



NEWS



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Title IX discussion focus of Convention

To most delegates at the NCAA's 73rd annual Convention, the proposals to be voted upon seemed less significant than an item which did not have a place on the agenda for the Convention business sessions.

That one item—Title IX—was the subject of countless hours of discussion and question-and-answer periods. The entire general round table was devoted to Title IX matters as University of New Mexico President William E. Davis, a member of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Title IX task force, made a presentation to a ballroom packed with delegates.

Resolution: And, fittingly, one of the final items considered by the Convention concerned Title IX. A resolution expressing the Association's position on HEW's recent policy interpretation was passed overwhelmingly. It stated:

"Whereas, this Association and its member institutions are

"Title IX will impact significantly on every institutional budget."

committed to the development and maintenance of quality intercollegiate sports programs for student-athletes;

"Whereas, responding to increased interest in competitive athletics on the part of their female students, this Association's member institutions in recent years have made massive new allocations of resources to their women's intercollegiate programs, on the average more than doubling the number of sports and participants;

"Whereas, Section 844 of the Education Amendments of 1974 (the 'Javits Amendment') requires HEW regulations implementing the Title IX prohibition against sex discrimination in education programs which are federally assisted to include with respect to intercollegiate athletic activities 'reasonable provisions considering the nature of particular sports';

"Whereas this Association is presently seeking a judicial determination that as a matter of law, HEW does not have regulatory authority over intercollegiate sports programs which are not federally assisted;

"Whereas, on December 6, 1978, HEW issued for public comment a proposed policy interpretation of the athletics provisions of its regulation under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972;

"Whereas, the proposed policy interpretation would impose on intercollegiate athletic programs a per capita expenditure test of compliance: (i) that fails adequately to include 'reasonable provisions considering the nature of particular sports,' (ii) that unnecessarily in-

trudes upon the autonomy of institutions of higher education to manage their own affairs and (iii) that is not required by or consistent with the HEW Title IX regulation;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Association in behalf of its members:

"1. shall seek the adoption of a policy interpretation which, consistent with the Javits Amendment, fully recognizes different levels of interest in and support of particular sports on the part of each institution's student body, alumni and the general public as nondiscriminatory differences among sports which each institution shall be free to take into account in making expenditures and taking other actions affecting its intercollegiate sports program;

"2. shall underscore the fact that whereas precise federal per capita expenditure requirements may be an acceptable administrative guideline for internal institutional sports and recreational programs, subject solely to institutional influence, such arbitrary compliance standards are unrealistic and unworkable in intercollegiate activities where institutional policy is clearly influenced by historic rivalries, regional traditions and alumni and general public expectations;

"3. shall oppose any HEW standard or administrative enforcement method which would require HEW to monitor and dictate in detail the financial operations of the nation's colleges and universities with respect to athletics;

"4. shall oppose HEW attempts to dictate uniform federal program goals and standards for the diversified membership of this Association, and

"5. shall oppose open-ended provisions in the proposed policy which potentially create excessive and unreasonable financial obligations unrelated to the achievement of equality of opportunity."

Football not exempt: In his presentation to the delegates, Davis focused on the Title IX policy interpretation which was issued December 6, 1978.

"In the announcement of the Title IX guidelines and interpretations released by HEW and the Office of Civil Rights," he said, "many of the headlines and newspaper accounts and media commentaries were misleading in interpreting that football was exempted from the regulations.

"The HEW/OCR draft proposes that certain characteristics for football and other sports will be recognized and, as justified or defended on sex neutral factors on an institution-by-institution basis, may be the basis for certain legitimate costs being excluded from the equal per capita compar-

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Title IX discussion

University of New Mexico President William E. Davis leads delegates to the 73rd annual NCAA Convention in a general round table discussion of Title IX. Davis was a member of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Title IX task force. Photo by Jim Bradley

New president, secretary-treasurer

Delegates elect Flynn, Frank

William J. Flynn of Boston College, the newly elected NCAA president, is the first director of athletics to fill the position in more than a decade.

Not since Everett D. Barnes of Colgate in 1965 and 1966 has an athletic director served as president. Also, Flynn is the first Eastern representative to serve as president since Barnes.

Joining Flynn at the Association's other top leadership position will be Lincoln University President James Frank, who was elected secretary treasurer.

Flynn background: Flynn is serving in his 21st year as director of athletics at Boston College. He has administered and upgraded the BC program to the level where it is recognized as one of the finest in the nation.

He was graduated from BC in 1939, following an outstanding academic and athletic career in which he earned nine varsity letters. He played end and captained the 1938 football



William J. Flynn



James Frank

team, was a high-scoring forward in hockey and was an excellent outfielder on the baseball team.

He earned a master's degree in education in 1940 and coached and taught mathematics at Cranwell Prep during the 1940-41 academic year.

Flynn returned to Boston College in 1945 after serving four years in the FBI. He was a professor of mathematics in the College of Arts and Sciences until 1952 when he became the Alumni Executive Secretary.

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Delegates pass 83 proposals

A total of 83 of the 134 proposals considered by delegates to the 73rd annual Convention in San Francisco were approved, but of comparable significance were the amendments which were not adopted.

For instance, delegates decided not to adopt proposals which would have:

- Established financial aid based on need for all sports other than football and basketball.

- Created a "triple option" eligibility requirement which would have set new minimum academic standards for incoming student-athletes.

- Eliminated the Division I-A "12-sport amendment."

- Disposed of the three-contact recruiting rule.

- Established five women's championships in Division III.

- Completely revamped the NCAA enforcement program.

There were, of course, many significant amendments which were passed, ranging from seven proposals affecting the enforcement procedures to one classifying special housing equipment and services provided to student-athletes among the extra benefits specifically prohibited by the Constitution.

A summary of the legislative action follows:

Consent packages: Both the
Continued on page 4

Examining the I-A playoff question

Not even the exigencies of Title IX aroused the interest of the media attending the Association's 73rd Convention as did the Extra Events Committee's endorsement of a National Collegiate Division I-A Football Championship.

That is understandable since a I-A playoff is something to which football fans everywhere can readily relate. That is not the case with most of the other subjects considered by the NCAA Convention.

Actually, because of the strong feelings among football fans regarding a playoff, the Extra Events Committee's proposal probably got more attention among the public at large than it did within the NCAA membership.

As became evident after the announcement, it appears a significant number of those who do the voting at NCAA Conventions are opposed to the concept of a playoff and their numbers probably are sufficient to defeat the proposal if it reaches the floor next January.

An interesting development seems to be the growing skepticism among many

coaches. They appear concerned about the added pressures which probably would be generated by a playoff.

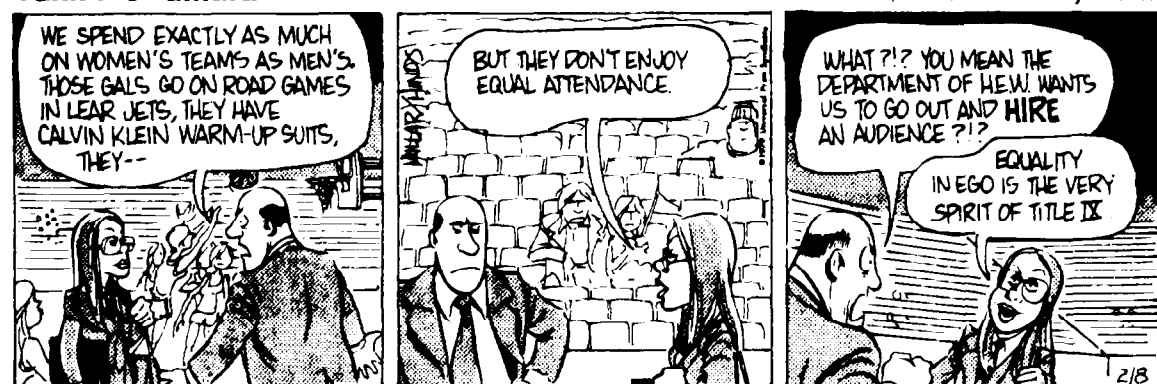
Already football is having to carry the bulk of the financial load for many Division I-A athletic departments. With the emergence of Title IX, the pressure on the sport to produce dollars has intensified.

Whereas a national championship could produce a large amount of money, the additional revenue would not be commensurate with the likely increased pressures, in the minds of some.

These issues will be considered by the NCAA Division I Steering Committee during its June meeting. The Council has referred to the Steering Committee the recommendations of the Extra Events Committee.

The question of a National Collegiate Division I-A Football Championship never has reached the Convention floor for vote. Twice before it was discussed in depth and once a proposal was even included in the Convention program. There is no assurance the matter will come to a vote this time.

Tank McNamara



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Opinions Out Loud

—Curt Hedberg, basketball player
University of Nebraska

Omaha World-Herald

"In the long run, the smart athlete is better than the gifted athlete."

—Bill Gleason, columnist

Chicago Sun-Times

"College basketball would improve dramatically if the coaches were smart enough to rule out zone defenses, vote for a 30-second 'must shoot' rule and forget about the so-called four-corner so-called offense.

"The zone is the worst thing that has happened to basketball. The 'four corners' is runnerup in the 'worst' standings.

"A youth who cannot play man-to-man defense is neither a basketball player nor an athlete. Anyone who is physically fit can learn to play defense. The coach who says a player can't learn really means that he is a coach who can't teach.

"In addition to being unbearably boring, the 'four corner' is as self-defeating as football's ridiculous 'prevent' defense. The fundamental weakness of the four-corner is that a team must have four skillful ball handlers. Very few college teams have more than two."

—Editorial

The Sporting News

"One of the most laudable actions at the recent NCAA Convention in San Francisco was no action at all. It was the refusal of the NCAA Council to heed threats of retribution issued by a disgruntled Congressman. Rep. James Santini (D.-Nevada) vowed what amounted to punitive action after the NCAA declined to embrace the 'reforms' proposed by Santini and other members of a Congressional subcommittee.

"Maybe it's a tribute to Santini's powers of persuasion that he swung support for a Congressional study. It's no compliment to the colleagues who bought his argument, which was based on Santini's anger over NCAA penalties against his pal, Jerry Tarkanian, and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Ordered suspended by the NCAA, Tarkanian remains in the saddle at Nevada-Las Vegas by grace of a court order . . .

"It's the subcommittee's minority report which offers some hope for Congressional rejection of Santini's promise to 'explore legislative possibilities' and 'keep the investigation open.' The minority report was headed by Rep. Norman Lent (R.-New York), who said: 'The investigation was overblown and misdirected. It is shameful that the NCAA should be the target of such a hatchet job by an arm of the Congress. Our subcommittee would have better occupied its time on more serious problems confronting our nation.'"

—Marv Harshman, basketball coach
University of Washington

Tucson Citizen

"I'll never get mad at a player for what he says, only for what he does on the court. I don't want to tell my players to dummy up. As far as I'm concerned, the press can talk to any of them at any time."

—Dan Devine, football coach
University of Notre Dame

Dallas Times Herald

"The 30-95 rule is killing us. I'm so against it. It's utterly ridiculous. We're diluting the product that has put millions into our programs for boys and girls, just to save a couple thousand dollars. At least that's my opinion.

"Sure, the game is for the kids. But it's also a fact that football supports the rest of the program. What's going to happen to fencing, for example, if we dilute our football programs?"

—H. R. "Tubby" Raymond, football coach
University of Delaware

The Chicago Tribune

"You're looking at a man who just went through it (Division II football playoffs). I weighed 220 pounds before the season began and 160 now. Fourteen football games are too many. I see no reason for a team to be decimated, both physically and mentally, by such an extended schedule. I might add, too, what can happen to a coach. We all know what happened recently to a nationally known and respected coach. Somebody acts irrationally, and we all ask 'What's the matter?' Well, I say we all share the blame because of the tremendous pressures we place on college football coaches today."

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.

Discovering a brand new ball game

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article below is by Norwegian writer Anders Buraas, who visited Notre Dame doing research on Knute Rockne for the purpose of dramatizing his life for the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation. Here are his observations on the Notre Dame-Pittsburgh game, his first experience with American football.

What's so funny about not having seen a football game before? Moose Krause thinks it is funny. Write about it, he says.

Now, I did not come all unprepared. My English neighbor in Switzerland, where I live, drew me some charts and explained the rules. They have proved of almost no use. I think his game was called rugby or something, which I have never watched either.

My misfortune hardly mattered, however. Sitting next to me in the press box was none less than Chet Grant, who not only explained the game but told me what was going to happen, before it did.

"Now keep your blue eyes on Kris Haines. He'll get the ball, run all the way and score." Sure enough, ten seconds later, that's exactly what happened.

On the house: The press box differs from the ones we have at European soccer fields in that coffee and hot dogs are in unlimited supply and, better still, on the house. But strangest of all is the silence. Hermetically sealed, sitting and looking is like having TV with no sound. No cheers, no yells—whatever occurs on the field. A bit eerie.

Why is the game called football when the ball hardly ever touches a foot? This profound question I never dared ask of Chet, lest he'd walk away. Neither did I ask why it is called a ball when it is shaped like a deflated pumpkin.

Considering that your university was founded by French friars, it puzzles me to hear the announcer referring to the "Irish." Good thing de Gaulle did not pass this way when he proclaimed Quebec libre, or you would really have had it.

Watching team sports is always fun though, provided you know whom to support. I was not particularly involved, so that in the fourth quarter I felt sorry for Pittsburgh and said so. You should have heard the scornful laugh from my neighbor.

Nevertheless, several things happened to me while watching, from the warm-up onwards.

First, I thought the whole scene was beautiful beyond anything I have seen in sports. I now understand why 60,000 people fill the stadium rather than sit before their home TV sets. (It pains me to relate this, but when Norway plays Sweden, the attendance rarely is beyond 20,000.)

Furthermore, when the players practiced their back steps or side steps I felt that the Bolshoi ballet ought to come here and take lessons.

And no ruffians, no drunkards! No fencing off of the spectators. What a difference from the soccer scenes as we know them in Spain or England.

The greatest surprise: But what I observed with the greatest surprise: The attendance of whole families, parents with their kids, and the number of women of all ages who appeared as caught up in the game and as knowledgeable on its finer points as any male fan.

Here, indeed, I have seen proof of the beneficial role, in social terms, played by sports in the American society.

I also sensed that the spirit or soul or whatever it is of the American college team is very conducive to the outcome. Is there a stronger feeling of comradeship? Less rivalry between teammates? Hm?

I, myself, ceased playing soccer in 1935, but remember that the niftier the player, the better the team. Now, here I have observed tall, strong and hefty players, padded to boot, run as if they were Jesse Owens. I have never seen the like.

Oh, what great entertainment it is! You lucky, lucky people.

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College Athletics Top Ten

The winners of the Teddy's Top Five and Silver Anniversary Awards were honored during the 73rd annual Convention in San Francisco. Shown in the photo at upper left are Top Five winners Willie Banks and Dan Harrigan flanking honors luncheon master of ceremonies Max Robinson. Jim Kovach, Steve Fuller and Robert Dugas are shown in upper right photo while President J. Neils Thompson poses with Silver Anniversary winners Paul Ebert, Bob Pettit, Richard Rosenthal, Hamilton Richardson and Charles Barcelona.

Title IX discussion

Continued from page 1

tive standards in such areas as recruitment, travel, equipment and publicity.

"However, neither football, nor any other sport, is excluded from the equal per capita expenditure standard required for financial aid."

Davis added he believes institutions will have to make significant increases in their total expenditures to achieve compliance, particularly in the area of financial aid.

Also, he said, institutions currently having the highest participation rates for women athletes will experience the most immediate increases in expenditures. Institutions with major basketball programs, no football and limited expenditures and participation in other men's sports will face significant problems in reaching compliance.

Compliance, Davis said, will be based on the principle of the rebuttable presumption: If an institution has eliminated discrimination in financial support and other benefits and opportunities and if it has and follows an institutional policy that provides procedures for developing fully and equally its intercollegiate program for women to accommodate their interest and abilities, then the college or university will be

presumed to be in compliance.

Per capita amounts: In specifically measuring compliance, Davis said HEW/OCR proposes to examine certain financially measurable benefits to determine if an institution is allocating substantially equal average per capita amounts of money to men and women for financial aid based on athletic ability, recruitment and other measurable benefits such as travel, equipment and publicity.

Davis stressed that the policy interpretation is clear in reinforcing the existing regulation to the effect that differences in per capita expenditures resulting in discrimination cannot be excused by different rules of men's and women's athletic associations.

On non-financially measurable items, an institution will be presumed to be in compliance when it can demonstrate equality in the opportunity to compete and practice; the opportunity to receive coaching and academic tutoring; the availability of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities; the provision of medical and training services and facilities; and the provision of housing and dining services and facilities.

"Title IX and these interpretations will impact significantly

on every institutional budget," Davis said. "Where in the past, considerable reliance has been placed on funding athletics as an auxiliary enterprise with resources coming from revenues from games, gifts and student fees—and in some programs often supplemented by coaching salaries being carried on the regular institutional budgets—Title IX will necessitate either substantive increases in resources or reallocation of often limited funds."

As a guideline, Davis formulated a table estimating how much extra money would have to be spent by institutions with differing percentages of men and women athletes.

"If the final judgment of HEW/OCR mandates equal per capita expenditures for men and women," Davis speculated, "what are the options of a given institution?"

"Obviously, it can choose to abide by the regulations — or ignore them and invite the dropping of the HEW equivalent to the atomic bomb. Given the impact of federal aid for needy students or substantial federal research grants and contracts, few institutions can afford to choose the route of defying the regulations. When it comes to jeopardizing a \$6 million cancer research grant

Guide prices rise; format changes set

The annual order forms for the 1979-1980 series of NCAA guides and rules books are in the mail, and member institutions will notice that several changes have been made, according to Assistant Executive Director Ted C. Tow, director of the NCAA publishing service.

First, the order form itself is different, Tow said. No longer a "self mailer," it now includes a publications catalog, various forms and a return envelope for easy ordering.

In addition, all of the Association's publications may be ordered at one time by taking advantage of the once-a-year opportunity which has been available only to guides and rules books purchasers in the past.

Also, the prices are different for both the guides and rules books and the Association's membership publications, Tow indicated. Inflation has necessitated a price increase for both series—the first price increase in nine years for the guides and rules books and the first increase in eight years for the membership publications.

Other changes: When the publications begin to arrive, other changes will be noticeable. All of the guides and rules books have undergone design and content revision in an attempt to improve the publications.

Guide content throughout the series has been analyzed and revised to expand the scope of information appropriate to the collegiate sport. Preview articles will concentrate on the national contenders but will include capsule summaries of teams throughout the country. In most cases, the schedule and

records sections also are being expanded, Tow said.

Two publications never before available from the NCAA have been added to the guides and rules books series. The Official NCAA Lacrosse Guide, which was sold in the past by the Lacrosse Hall of Fame Foundation, will be distributed by the NCAA in 1979. Also, the NCAA Illustrated Basketball Rules, with diagrams and comment on various officiating situations in collegiate basketball, will be produced and distributed for the first time.

Price increase: Effective with the 1979-1980 series of guides and rules, the cover price for all the books has increased 50 percent. All \$2 publications will sell for \$3, and all \$1 publications will sell for \$1.50.

Six NCAA membership publications have been affected by the price increase. The cover price to member institutions has increased from \$2 to \$4 for the Annual Reports, from \$1 to \$1.50 for the TV Committee Report, from \$2 to \$3 for the NCAA Manual, from \$2 to \$5 for the Convention Proceedings, from \$2 to \$4 for the National Collegiate Championships record book and from \$1 to \$2 for the NCAA Directory.

The cover price of those six publications to nonmember institutions and other purchasers is double that for members.

In addition, the Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete, which has been available in lots of 50 for \$5, has increased in price to \$7.50 for lots of 50.

All members will continue to receive copies of the membership publications — generally three per member — without charge, Tow said.

the institution because it raises the per capita expenditure level for men (when programs are eliminated in which a modest amount is spent per male participant on equipment, financial aid and other measurable items), which in turn requires an even greater expenditure for each woman participant.

As to where the money for the added expenses will come from, Davis could provide no concrete answer. He did say that in his meetings with women's sports groups, he has noted a desire on their part to scale down the size of men's athletic programs so that universities will be out of the "money-making business." Pressure, the theory goes, would be removed from coaches and the programs would be purified.

"The women's groups have made this a primary issue in the equal rights movement," he said, "sometimes comparing it to slavery and racial discrimination. My impression has been that they are unwilling to settle for anything short of total victory regardless of the price. What is reasonable and realistic in the view of university fiscal resources will probably be viewed as unreasonable and unrealistic by the women's groups."



Teddy winner

Los Angeles Times publisher Otis A. Chandler was honored with the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the highest award presented by the Association. Chandler (left) is shown accepting the award from NCAA President J. Neils Thompson.

Convention action

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constitutional and bylaw consent packages were adopted.

General: The Convention adopted an amendment which will increase the membership of the Division I Basketball Committee from six to nine, including two members from each of the four Division I basketball regions and one at large. A proposal to allow voting in the division round tables was defeated, while an amendment to move the annual Convention dates to the summer months was withdrawn.

Amateurism: As a result of the passage of Proposal No. 38, institutions no longer can provide special housing equipment and services (such as individual television sets and stereos as well as free laundry service) for student-athletes.

Delegates also passed an amendment which will permit a student-athlete who has completed eligibility in his sport to try out with a professional sports team while he still is enrolled in a collegiate institution.

A proposal by six ice hockey-playing institutions to accept funds from professional sports organizations was referred to the Council.

Membership classification: Several classification proposals were adopted, led by a Council-sponsored amendment which establishes procedures by which an institution not meeting the criteria of a desired division can request a waiver of those criteria from the membership of the division.

Also, an "unclassified membership" category was established for institutions not meeting the membership criteria of any NCAA division. Previously, it was required that such an institution be reclassified as an associate member.

Another classification amendment created an exception procedure by which an institution

which had been reclassified would not be required to remain in its new division for three years if the reclassification had been the direct result of the creation of a new NCAA division or subdivision.

The Division I basketball scheduling requirement was increased from 75 percent to 85 percent, and it was specified that no institution may schedule less than 75 percent against members of Division I while seeking to conform to the new criterion.

However, Division I members voted down a proposal which would have required the sponsorship of at least eight varsity intercollegiate sports as a criterion for membership in Division I by any institution not sponsoring football or not classifying football in that division.

The move to repeal the "12-sport amendment" was defeated by a count of 64-83.

In Division II, delegates adopted a basketball and football scheduling requirement of at least 50 per cent (Division I or II opponents) as a criterion for membership in Division II.

Division III delegates approved an amendment which will insure that the financial aid package awarded to student-athletes in Division III is assembled in the same manner and proportions as that available to all students showing need at the institution. Further, no part of the institution's financial aid budget may be set aside for athletes, nor may athletically related quotas be established. The vote on the matter was 84-63.

Enforcement and compliance: The longest proposed amendment in NCAA history—a 28½-page effort—called for a total overhaul of the NCAA enforcement program. The amendment, however, was defeated, as was an amendment to the amendment which would have called for the proposal to be considered and revised by the members' legal counsels

and presented at the next Convention.

Seven Council-sponsored enforcement proposals were adopted. Among other things, they removed the Committee on Infractions from the role of reviewing the general scope of an infractions case before authorizing an official inquiry, they established a "statute of limitations" for infractions cases (four years) and they created new evidentiary standards. The definition of the term "representative of the institution's athletic interests" also was clarified.

Financial aid: Only five of the 14 financial aid proposals passed.

Considerable attention was focused on an amendment sponsored by several Big Ten and Mid-American Conference institutions which would have established aid based on need in every sport except football and basketball. After protests by baseball and track representatives, however, the Convention defeated the proposal decisively.

New maximum awards in football were established in both Division I-AA and Division II. In Division I-AA, an institution will be permitted to provide 30 initial awards, based on number ("head count"), and to have 75 awards in effect in the same year, based on value (equivalencies), which may be distributed to no more than 95 student-athletes.

In Division II, delegates voted to reduce the maximum number of awards from 60 to 45. The new limitation will be implemented in phases with the 45 limit becoming effective in the 1982-83 academic year.

Division I also voted to exempt from the Bylaw 5 counting procedure a recruited athlete in sports other than football and basketball who is receiving financial aid not based upon his athletic ability.

Championships: After rather lengthy debate, an amendment

Sports medicine proposal to be examined by Council

The formation of an NCAA-financed sports medicine research program and injury surveillance system has been proposed by the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

Chairman Fred L. Miller, Arizona State University director of athletics, said the proposed program will call for the hiring of a sports medicine director who will oversee a budget of approximately \$100,000 each year. Miller estimated it would cost about \$100,000-\$150,000 to establish the program.

The concept must be approved by the NCAA Council before it can be implemented.

Calling the idea "a legitimate operation of the NCAA," Miller said the new sports medicine arm would draw on resources from within the Association. In particular, he said, trainers at member institutions will be called upon to provide data to study injuries in various sports.

One of the advantages of the system, Miller said, would be to provide recommendations and supporting data to rules committees concerning rules changes and improved coaching techniques.

In other sports medicine matters, Miller made the following observations:

- In all levels of football in 1978 (sandlot to professional), there were eight deaths which were directly attributable.
- A decline was cited in the number of heat-related illnesses.
- The "Shared Responsibility Statement" has been approved by the committee. The statement pertains to the acceptance of risk of injury and also to the responsibility of all those involved with athletics to minimize the risk of significant injury.

to create terminal championships for Divisions II and III was defeated. Also losing was a proposal which called for the formation of five women's championships in Division III.

A Division III lacrosse championship was adopted and so was a pilot national championship in the sport of rifle. The latter caused a procedural crisis since all three divisions voted on the championship and only Division I members endorsed it. Since Division I was the only division voting to have the championship and since it did not have the required 45 institutions sponsoring rifle as a varsity intercollegiate sport, the proposal was ruled out of order. As a replacement, the Council sponsored a resolution establishing a pilot rifle championship.

In another championship matter, it was voted to eliminate in all sports except basketball the requirement that a conference conduct championships in six sports in order to qualify for automatic qualification in Division I championships. The amendment also stipulated that a conference seeking automatic qualification for the Division I basketball championship must conduct either round-robin, regular-season competition and a post-season tournament or must conduct double round-robin, regular-season competition in that sport.

Recruiting: Delegates voted to specify that an institution will not be limited in its contacts with a recruit after he has signed the National Letter of Intent with that institution. They also chose to prohibit appearances by high school, college prep school or junior college coaches on a college coach's television program.

The discussion on repealing the "three-contact" recruiting rule produced some of the liveliest debate of the Convention. Those attempting to repeal the legislation argued the rule is

unenforceable as long as the "bump" exemption exists. Others countered by saying the rules are meant to be followed as they are written, and that obeying them is a matter of integrity.

The delegates then voted rather solidly to keep the "three-contact" rule as it now appears in the Manual.

Eligibility: The freshman red-shirt rule, adopted at the 1978 Convention, was repealed in one of the most noteworthy eligibility matters.

Also passed was a proposal which establishes the same time limitation for hardship rulings in all sports and specifies 20 percent of the institution's completed contests in the sport as that limit.

Among the eligibility items defeated were several "triple option" amendments, which would have replaced the 2,000 rule with an eligibility regulation based on high school grade-point average, ACT score or SAT score.

Playing seasons: As a result of the passage of Proposal No. 120, student-athletes entering a Division I-A member institution may participate in a four-day football orientation and noncontact practice period before the beginning of preseason practice.

Delegates also voted to extend the Division III basketball season, to eliminate spring football practice in Division III and to limit regular-season football and basketball contests played in foreign countries (excepting Mexico and Canada) to the same once-in-four-years provision applied to foreign tours in those sports.

Personnel limitations: None of the proposals under this heading was adopted. Among the proposed amendments was one which would have increased the number of assistant coaches in Division I-A Football from eight to nine while eliminating the two permissible part-time coaches.

Japanese spike NCAA competition

A touring Japanese collegiate all-star team won four matches from NCAA teams, but the United States national team emerged with a 15-8, 16-14, 15-12 victory at Wright State University.

The Japanese opened their tour with a victory over defending National Collegiate Champion Pepperdine, 11-15, 10-15, 15-11, 15-6, 15-5. They also posted wins over Ohio State (15-6, 15-7, 15-3), Penn State (15-2, 15-8, 15-2) and Springfield College (15-1, 15-3 and 15-0).

Crowds for the tour were not extremely large, but they were enthusiastic. Attendance figures at each of the sites were: Pepperdine, 2,200; United States national team at Wright

State, 1,500; Ohio State, 2,000; Penn State, 2,000; and Springfield College, 1,450.

The Japanese team entered the matches well prepared. The squad, composed of players from six colleges, started training in December.

"We've been working very hard and had a very tough schedule once we got to America," coach Masaru Saito told the Springfield News. "But that has been very beneficial for us."

Saito noted that American volleyball has undergone rapid improvement since 1972, when he was assistant coach for the Japanese Olympic team. He added, however, that the quality of play still has far to go and that the improvement must start at the intercollegiate level.

Survey results compiled

Despite indicating institutions are not suffering attendance damage to basketball games from telecasts of the games of other members, the NCAA membership does favor some controls of basketball television, according to a recent survey.

The NCAA Television Committee conducted the survey to obtain information from which it might advise the NCAA Council concerning the basketball television attitudes of the membership.

The control favored by 79 percent of the 495 institutions voting was an annual limitation on the number of occasions on which a member could appear on a nationally televised basketball game. When asked if they would prefer a limitation of appearances of any type (local, regional or national) 198 answered yes while 226 said no.

Only 28.1 percent of the institutions claimed to have suf-

fered attendance damage from television, and just 25.9 percent classified basketball telecasts as "a problem."

A total of 56.4 percent favored designation of one night of the week as free from television, thereby creating a day when games could be scheduled without television competition.

As to which night should be so utilized, Wednesday was the favorite of each division and the winner of the combined vote, but (particularly in Division I) Monday and Friday also had support.

Asked how many nights college basketball games are televised in the university's community, most respondents indicated twice a week.

Fifty-nine institutions indicated they had their own basketball television program while 98 institutions said they participate in a conference television series.



Addressing the Convention

University of Arizona Athletic Director Dave Strack was among delegates addressing the floor during the final business session. He is chairman of the Extra Events Committee.

New officers

Continued from page 1

Flynn, who has been a member of the NCAA Executive Committee, is active in Eastern College Athletic Conference affairs. He has served as NCAA secretary-treasurer (1969-70) and also has been on the Television Committee. He has completed terms as president of the ECAC and the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

In 1978, Flynn was named to the Honors Court of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame and was selected Man of the Year by the Gridiron Club of Boston.

Under Flynn's administration, Boston College athletic

facilities have experienced tremendous growth. Alumni Stadium was relocated and enlarged in 1957 and was expanded 6,000 seats to a capacity of 32,000 during 1971.

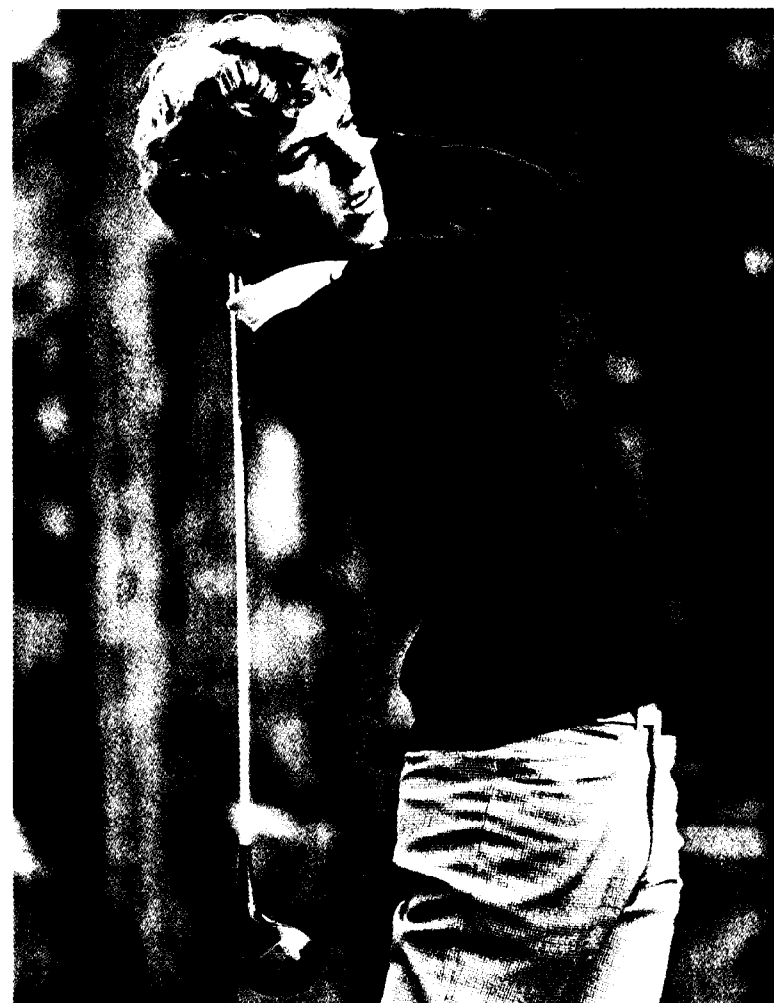
New basketball, baseball and track facilities also have been constructed during Flynn's tenure.

Flynn is the first NCAA president since Colgate's Barnes also to serve as secretary-treasurer. Barnes was secretary-treasurer in 1963-64.

Frank background: Frank was a star basketball player at Lincoln in the early 1950s and once won the university's Most Versatile Athlete Award. He

later served as basketball coach at Lincoln, compiling a 62-36 record in four seasons. Three of those teams went on to participate in NCAA postseason competition.

Frank is Lincoln's 18th president and the first alumnus to serve as chief executive. The Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, native graduated from Lincoln in 1953 and later received postgraduate degrees from Springfield College in Massachusetts. He belongs to many professional organizations and recently completed a year as *ex officio* chairman of the Council of Presidents of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.



All-star golfer

Brigham Young University golfer Bobby Clampett propels a drive during action in the fourth annual NCAA-Japan golf competition. Clampett was one of the keys to victory as the NCAA team posted a 24-16 triumph.

NCAA golfers defeat Japan

Led by strong performances from Brigham Young's Bobby Clampett and Gary Hallberg of Wake Forest University, the 1978 NCAA all-star golf team defeated a Japanese intercollegiate all-star contingent, 24-16, in the fourth annual NCAA-Japan Golf Competition.

The competition, conducted in the United States for the first time, was on the Spyglass Hill and Pebble Beach Golf Courses in Pebble Beach, California. The NCAA now owns a 3-1 edge in the series with the Japanese winning their only tournament in 1976.

Format: Both squads comprised the top eight undergraduate place finishers in the 1978 NCAA Golf Championships and the 1978 Japan Student Golf Championship. In addition to Clampett and Hallberg, Scott Watkins and Dan Croonquist of Arizona State, Mike Gove from Weber State University, Mark Wiebe of San Jose State University, John McGough of North Carolina and the University of Georgia's Griff Moody represented the NCAA. Mike Holder, coach of the 1978 NCAA champion Oklahoma State, was the coach of the all-star team. Rod Myers, chairman of the NCAA Golf Committee, was the team leader.

The format involved a four-ball competition November 15 and individual match play November 16 and 17. Spyglass Hill was the site of the four-ball play and Pebble Beach was used for the first day of match play. On the third and final day, the tournament returned to Spyglass Hill. Two points were awarded for a victory, one point for a tie and no points for a loss.

After the first day of competition, the NCAA led, 8-0, by capturing all four four-ball matches. Hallberg and Gove teamed to win their match, six and four. Hallberg blistered the tough Spyglass Hill course with five birdies and an eagle through 14 holes of play.

The Pebble Beach course proved to be more hospitable to the Japanese during the second day of competition, and the visitors rallied to tie the NCAA squad, 8-8. Yutaka Hagawa, who was playing in his third consecutive NCAA-Japan competition, and Eijiro Hori-koshi, earned victories and four other Japanese golfers garnered ties to achieve the eight points for their team.

Shiota rally: Masahiro Shiota impressed the gallery with his tenacious play against Hallberg. Shiota was four down af-

ter five holes of play; however, with only two holes to play he narrowed the gap to two down. Shiota won the final two holes to salvage a tie. "I wanted to make it to the famous 18th hole," said Shiota. "I didn't want to be finished early." At the conclusion of play, Shiota was presented with the "Mr. Ambassador" award, given to the individual who did the most to promote goodwill and fellowship during the competition.

With the NCAA leading 16-8, the final day of competition was conducted on the Spyglass Hill course. Once again, the two squads played to a standstill and an 8-8 tie. The final score for the three days of competition was 24-16 in favor of the NCAA.

Hallberg again had an outstanding day and was one-under after 15 holes of play. He had three birdies and two bogies and never trailed in his match with Nobumitsu Yuhara.

Although several NCAA golfers had outstanding rounds, the NCAA was led by the steady play of Clampett. He was the only golfer to win matches all three days and for his efforts was voted the outstanding golfer in the competition.

Interpretations

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

Professional draft (Revises Case No. 14)

Situation: A student-athlete with eligibility remaining requests that his name be placed on the draft list of a professional sports league. (100)

Question: Does such action professionalize the student-athlete in that sport in accordance with NCAA rules?

Answer: Yes. [C3-1-(a)-(2)]

Off-campus entertainment

Situation: A prospective student-athlete's entertainment during his official visit shall take place on campus; however, if on-campus entertainment is not available, it may be necessary to entertain the prospect off campus. (533)

Question: May an institution entertain a prospective student-athlete outside the city limits of the community in which the institution is located?

Answer: Yes, provided such entertainment takes place only in communities contiguous to the city limits of the institution's home community; further, such entertainment must be at a scale comparable to that of normal student life and not excessive in nature. [B1-7-(j)-(2) and (3)]

Advertisements

Situation: Subject to certain specified conditions, the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(e)-(2) permit the use of a student-athlete's picture or the group picture of an institution's athletic squad to appear in an advertisement of a particular business, commercial product or service. (520)

Question: Under what circumstances would this regulation be applicable?

Answer: Only when the primary purpose of the advertisement is to publicize the sponsor's congratulations for the accomplishments of the student-athlete or the team, and no indication is made in the advertisement that the student-athletes or the institution involved endorse the product or service of the advertiser. [C3-1-(e)-(2)]

Division III—Award of circumstance

Situation: A Division III member institution has an established financial aid award which may be provided, at the institution's discretion, to a student who qualifies under a particular set of circumstances. (540)

Question: Does such an award qualify as an "award of circumstance" for purposes of Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(3)-(ii)?

Answer: No. In order to qualify for an exemption under this regulation, such an award must be provided automatically to any student who qualifies under the circumstances in question. [B9-3-(a)-(3)-(ii)]

Sports medicine symposium set

A major sports medicine symposium designed to present basic information, current research and trends in sports medicine will be conducted at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, May 3-5.

The program is being conducted for all persons interested in the health and care of athletes—physicians, trainers, coaches, physical educators, researchers, teachers and administrators—according to Carl S. Blyth, symposium chairman and member of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

Among the program topics are current issues in sports medicine, nutrition and the athlete, head and neck injuries, legal liability, drugs and the athlete and an athletic trainers workshop.

The symposium faculty will include several nationally known physicians and trainers in sports medicine. Arkansas football coach Lou Holtz will be the featured speaker at a May 4 banquet.

A complete brochure describing full program details, registration fees and housing will be available in early March. Those interested may contact Blyth at the University of North Carolina, Woollen Gym 047 A, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Certifications

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

Indoor track and field

Jack-in-the-Box Invitational; San Diego, California; February 16.

Outdoor track and field

White Oak Lions Meet; White Oak, Texas; March 3.

The NCAA Extra Events Committee has certified the following games in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3:

All-star basketball

New England Coaches Game; Fairfield, Connecticut; March 17 or 18.

LABC All-Star Game; Thibodaux, Louisiana; March 19.

Portsmouth Invitational; Portsmouth, Virginia; March 21-24.

NABC East-West All-Star Game; Salt Lake City; March 23.

Big Apple Classic; New York City; March 29.

Pizza Hut Classic; Las Vegas, Nevada; March 31.

All-Arkansas Classic; Arkadelphia, Arkansas; April 2.

Aloha Classic; Honolulu, Hawaii; April 5.

Shoney's Big Boy Classic; Charlotte, North Carolina; April 7.

New Jersey Coaches All-Star Game; South Orange, New Jersey; April 8.

Indiana Sertoma Charities Game; Indianapolis, Indiana; April 20 or 27.

Council, Executive Committee gain six new representatives

In addition to President William J. Flynn and Secretary-Treasurer James Frank, four new members have been elected to the NCAA Council.

Two new members, Henry Lowe of the University of Missouri-Columbia and Cecil N. Coleman of the University of Illinois, were selected for the Executive Committee.

They replaced Earl M. Ramer of the University of Tennessee and Col. Philip J. Erdle of the United States Air Force Academy on that body. Executive Committee members reelected were J. William Grice, Case Western Reserve University; Robert C. James, commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference; J. D. Morgan, University of California, Los Angeles; Seaver Peters, Dartmouth College; Joe L. Singleton, University of California, Davis; and Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College.

Following is a brief sketch of each of the new Council and Executive Committee members:



Aldo Sebben

Southwest Missouri State University athletic director Aldo A. Sebben will represent District 5 on the Council, filling the vacancy left by Frank's election as secretary-treasurer.

Sebben has been associated with Southwest Missouri State for 27 years, having arrived in 1952 as an assistant football coach. He was head track and field coach for 20 years and became director of athletics in 1955.

He is in his third year as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of College Directors of Athletics and has served on NCAA Division II selection committees in basketball and baseball several times in recent seasons.



John Pont

John Pont, Northwestern University athletic director, will fill one of the two at-large vacancies on the Council.

Pont has been at Northwestern since 1973 and has been fulltime athletic director since 1977.

Four years after an athletic career as a halfback under the coaching of Woody Hayes and Ara Parseghian at Miami University, Pont took over as head football coach at Miami at the age of 27. He posted a successful record there and in his next position at Yale University. Perhaps most remember Pont, however, for coaching the 1967 Indiana University team to the Rose Bowl.

He is a member of the NCAA Recruiting Committee and serves on the President's Council for Health and Physical Fitness.



Jack Davis

John R. Davis, president of the Pacific-10 Conference Council, will replace Edward S. Betz of the University of the Pacific as the District 8 vice-president.

Davis, the Oregon State faculty representative, is director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. He has been a member of the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics and the Pacific-10 (formerly Pacific-8) Council since 1972.



Robert Riedel

Robert F. Riedel, athletic director at Geneseo State University, will serve as the other at-large vice-president.

Riedel has been in his present capacity since 1967. He also is president of the State University of New York Athletic Conference this year and is a

member of the Executive Council of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

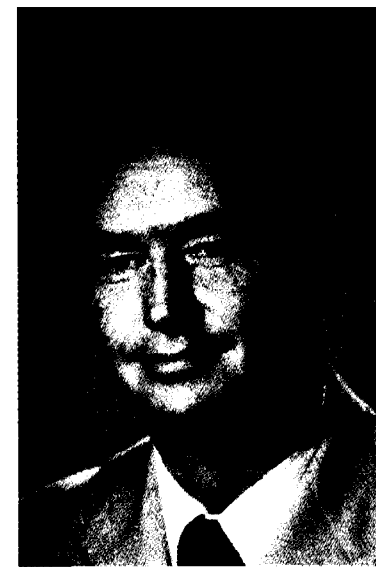
He coached basketball at Geneseo from 1961-63 and served as associate director of admissions before becoming athletic director.



Cecil Coleman

Cecil N. Coleman assumed his duties as director of athletics at the University of Illinois in 1972. Previously, he had served as director of athletics and professor of education at Wichita State University.

He has served as president of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics and was a member of the United States Track and Field Federation Governing Council. He also is chairman-elect of the NCAA Television Committee and just completed a term on the NCAA Council.



Henry Lowe

Henry T. Lowe, faculty representative at the University of Missouri-Columbia, received his law degree from Harvard University in 1953. From 1953-1959, Lowe engaged in private practice of law in Portland, Oregon. In 1959, he accepted his current position as law professor at Missouri.

Schedule available

A pamphlet listing the sites and dates of all 1978-79 NCAA championship events is available.

Interested persons should contact Jerry Miles, director of events; NCAA; P.O. Box 1906; Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. There is no charge.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

WARREN SCHMAKEL resigned at Illinois State . . . KEN KARR resigned at San Diego State . . . ROBERT A. SEIPLE resigned at Brown . . . RALPH N. FLOYD named at Indiana . . . ANDY EVEREST named at North Texas State . . . RICHARD MARTIN named at West Virginia . . . BOB TYLER released at Mississippi State.

COACHES

Baseball — GARY COLLINS named at Southern Illinois-Edwardsville . . . BILLY HUNTER named at Towson State . . . GEORGE THOMAS named at Minnesota . . . LARRY SCMITTOU resigned at Vanderbilt.

Basketball — JOHN WILCOX resigned at Whitman College . . . BOB BOYD resigned at Southern California, effective end of season . . . TAY BAKER resigned at Xavier . . . BOB KELLEY named interim coach at Brandeis.

Fencing — RON VALLARIO named at Jersey City State College.

Football — DON FAMBROUGH named at Kansas . . . BOB TOLEDO named at Pacific . . . JACK ELWAY named at San Jose State . . . TED STRATFORD named at Hamilton . . . PETE RODRIQUEZ named at Western Illinois . . . OWEN DOUGHERTY named at Indiana (Pennsylvania) . . . JERRY KIRK resigned at Emory and Henry. LARRY BALES named as replacement . . . JERRY MOORE named at North Texas State . . . DWAIN PAINTER named at Northern Arizona . . . ROD DOWHOER named at Stanford . . . HAYDEN FRY named at Iowa . . . DANNY FORD named at Clemson . . . BRIAN BURKE named at Ohio University . . . CLINT EWALD released at Macalester College . . . MAURICE HUNT released at Central State (Ohio) . . . ALLEN LEIBOWITZ resigned at Brooklyn College . . . BILL McQUEARY resigned at Occidental College . . . HARRY MASSEY resigned at Jersey City State . . . HOMER SMITH released at Army . . . LOU SABAN resigned at Miami, named at Army . . . WOODY HAYES released at Ohio State . . . EARLE BRUCE resigned at Iowa State, named at Ohio State . . . DONNIE DUNCAN named at Iowa State.

Gymnastics — PAUL ROMEO retired at Syracuse.

Soccer — LEN ROITNAM named at Brooklyn College . . . BILL GOETTEL resigned at Syracuse . . . HEINZ RUETHMANN named at Jersey City State.

Swimming — CAROLYN TAINO named at Jersey City State . . . JOHN SIMM named at Brockport State.

Tennis — WILLIAM DE ROSE named at Jersey City State . . . GREG KERBER named at Santa Clara.

STAFF

Sports Information Directors — BARBARA ROTHMEL named at Clarkson . . . DENNIS MILLER named at Lebanon Valley College . . . ANDREW FURMAN resigned at Oral Roberts . . . MIKE MORAN resigned at Colorado . . . DON GRAHAM named for Southland Conference . . . JOHN KEITH resigned at Oklahoma.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Extra Events — Appointed Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University, to replace Robert M. Whitelaw, Eastern College Athletic Conference, because the ECAC now is classified Division I.

Baseball — Appointed Dick Bergquist, University of Massachusetts, to serve as chairman of the Baseball Committee replacing Donald K. Edwards, who resigned to accept the secretary-rules editor position on that committee; appointed Dave Keilitz, Central Michigan University, and John Reagan, Murray State University, to that committee replacing Richard W. Siebert, deceased, and Larry Schmittou, resigned, effective immediately.

CONVENTION

Legislation approved — Proposals No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32 (amended to specify that the Division I Basketball Committee shall include two representatives from each Division I basketball region rather than one from each NCAA district), 33, 35, 36, 38, 39 and 40 (334-120; two-thirds majority required).

Also, Nos. 42, 43, 44 (amended to change "inactive membership" to "unclassified membership"), 45, 47, 50 (131-123 by Division I; subsequent motion to rescind defeated 271-147, two-thirds majority required), 54, 55, 57 (84-63), 58, 59 (136-101 by Division I; defeated by Division II), 60 (121-94 by Division I; 62-42 by Division II).

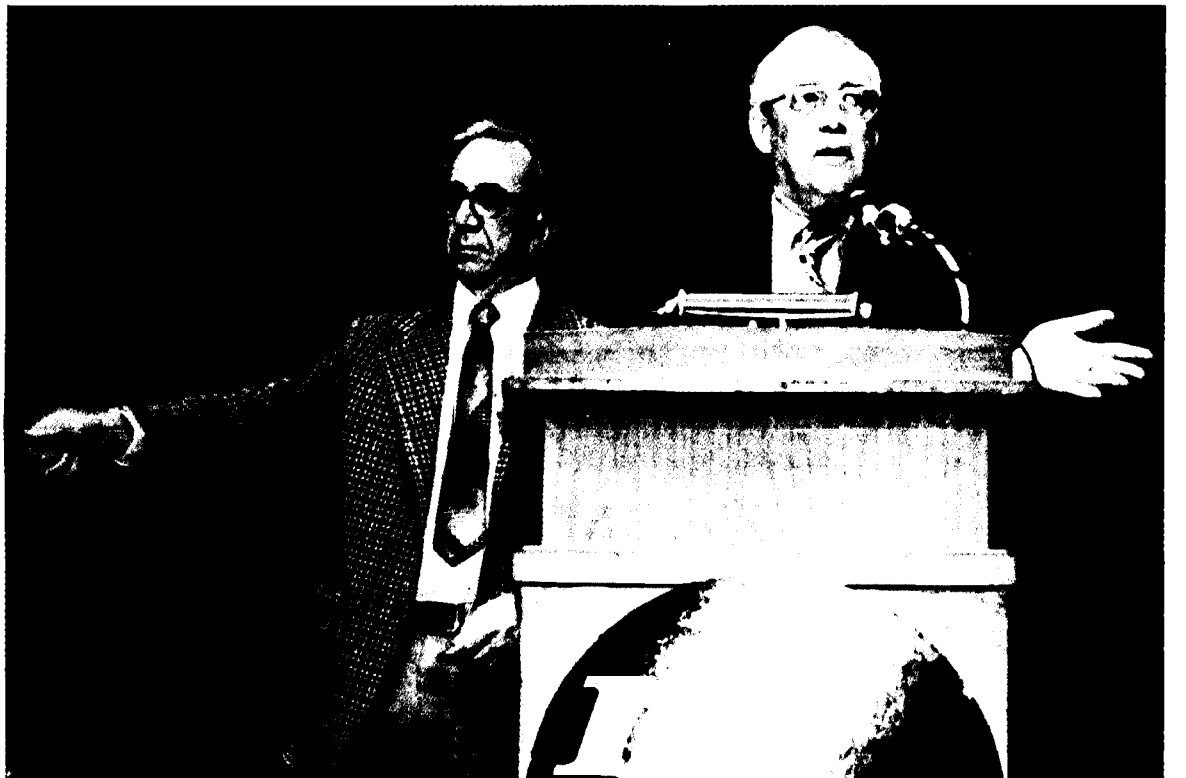
Also, Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 72 (311-147; two-thirds majority required), 73, 74 (140-97 by Division I; later motion to reconsider was defeated), 80 (22-21 by Division I-AA Football), 81 (amended to delay effective dates by one year in each instance), 87, 88, 93, 94, 99 (282-106; two-thirds majority required), 100, 102 (amended to clarify provisions), 103, 108, 110 (amended to specify that the approved graduate program of studies must not be less than eight hours), 111 and 113 (approved by Division I; defeated 43-48 by Division II and 41-74 by Division III).

Also, Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118, 120 (83-54 by I-AA Football), 121, 122-1 (resolution submitted in place of No. 122 requesting Executive Committee to instruct the television negotiating subcommittee to allow 10 full weekends of play in the regular basketball season, beginning with the first weekend in January), 123, 126 (59-28 by Division III), 127 (amended to specify that the foreign competition permitted therein may be in one or more foreign countries but only on one trip), 133 (resolution stating NCAA position and intended actions in regard to Title IX), and 134 (resolution authorizing Executive Committee to establish a pilot program of National Collegiate Rifle Championships in 1979-80, offered by NCAA Council in view of the legislative difficulties posed by the voting results on proposal No. 86).

Legislation not approved — Proposals No. 30 (withdrawn), 31, 34, 37 (referred to NCAA Council), 41, 46, 48, 49 (withdrawn), 51 (withdrawn), 52 (64-83 by Division I-AA Football; motion for roll call vote defeated 57-87), 53 (withdrawn), 56 (withdrawn), 61, 68, 70 (263-132; then recounted 281-165; two-thirds majority required), 71 (withdrawn), 75, 76 (withdrawn), 77 (first half withdrawn; second half moot due to adoption of No. 74), 78, 79 (moot due to adoption of No. 80, which was approved earlier due to a change in the order of business), 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 (ruled out of order after approved by Division I 131-98 but defeated by Division II 45-58 and Division III 43-77, inasmuch as the only division wishing to establish the rifle championships did not have the required 45 institutions sponsoring rifle as a varsity intercollegiate sport. As a replacement action, the NCAA Council sponsored a resolution—No. 134—establishing a pilot championship in rifle).

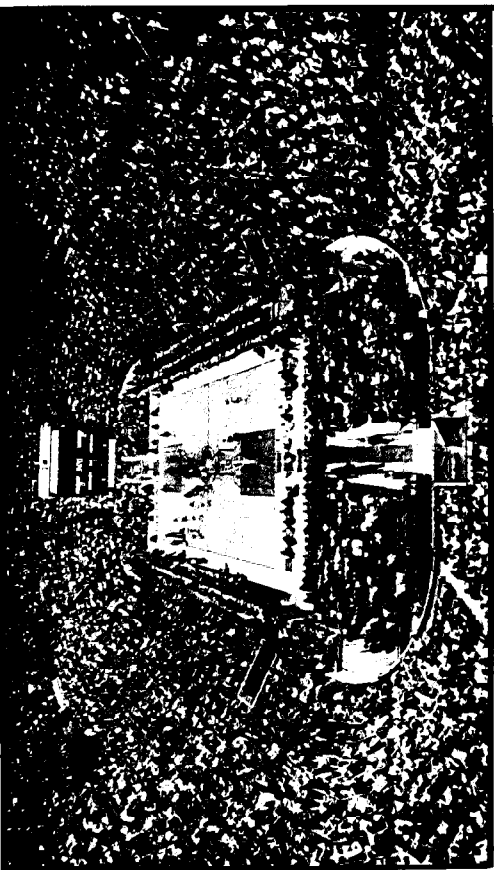
Also, Nos. 89 (withdrawn), 90, 91, 92, 95 (withdrawn), 96 (withdrawn), 97 (withdrawn), 98, 101 (moot due to approval of 100), 104, 105 (defeated, then referred to Academic Testing and Requirements Committee) 106 (parts B and C withdrawn; parts A and D referred to Academic Testing and Requirements Committee), 107 and 109 (moot due to approval of 108).

Also, Nos. 112 (withdrawn), 117 (approved by Division III but subsequently rescinded by Convention), 119 (withdrawn), 122 (withdrawn), 124, 125, 128 (52-83 by Division I-AA Football; subsequent motion to reconsider was defeated), 129, 130 (withdrawn), 131 and 132 (83-118 by Division I).



Convention scenes

The business of the 73rd annual NCAA Convention produced discussion from key members of the intercollegiate athletic community, including those pictured on this page. Upper left: Ed Steitz and Father Edmund Joyce listen closely. Upper right: C. D. Henry prepares to count votes. Center: Parliamentarian Alan Chapman and President J. Neils Thompson at the business session. Left: Michigan representatives Don Canham and Marcus Plant meet while (bottom row) Nebraska's Don Bryant concentrates on his note-taking and National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame President Dick Kazmaier engages in conversation. Photos by Jim Bradley



1980

National Collegiate Basketball Championship Tickets Available April 2

The 1980 National Collegiate Basketball Championship will be held at the Market Square Arena, Indianapolis, Indiana, March 22 and 24.

- Tickets go on sale by mail April 2, 1979. TICKET ORDERS POSTMARKED PRIOR TO OR LATER THAN APRIL 2, 1979, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
- Each order must include a certified check or money order for the correct amount made payable to the 1980 NCAA Basketball Finals.
- Tickets for individual sessions are not available—tickets sold only for both dates. There is a limit of four tickets per order.
- Tickets will be \$30 for the national semifinals and finals (taxes and handling charges included).
- Past history indicates the public sale will be oversubscribed. In the event this occurs, a drawing will determine public sale recipients. All ticket orders not processed by the Market Square Arena will be returned to the sender.
- Send orders to:

1980 NCAA BASKETBALL FINALS
Market Square Arena
300 East Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Enclosed is a certified check or money order for \$_____ for _____ tickets to the 1980 National Collegiate Basketball Championship, March 22 and 24.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip Code _____



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