthusiasm of the group that follows that team: I can't detect any falloff in it or any lack of pride or lack of feeling of accomplishment because of probation. There's just no penalty, is what I'm saying. There's not that much of a stigma."

—Joe Falls, columnist
Detroit Free Press

"The Ohio State-Michigan game is good because

it gives a release to a lot of people. I think it's the most exciting day of the year and everyone's enthusiasm should stay at a high level. But I would hate to see it spoiled by unthinking people who use it as an occasion for rowdiness.

"In fact, the fans would do well to follow the example of the players. No one had more at stake than these young men. They were in the most pressurized position of their lives.

"Did you see them acting like hooligans? They played a masterful game, one that was hard fought but immaculately clean. Ohio State got one penalty for illegal motion and Michigan took one five-yard penalty for an intentional delay of game.

"You saw no clipping, no grabbing face masks, no piling on, none of the roughhouse stuff which has become such a part of football.

"If the players can give the fans this kind of show, they deserve to get the same treatment back."

—Earl Campbell, University of Texas halfback
Heisman Trophy Winner
The Chicago Sun-Times

"When I was a kid working in the rose field, I couldn't understand why so many bad things were happening to me. Now every time a little kid comes up and I sign an autograph for him, I'm trying to repay a little of what I owe."

—John Pont, former football coach
Northwestern University
Chicago Tribune

"We have to be more honest about rules. A rule is made, and the first thing some coaches think about is how to get around it. I am highly critical of this. I always have been."

—Ted Owens, basketball coach
University of Kansas

"Our own NCAA rules allow a player to renounce his college eligibility, enter the draft, but be able to withdraw his name 24 hours prior to the draft and retain his college eligibility. What happens (regardless of what the rule says) is a player can apply for the draft, negotiate with an NBA team for a contract using the possibility of returning to his college as a bargaining position and, if unsuccessful in getting the kind of contract he wants, return to his university. In the meantime, his coach doesn't know what his recruiting needs will be and a recruit doesn't know who is going to be in school when he is there. His teammates now feel that they have been deserted and are at best a second choice."

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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.

The Most Important Thing

By FRED ROTHENBERG
The Associated Press

Lester Maddox, a former politician from Georgia, once complained that prison conditions would never improve until the state got better quality inmates. Maddox's opinion aside, enrollment at the state pen really isn't voluntary. There are no scholarships given and there is no way to raise the admission standards.

But enrollment at the state university is another matter. Not only is it voluntary, it is often solicited in the form of scholarships.

Educators have no problems with financial assistance to those students who come to college to get their degrees; their complaint is with the athlete who comes to play football and doesn't get a degree.

Not getting a degree and becoming excess academic baggage—regardless of the athletes' success on the gridiron—is an affront to the nation's universities, say the educators.

The only way to improve the quality of the student and improve a school's graduation rate is to get better quality inmates, they add. That means weeding out the athletes who probably will flunk out and the ones who have no intention of graduating.

"To drop admission standards and bring in somebody you know won't graduate just to get four years of football out of him is exploitation, and I think it's shameful," says Joe Paterno, Penn State football coach, where 94 per cent of the football players got their degrees over the past 10 years.

Rule Change

The NCAA used to have a rule requiring high school seniors to project a minimum of a 1.6 average in college in order to gain admission. That 1.6 figure was based on high school grade point, ranking and college entrance exams.

"The 1.6 cleaned out a lot of talented football players who were forced to bone up in junior college," said a spokesman for the NCAA.

Several years ago, the member schools drastically changed admission standards by tossing out the 1.6 rule, replacing it with a much less stringent 2.0 rule based solely on the student's high school average. If the high school senior managed a C (a 2.0) average, he could get into college—even if that high school hadn't prepared him to handle the college experience.

"The 2.0 figure with no admissions test compared to the 1.6 is like daylight and dark," says Hootie Ingram, assistant commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

At the NCAA convention in Atlanta in January, the Big 10 Conference plans to reintroduce the 1.6 rule.

"It (1.6) enables you to recruit a student who, with normal tutorial help, would get a degree," says Dr. Charles Henry, assistant commissioner of the Big Ten. "It's more meaningful than a straight C average."

Frank Broyles, athletic director at Arkansas, also favors the 1.6 rule.

"You get in the position where coaches are trying to recruit super athletes, so they take chances, and the graduation rate drops," Broyles said. "We all saw the utopia of lower grades making for better teams. But it didn't work out that way."

"If we can raise the academic standards for our schools, then we'll get more graduates. And we must strive for that goal if we're gonna justify college football as part of the educational process."

Broyles says the 1.6 rule was dropped because there were too many computation violations and schools were afraid of discrimination suits from the underprivileged coming from inferior school systems.

Gary White, academic counselor at Alabama, is against the 1.6 rule, claiming it "does a great injustice to blacks." He favors raising the high school transcript minimum to a 2.25.

"The 2.0 opened the door for a lot of people who otherwise wouldn't have gotten in," White said. "You learn in this business that nobody's dumb. Some just lack motivation; they haven't had the encouragement or the background."

Whether the freshman athlete is a borderline or quality student, the colleges are now more concerned with helping him advance academically. And he is often able to get into special programs not readily available to regular students. For athletes at many schools, there are free tutorial programs, mandatory study hours and academic counselors, who serve as friends, advisors and nursemaids.

When the academic counselor and the coach work together, the result is usually improved graduation rates. "Coaches are becoming more conscientious," says Jim Betts, academic advisor at the University of Michigan. "They're putting more and more pressure on their players to go to classes."

Of course, a team can get seriously hurt if a couple of key players lose their eligibility. Schools, which used to have unlimited scholarships four years ago, are now restricted to 30 athletic scholarships a year and not more than 95 for any four-year period. Football teams don't have the depth they used to and can't afford to lose players because of poor grades.

"My obligation is to give them the opportunity to get a degree," says Bo Schembechler, football coach at Michigan. "I tell them the chances of making pro ball are not that good. The most important thing is the degree."

... NCAA Enjoying Success In Nation's Courts

Continued from page 1

in each of these cases because the rule was rationally related to a legitimate purpose of the NCAA, and this meets the equal protection standard. The reasoning of the courts is stated in *Associated Students, Inc. et al. v. NCAA, et al.*:

"The evidence of NCAA reveals that NCAA adopted the 1,600 Rule in order to reduce the possibility of exploiting young athletes by recruiting those who would not be representative of an institution's student body and probably would be unable to meet the necessary academic requirements for a degree; and also to foster and preserve the concept of college athletics as a sport engaged in by athletes who were first and primarily college students, and to recognize the probability that any student who could not meet the requirements of the Rule should not engage in athletics during his freshman year, but should devote his full time to study. . . .

"We believe that the 1,600 Rule's classification is reasonably related to the purposes of the Rule for which it was enacted. All persons in a similar class or in similar circumstances are intended to be treated alike. It may be that in the application of the Rule unreasonable results may be produced in certain situations, which is not unusual in the application of a generalized rule such as the one here. We further believe that the Rule, as interpreted by O.I. 418, announcing the penalty for non-compliance, is reasonably related to the purposes for which the Rule was enacted. . . .

"Needless to say a rule must be enforced. Without some form of penalty, the Rule would be meaningless, leaving member schools free to do as they pleased in recruiting high school athletes. Like the Rule, the penalty must be reasonably related to the Rule's purposes, but no more is required; we need not be convinced that the penalty is the best that might have been provided."

The 1,600 rule was repealed by the NCAA in 1973, and Division I schools adopted the 2.00 rule,

"Without some form of penalty, the rule would be meaningless."

which is based solely on high school grades and is not a prediction test. This rule was tested in court in *Schubert v. NCAA*, 7th Circ., 506 F.2d, 402 and was likewise upheld. It is currently being again tested in the state court in Reno, Nevada in *Jones v. U. of Nevada-Reno*. The question in that case is whether the university can eliminate some high school grades in making the computation. The NCAA initially was not a party to that case, so it was not difficult for the student-athlete to procure a temporary restraining order. The NCAA now has intervened in the case to avoid a situation in which an NCAA member is prevented by a court injunction from complying with NCAA rules.

Due Process

That was the situation the NCAA faced in the case of *Thompson v. U. of Minnesota*, filed in Minnesota state court, in which the NCAA was not a party. Thompson, a basketball player, had sold complimentary tickets contrary to the rules. He procured a ruling from the state court that he could not be declared ineligible until the university gave him a due process hearing.

The University, after much delay, gave a hearing and decided he should not be declared in-

eligible. The NCAA thereupon declared all of the university's varsity teams ineligible for championship events, post-season games and NCAA television appearances. The University then sued the NCAA in the Federal Court on the grounds that the NCAA was unlawfully interfering with the due process obligations of the University. The trial court granted a preliminary injunction, but an appeal to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals the NCAA procured a favorable decision. The court said:

"The actions which the Association insisted the University take were, as we have concluded, consonant with the Constitution. There was accordingly no superior constitutional duty preventing the University from honoring its contractual obligation to declare the three student-athletes ineligible, and the penalties imposed by Confidential Report No. 118(42) were the legitimate consequence, unimpaired by the Constitution, of the University's breach of contract. . . .

"The Association seeks to vindicate its own authority to interpret its own rules, an authority which we agree is of the utmost importance to the execution of the Association's salutary goals. In addition, we do not view the Association's dealings with the University as unduly harsh or abusive. . . .

That was a very important decision, not only because of the strong feelings generated in the case but because, if the NCAA had lost, member institutions would then have been able to make final determinations as to whether or not NCAA rules were violated, and there would have been little teeth in the NCAA enforcement procedure. That is the case of *U. of Minn. et al. v. NCAA*, 560 Fed. 2d 352.

The Minnesota case essentially was a due process case. The NCAA has had other due process cases. One of the first was *Mike Smith v. SMU*, 515 S.W.2d 63 (Texas App.). In this case a member of the SMU football team had been found ineligible because he was provided a free apartment. When his federal court suit against the NCAA was dismissed, he filed suit against the university alone in the state court and procured an injunction. The case, however, was properly defended by the university with the result that the trial court was reversed by the Texas Court of Appeals.

Another such due process case was *Gillard v. NCAA*. The plaintiff had been found by the NCAA to have utilized a privilege granted only to student-athletes to purchase clothing at a discount. He was therefore declared by his university (Mississippi State) to be ineligible. In company with the head football coach, he filed suit against the NCAA in the state court in Mississippi and procured a temporary restraining order.

The NCAA removed the case to the Federal court, but the Federal court found that his due process claims were frivolous and that accordingly there was no federal jurisdiction.

The Federal court therefore remanded the case to the state court. The plaintiff then procured an injunction in the state court which the NCAA appealed to the Supreme Court of Mississippi. That court reversed the state court saying:

"The basic decision of the case then is the simple statement that Gillard's 'right' to engage in intercollegiate football is not a 'property' right that falls within the due process clause of either section 14 of the Mississippi Constitution or the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, both of which are identical. . . .

Howard Case

In the case of *Howard University*—decided by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals in 510 Fd 213, there were three NCAA rules in issue: the 1,600 rule, the five-year rule and the alien student rule. The latter rule provided that an alien who participated on a foreign team after his 19th birthday would have to be charged with a year of competition for purposes of the rule which limits eligibility to three years after the freshman year. The district court and the court

"The right to engage in intercollegiate athletics is not a property right."

of appeals upheld the 1,600 rule and the five-year rule but found the alien student rule to be unconstitutional as a violation of equal protection, because—being directed at aliens—it established a "suspect classification" that could not be supported as necessary. In ruling on the issue of due process of law, the court said:

"The requirements of due process are flexible and vary as the particular situation demands. . . . In the case sub judice, Howard . . . was given notice and full particulars of the charges against it, the right to participate and defend its action before the Committee and Council, and the opportunity to appeal the rules of both bodies to the NCAA Convention. Diane had an opportunity to appeal on his own behalf but failed to do so, . . . presumably because he was satisfied with Howard's representation of his interests. Moreover, his period of ineligibility was significantly reduced when Howard appealed on his behalf. We think the NCAA has complied adequately with any due process responsibilities it might have had."

In a decision by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, the court in *Hunt v. NCAA*, remarked:

"It is true that the Committee did not have before it all of the witnesses who supplied information in the various reports and allegations. However, to prohibit such hearsay testimony would unduly burden the association's hearing procedures, and in light of the fact that administrative hearings are traditionally not subject to rules of evidence applicable in judicial hearings before courts, precluding use of such evidence would be unwarranted. . . .

"The judicial model of an evidentiary hearing is neither a required, nor even the most effective, method of decision making in all circumstances. The essence of due process is the requirement that a person in jeopardy of serious loss (be given) notice of the case against him and an opportunity to meet it."

"In light of the vigorous and capable representation of the student-athletes' interests by the University at the Infractions Committee hearing, there is little reason to believe that requiring additional hearings would amount to more than superfluous ritual."

The NCAA has had several cases involving student-athletes who have signed professional contracts and then wanted to continue to participate in intercollegiate athletics. The most significant of these cases from an opinion standpoint was *Shelton v. NCAA*, 9th Circ., 539 F.2d 1127.

There the court held that the rule, which rendered a student-athlete ineligible if he signed a professional contract, was constitutional under equal protection

analysis even though the student was suing the professional team to have the contract declared void and unenforceable. The court remarked that it was "not judicial business to tell a voluntary athletic association how best to formulate or enforce its rules."

NCAA Suit

Premature Pro signings led to one of the few occasions when the NCAA filed a lawsuit itself and became a plaintiff rather than a defendant. Several years ago the NCAA received information that some players about to participate in its championship basketball tournament had signed professional contracts.

On advice of counsel, the NCAA asked the student-athletes to sign sworn statements verifying their amateur standing. They did sign the affidavits and participated in the tournament. Some months later, during the course of a lawsuit filed by one of the players against a professional team, it became apparent that two of the players had given false affidavits. The NCAA sued both of the players, the professional league and the agents for misrepresentation and other relief and received a substantial settlement in one of the cases. The other case still is pending.

Other NCAA litigation includes the following three cases involving the hockey rules which were again primarily equal protection cases: *Buckton & Marzo v. NCAA, et al.* 366 F.Supp. 1152, *Stephen Jones v. NCAA, et al.*, 392 F.Supp. 295, and *U. of Denver v. NCAA*, 417 F.Supp. 885, (presently pending on appeal before the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals). In the latter case the court made the following remarks:

"In brief, plaintiffs assert that the imposition of sanctions on the University's athletic teams not involved in the dispute irrationally discriminates against D.U. In that other schools such as Michigan State and Minnesota, which have committed arguably more serious violations, have had penalties imposed only on the teams involved in those violations."

"Plaintiffs' argument ignores a vital distinction between the University's case and that of the other mentioned schools. It is that the willful violation of NCAA legislation in D.U.'s case was not merely at the behest of a coach or administrator connected with a particular sport. It was the act of the high executive official of the University of Denver. Nor are we persuaded that the act was a product of a misunderstanding rather than one of defiance. . . .

"This court is one of expressly limited jurisdiction whose statu-

tory duties do not include sitting as a final arbiter of disputes between an association and its membership."

"If nothing else, this case may well demonstrate that defiance in the name of principle can prove to be inflexibility disguised as a virtue."

There have been the following four cases involving limitations on the size of squads and number of coaches, which were primarily antitrust cases:

Univ. of Alabama v. NCAA, resolved by a stay in the 5th Circuit, no reported decision.

Bobby Knight v. NCAA, (Indiana state court)

Oklahoma Univ. v. NCAA, (Oklahoma state supreme court, 561 P.2d 499)

Hennessey & Hudson v. NCAA, (U.S. Circuit Court, 5th Circ., Dec. 16, 1977).

The NCAA won all four cases. The court in the Hennessey case stated that:

"The due process argument . . . is wholly without merit."

"The due process argument, assuming arguendo the plaintiffs' standing to raise the same, is wholly without merit."

"While the court has declined to grant the NCAA and its members a total exemption from the antitrust laws, it does believe that, given the nature and purposes of the NCAA and its member institutions, this particular restraint, limiting the number of assistant coaches who may be employed at any one time by the institutions, is not a per se violation of the antitrust laws."

In the opinion of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in *University of Oklahoma v. NCAA*, (filed February 1, 1977).

"The bylaw [12-1] is rationally related to its announced objective and is neither arbitrary nor invidiously discriminatory, nor did its adoption violate due process."

Much time-consuming and expensive litigation has arisen over NCAA rules and procedures. The courts repeatedly have found that NCAA rules and procedures are fair and reasonable and do not infringe upon the rights of student-athletes, coaches or member institutions.

Giese USCSC President

Dr. Warren Giese, professor and dean of the College of Health and Physical Education, University of South Carolina, has been elected President of the United States Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC) for 1977-1979.

Dr. Giese, who will serve in this capacity through the 1979 World University Games in Mexico City, succeeds A. W. Buckingham of Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa, who served as USCSC President from 1973-1977.

George Killian, NJCAA Executive Director, was elected Vice-President, and J. D. Morgan, UCLA Athletic Director, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Both will serve through the 1979 World University Games.

Members of the Board of Directors, all re-appointed to two-year terms, are: Jerry Miles, NCAA Director of Events; Theo Heap, NJCAA President and Director of Admissions at Mesa, Arizona Community College; Dr. Jesse Hawthorne, East Texas State University Athletic Director; Dr. LeRoy Walker, Assistant to the Chancellor at North Carolina Central University; Dr. Ross Merrick, National Association of Sports and Physical Education Executive Director; and Dr. Carol Ogelsby, Temple University, National Association of Girl's and Women's Sports, President; Cecil Coleman, University of Illinois Athletic Director; and Michael Cleary, National Association of Athletics Executive Director.

NCAA Honors Luncheon Set

More than 1,000 people are expected to attend the NCAA Honors Luncheon January 11 in the Peachtree Ballroom of Atlanta's Peachtree Plaza Hotel.

At the event, Gerald B. Zornow, former chairman of the board of the Eastman Kodak Company, will receive the Theodore Roosevelt Award—the highest honor presented by the Association. Also, College Athletics' Top Ten will be presented at the luncheon.

Sports broadcaster Lindsey Nelson will serve as master of ceremonies for the event.

Zornow, a three-sport athlete joined Kodak in 1937 after a splendid collegiate athletic career at the University of Rochester. He was best in baseball, good enough even to play briefly in the St. Louis Cardinal system.

However, Zornow gave up that career for his with Kodak, one which was highlighted in 1972 when he was named chair-

man of the board. He retired January 1, 1977.

Top Ten

College Athletics' Top Ten is composed of the Today's Top Five Award winners and the Silver Anniversary Award winners.

Today's Top Five recognizes five outstanding senior student-athletes who completed their eligibility in 1977. The Silver Anniversary Awards are presented to five former student-athletes who have distinguished themselves through prominent careers 25 years upon graduation from college.

This year's Today's Top Five honorees include athletes representing different sports and different regions of the country. They are University of Southern California swimmer John Naber; Randolph-Macon College baseball and soccer player Michael Bourdeau; Cornell University soccer and lacrosse player Daniel Mackesey; Brigham Young

University football player Gifford Nielsen; and Delta State baseball player Bryan Rogers.

The Silver Anniversary Award winners include three football players, a basketball player and a track star.

Those being honored will be former Tennessee fullback Andrew J. Kozar; UCLA lineman Donn Moomaw; Michigan end Lowell Perry; Georgia Tech basketball star Cecil Silas; and Kansas State sprinter Thane Baker.

Currently, Baker is the purchasing and transportation manager for Mobil Research and Development; Kozar is executive assistant to the President of the University of Tennessee; Moomaw is senior pastor of the Bel Air Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles; Perry is director of personnel for the United Automotive Manufacturing Group in Dearborn, Michigan; and Silas is Vice-President of the Natural Resources Group of Phillips Petroleum.

Broken-Time Payments Explored

The NCAA Council has proposed an amendment for consideration by the membership during the 72nd annual Convention which would permit a student-athlete to receive "broken-time payments" authorized by the United States Olympic Committee for Olympic training and competition.

The proposed amendment to NCAA Constitution 3-1-(a)-(3) would 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. The complete wording of the amendment is listed in Proposal No. 21 of the Official Notice for the January 1978 Convention.

In response to questions concerning the manner in which "broken-time payments" are administered, the USOC has provided the following information.

An athlete must actually have been employed and worked at the job in order to be eligible for broken-time payments. In cases where employment has been interrupted by vacation periods, the USOC contacts the employer to determine whether it was his intention to continue employing the athlete.

Based on Compensation

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

The USOC limits the period of time for which an athlete may

receive broken-time payments. These time periods vary according to sport, but in each case the period of time involved begins with intensive training after an athlete has been officially selected to represent the United States in the competition. No athlete participating in the 1976 summer Olympic Games received broken-time payments for a period of more than eight weeks.

To determine the eligibility of an athlete for broken-time payments, a committee of three individuals (USOC staff members) reviews a written application from the athlete and determines the "degree of hardship" in his case. Contributions from corporations and the general public are used to fund these broken-time payments.

Convention Schedule

Sunday, January 8

8:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Council Flag Room

Monday, January 9

8:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Council Flag Room

2:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. NCAA-NYSP

Committee Tower Suite No. 14

2:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. Committee on

Committees Tower Suite No. 10

Tuesday, January 10

8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon Executive Committee Flag Room

8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon Division I Steering

Committee Tower Suite No. 4

8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon Division II Steering

Committee Tower Suite No. 5

8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon Division III Steering

Committee Tower Suite No. 6

9:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Committee on

Committees Tower Suite No. 10

10:30 a.m.- 7:00 p.m. Registration Ballroom Balcony

2:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. Council Flag Room

2:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. Division I Basketball Tournament

Managers Tower Suite No. 6

6:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m. National Athletic Steering

Committee Confederate Room

6:30 p.m.- 8:00 p.m. Delegates

Reception Peachtree Ballroom

Wednesday, January 11

7:30 a.m.- 8:30 a.m. Nominating Committee

Breakfast Tower Suite No. 10

8:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Registration Ballroom Balcony

8:30 a.m.- 9:30 a.m. Opening Session Peachtree Ballroom

9:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m. Division I Roundtable... Plaza Ballroom

9:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m. Division II Roundtable

American/French/English

9:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m. Division III Roundtable

Georgian/Spanish/Confederate

12:00 noon- 2:30 p.m. Honors Luncheon .. Peachtree Ballroom

3:00 p.m.- 6:00 p.m. Gen. Roundtable ... Peachtree Ballroom

5:30 p.m.- 7:00 p.m. Council Flag Room

6:30 p.m.- 7:30 p.m. Committee on

Committees Tower Suite No. 10

Thursday, January 12

7:30 a.m.- 9:00 a.m. Council Flag Room

8:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m. Registration Ballroom Balcony

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon Final Business

Session Peachtree Ballroom

1:30 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. Final Business

Session Peachtree Ballroom

5:30 p.m.- 7:00 p.m. Council Flag Room

7:45 p.m.-10:00 p.m. Nominating

Committee Tower Suite No. 16

Friday, January 13

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon Final Business

Session Peachtree Ballroom

9:00 a.m.- 3:00 p.m. Registration Ballroom Balcony

1:30 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. Final Business

Session Peachtree Ballroom

Saturday, January 14

8:00 a.m.- 1:00 p.m. NCAA Council Flag Room

... Convention Scheduled to Consider 161 Proposals

Continued from page 1

lish membership criteria in each. To be a member of Division I-AA in football, an institution would 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 football; and 3) average more than 17,000 paid attendance per home football game in the immediate past four-year period. If an institution did not average 17,000 attendance for the last four years, it still could qualify by averaging 17,000 for one of the last four years and having a stadium with permanent seating of 30,000.

Division I-AA

To be a member of Division I-AA in football, an institution would be required to sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football, in Division I and to schedule more than 50 per cent of its games against members of Division I-A or I-AA.

For other Division I membership, an institution would be required to schedule at least 75 per cent of its basketball games against members of Division I. Also, it would have to sponsor either 1) a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football in any division, and basketball and six other sports in Division I or 2) a minimum of 10 varsity intercollegiate sports in Division I if it

doesn't sponsor varsity intercollegiate football.

"I feel that this is a most important issue before the Convention. There is no doubt that there is a division of the membership on this matter, but it is my opinion, and I think most of the Council shares this, the administration and the operations of the athletic programs under the NCAA will be improved substantially if this legislation is adopted," said NCAA President J. Neils Thompson.

Proposal No. 36 would call for a survey of Division I-AA members to determine their interest in a national football championship and in a separate football statistics program. Next comes a Council-sponsored proposal (No. 37) specifying that a member of Division II or III may petition to participate in Division I in any sport except football, that an institution be accorded voting privileges on basketball-only issues in its basketball division if that division is different from its membership division and that a member of Division II may elect to be classified in Division I in a second sport (without voting privileges) if it sponsors at least eight varsity intercollegiate sports.

No. 39 would provide membership criteria for Division II, while No. 41 would establish criteria for Division III membership. For Division II, the proposal would

require sponsorship of at least five varsity intercollegiate sports as a criterion for membership and would establish minimum numbers of contests and participants for determination of the sponsorship of a sport. For Division III, football and basketball scheduling requirements would be established.

Financial Need

The next grouping includes 30 proposals dealing with financial aid, beginning with three suggestions to alter or clarify the Association's position regarding Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOGs).

Only one "financial need" proposal is included in this year's legislation—a rerun of the Big Ten Conference's plan of a year ago limiting student-athletes in all sports other than football and basketball to tuition, mandatory fees, with any additional aid based on need (No. 58). Proposal No. 73 would increase the total financial aid football awards from 95 to 105 while retaining the present limit of 30 per year, and No. 75 would establish maximum awards limitations for Division I-AA members. The initial limit (30) would be based on head count and the overall limit (75) based on equivalencies.

There are 18 amendments proposed to the Bylaw 5.5 maximum award limitations included in the financial aid package.

Next comes the largest group-

ing in the Official Notice of the Convention. It lists 31 proposed amendments dealing with eligibility. Five proposals to change the five-year plan appear in this grouping, followed by one (No. 83) which would eliminate the waiver needed for a student-athlete to participate in the Olympic Games and the final tryouts for those Games.

Included in the eligibility portion is the NCAA Council's proposal (No. 88) of a "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). The amendment also would eliminate application of this rule to financial aid.

The old 1,600 rule (No. 89) also reappears among the eligibility proposals, as does a Council-sponsored amendment (No. 90) which would establish a "common-age" rule. That rule is designed to equate the competitive experience of student-athletes by crediting a year of varsity competition to any recruited student-athlete who participated in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after his 19th birthday.

Following that are nine recruiting proposals, including an attempt to repeal the three-contact rule (No. 109) and the six-visit limitation (No. 113). Proposal No. 114 would prohibit employment or loans for a prospec-

tive student-athlete before the completion of his senior year in high school, while No. 117 would eliminate the free meal allowed for prospective student-athletes when visiting an institution's campus at their own expense.

Nos. 118-123 propose to alter the permissible basketball playing season, while No. 124 would allow member institutions to play a 12th football game each season.

Personnel Limitations

Personnel limitations are the subject of 12 amendments, five of which (Nos. 129-133) deal with coaching staff limitations. There are six different approaches to the game scouting rule (Nos. 134-139) as well as a proposal (No. 140) to prohibit a Division I institution from giving its coaches extra compensation or remuneration based on their coaching success.

The legislative agenda ends with 21 miscellaneous amendments, including proposals to specify an institution can no longer use women's intercollegiate sports to meet the Association's sports sponsorship criteria (No. 143); to establish Division II championships for women in basketball, gymnastics and swimming (No. 151); to establish a Division II Ice Hockey Championship (No. 152); and to include the official enforcement procedures in the 1978-79 Manuals (No. 161).

Thompson Faces Convention Issues

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the interview that follows, NCAA President J. Neils Thompson gives his opinions on some of the key issues facing this year's Convention.

Q: The NCAA seems to have shown an interest in rejoining the United States Olympic Committee as shown by proposed amendments that support broken-time payments and eliminate the requirement that waivers be requested for participation in final Olympic tryouts and competition. Would you comment on that?

A: Yes, the NCAA is interested in rejoining the United States Olympic Committee as soon as appropriate administrative adjustments are made in its Constitution. 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.

Q: Certainly one of the most visible issues at this year's convention is the proposed restructuring of Division I. What are your thoughts on the subject?

A: I feel that this is a most important issue. There is no doubt that there is a division of the membership on this matter, but it is my opinion, and I think most of the Council shares this, the administration and the operations of the athletic programs under the NCAA will be improved substantially if this legislation is adopted.

Q: There is a proposal at the Convention to reinstate the 1,600 rule and there also is a Council-sponsored amendment to replace the 2,000 with an eligibility regulation based on high school grade-point average, ACT score or SAT score. Does this mean that the current 2,000 rule is not doing the job it was designed to do?

A: One of the most important legislative items in my opinion before the Convention is the matter of entrance requirements for participation in athletics. Proposed legislation which calls for the student-athlete to meet a grade-point average of 2.25, an ACT score of 17 or an SAT score of 750 is a substantial improvement over the present so-called 2,000 rule, which is an extremely low requirement. Grade inflation is an acknowledged problem which has made the 2,000 rule less effective.

Q: The enforcement procedures seem especially detailed this year. Is there any particular reason for this?

A: As the NCAA has increased

its investigative efforts, more and more schools become involved in the enforcement procedures. The increased detailing of these procedures is for the purpose of establishing as clear an understanding of this operation as possible. The rights of individuals, as well as institutions, must be protected and, therefore, the NCAA is trying to spell this out as clearly as possible.

Q: As you finish your first term, are there any accomplishments that give your particular satisfaction? What do you hope to accomplish next year?

A: The president of the NCAA is like a traffic cop; the traffic is there regardless of whether he is present or not. The NCAA has a tremendous amount of momentum and about all a president can do is try to guide the flow of the traffic, so that it will function as effectively as possible. As to accomplishments, I feel that this has been a banner year for the NCAA in many respects, but I am certain that many of the accomplishments would have occurred whether I was president or not. I do feel a certain amount of satisfaction in that our Council meetings and our Executive Committee meetings, as well as the many meetings of the officers, have moved smoothly and effectively.

Q: Have there been any major disappointments for you?

A: None thus far.

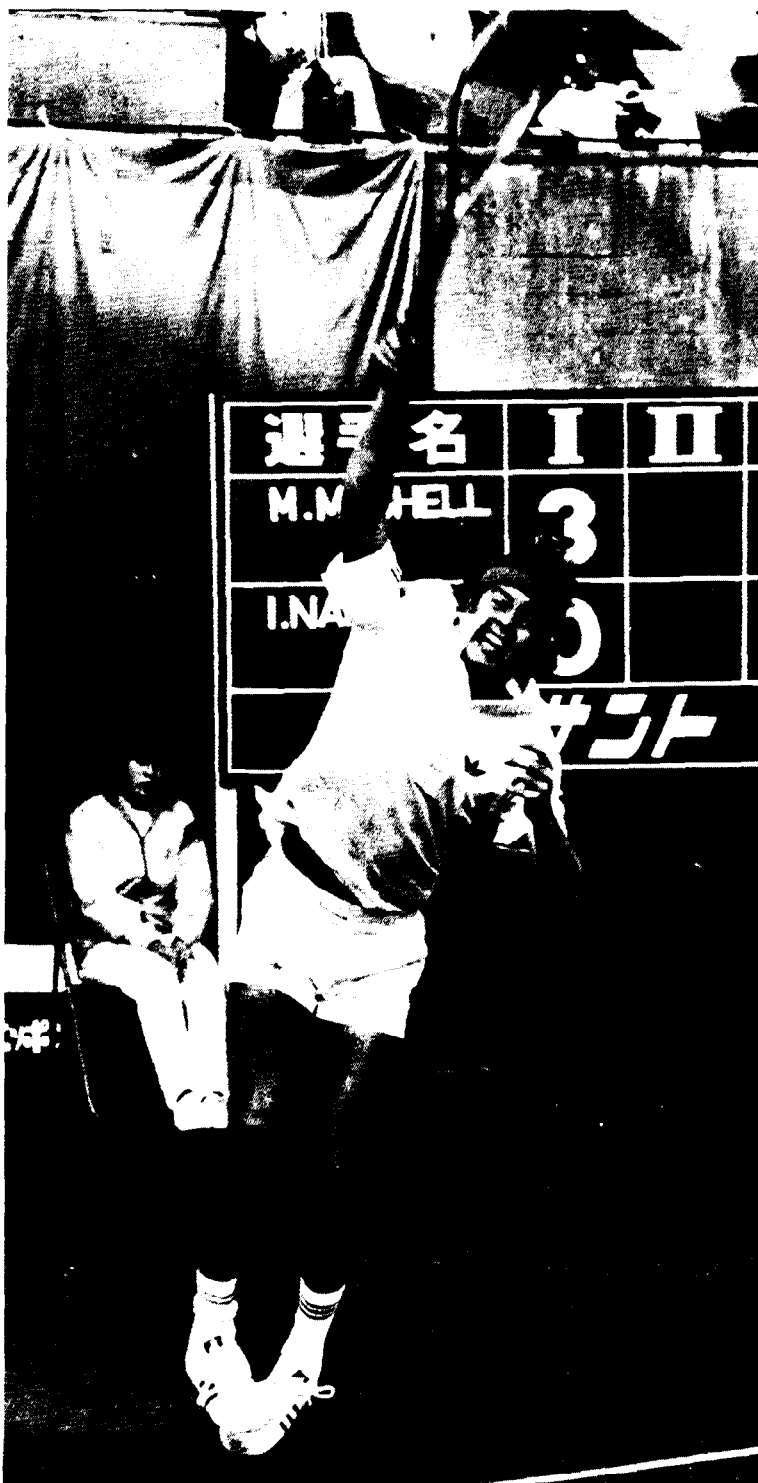
Q: You were an exceptionally busy man before you took on the task of being president of the NCAA. Why did you take on this enormous amount of extra work and responsibility?

A: I am always challenged by a new experience and an activity that I enjoy and so I guess I accepted the responsibilities mainly because of my love for athletics and what I think it means to our institutions as well as to many young athletes.

Q: There is a proposal before the Convention to add championships for women in three Division II sports. Do you foresee this as the beginning of a trend?

A: I do not think I should comment on this legislation. It is far-reaching, and it should await the decision of the Convention. From time to time, the Convention will be faced with making decisions in this area.

Q: At this time, the NCAA seems to be in a period of transition, what with the various court cases, etc. How do you see the future of the organization? Will there be a change in



NCAA Champion Matt Mitchell Serves in Japan

U.S. Tennis Team Wins In Japan

A powerful American collegiate all-star tennis team defeated a Japanese collegiate all-star team in November in the second match of a series that started in 1976.

The NCAA all-star men's team won five of six singles matches from the Japanese, and the sixth was rained out with North Carolina State's John Sadri leading, 6-0, 4-1. The men also captured all three doubles matches, not losing a set. The women's team swept their competition to push the final tally to 11-0.

The competition was sponsored by Sports Nippon Newspapers of Japan and the Japan Student Tennis Federation, with cooperation from the NCAA.

The men's team consisted of six of the eight quarterfinalists in the 1977 NCAA championships, all of whom will return for the 1978 championship. They are Stanford's Matt Mitchell, 1977 NCAA champion; UCLA's Tony Graham, finalist; UCLA's Bruce Nichols, quarterfinalist; Southern California's Chris Lewis, singles semifinalist and doubles champion with Bruce Manson; Trinity's Tony Giammalva, quarterfinalist and Sadri, quarterfinalist.

The women's team, composed of Southern California's hard-hitting Barbara Hallquist and steady Sheila McInerney, swept its two singles encounters and one doubles match against the Japanese without dropping a set.

In addition, there were 10 other exhibition matches between the American and Japanese players, all of which were won by the Americans without dropping a set.

The United States won the competition last year, 20-3.

its mission in the foreseeable future?

A: I think the NCAA is constantly in a period of transition. Things change and we need to keep up with them. I feel that we are having many good developments in our athletic programs and these are coming about as a result of NCAA sponsorship. I think the main thrust of the future is "Can the NCAA adjust to the volume of programs that will be demanded of it?" I do not want to see the NCAA becoming a super-governing body, but rather I should like to see increased emphasis placed upon the accomplishments of our athletic programs, and thus I feel that if there is a change in mission, it is to work for the broadening of athletic events.

Parliamentary Procedure

Rules to be Stressed

With parliamentary strategies playing an ever-increasing role in NCAA Conventions—and with the desire to expedite the handling of the many legislative proposals — there will be an increased emphasis on correct parliamentary procedure at the 72nd NCAA Convention January 11-13 in Atlanta according to NCAA President J. Neils Thompson.

In its April 1977 meeting, the NCAA Council agreed that the chairman would ask the parliamentarian for assistance in such parliamentary considerations as proposals that should be ruled out of order, proposals that become moot when others are adopted or defeated and repetitious presentations by delegates.

The Council also directed the chairman to explain in the opening session of the Convention inappropriate uses of tabling motions which have occurred occasionally in recent NCAA Conventions.

Rules for Tabling

Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, specified in Constitution 5-6-(i) as the parliamentary authority for NCAA meetings, clearly states that a motion to lay on the table "is often incorrectly used with the intention . . . of suppressing a question without debate . . . in violation of a basic principle of general parliamentary law that only a

two-thirds vote can rightfully suppress a main question without allowing free debate."

The NCAA Council agreed that any motion to lay on the table at the upcoming Convention, if incorrectly used as noted in Robert's, would be ruled out of order by the chairman.

The same fate awaits any other type of motion considered dilatory in accordance with Robert's Rules, which states that a motion is dilatory if it seeks to obstruct or thwart the will of the assembly. The parliamentary reference also points out that motions are out of order if they conflict with the "constitution, bylaws or other rules of a society."

"Parliamentary procedure is the only means by which business can be efficiently conducted in a meeting the size of the NCAA Convention," points out Alan J. Chapman of Rice University, a former Association president who now serves as parliamentarian for the organization.

"Correct procedure provides the flexibility necessary to protect the rights of the membership and assure democratic rule," he explains. "It is the responsibility of the chairman and the parliamentarian to assure that procedures are used correctly, in the interest of the assembly as a whole."

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS
WILLIAM BELKNAP succeeds LEON GREEN at Idaho.

COACHES
BASEBALL—FRED D. BROWN named at Bridgewater State.

FOOTBALL—ED TROXEL resigned at Idaho . . . RON CASE named at Carson-Newman . . . MIKE GOTTFRIED named at Murray State.

SWIMMING—JOHN B. SKEHAN will retire at St. Bonaventure after season.

WRESTLING—PAUL ROGERS replaced STEVE COWELL at Bridgewater State.

STAFF
SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—NANCY MCKINNEY

named as acting SID at Evansville replacing GREG KNIPPING, who was among 29 persons killed in a plane crash on December 13.

DEATHS
MARTY ROLEK, 62, former basketball star at Minnesota.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS
Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports—Russell Lane, M.D., University of Massachusetts, replaces Fred L. Behling, Stanford, resigned, effective immediately.

All-Star High School Games—Hansel Tookes, Florida A&M University, replaces John J. Conboy, LaSalle College, resigned, effective December 2, 1977.

International Relations—David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley, appointed as

chairman of the NCAA International Relations Committee, effective January 15, 1978, replacing Charles M. Neinas, Big Eight Conference, who resigned the chairmanship but remains as a member of the Committee.

Junior College Relations—Frank Bowman, California State University, Long Beach, appointed to the Junior College Relations Committee, effective February 1, 1978, replacing George Ilg, Fresno State University, who is retiring.

CORRECTION

Richard W. Lyman, Stanford University President, was incorrectly listed as a member of the Commission on Collegiate Athletics in the November 1, 1977, issue of the NEWS.

33 Football Postgraduate Scholarships Awarded

Division I

RICHARD SCUDELLARI **Boston College**
Linebacker **Greenlawn, New York** **3.46 in Accounting**

An excellent linebacker, Scudellari made the Associated Press All-Eust team in 1976 and was honorable mention on the AP All-America team. He also was the East Coast Athletic Conference player of the week (October 15, 1977) and averaged near 20 tackles and assists per game during his senior season. Scudellari maintains a 3.46 grade-point average in accounting and has been on the Dean's List every semester. He is a member of the Jesuit Honor Society and has been nominated for a Rhodes Scholarship. Scudellari plans to enter law school. Coach Joe Yukica: "Throughout his competitive career, he's never lost sight of respect for the opponent. His manners and personal behavior have always been exemplary. He has the complete respect of his peers and the entire coaching staff. He's a perfect example of what truly is typified as a scholar-athlete and gentleman."

GILL PAUL BECK **Appalachian State**
Center **Denoir, North Carolina** **3.97 in English**

Beck received the Southern Conference Outstanding Blocker Award as a junior and was all-conference as a sophomore and junior. He made second-team academic All-America as a sophomore and was an Associated Press All-America honorable mention in 1977. After his senior season, Beck was chosen to play in the Blue-Grey game. He also was an NCAA Today's Top Five nominee. Upon his graduation from Appalachian State, Beck plans to enter the Army and stay until 1980, when he will request an educational leave to pursue advanced degrees in business administration and economics. Then he plans to return to the Army as a career officer. Athletic Director James Jones: "Without hesitation, I can truly say that Mr. Beck is the classic example of what we are all striving for in intercollegiate athletics today. I have not met a more outstanding student-athlete in my 25 years in athletics."

TOM ROBERT FITCH **Kansas**
Strong Safety **Lawrence, Kansas** **3.84 in Biochemistry**

An outstanding strong safety for the Jayhawks, Fitch was academic All-America and academic All-Big Eight as a junior. Although possessing only fair speed, Fitch was among the leading pass interceptors in the Big Eight as a senior. He was honorable mention on the Associated Press 1977 All-America team. He had an outstanding senior year, surpassing his total number of 1976 tackles in his eighth game. A pre-med major, Fitch hopes to enter the University of Kansas Medical School and become an orthopedic surgeon. Coach Bud Moore: "He is an aggressive, hard-hitting football player and gives 100 per cent every time he is on the football field. His enthusiasm, dedication and sportsmanship have made him one of the exceptional leaders on our squad. Tom is in pre-med and even with his heavy classroom load he has been able to excel in both the classroom and on the football field."

TED JAMES HARVEY **Nebraska**
Cornerback **Lexington, Nebraska** **3.79 in Secondary Ed.**

Although not blessed with exceptional size (5-11, 170) or athletic ability, Harvey started in almost every Cornhusker game during his Nebraska career. He had a brilliant junior season, making 35 unassisted tackles, recovering three fumbles, intercepting two passes and blocking a kick. For 1976, Harvey was academic All-Big Eight and academic All-America. In 1977, he was honorable mention on the Associated Press All-America team. A secondary education major who plans on a career in optometry, Harvey maintained a 3.79 grade-point average. He was a member of the student council, was his sophomore class president and was on the Honor Society, the Honor Roll and the Dean's List. Athletic Director Bob Devaney: "Ted Harvey has been an outstanding student-athlete at the University of Nebraska the past four years. Ted, despite his lack of great size or physical ability, has been extremely outstanding as a defensive back on our team. He is also a fine student and citizen. We are very proud to have him as a member of our football squad and student body."

JON THADDEUS ABBOTT **Arizona**
Middle Guard **Phoenix, Arizona** **3.9 in Biology**

A two-time, first-team academic All-America selection, Abbott was a mainstay in the Wildcat defensive line. He won the Tough Boot Award (presented to the Arizona lineman of the year) in 1976 and captured the first Golden Eagle Award in 1977 for outstanding all-around achievements at the University of Arizona. Also in 1977, Abbott set an Arizona school record for a defensive player in a single game with 53 defensive points against Wyoming. Abbott was honorable mention on the Associated Press 1977 All-America team. He had 14 unassisted tackles, five assisted tackles, three sacks, caused two fumbles and recovered a fumble. He is a member of the National Honor Society, maintaining a 3.896 grade-point average in pre-med. He plans a career in medicine and volunteered last summer at the Deer Valley Emergicenter. Coach Tony Mason: "His contribution to our team is by far greater than any other single individual I have had under me. He is aggressive, tough, has a great overall knowledge of the game, and his character, qualifications and leadership are above reproach. Jon is an outstanding student in pre-med with a grade-point average of 3.896, which is indicative of the way he plays."

S. GIFFORD NIELSEN **Brigham Young**
Quarterback **Provo, Utah** **3.06 in Public Relations and Communications**

Was in the process of a banner season in 1977 when a mid-season knee injury ended his collegiate career. In his senior season, Nielsen was leading the nation in passing with 1,167 yards and 16 touchdowns before he suffered the injury. As a junior, he was first-team All-America and led the nation in touchdown passes with 29. He was second in total offense (2,919 yards) and passing (3,192 yards) and was sixth in Heisman Trophy voting. He was a team captain and also gained a basketball letter at Brigham Young. Academically, Nielsen achieved a 3.06 grade-point average while majoring in public relations and communications and was an NCAA Today's Top Five winner. Coach Lavell Edwards: "Gifford Nielsen is, without a doubt, the finest young man and finest athlete I have had the opportunity of working with in my entire coaching career. Along with being an outstanding athlete, his greatest assets are his leadership ability and his consistent poise—under any circumstance."

Division II

VICTOR ANGELINE III **Lafayette College**
Defensive Halfback **East Brunswick, N.J.** **3.51 Civil Eng.**

Angeline has been named Most Valuable Defensive Performer by coaches six times over the past three years. He averaged 60 tackles over three seasons and in 1976 he received the Outstanding Defensive Back award, voted by fellow players. He also was selected to the All-Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference first team in 1976. Angeline was elected to the Tau Beta Pi National Engineering Society during his senior year while maintaining a 3.51 grade-point average in civil engineering. He donates his time as a tutor on and off the campus and plans to enter law school upon graduation. Angeline hopes

to combine his degrees in dealing with environmental regulations. Coach Neil Putnam: "Vic is one of the most outstanding young men I have coached in 19 years. He exemplifies every quality a coach looks for in a player. Vic's competitive spirit is evident off the football field in academic areas and in leadership capacities."

EDWARD MCFARLAND **Murray State University**
Safety **Geneseo, New York** **3.97 in Biology and Chemistry**

While not possessing the greatest of athletic ability, McFarland has been named to the All-Ohio Valley Conference team the past three years. Although injured and unable to play in three of the last four games in 1976, he still managed to accumulate 52 tackles. McFarland was also a member of the NCAA Division II Academic All-America Team in 1976 as well as being Murray State's Male Athlete of the Year. His teammates voted him captain for the 1977 season. Off the field, McFarland's academic credentials are equally impressive as he was named Murray State's outstanding freshman chemistry student in 1974 in addition to participating in the institution's Presidential Scholarship Seminar Program. He plans to enter the University of Louisville School of Medicine next fall. McFarland is a 1977-78 NCAA Today's Top Five nominee. Athletic Director Cal Luther: "Eddie McFarland epitomizes all of the traits and qualities those of us in athletics have been claiming for years. He is mature, physically and mentally disciplined, intelligent, unselfish, and an excellent leader on and off the field."

WILLIAM GINN **Butler University**
Wide Receiver **West Milton, Ohio** **3.85 in Zoology**

Starting at flanker for the Bulldogs over the last two years, Ginn finished as the fourth-leading receiver in Division II while holding down the No. 1 spot in the Indiana Collegiate Conference in 1976. He is a member of the Butler Honors Program and maintains a 3.85 grade-point average in zoology. Ginn has been on the Dean's List every semester as well as the Liberal Arts Honor Roll. After graduation, he plans to pursue a medical career aimed at opening a family practice. Athletic Director Bill Sylvester: "Bill is a student and an athlete of rare quality. His natural leadership through example and performance is indeed an asset to our total athletic program. Bill has done extremely well in this academic program even though a good portion of his time is devoted to his love for athletics. He is a personable, reliable, industrious, selfless person of great integrity."

DEE JAY DONLIN **Augustana (S.D.)**
Quarterback **Merrill, Iowa** **3.74 in Psychology**

An outstanding athlete with a gifted throwing arm, Donlin has virtually rewritten the record books at Augustana over the past three seasons. He holds the school records in career total offense (4,710) as well as passing yardage (4,366). He led the North Central Conference in both categories during the 1977 season, and he led the conference in passing since 1975. Donlin was also named All-Conference Academic in 1975 and 1976 in addition to being selected to the All-Conference teams in 1976 and 1977. This season he was the North Central's Most Valuable Player. A psychology major, Donlin plans to study clinical psychology in graduate school and also hopes to add theological training. He maintained a 3.74 grade-point average during his undergraduate work. Coach Joel Swisher: "Dee Jay is a leader of men, both on and off the field. He serves as president of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes chapter at Augustana. With all the natural ability, both physical and mental, I believe the attribute which is most responsible for his success is his dedication and willingness to work."

ROGER GOEBEL **Augustana (S.D.)**
Middle Linebacker **Richfield, Minnesota** **3.60 in Biology**

Calling defensive signals for the Vikings, Goebel was named to the North Central All-Conference team at the conclusion of the 1977 season. He was selected to the Academic All-America second team in 1975. Goebel has also been named to the Dean's List every semester during his career at Augustana. He is active in the Biology Club and earned the Regents' Scholarship and the Paul Evans Scholarship, sponsored by the institution. Coach Joel Swisher: "Roger has exceptional athletic ability as a linebacker and is, in my judgment, the finest linebacker in the North Central Conference this year. He is a consistent performer week after week and displays exceptional leadership in practice, games and off the field."

LAWRENCE FRIEDRICHS **Northern Arizona**
Offensive Guard **Arlington Heights, Illinois** **3.36 in Accounting**

Playing at guard for four years, Friedrichs set a school record for starting 42 consecutive games. In 1975 he won the John Yost Award as the Lumberjacks' outstanding lineman. Friedrichs also won the Yost Award in 1976 and 1977 in addition to being named two-time, first-team All-Big Sky Conference (1976-77); two-time Associated Press All-America (1976-77); Kodak All-America (1977); and first-team All-Rocky Mountain West (1977). Majoring in accounting, he has been on the Dean's List for three semesters and plans to work for a Masters of Business Administration after graduation. Coach Joseph Salem: "Larry set an outstanding personal example, providing leadership on and off the field. He spent time helping the younger players adjust not only to college football, but pointed out the need for getting a college education."

Division III

JOHN MCVICAR **Wesleyan**
Defensive End **Broomfield, Connecticut** **3.43 in Biology**

A four-year starter for Wesleyan, McVicar was named to the UPI All-New England College Division first team in 1975 and '76. He also received Kodak Little All-America first team recognition in 1976. In addition to having excellent football abilities, McVicar is also a varsity letterman in lacrosse. He is active in student government and serves on a five-member committee responsible for business affecting the student body. Maintaining a 3.43 grade-point average in biology, McVicar received the institution's Heddon Scholarship in 1974 as well as the Delta Kappa Epsilon Scholarship in 1976. He plans to pursue a career in medicine. Coach Bill Macdermott: "John is the finest young man and football player I have been associated with in my 11 years at Wesleyan. He has that marvelous quality of being both a listener and a leader."

MARC STULL **Muhlenberg**
Tackle **Allentown, Pennsylvania** **3.7 in Natural Science**

Stull has added to the Muhlenberg pass rush during the past four seasons and his graduation will bring a sigh of relief from opposing quarterbacks. He has been a starter since his freshman year and was selected to the 1976 Academic All-America Team. Stull is majoring in natural science and keeps up a 3.7 grade-point average. In addition to spending time on the gridiron, he serves as an advisor to the Salisbury High School Booster Club. He is also a three-year track letterman and a recipient of the Todd Romig Memorial Award for the Junior Scholar Athlete. Coach Frank Marino: "Although a relatively quiet young man, his example during practices and during games is testimony to his leadership. Mark sets a tone by his 100 per cent hustle—in season and out of season. He possesses the fine qualities of good character."

JEFFREY SLATCOFF **Washington & Lee**
Linebacker **Windber, Pennsylvania** **3.2 in Psychology**

Slatcoff missed only one game in four years as a starting linebacker for the Generals. He was selected to the Virginia Collegiate Athletic All-Conference teams in 1974 and '75 and the Old Dominion Athletic All-Conference squad in 1976. A 3.2 student in psychology, Slatcoff plans to obtain a doctorate degree in psychology for a career in counseling and mental health care. Slatcoff's classroom activities have been recognized in the form of several outstanding honors: Member of Psi Chi National Honor Society in Psychology; Member of Omicron Delta Kappa National Honor Society for Leadership; and Who's Who Among Students in American Universities. Slatcoff also was nominated for a Rhodes Scholarship. He is active in civic affairs, serving as a tutor and Big Brother. Coach Bill McHenry: "Jeff is the finest linebacker that I have coached in 21 years. He is a dedicated and hard-working athlete who is extremely loyal and willing to pay the price himself."

DAVID HOLCOMBE **Denison**
Defensive Back **Defiance, Ohio** **3.9 in Political Science**

A four-year starter, Holcombe has shown a tremendous ability to read and anticipate play direction. He missed two games in 1976 due to an injury but otherwise has started every game. During the 1975-76 season, Holcombe received All-Ohio Athletic Conference recognition as a defensive back. He is active in campus functions, serving as a student academic advisor and student government ambassador. A 3.9 student in political science, Holcombe studied at London's Drew University during the winter semester of 1977 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa during the same year. He has been on the Dean's List since his freshman year and was also a 1977-78 NCAA Today's Top Five nominee. Holcombe plans to enter law school next fall. Coach Keith Piper: "Providing leadership on a team with a losing record can be a very difficult assignment, but David has done a superb job and has been a constant inspiration to our younger and outweighed players. Losing David by graduation next spring will be a tremendous loss to our 1978 club."

MARK FRAZER **DePauw**
Center **Cincinnati, Ohio** **3.64 in Pre-Med**

Frazer has started 30 consecutive games at center and has also served as the back-up kicker for the Tigers. He was selected to the Indiana Collegiate All-Conference team in 1976. Through his efforts in the Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity in 1976, the chapter received the Indiana Governor's Social Award. He also serves as a student government representative and has been selected to the team representing DePauw on the "Earthquake Response Team" at Mariscos, Guatemala. Frazer was elected to Phi Eta Sigma, a freshman honorary society, and was recognized as a DePauw Rector Scholar during his sophomore, junior and senior years. He plans to enter medical school with the hopes of starting a family practice. Coach Robert Bergman: "Mark has been an outstanding leader for our 1977 football team. His character is truly outstanding. Mark's athletic ability is good, but not great. However, I feel he got more out of his ability than any player on our squad."

RICHARD FRY **Occidental**
Wide Receiver **La Canada, California** **Psychology Major**

Fry was the nation's leading receiver in the NCAA Division III Final Rankings at the conclusion of the 1976 and '77 seasons. He bettered his 1976 mark of 74 receptions for 1,214 yards with an outstanding senior season, catching 82 passes for 1,222 yards. Fry was selected to the 1975 All-Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference second team and received first-team recognition in 1976. During the same year he made the Kodak and American Football Coaches Association All-America first teams, thus becoming the first Occidental player to receive All-America honors since 1961. Fry serves as a part-time teaching assistant to emotionally handicapped children in addition to working with elementary children in physical education. He plans to pursue graduate work in business administration and enter a career in industrial relations. Coach Bill McQueary: "Over and above Rick's outstanding athletic talent is his intense pride in himself and his team. He has generated a positive driving force among his teammates this year with his enthusiasm and leadership."

At Large

JONATHAN EDWARD CLAIBORNE **Maryland**
Defensive Back **Hyattsville, Maryland** **3.57 in Business Management and History**

Claiborne joined the Terrapins without any scholarship aid, but through excellent leadership and effort, he earned an athletic scholarship. He lettered his first varsity year and started as a junior and senior. He was chosen to the Atlantic Coast Conference All-Academic football team and was the recipient of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Award for 1977-78. He has been a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma and Beta Alpha Psi. He has been a Big Brother. He won the George T. Cook Award (presented to the Maryland varsity player with the highest grade average) in 1976 and 1977 and also won the Talbot T. Speer Award, presented to an athlete who has excelled in leadership, scholarship and has exhibited general all-around ability. He plans a law career. Athletic Director James H. Kehoe: "He tried out for the football team as a walk-on and earned an athletic scholarship and a first-team position through his own ability and hard work, against odds which would have discouraged the average student from trying."

G. KENNETH SMITH **William & Mary**
Defensive Back **Mt. Holly, New Jersey** **3.81 in Pre-Med**

An academic All-America selection in 1976 and 1977, Smith entered collegiate football via the walk-on route. He earned an athletic scholarship after his freshman season and started the entire season at defensive back as a sophomore. As a junior, Smith won the Salper's Award (presented by the coaching staff) while making 21 tackles and one interception. He was on the Southern Conference All-Academic team and was a starter in baseball as a pitcher and outfielder. He was a member of the freshman Honor Society and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. He is active in all church functions. Smith plans a career in medicine. Coach Jim Root: "He is total proof there is still a place in college football for the little man who has the great desire, even though you don't come on a scholarship. He has earned his way on the difficult road. Where others have given up, with the many excuses available, Kenny Smith has stuck to it and earned a place on our football team."

STEVEN JOSEPH FROMMEYER **Eastern Kentucky**
Safety **Cold Springs, Kentucky** **3.96 in Sociology**

Recruited out of high school as a quarterback, Frommeyer gained a spot in the starting lineup as a freshman at safety. Although the coaches considered moving him back to quarterback at several points, they decided against it because of his command of the defense. He intercepted 10 passes and recovered five fumbles and led the team in both categories one season. Frommeyer, who plans a career in coaching and teaching, was president of the Varsity Lettermen's Club, the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and the Catholic Newman Center

and was on the President's Committee on Equal Athletic Opportunity at Eastern. Academically, Frommeyer was a member of the Collegiate Pentacle Society and Kappa Iota Epsilon. He also won the President's Award, presented to football players who achieve a 3.0 or better grade-point average during the year. Athletic Director Donald G. Combs: "Steve is the type of person I use as a model for my own son. He will succeed at whatever endeavor he undertakes because he is one of those people who won't let it be any other way."

ROBERT RICHARD WEBER Minnesota
Defensive Back Manitowoc, Wisconsin 3.42 in Pre-Med
A starter all of his four years at Minnesota, Weber gained a reputation as a scrappy defensive back. He averaged nearly 300 minutes of playing time each of his last three seasons, putting in significant playing time as the Gophers' kick returner. He tied the NCAA record with a 100-yard kickoff return against Ohio State this season. Weber was named to the Big Ten all-academic first team in 1976 and was on the National Churchmen's All-America first team, also in 1976. He was a member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and has participated actively in church services at his home. He was awarded the Henry L. Williams Memorial Scholarship for scholastic and athletic proficiency in 1975, 1976 and 1977. Weber also was on the Gopher track team, serving as the team's No. 1 long jumper. He plans a career in medicine. Coach Cal Stoll: "Bobby is not only a credit to the University of Minnesota, but a credit to intercollegiate athletics. His citizenship, his industry and his dedication to purpose are outstanding examples of what are good and proper about our program."

RODNEY SEARS Iowa
Defensive Back Creston, Iowa 3.77 in Accounting
At one time, Sears considered attending Iowa without the idea of playing football, planning instead to concentrate on his studies. Instead, he did end up playing and playing well as he started and lettered each of his two years at Iowa, the first as a walk-on (he transferred from Ellsworth Junior College). He made 32 tackles and four assists in the 1976 season and was named Big Ten Defensive Player of the Week for a game-saving play one Saturday. In 1977, Sears enjoyed another good season, which was highlighted by a 90-yard interception return for a touchdown. He was on the Big Ten All-Academic team in 1976 and was a nominee for it in 1977. He also was nominated for the Big Ten Conference Medal of Honor, the Helms Hall of Fame Award and the NCAA Today's Top Five Award. He plans a career in law. Sears: "My main reason for entering law is the personal challenge that it presents. Scholastic pursuits are enjoyable and the complexity of the law will stimulate me to fully apply myself. To combine trained objectivity and legal training presents an interesting challenge. Participation in sports has taught me to seek out challenges and to respond to them to the best of my ability; law, once again, offers me that opportunity."

MARK GEORGE MILLER Bowling Green
Quarterback Canton, Ohio 3.32 in Biology
When Miller's career at Bowling Green was complete, he ranked among the best quarterbacks in Mid-American Conference history. Based on completions, Miller finished among the Top 30 NCAA career passing leaders and among the Top 20 NCAA career total offense leaders. He was the Mid-American Conference total offense and passing champion in 1976 and threw the longest touchdown pass in MAC history in 1976—a 96-yarder. Surprisingly, Miller posted impressive passing statistics even though he played for a run-oriented team that threw the ball only 29 per cent of the time in 1976. Miller was president of the campus chapter of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and also was active in the Campus Crusade for Christ. He was a college staff member at the FCA national conference at Denison University in 1977. Miller was a Bowling Green Scholar-Athlete eight of his first nine terms and on the Dean's List four of his first nine terms. He maintained a 3.32 grade-point average in biology and plans a career in improving crop productivity. Miller: "I've always felt an athlete should set a good example because he is going to have a lot of young kids looking up to him. John Havlicek does this. He plays injured. He's always hustling. He never gets shook. It tears me up when I think about the images some of our top athletes have and what effect this has on the young people of this nation."

DANIEL GERARD BOGDEN Ashland College
Tight End Huron, Ohio 3.37 in Management and Marketing
A starter since his freshman year, Bogden played in every game until the contest was out of reach for the opposition. He is an excellent blocker, having graded out at 90 per cent in Ashland's system. He has the strength to block tackles and linebackers at the line of scrimmage and the speed and agility to block in the open field. Because Ashland is a ground-oriented team, Bogden's pass receiving statistics are not overwhelming. However, more than halfway through the 1977 season, he was averaging almost 20 yards a catch. In 1976, Bogden was named to the first-team CoSIDA academic All-America team. He was chairman of the Spring Special Olympics in 1977 and also was chairman of the winter program for the handicapped. He is a member of the Newman campus ministry and was a finalist for the Frechafer Memorial Schol-

arship. He was on the Dean's List three times and was a Phi Delta Theta National Educational Foundation Scholarship nominee. He also received three letters in baseball. Bogden plans on a law career. Athletic Director Fred M. Martinelli: "Dan Bogden has been one of the most consistent performers in my 19-year tenure at Ashland College. In addition to his excellent playing, he has demonstrated the positive qualities of leadership and character so necessary to a team when playing at a high competitive level. His positiveness has been exemplary in the highs of our victories and the lows of our defeats."

JOHN EDWARD HARRIS Arizona State
Safety Miami, Florida 3.38 in Political Science
Harris performed admirably as a defensive back for the Sun Devils, especially in 1976 when he intercepted seven passes and recovered three fumbles. He was named All-Western Athletic Conference in 1975 and 1976 and also academic All-Western Athletic Conference in 1975 and 1976. He maintains a 3.38 grade-point average with a political science major and plans to pursue a law career. Twice he has made the Arizona State Dean's List. Coach Frank Kush: "John has been an important part of our program for the last four years and has proven himself invaluable to us on the football field and in the classroom and the community. He has had an outstanding academic career at Arizona State University, as well as distinguishing himself as one of the top defensive backs in our conference and the country."

LOUIS DANIEL COLE Brown
Linebacker Atlas, Pennsylvania 3.45 in Pre-Med
Cole led Brown in tackles from his linebacker position as he concluded an outstanding career in style. He was the second leading tackler on the team as a junior as he made the All-Ivy League second team and earned honorable mention on the Associated Press All-New England team. Cole also participated on the Brown track and field team for three seasons, earning All-Ivy recognition for the javelin throw his sophomore year. He holds the Brown freshman record in the event. He is a member of the Bruin Club and Delta Phi Omega and served as a volunteer last summer at Cape Cod Hospital. He made independent studies with Dr. Carl Schaeffer at the U. S. Navy Submarine base at Groton, Connecticut, relating to human physiology. Athletic Director Robert A. Seiple: "Lou Cole and Brown have a tremendous relationship. Brown has been very good to Lou, a hardworking conscientious student coming out of the coal mining area of Pennsylvania and going on, next year, to medical school. Lou, in turn, has had a tremendous impact on Brown and faculty members who have had him in class."

CURTIS J. DOWNS U. S. Military Academy
Offensive Guard Sarasota, Florida 3.65 in Applied Sciences-Civil Engineering
As a junior, Downs earned a position on the All-East Coast Athletic Conference team. His position was guard, which did not lend itself to statistics. However, during his tenure with the Cadets, the team improved radically and coach Homer Smith said, "This exceptional young person has been at the forefront through the development." He has participated in Cadet Troop Leader Training and Northern Warfare Training and served as a squad leader the first semester of his junior year. Downs was on the Cadet Public Relations Council and has made the Dean's List every semester since entering West Point. He lettered in wrestling in 1977. Downs plans a career as an engineer. Athletic Director Raymond P. Murphy: "A former Officer Company Commander predicts a bright future for this serious-minded cadet. He has all of the necessary qualifications for success in that he has a pleasant personality, leadership and intellectual capacity, along with his athletic prowess. Curt stands within the top 10 per cent of his class academically. He has been a credit to the United States Military Academy."

JEFFREY YOUNG LEWIS Georgia
Linebacker Atlanta, Georgia 3.92 in German, Political Sci.
As a superior linebacker, Lewis was honorable mention on the academic All-Southeastern Conference team in 1975-76. He was the Southeastern Conference lineman of the week for his 1976 performance against Alabama, and he was the runnerup for the same honor for his game against Oregon in 1977. He also was an NCAA Today's Top Five nominee. He was in three plays for the University theatre and was a member of Delta Phi Alpha, the Political Science Club and the German Club. He is a member of the University Honors Program, the Honors Council and the Blue Key National Honorary Society. He made the Dean's List every quarter and won the University's Alumni Association Academic Award for football, 1976-77. He was in the top five per cent in the College of Arts and Sciences and composed an Honors Thesis in 1977. He plans a career in law. Lewis: "The most important and rewarding motivation is love of the game, the conflict, the enjoyment of the movement, the collisions and the unpredictable ebb and flow of 22 shelled bodies who can at best only guess what will happen. The reward comes with having the enthusiastic will to hautilly challenge the enemy to defeat you, by power or guile, knowing full well that he may succeed. Football is civilized warfare, and man is a fighting animal."

ROBERT JOHN FOWLER JR. UCLA
Linebacker Hawthorne, California 3.68 in Biochemistry
Fowler combined size (6-4, 230) with speed (9.8 in the 100-yard dash) to become one of the outstanding players on a fine Bruin team this fall. Fowler averaged more than 10 tackles per game, and his linebacker coach said he never seemed to make a costly mistake or mental error. Head coach Terry Donahue said Fowler was the most error-free player on the entire Bruin varsity. Fowler has served as a counselor for the NCAA National Youth Sports Program, as a Bible Study Leader for the Bruin Christian Fellowship and as the coach of the Women's Rugby Club for three years. He has worked with a junior high class at the Bel-Air Presbyterian Church and has been on the UCLA Dean's List. He also was on the UCLA varsity rugby team for four years. He plans to pursue a career in bilingual classroom teaching. Coach Donahue: "John's demeanor on and off the field is without fault. He is precisely what I hope all of our players will be when they represent UCLA. I think he must be what the NCAA had in mind when they coined the term student-athlete."

BRIAN LANVIN PEETS Pacific
Tight End Stockton, California 3.40 in Biology-Chemistry
Peets lettered all four years at Pacific, catching more than 30 passes for more than 500 yards. Coach Chester Caddas called Peets the best blocking tight end in the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. He was the captain of the team, averaging 20 minutes per game playing time as a junior and 35 minutes per game as a senior. In 1976, he won the President's Award, Most Loyal Player Award and the Outstanding Stockton Athlete Award. He was a three-year member of the Athletic Advisory Board and made the Dean's List two semesters. He was a PCAA Scholar-Athlete in 1975 and 1976. Peets plans a career as a veterinarian. Coach Caddis: "He is the most mature and responsible youngster I've had in 21 years of coaching. He was picked by his teammates by an overwhelming majority to be captain. He is an outstanding citizen, student and athlete."

BLAIR WALTER BUSH Washington
Center Palos Verdes, California 3.13 in Sociology
Blair concluded an outstanding career at Washington in 1977 by being named to the Associated Press All-America second team. The 6-3, 247-pound center lettered three years as a Husky, starting the last two. Besides being an excellent blocker, Bush also made the deep snaps on all kicks; he was a team captain his senior year. With a 3.13 grade-point average and a major in sociology, Bush plans a career in elementary education. He has been a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity and has spoken on occasion at Boy Scout ceremonies. Athletic Director Milo R. Lude: "This is an outstanding young man, who anyone would be proud to have as a member of the family. His contribution through athletics to the life of our institution has been positive. He has made many visits to residence halls, fraternities and sororities giving speeches and showing films. In this manner he has improved opinion—on the part of students and faculty—of the student-athlete."

GARY BETHEL Southern California
Center Turlock, California 3.51 in History
An All-Pacific 8 Conference center, Bethel worked very hard to earn his starting spot in the Trojan starting lineup. "He is not gifted physically," said coach John Robinson, "But I honestly have not seen a man work harder to improve himself as an athlete." Bethel was fourth on the Trojans in minutes played in 1976 with 302. He was named a scholar-athlete by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame for the 1977 season. He is a member of the Blackstonian Pre-Law Club and also a member of the Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity. He has been involved with the Fellowship of Christian Athletes within the Trojan team. Athletic Director Richard Perry: "Throughout the University, Gary Bethel is recognized as a very complete human being, and one who looks forward to the study of law as opposed to a career in professional football."

- 1st Alternate: Robert Frederick Weidaw, Ohio University.
2nd Alternate: Robert Howard Avery, Syracuse University.
3rd Alternate: John Mihota, Indiana University, Pennsylvania.
4th Alternate: Michael Lee McGlamry, Wake Forest University.
5th Alternate: Mark Victor Larson, Luther College.
6th Alternate: Wilson Bennett Newell, Hampden-Sydney College.
7th Alternate: Richard Alan Arledge, Texas Tech University.
8th Alternate: Scot Edward Orndorff, Shippensburg State College.

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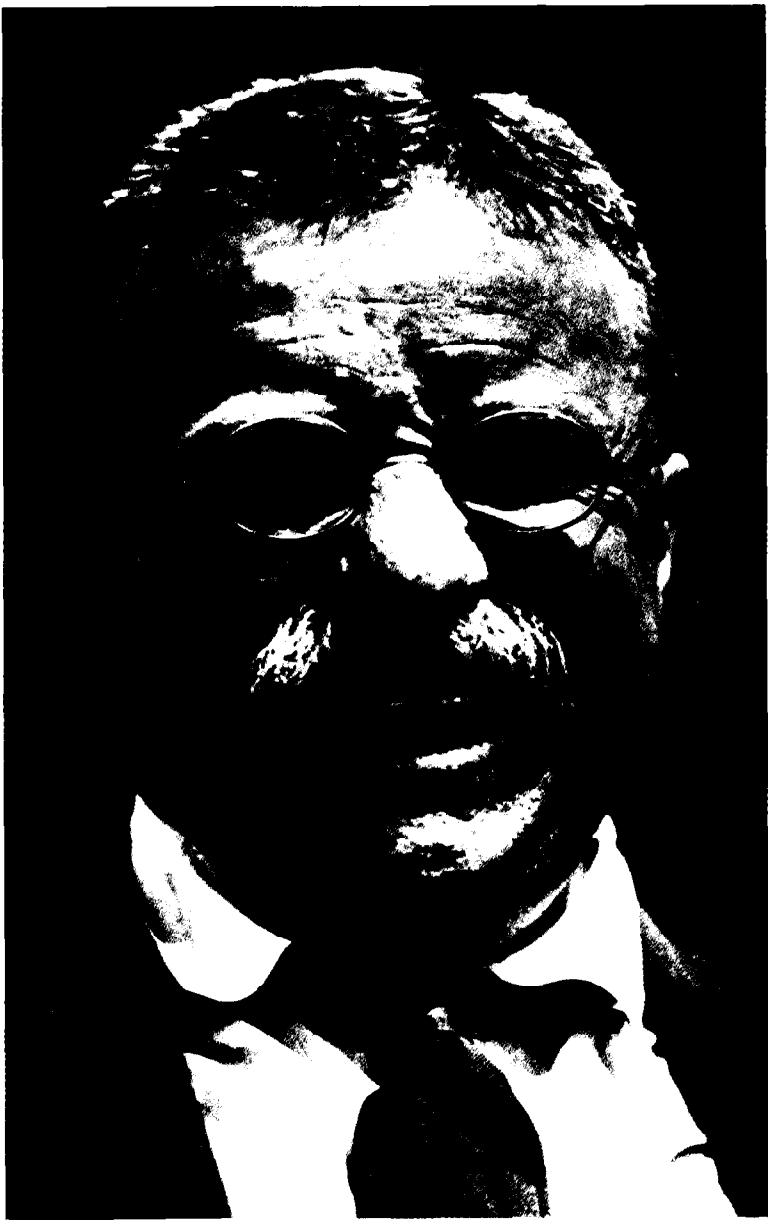
That's How Many Watched College Basketball in '77

A survey by the NCAA Statistics Service indicates that more than 29 million people watched college basketball in the United States in the 1977 season. To be exact, 29,041,337 spectators attended 14,688 games or sessions involving all 1,214 four-year colleges playing basketball in this country. The average number of spectators at each game was 1,977. This marks the first time that complete figures for any season's attendance have been compiled. And since it is the first time, comparisons cannot be made with any other season's complete attendance figures. Comparisons can be made, however, with previous Division I attendance. It was up more than 1.1 million to more than 16.4 million for 1977, an average increase of 262 spectators per game. The major-college attendance total includes a record high of 251,067 for 18 sessions of the NCAA's National Collegiate Championship Tournament, plus the National Invitation Tournament, conference tournaments

and many other neutral-site games. The Division II tournament drew 87,602, Division III 38,881 and the NAIA 59,964 for its national tournament, plus 102,500 at 32 district tournaments. Neutral-site, regular-season games or sessions played by Division II and III teams and non-members totaled a little more than half a million spectators. Of the 497 non-members, 288 reported attendance figures, and they averaged 49.7 per cent of their fieldhouse capacity. Therefore, the 209 who didn't report (or didn't keep attendance) were estimated on the basis of 49.7 per cent of their seating capacity. In other words, if they drew crowds at the same rate as the reporting teams did in comparison to their seating capacity, this would have been their attendance, and this was the figure added in. If no seating capacity was available, a figure of 250 per game was used (far less than the 1,034 average for the 288 teams which did report). The same estimating system was used for non-

reporting NCAA Division III (129) and II (50) members. Summing up all colleges below the Division I level, those who reported averaged 1,235 per game, and those who did not were estimated as a group at 885 per game. Major-college teams have built 84 new arenas in the last 10 years—41 of them with at least 10,000 seats. The largest is Kentucky's 23,000-seat Rupp Arena, which opened last season. Using that facility, the Wildcats averaged 22,323 per home game, breaking the previous Division I high of 21,818 set by Brigham Young in 1972. The season total of 312,527 broke the previous record of 261,815, also set by Brigham Young in 1972. For the entire season, the Wildcats played before 509,124 over the entire season, surpassing Indiana's record of 486,421 set in 1976. New Mexico was the runnerup in both average (15,770) and total (283,865) in 1977, with Indiana (15,549), Brigham Young (14,632) and Vanderbilt (14,494) completing the top five.

	Games or Sessions	1976 Attendance	Avg.	Games or Sessions	1977 Attendance	Avg.	Change
Big Ten	134	1,213,474	9,056	135	1,346,889	9,977	+ 921
Atlantic Coast	90	863,082	9,590	96	954,651	9,944	+ 354
Southeastern	134	1,073,487	8,011	139	1,362,411	9,802	+ 1,791
Western Athletic	115	980,757	8,528	117	1,132,444	9,679	+ 1,151
Big Eight	105	696,370	6,632	105	791,878	7,542	+ 910
Pacific 8	109	828,029	7,597	116	834,917	7,198	—399
Metro 7	102	644,035	6,314	98	675,068	6,888	+ 574
Missouri Valley	102	663,897	6,509	103	664,538	6,452	—57
Southwest	120	605,152	5,043	119	607,977	5,109	+ 66
Ohio Valley	102	487,201	4,776	106	468,274	4,418	—358
Mid-American	128	471,512	3,684	130	567,039	4,362	+ 678
ECOL	93	340,054	3,656	88	328,675	3,735	+ 79
Big Sky	110	386,168	3,511	101	369,131	3,655	+ 144
Southern	92	281,280	3,057	102	327,331	3,208	+ 151
Pacific Coast	88	192,602	2,189	94	285,951	3,042	+ 853
Sun Belt	73	197,043	2,699	77	217,934	2,830	+ 131
Southland	68	163,762	2,408	80	222,431	2,780	+ 372
West Coast	96	276,424	2,879	103	281,358	2,732	—147
Ivy	90	202,566	2,251	92	212,892	2,314	+ 63
East Coast	121	163,817	1,354	112	166,425	1,486	+ 132
Totals							
162 Majors In 20 Conferences	2,072	10,730,712	5,179	2,113	11,818,114	5,593	+ 414
All 83 Major Independents	1,042	3,733,034	3,583	1,061	3,851,992	3,631	+ 48
All Other Neutral Games	109	875,655	8,034	106	799,144	7,539	+ 495
ALL 245 MAJORS	3,223	15,339,401	4,759	3,280	16,469,250	5,021	+ 262



Roosevelt on the Role of Athletics

"Our chief interest should not lie in the great champions in sport. On the contrary, our concern should be first of all to widen the base, the foundation in athletic sports; to encourage in every way a healthy rivalry which shall give to the largest possible number of students the chance to take part in vigorous outdoor games. It is of far more importance that a man shall play something himself, even if he plays it badly, than that he shall go with hundreds of companions to see some one else play well, and it is not healthy for either students or athletes if the teams are mutually exclusive. But even having this aim especially in view, it seems to me we can best attain it by giving proper encouragement to the champions in sports, and this can only be done by encouraging intercollegiate contests.

"As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollicoddles, instead of vigorous men, I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough. Rowing, baseball, lacrosse, track and field games, hockey, football, all of them are good . . .

"If necessary, let the college authorities interfere to stop any excess or perversion, making their interference as little officious as possible, and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. There is no justification for stopping a thoroughly manly sport because it is sometimes abused when the experience of every good preparatory school shows that the abuse is in no shape necessarily attendant upon the game.

"We cannot afford to turn out of college men who shrink from physical effort or from a little physical pain. In any republic, courage is a prime necessity for the average citizen if he is to be a good citizen; and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the courage that endures, the courage

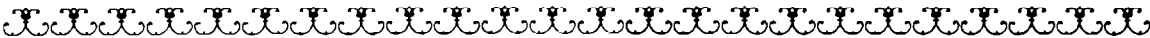
that will fight valiantly alike against the foe of the soul and the foes of the body. Athletics are good, especially in their rougher forms, because they tend to develop such courage. They are good also because they encourage a true democratic spirit; for in the athletic field the man must be judged, not with reference to outside and accidental attributes, but by that combination of bodily vigor and moral quality which go to make up prowess.

"I trust that I need not add that in defending athletics I would not for one moment be understood as excusing that perversion of athletics which would make it the end of life instead of merely a means in life. It is first-class healthful play, and is useful as such. But play is not business, and it is a very poor business indeed for a college man to learn nothing but sport.

"There are exceptional cases which I do not need to consider; but disregarding these, I cannot with sufficient emphasis say that when you get through college, you will do badly unless you turn your attention to the serious work of life with a devotion which will render it impossible for you to pay much heed to sport in the way in which it is perfectly proper for you to pay heed while in college.

"Play while you play and work while you work; and though play is a mighty good thing, remember that you had better never play at all than to get into a condition of mind where you regard play as the serious business of life, or where you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the world."

—An Address Delivered at the
Harvard Union
Taken from "Theodore Roosevelt
as an Undergraduate" by
Donald Wilhelm



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1978 Convention Issue

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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