

FILA decision rejects binding arbitration process

The International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) has struck down arbitration procedures central to the reorganization of the United States Olympic Committee and in so doing has raised doubts about the NCAA's continued involvement with the USOC and about the commitment of tax dollars to this nation's Olympic organization when it is not accountable to United States interests.

FILA, which met in Madrid, Spain, the week of May 20, claimed that impartial arbitrators are "incompetent" to decide sports matters. It also dismissed the jurisdiction of United States courts.

NCAA International Relations Committee chairman Dave Maggard said the FILA ruling makes "almost a sham out of the Amateur Sports Act. I don't think it was the intent (of the act) that an organization like

FILA can dictate who can develop and administer USA domestic and international sports teams. The wrestling situation is just an example. This is a broader issue than a power struggle between two organizations. It's a matter of whether the USOC and the organizations which control the USOC are responsible to the United States public and their institutions."

In September 1978, after a protracted arbitral proceeding, the United States Wrestling Federation was found by three independent arbitrators to have established its qualifications under the USOC Constitution to act as the national governing body for amateur wrestling and to be entitled to replace the Wrestling Division of AAU in that capacity. The arbitration, conducted under the auspices of the American Arbitration As-

sociation, was expressly stated to be binding on the parties.

Ruling reversed: Nevertheless, the USOC Executive Board—dominated in voting strength by incumbent national governing bodies—last December voted to reverse a prior ruling of the USOC Counselor and to continue the Wrestling Division of AAU as the national governing body until FILA acted on the issue.

In April, Judge William Stewart of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia ruled that the USWF should be the national governing body for the sport until FILA recognized it formally.

However, FILA's action which cited AAUWD's "loyalty" over the last 30 years, dismisses the findings of the AAA and failed to recognize the decision of Judge Stewart.

In response to these devel-

opments the NCAA has questioned whether \$16 million designated for the USOC should be appropriated.

In the past few weeks, the question has arisen whether the principles of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978 will be permitted to work as intended by the Congress, which bears directly upon the proposed 'implementing' appropriation of \$16 million to the United States Olympic Committee.

Arbitration not final: The USOC House of Delegates recently declined to approve constitutional amendment designed to assure finality to an arbitral award regarding a challenge for national governing body status. The amendment, co-authored by Professor Miguel de Capriles of Hastings College of Law (a former Olympic athlete who served for many years as the USOC's Legislation Com-

mittee chairman) and by Edward G. Williams (another former Olympian and current chairman of the Athletes' Advisory Council of the USOC), would have required any incumbent national governing body that lost a "challenge" arbitration to be required to resign its position from the international sports federation from which it was a member. That would pave the way for recognition by the international federation of the arbitral winner as the national governing body in the United States.

In refusing to adopt the amendment, the delegates flaunted the advice of Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), primary sponsor of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978. Stevens had issued a statement at the April House of Delegates meeting in Colorado Springs insisting on swift

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Validity of HEW injury report questioned: Too old, misleading

A Department of Health, Education and Welfare report questioning the safety of athletic programs in the United States is seriously flawed and is not current enough to be reliable, according to a statement by the NCAA committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

The NCAA statement noted the data included in the survey is four years old and does not take into account improvements made since 1975-76 in equipment, coaching techniques and awareness regarding athletic injuries.

"It is interesting to note that HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. concluded from the report that if safer equipment would have been used, there would have been fewer injuries," said Dennis Poppe, NCAA assistant director of events. "Yet the report supplied no data concerning the relationship between injuries and protective equipment."

Rules changes: Besides improvements made in the safety of football helmets the NCAA committee also claimed that significant rules changes by the NCAA Football Rules Committee have helped minimize the number of fatalities and catastrophic injuries in the sport. In 1976, for example, the Rules Committee initiated many changes in the rules that redefined the act of "spearing" and implemented a rule that made it illegal for a player to intentionally strike a runner with the crown or top of his helmet.

As a result of rules changes, improved coaching techniques and a safety standard developed by the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment, the Annual Football Fatality Survey (sponsored by the American Football Coaches Association, the NCAA and the National Federation of State High School Associations) shows the number of football related deaths has decreased from as many as 29 in

1970 to nine in 1978.

Severity of injuries: Another problem with the HEW report, the committee said, was that although more than one million injuries were cited in the report, 66 percent of those were classified as minor, and 23 percent occurred during physical education activities and could not be classified as to their severity.

"The 'over one million' figure is only an estimate," Poppe said. "Approximately 90 percent of those injuries were minor or the severity could not be determined."

Although the report appeared to focus on varsity reports, in reality, 75 percent of those surveyed were involved in intramural and physical education classes. Further, the committee report said, club sports were classified as varsity sports for the study.


Therefore, the actual number of varsity sports participants in the study was less than 25 percent, but when all categories of participants were put together, the varsity programs were considered equal to other participants.

The committee also questioned the report on the following grounds:

- The design of the study was such that the material was submitted by participating institutions at the end of the year and there was no way for the investigative team to check and determine if the data was valid. The investigative team could not determine whether an accurate accounting of the number of injuries had been maintained or if estimates had been used.

The quality of the data was also questioned because of numerous errors editors detected when they reviewed the forms that had been submitted. The report indicated some forms listed women being injured in intercollegiate football in other forms, entire sections were omitted.

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100 FLY	47.76	P ARVIDSSON	CALIFORNIA	79	47.76	P ARVIDSSON
200 FLY	1:45.27	M BRUNEL	TANFORD	77	1:45.27	M BRUNEL
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Diving winner

Michigan's Matthew Chelich heads toward the water in the world-famous Cleveland State University pool enroute to his three-meter diving championship. In the background is CSU's imposing record board. California, winner of seven individual events, claimed the team title. See story, page 7. Photo by Morse Photography

Council issues dormitory interpretations

During the 1979 NCAA Convention, the Association's membership adopted an amendment to the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5) related to student-athletes' housing, and two interpretations of this amendment recently have been approved by the NCAA Council.

The official interpretations are listed in the interpretations column of this edition of the NCAA NEWS. Both interpretations are intended to clarify the manner in which the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5) apply to material benefits connected with on-campus student-athletes' housing.

In considering this matter, the Council noted that the

amendment adopted by the membership is intended to prohibit material benefits in student-athletes' housing if such benefits are not available on the same basis to the student body in general. Cited in the regulation as examples of material benefits are individual television sets and stereo equipment, specialized recreational facilities and room furnishings and appointments of extra quality and quantity.

The Council has reviewed this legislation and concluded that if a member institution maintains a housing facility which includes material benefits not available on the same basis in other institutional housing facilities, a student-

athlete may not be permitted to utilize the housing which includes the material benefits.

Standard adopted: In addition, a standard has been adopted to assist member institutions in determining whether such material benefits are available on the same basis in other institutional housing facilities. In order to meet this standard, the institution must assure that the material benefits in question are available in housing provided to at least one-half of other members of the student body who utilize institutional housing facilities.

For example, if a dormitory utilized by student-athletes includes a material housing benefit

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The Editor's View

NBC receives "D-" grade

NBC Television has been staggering through a series of disasters, crises and other miscellaneous disappointments. Fred Silverman's legendary legerdemain in selecting and switching time slots for television programs, thereby securing additional rating points at the expense of his competitors, has not been working. His respected artistic judgment for spotting new programming and star talent has not paid off. Witness a \$12 million wipeout in the form of Supertrain.

The results are what one might expect: Station KSTP-TV of Minneapolis, a prominent outlet, has switched from NBC to ABC. WRTV of Indianapolis also switched instead of fighting, as have several others. Hallmark Cards' prestigious programming, after 28 years with NBC, will open its 1979 fall season on CBS. The weekly ratings place NBC a poor third among the three major networks and, at last reckoning, it had only one regular program in the Top Twenty. The program was 20th.

Pinprick: In the face of such catastrophes, the recent antics of an oafish and generally incompetent production team of Stuart Schulberg and Jeff Walsh probably were little more than a pinprick in NBC's corporate hide. Mr. Silverman, however, may feel differently.

The Schulberg-Walsh production of "College Sports: Big Money on Campus" was an abject failure measured by any standard—rating, technique, integrity or entertainment.

The April 29 program, given the preferred 10 p.m., EDT, time slot on Sunday, the No. 1 viewing night, drew a miserable 8.9 Nielson rating and a 15 share. Those kinds of figures make Supertrain a big winner by comparison. As to technique, experienced television critics agreed it was sloppy and disoriented. (A chorus of biting criticism came from television reviewers, including Jack Craig of the Boston Globe and Sam Pollak of the Dallas Times Herald.)

Integrity, of course, is a constant problem for television as it leads its schizophrenic life, striving to distinguish between the tinsel world of entertainment and an occasional "documentary" which, quite properly, some

critics now label "docu-dramas" or fictionalized history.

But beyond the lack of program balance as it relates to journalistic integrity, the Schulberg-Walsh team inflicted serious damage upon the reputation of NBC and its news department.

First, there is indication that the NBC duo engaged in checkbook reporting. Fly Williams, a program participant and former Austin Peay basketball player, recanted on what he said on the telecast and explained to reporters that he had been promised a "couple of hundred bucks" if he would describe the fictionalized life of luxury he lived at Austin Peay. In keeping with that technique, NBC producers misrepresented the purpose and content of the program while conducting interviews with J. Neils Thompson, immediate past NCAA president, and Donald B. Canham, director of athletics of the University of Michigan. While interviewing Joe Hall, basketball coach of the University of Kentucky, Mr. Walsh tried to set up Coach Hall with a plain, unvarnished false statement.

Unkind cut: As to the show's entertainment value, it probably held in rapture that hardcore group of NCAA haters and others who believe that varsity athletics should be deflated to recreational fun and games. Interestingly, some of the most devastating critiques of the program came from the nation's sports columnists. In the lead was Jack Gallagher, the noted Houston Post writer, who came down particularly hard on the show's reporter, Edwin Newman, whom he suggested came out looking more like Alfred E. Neuman.

As for Fred Silverman, probably the unkindest cut of all was delivered by Mr. Walsh, who told the highly regarded Boston TV critic, Jack Craig, that the reason the "College Sports" show was so inadequate was because the Schulberg-Walsh production team had only two months to put it together "after Silverman said the show definitely was on."

Why blame Mr. Silverman? Given 120 days, the show probably would have been twice as bad.

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.

Getting the total picture

By BEANO COOK

Reprinted from the Washington Post

A few seasons back, Part II of the Godfather attracted a sensational share of the television audience playing opposite an ABC Monday night football game. When the TV ratings came out, the Kansas City Chiefs and the Denver Broncos had drawn a 26 percent share of the audience in a business where 30 is considered passing.

Many TV-sports writers told America—and with glee—that Cosell & Co. had suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of Robert De Niro and his thugs.

Actually, ABC thought the 26 percent share was something of a victory. The network had figured its share might go as low as 23, considering the appeal of the teams compared to the movie and the fact that the game was anything but great.

ABC was relieved when the final figure was 26. But the TV-sports critics never saw it that way—except for one or two who understand the nuances of television.

And that's the problem: Most TV-sports reviewers do not understand the ins and outs of our business, and there seem to be more of these critics manning typewriters now than ever before.

Sports editors started assigning writers to review TV sports in the early '70s. Now it seems that nearly every metropolitan paper in America assigns somebody to keep us honest and cause network publicity departments sleepless nights.

These critics concentrate too much on telling the American viewer why he should like certain telecasts. In most cases, the viewer has become discerning enough to know whether a telecast either possesses or lacks quality and imagination.

But here are a few TV topics that do deserve scrutiny by the TV-sports critics.

Extra commercials: One is extra commercials. They are not common, probably because they are illegal. But they do creep in at times. A local station will pre-empt the action to sneak in an extra commercial, hoping that the viewer won't notice and that no one from the FCC is watching.

Networks don't sneak in extra commercials. Local stations do.

Pre-emption is another thing critics should look at. I believe a live sporting event deserves to be pre-empted for only four reasons—World War III, the Second Coming, "Casablanca" and Mary Tyler Moore's smile. Not necessarily in that order.

Affiliates attempt to justify pre-emption of live sporting events with phrases such as "it's counterprogramming" and "it's what the people want." But unless there are unusual circumstances, a station can't justify pre-empting a live sporting event, even for a show that grabs a higher rating.

The critics should protect the viewer from missing live sporting events and be wary of the reasons the affiliates give for pre-empting them. Too many critics get sucked in by the affiliates' rationale and then tell their readers the local stations are really thinking of the viewers.

Apparently, the critics believe that when our founding fathers wrote the First Amendment, they planned to exclude network television. It seems when network sports become controversial, hands are slapped. The critics keep complaining we've become too bland and lack guts, but when we do tackle a controversial subject, we are told we lack the proper background to talk about that subject.

For instance, when two American runners missed an event in the 1972 Summer Olympics, the press asked the coach some difficult and leading questions, the usual procedure when there's a goof. Yet, when Howard Cosell asked practically the same questions, the press felt Cosell overstepped the line and jumped on the coach like a shark who had smelled blood.

Audience appeal: And now for the touchiest subject—well, at least this month—in network sports: trashsports. The word was coined by Sports Illustrated's Bill Leggett and, unfortunately for our business, it will probably endure into the 21st century.

Critics fail to understand the appeal of events like "Superstar" (which happens to be an entertaining show and doesn't deserve the negative press criticism), "The World's Strongest Men," "Challenge of the Sexes" and the spinoffs of these shows. The critics don't like the shows so they say the shows deserve to be axed.

But look at the newspapers. I'm convinced that when Gutenberg invented the printing press, he never had such features as Ann Landers, the horoscope, and Social Security contests in mind. Why do the newspapers include various features besides news? Simple. They sell newspapers. The people want them. But when television takes the same approach, we become dispensers of trashsports.

If the viewers prefer offbeat sporting events to a college or pro basketball game, is that television's fault? If a critic is upset by this, he should rap the viewer, not the networks.

A critic should remember one thing: when a show fails to get an audience, it goes.

The decision of so many newspapers to study, analyze, and review network sports programming remains a wise decision—but only if these critics concentrate more on the philosophy of our business and not become too pedantic. And they shouldn't equate sports television with the salvation of man. TV sports is fun and games and isn't to be taken too seriously.

Beano Cook is publicist for CBS Sports.

Opinions Out Loud

—Jim Bush, track and field coach
University of California, Los Angeles
The Los Angeles Times

"Since the scholarship limit was reduced to 14, it is impossible to recruit young Americans and stay competitive. The coaches feel they must use their scholarships for older, proven athletes who can deliver instantly. They can't afford to risk any on a maybe or a sooner-or-later. There's no time or room for America's high school stars. So how will they ever develop? . . .

"There must be another Steve Scott out there someplace. What is coaching anyway? It's teaching and developing young athletes. It's not merely loading up a roster with already established talent."

—Jerry Moore, football coach
North Texas State University
Dallas Times Herald

"When you go out and recruit a kid, you tell him you want him to play football and get an education. If you're not careful, you find yourself becoming more concerned with football. I just happen to believe that if a youngster is a good student, he'll do a good job on the field, too."

—Bobby Dodd, former football coach
Georgia Institute of Technology
Denver Post

"We always put a premium on keeping the boy. We figured somewhere above 90 percent of our boys went on to get their degrees. We never

discouraged 'em or run 'em off. I had one boy come in who stayed four years and never put on a varsity uniform. He got hurt, and we tutored him and kept him on scholarship and he graduated.

"He's now my son-in-law and a state senator. I always insisted if I'd had him two more years, he'd be governor."

—Jack Gallagher, columnist
Houston Post

"Harry Edwards, a Ph.D. and California teacher, belittled the chances of blacks making it as pros, pointing out that less than 900 blacks are so employed. He added that 70 to 80 percent of black athletes do not graduate and return to the black community as non-contributors.

"His figures are open to question. At Houston, which we'd guess is typical, 75 percent of the black athletes graduate, a figure almost identical with whites, except they don't finish in four years. Neither do other members of the student body, the majority of whom live off campus and hold part-time jobs that require an extra year to graduate."

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Western State and Auburn penalized

Auburn University and Western State College (Colorado) have each been placed on probation for a period of two years by the NCAA.

For Auburn, the probation was a result of violations that occurred in the conduct of the institution's intercollegiate football and basketball programs. The penalty was announced subsequent to consideration by the NCAA Council of an appeal in the case.

Western State was placed on probation for violating the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The case also was appealed to the Council.

Auburn: The two-year probation includes sanctions that will prohibit the university's intercollegiate football team from participating in any postseason competition during the 1979-80 and 1980-81 academic years and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during the probationary period.

In addition, the university's basketball team will be prohibited from participating in any postseason competition or from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during the 1979-80 academic year.

In accordance with the "show cause" provision of the NCAA enforcement program, and on the basis of action taken on its own initiative, the university has disassociated two former football coaches from its intercollegiate athletic program and will not solicit or accept recruiting assistance from seven representatives of its athletic interests during the probationary period.

"In its consideration of the case, the Committee on Infractions found numerous, significant violations of the Association's governing legislation in this case, primarily related to the recruitment of prospective student-athletes, which indi-

cated a pattern of deliberate violations on the part of certain representatives of the university's athletic interests," said Charles Alan Wright, chairman of the Committee.

"The violations found in this case could have resulted in a more severe penalty. However, the committee was impressed by the university's thorough investigation and open presentation of information to the committee, as well as the commitment of current athletic department staff members and university officials to guard against a recurrence of violations of NCAA regulations.

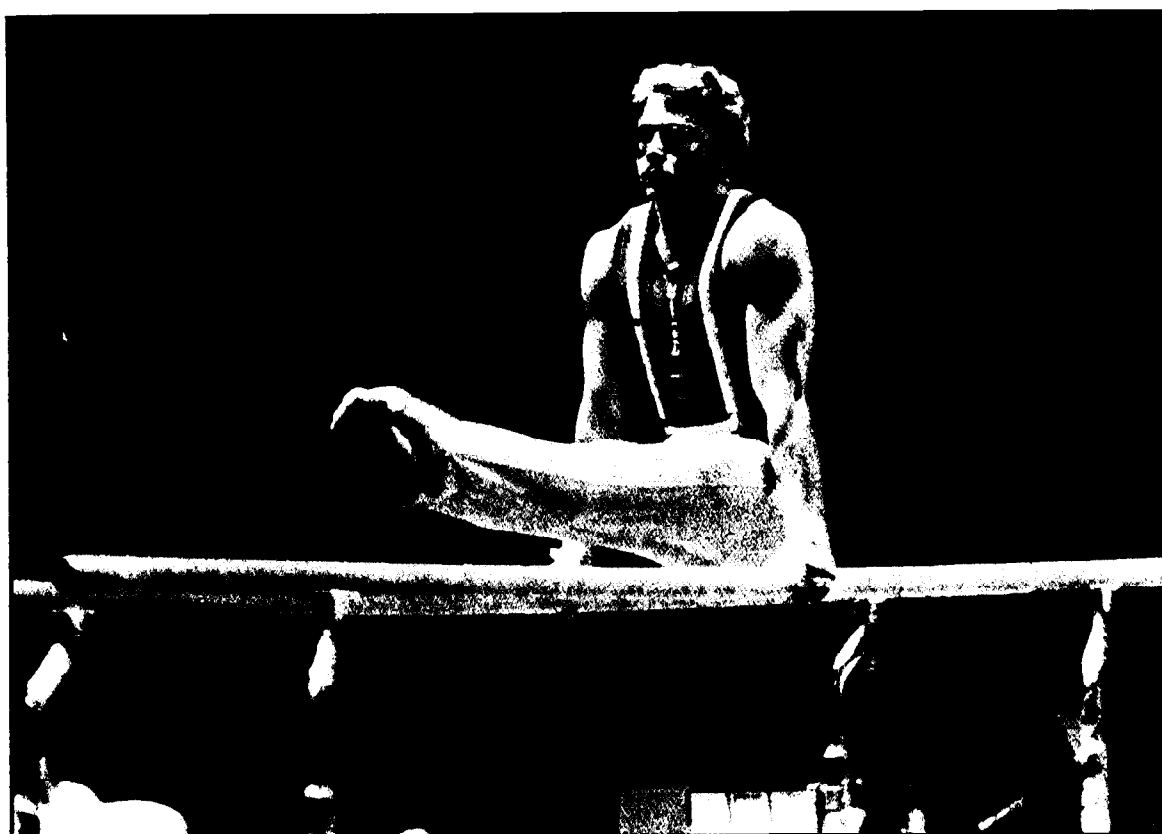
"The committee believes the penalty imposed in this case is meaningful and appropriate in light of factors such as the seriousness of the case, the assistance of the university, and the committee's responsibility to consider the interests of all members of the Association in the application of NCAA recruiting rules."

The Committee on Infractions found violations involving various sections of NCAA recruiting regulations. The case also involved a finding of an extra benefit to a former student-athlete and a finding of a questionable practice regarding the institution's certification of compliance with NCAA regulations.

Western State: The two-year probationary period includes sanctions which will preclude the college's intercollegiate football team from participating in any postseason competition or appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during that time.

During the first year of the probationary period, the college's other intercollegiate teams will be prohibited from participation in postseason competition or from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program.

Western State subsequently resigned its membership from the NCAA.



Division II standout

Illinois-Chicago Circle gymnast Mark Warner performs on the parallel bars during the recent National Collegiate Division II gymnastics championship at the University of Northern Iowa. Warner's contributions helped UICC to the team crown.

Court questions HEW's authority

The employment policies of schools are not within the regulatory authority of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendment, a United States Court of Appeals has ruled.

The appeals court affirmed the 1978 decision of the U.S. District Court, District of Maine, Southern Division, in *Islesboro School Committee v. Califano* and *Brunswick School Board v. Califano*.

The trial court held that neither the plain language of Title IX nor its legislative history applies to employees of schools and, therefore, that employees of schools were not entitled to Title IX protection. The appeals court reviewed both the language of Title IX and the Congressional debate during 1972, and it agreed with the lower court that Title IX was not meant to apply to em-

ployees but simply to beneficiaries of federal funds, such as students.

The appellate court further acknowledged that its holding is the first by a court of appeals, but it noted that six district courts, in addition to that of Maine's Southern Division, have made similar rulings. The appeals court held that the two cases cited by HEW to support its contention were not address-

ing the question raised in *Islesboro* and *Brunswick*.

HEW's "infection theory"—that discrimination against employees will infect students—was dismissed by the court, which said, "While the basic premise might be correct, that does not adequately underpin a grant of authority to HEW to promulgate broad-ranging regulations canvassing employment-related discrimination."

HEW report

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- The data provided by the study indicated only the number of injuries and did not provide patterns or trends of injuries. In essence, the study reiterated what is already known—when athletes participate in contact sports, there will be injuries.

- The report covers only one year. Valid conclusions can only be made from continuous data obtained over a period of time. Independent reports from NAIRS and the Annual Football Fatality Report indicate the number of significant injuries in football actually are decreasing while the number of participants has increased.

- The report stated the rate of injuries in football was four

times higher than other contact sports. However, football was the only sport that was considered separately.

Poppe said the committee was not in any way minimizing the importance of athletic injuries by questioning the HEW report.

"Better equipment and training methods are needed," he said, "and more data concerning trends and causes of injuries is required. Education programs are necessary to inform everyone of the problem."

"The injury problem is real. However, it should be approached with reason and factual data; judgments should not be based upon data or surveys that are outdated or lack usefulness."

SWC adopts financial penalties

The Associated Press

The Southwest Conference voted at the close of its annual spring meeting to hit schools placed on probation in the pocketbook by not allowing them to share in postseason bowl revenue.

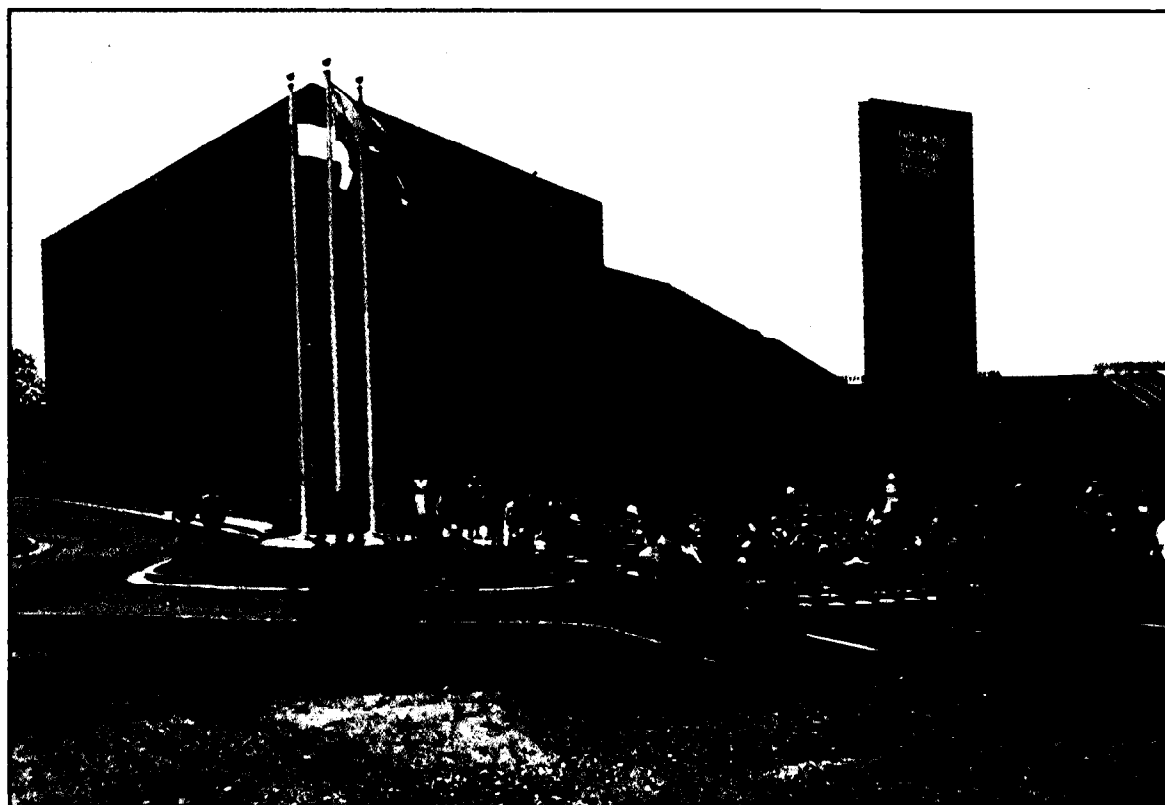
"I believe the feeling was widespread that the current process was an insufficient penalty to institutions which in some cases could profit from wrongdoing," SWC president Al Witte of Arkansas said.

Witte said each SWC school received about \$300,000 from

bowl revenues last year, when four SWC teams played in postseason games.

"This rule is patterned after what the Southeastern Conference did a year ago," SWC commissioner Cliff Speegle said. "I think all the conferences across the country are going to go to a rule like this."

Witte said a school placed on probation in basketball or another sport still would be allowed to receive football bowl-game revenues.



New FCA facility

The new national headquarters building of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes was dedicated recently in Kansas City, Missouri. The facility, located on a 1.8 acre site, includes 25,000 square feet of floor space for the FCA National Headquarters staff of 35.

Frank calls for more presidential involvement

When the Lincoln University Tigers take the court in tiny Jason Hall, James Frank stands and yells just like any other person in the stands. He's a sports fan, and an enthusiastic one at that.

Only his lean, athletic body hints at his background: An exciting Lincoln basketball player, an outstanding coach who took the Tigers to the NCAA College Division Tournament three times in four tries and current secretary-treasurer of the NCAA.

In a nutshell, Frank is a versatile man and is without doubt one of the key figures in intercollegiate athletics today. What makes his eminence especially unusual is his position as the chief executive officer of his university.

"To put it bluntly," Frank said, "athletics have grown so much that the president must be involved. In one sense, it is big business at large universities where they talk about \$3, \$4 and \$5 million budgets. That's a lot of money.

"The program must be conducted in a business-like manner where there's going to be accountability . . . Because it's so big and so much can go wrong, the presidents must know what's going on."

From his unique vantage point as president and as secretary-treasurer, Frank sees the world of athletics in a vastly different way from the typical fan in the stands, the coach,



Dr. James Frank

the athlete or the athletic director.

"I know presidents have different interests," he said, "I don't know of a president who isn't busy, busy, busy. But a president must recognize what's likely to bring fame and

fortune to the institution as well as what might be your downfall or give you a bad name. Obviously, because of my background, I do take an interest in the athletic program here, and that's why I am involved in the NCAA."

Without question, Frank is sold on the potential value of athletics. He believes "wholeheartedly and strongly" that athletics should be an integral part of the total educational program and that values can accrue from participation in athletics that can't be found in any other part of the educational program.

However, Frank said, there are some strings attached to the good aspects of intercollegiate athletics.

"These desirable values I'm talking about do not automatically come about from participation in athletics," Frank said. "The outcome depends ultimately upon the honesty and the integrity of the individuals involved in the program. If it's

case, I don't think you're preparing them for life."

Frank is sensitive about the role intercollegiate athletics play in shaping young men's lives, and he is especially concerned with young men coming from urban ghettos.

"They should be given the opportunity to go to college," Frank said. "But there are all kinds of colleges in this country. When I say all kinds, that does not mean automatically that one is superior to the other.

"So often that super-athlete with the very poor grades maybe should stay at home and go to a community college where he will get the kind of help that is necessary. The adjustment

"If it's a win-at-all-costs situation, then what you learn in athletics is bad."

a win-at-all-costs situation, then what you learn in athletics is bad.

"But the environment is there. As an athlete, I certainly believe in and cherish what I learned as a result of participation—the closeness, the comradery.

"And, of course, as a coach I tried to teach the same things. I wanted to win as badly as anybody else. But certainly not win at all costs. If coaches break the rules, then their athletes break the rules. In that

would be easier. Or, maybe he should go to a smaller college where the pressure isn't so tremendous . . . Care, more counseling, more guidance should be given to them."

At Lincoln, Frank's attitude toward athletics is reflected in an athletic manual that describes the total operation of the athletic program, including the philosophy, goals and objectives. "We have a code of ethics for the coaches and student-athletes, so in a sense, the

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Arbitration

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and final resolution of disputes by arbitration. The text of his statement appears on page 4 of this issue.

Confronted with the arbitration question, the USOC Executive Board declined to take any action on the award and actually deferred to FILA for a final decision.

Maggard said these two recent developments rather dramatically demonstrate that the USOC, which under the Act is the alleged coordinating agency for the international aspects of amateur sports in this country, is not in fact the coordinating agency at all but is subject to direction and control by the private international sports federations abroad.

Indeed, although the subject was rarely discussed during hearings on the Amateur Sports Act, Maggard said the USOC—in order to retain its recognition as a National Olympic Committee by the International Olympic Committee—must agree to be bound by IOC rules and to recognize IOC as the "supreme authority" on all matters relating to the Olympic movement.

The NCAA rejoined the USOC last year after a five-year absence with the understanding that the USOC had been reformed so that national governing bodies would be held accountable for their performance and actions. In fact, at the time the NCAA rejoined the USOC, it was stated that the existence of an effective and impartial arbitration mechanism was the principal basis upon which it found itself ready to work effectively within the USOC framework.

"Now," Maggard said, "just over a year later, it is apparent that the arbitration is an illusion (if not a fraud) and will not be accepted in international circles nor for that matter in its most important aspects within the USOC itself."

Accordingly, Maggard said Congressional authorization of \$16 million in taxpayers' funds would be "foolhardy" since the USOC clearly cannot be held accountable to the American public or American athletes through a mechanism such as arbitration.

"The only justification for the authorization in question," Maggard said, "was to improve facilities and programs for American amateur athletes seeking to participate in Olympic and Pan American sports. If the Amateur Sports Act is ineffective and the programs of competition in those sports are in fact subject to foreign control, it seems doubtful that the American taxpayers would support the use of their funds to such a purpose."

Stevens supports arbitration process

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) was the primary backer of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978. In the statement to the United States Olympic Committee House of Delegates printed below, Stevens expresses his concern over the USOC's attitude toward arbitration as a means of challenging the status of a national governing body.

As a former commissioner with the President's Commission on Olympic Sports and as the primary sponsor of the Amateur Sports Act, I feel compelled to address you on this subject because it is one of such importance affecting the work we together have begun. Decisions you will be making today could very well affect our ability to obtain the \$16 million authorized in the Amateur Sports Act, money which



Sen. Ted Stevens

is crucial to insuring the success of the act.

In order for the Amateur Sports Act to be effective, arbitration must be on demand, swift, and final. Members of the Olympic committee, by that membership alone, agree to submit—upon the demand of any contesting party—to arbitration. There is no middle man. No one should stand in the way of arbitration. And once a decision is rendered in arbitration, it is final. Had any of us really thought there was the possibility of any other interpretation to the language in the act, it would have been clarified further in the act. You may be sure that that was the intent—and it was the Congress' intent. Without binding arbitration, and without arbitration on demand, there can be no true enforcement of the act.

Furthermore, many of you will remember the great pains we took in the consideration of the act to avoid any reference to any powers of the international olympic committee or the international governing bodies. That was intentional. The congress cannot support and authorize the funding of an organization which is not directly accountable to the American people for its actions and in control of its own destiny. It cannot take direction from any international group regarding internal matters. Now you and I both understand what the relationship between the IOC and the international governing bodies is to the USOC and its members. But my friends in the Congress may not be so quick to understand and certainly won't sympathize with any efforts to render those groups more powerful, abdicating power which is rightfully yours.

I take great pains to bring this to your attention because I am committed to supporting your \$16 million appropriation in Congress for implementation of the Amateur Sports Act. Many of you know how difficult it was to pass the bill last year, and funding it will be even more difficult. It is a year when all of us are looking to cut the budget wherever possible. Any controversy surrounding a program puts it in great jeopardy.

You are the masters of your fate. In the long run, I am confident that the Amateur Sports Act will stand on its own and this will all be resolved. However, in the short run, we need that \$16 million. I want you to have it and will work for it. We must show good faith and remember our responsibilities to the American people. I will be talking to you this evening about other legislation we have in the congress to help the Olympic Committee. I am here this afternoon to plead with you to work so that we together can make this new relationship work.



Ticket drawing

Indianapolis Mayor William H. Hudnut (left) and Butler University President John G. Johnson begin the task of drawing tickets for the 1980 National Collegiate Basketball Championships, which will be played at Indianapolis' Market Square Arena. A record 50,927 letters containing ticket requests were received. A total of 4,935 of the tickets were selected for the general public through the draw. Photo by the Indianapolis Star.

Presidents clarify Title IX position

The chief executive officers of three NCAA institutions have issued a statement clarifying their positions on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Title IX proposed policy interpretation.

Chancellor Charles E. Young of the University of California, Los Angeles, President John R. Hogness of the University of Washington and Chancellor William P. Gerbering of the University of Illinois issued the following statement:

"It has recently been reported to us that Mr. Joseph Califano, Secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has stated that the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the University of Washington, and the University of California, Los Angeles, have indicated that they could operate effectively within HEW's proposed Title IX policy interpretation regarding nondiscrimination on the

basis of sex in intercollegiate athletics.

"As the chief executive officers of these three institutions, we wish to correct the record. Each of us submitted detailed and different responses to HEW's December 6, 1978, 'proposed policy interpretation' of the 1975 guidelines. We did so in an effort to assist in the resolution of this vexing issue. In different ways, each of us stated that we could not support the proposed policy interpretation unless it were either modified or open to interpretations which we spelled out in detail. Common to each of our submissions were substantial disallowances for the sport of intercollegiate football. We believed these were invited and outlined by Mr. Califano in his briefing statement of December 6, 1978.

"Subsequent meetings with representatives of the Office for Civil Rights in HEW have made it clear that our submis-

sions and interpretations are not currently acceptable to HEW. Therefore, we did not support HEW's position.

"We wish to state our full support for the continued and overdue growth in intercollegiate athletics for women and we endorse the Title IX principle of nondiscrimination on the basis of sex in intercollegiate athletics. We are not unsympathetic to the general approach outlined in the proposed policy interpretation. We will continue to support these positions within our institutions and we remain willing to discuss the situation further with HEW representatives.

"However, the current unwillingness of HEW to take significantly into account the peculiar nature and cost of intercollegiate football threatens to undermine the viability of all intercollegiate sports for both women and men. We cannot support policies which will lead to that result."

Frank wants involvement

Continued from page 4

versity president across the country.

"With all the paperwork flowing back and forth and all the involvement of the presidents, I think in terms of athletics, Title IX is the thing that's uppermost in their minds," he said.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Title IX policy interpretation was issued more than five months ago, and Frank thinks in the time that has elapsed since then, presidents have become more convinced than ever that the policy interpretation is impractical.

"Those who have kept up with the developments of Title IX unquestionably are against the present policy interpretation," Frank said. "And if you

had to pick out any one thing, it's the average per capita expenditure. At the outset, I wouldn't say there was outrage, but the resistance has just been building and building. Presidents now realize just what it would mean to their institutions."

Most publicity about Title IX has focused on the plight of larger institutions, primarily those participating in Division I-A Football. Frank, however, fears the effect on his university, even though the scale is much smaller.

"It would be just as severe, just as dramatic," he said. "And this is what people don't realize. If I had to increase my athletic budget as quickly and as much as the present interpretation calls for—I think maybe \$20,000 next year—that's a lot of money for a school like

Lincoln. And there are hundreds of schools in the same position."

The Lincoln program is supported out of student fees. Neither gate receipts nor state funds play a part.

"You start talking about scholarships and the expenses involved," he said, "and you're talking about maybe increasing student fees in order to support the athletic program. That's not acceptable to me nor would it be acceptable to the rest of the academic community, especially when I can give salary increases of only three or four percent. It's like telling them we can't give a salary increase to the faculty and staff because the money's got to go to the athletic program.

"It doesn't have to be that way. We can increase the opportunities, we can upgrade the

Holtz says total honesty best policy

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following interview with "the Christian Athlete," published by the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Arkansas football coach Lou Holtz speaks out on what is necessary to be honest in intercollegiate athletics.

Q: Is it difficult to be honest with yourself, your assistants and players when it comes to recruiting, trimming rosters and determining line-ups?

A: My basic philosophy is based on total honesty. I can't coach if I am not completely honest. There's no way you can have the respect of your players if you're not honest. They don't always like what I say, but I base my decisions on what I think is honestly right. I ask my players three questions: Will it make you a better person? Will it make you a better student? Will it make you a better athlete?

Anytime you deal with someone on a day-to-day basis you've got to be totally honest. I'm not smart enough to remember which lie I told people today to make sure I tell them the same lie next week.

Q: Is it hard to stay within NCAA recruiting guidelines and still field a good team?

A: Sometimes it's tough but I'm convinced that somewhere in this country are 30 great athletes who want what we've got to offer. If you're willing to knock on enough doors and not get discouraged with a few "no's" you'll win in the long run. The guy who'll cheat, violate rules and take money illegally obviously doesn't have the moral character and fiber that he should. If a person can be bought they sure can't be worth much. Honesty's what you do in the dark.

Q: Can the pressure to produce a winner compromise honesty?

A: I don't want to sound like I'm a righteous person all the time. But one reason I won't compromise is because I believe honesty helps you win over the long haul. You can win a game tomorrow and lose a football team. You can lose a game tomorrow and win a football team. Honesty and keeping things in proper perspective are crucial in my opinion. I may be wrong but this is the philosophy I've practiced since entering coaching and athletics have been very good to me.

Q: As a coach how much can you influence your athletes morally and spiritually?

A: If you start preaching you're probably going to have a positive effect on those who already believe and a negative effect on those who don't. If you have something to talk to a young man about—his personal habits or Christian life—you need to do it one-on-one. You don't motivate a football team; you motivate individuals.

Q: You experienced a crisis while preparing for the 1977 Orange Bowl against Oklahoma. Would it have been possible to cover up the affair rather than take the disciplinary action you did against the players involved?

A: Sure. I think the athletes involved are fine young men and will make a fine contribution to society. I've never really talked about the situation with anyone, and I don't care to now except to say this: Whether anyone found out about their actions or not, based on the facts I couldn't condone their behavior. Whenever you're in the public eye as an athlete or coach or politician or whatever, you have an obligation to set a high standard for others—youngsters in particular. If you don't wish to have that added pressure then you should get out of public life. With recognition comes responsibility.

Q: Has it been difficult to stand by your convictions at times? Has your faith ever wavered?

A: First, you must believe in someone far greater than yourself. Second, I don't think it took a lot of courage to stick by my

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Dorms

Continued from page 1

fit such as a recreation room or a centralized television room, that material benefit must be available in housing which is utilized by at least one-half of other members of the student body who utilize on-campus housing facilities. Further, these material benefits must be available for such students in approximately the same ratio as such benefits are available for student-athletes.

Otherwise, dormitories with exclusive material housing benefits may not be utilized by student-athletes.

Member institutions with additional questions concerning on-campus housing facilities for student-athletes should contact the national office prior to August 1, 1979, the effective date for the amendment to Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5).

Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New OIs printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other OIs should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office (P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222; 913/384-3220).

Expenses for foreign tours

(Revises Case No. 74)

Situation: A member institution or allied conference sponsors a foreign tour in a particular sport. (82)

Question: May the institution provide cash to cover unitemized incidental expenses incurred in connection with the tour?

Answer: Yes. The institution or allied conference may provide \$5 per day for each member of the squad for each day of the tour, but the total number of days for expense purposes may not exceed 21. [C3-1-(h)-(1)]

Superstars competition

Situation: A student-athlete is invited to participate in "superstars" competition involving various athletic events. Cash or merchandise prizes are awarded to participants in the competition. (541)

Question: Would a student-athlete jeopardize his collegiate eligibility in his sport by participating for cash or comparable prizes in such competition?

Answer: Yes. Inasmuch as a participant in the superstars competition is selected on the basis of the reputation he has achieved in his particular sport, and such competition involves the use of his overall athletic skills, a participating student-athlete would jeopardize his eligibility in his sport under NCAA legislation if he participated for pay in such competition. [C3-1-(a), (b) and (c)]

Material housing benefits

Situation: Effective August 1, 1979, the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5) will prohibit material benefits connected with on-campus student-athletes' housing (e.g., individual television sets and stereo equipment, specialized recreational facilities and room furnishings and appointments of extra quality and quantity) if such benefits are not available on the same basis to the student body in general. (543)

Question: If a member institution maintains an on-campus facility which includes material benefits not available on the same basis in other institutional housing facilities, may a student-athlete be permitted to utilize the housing which includes the material benefits?

Answer: No. The arrangement to provide a student-athlete with such housing would be considered an extra benefit not made available to members of the student body in general. [C3-1-(g)-(5)]

Availability of housing benefits

Situation: Effective August 1, 1979, the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5) will prohibit material benefits connected with on-campus student-athletes' housing if such benefits are not available on the same basis to the student body in general. (544)

Question: What standards must be met in order to insure that material housing benefits (such as a recreation room or a centralized television room) are available on the same basis to the student body in general?

Answer: The institution must assure that the material benefits in question are available in housing provided to at least one-half of other members of the student body who utilize on-campus housing facilities; further, these material benefits must be available for such students in approximately the same ratio as such benefits are available for student-athletes. Otherwise, dormitories with exclusive material housing benefits may not be utilized by student-athletes. [C3-1-(g)-(5)]

Holtz

Continued from page 5

decision to suspend the players involved. Pressure doesn't make a wrong a right, or a right a wrong. When I go around speaking, especially to youth groups, I try to point out that perhaps God used that situation to serve as an example to many people. Young people are so conscious of peer pressure and so prone to do what they know is wrong because of it.

My faith is very important in a trying time. I'm able to keep my cool and be aware of who I am and where I'm going because of this faith.

Q: Honesty is basic to your philosophy. What about winning?

A: As I've told our squad on numerous occasions, I can't believe God put us on this earth to be ordinary. If winning isn't important don't keep score—play for an hour and quit.

The big thing you learn in winning is that you have to pay a price. But there are certain things I will not sacrifice in order to win, such as the welfare of a young man or certain principles I believe in. Violating the rules to win cannot give you satisfaction. But if you abide by your convictions and are able to win, it gives you a tremendous feeling.



Fencing champions

Pictured above is the Wayne State fencing team, which won the 1979 National Collegiate Championship. From left, they are Ernie Simon (foil), assistant coach Greg Benko, athletic director Chalmer Hixson, coach Istvan Danosi, Gil Pezza (epee) and Yuri Rabinovich (sabre).

Wayne State takes fencing crown

Wayne State, showing balance in all three categories, captured the 1979 National Collegiate Fencing Championships held at Princeton University.

The Michigan school scored 19 points in the foil and sabre and 21 points in the epee to record its second fencing championship.

Wayne State's 119 points gave it an 11-point win over second-place Notre Dame. The Irish, winners in 1977 and 1978, lost any hope for the championship this year in the sabre competition as they scored only six points. The two leaders were followed by Penn State with 107 points and San Jose State and host Princeton each with 104.

Yuri Rabinovich led the way for Wayne State with a first-place finish in the sabre competition, while his teammates Gil Pezza placed second in the epee and Ernest Simon finished third in the foil.

Rabinovich had a 21-2 record in the finals of the sabre to tie two-time defending champion

Mike Sullivan of Notre Dame after the 23-match finals. But Rabinovich, who had earlier lost to Sullivan, beat the Irish fencer, 5-2, in a fence-off to win the title.

Andy Bonk of Notre Dame captured the foil competition with a 21-2 record, finishing just ahead of Maryland's Bradley Thomas (20-3). Wayne State's Simon, who won the event last year and Richard Pantel of Princeton finished next with 19-4 records.

In the epee competition, Carlo Songini of Cleveland State edged out Pezza of Wayne State and Peter Schiffrin of San Jose State. Songini finished with a record of 20-3 while Pezza and Schiffrin were both at 19-4.

The Illinois Memorial Trophy, presented to the outstanding foilist in the meet, went to Notre Dame's Bonk. The other award winners were Songini, who captured the Princeton-Cornell Trophy for outstanding epee performer, and Robert Reed of Army, who won the Michigan State Trophy for the

outstanding sabre performer. Reed finished seventh in the final competition.

The trophies are awarded on the basis of sportsmanship and conduct on the strip, attitude and dress, past performances in the championships and in overall intercollegiate competition. The three winners are selected by the student-athletes participating in the championships.

Individual results

Foil—1. Andy Bonk, Notre Dame; 2. Bradley Thomas, Maryland; 3. Ernest Simon, Wayne State; 4. Richard Pantel, Princeton; 5. Matthew Harris, Penn State; 6. Edmond McNamara, New York University.

Sabre—1. Yuri Rabinovich, Wayne State; 2. Mike Sullivan, Notre Dame; 3. Paul Friedberg, Pennsylvania; 4. Steven Renshaw, Clemson; 5. Donald Lear, Penn State; 6. Paul Cordts, Johns Hopkins.

Epee—1. Carlo Songini, Cleveland State; 2. Gil Pezza, Wayne State; 3. Peter Schiffrin, San Jose State; 4. Larry Dervbinksi, New York University; 5. Jay Thomas, Clemson; 6. Charles Helms, Princeton.

Team results

1. Wayne State, 119; 2. Notre Dame, 108; 3. Penn State, 107; 4. Princeton, 104; 5. San Jose State, 104; 6. Maryland, 99; 7. North Carolina, 96; 8. Cornell, 93; 9. Clemson, 90; 10. New York University, 88.

HEW asked to reexamine interpretation

The National Association of College and University Business Officers has recently written a resolution recommending the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reexamine and revise its proposed Title IX policy interpretation.

The resolution:

"Whereas, the Board of Directors of the National Association of College and University Business Officers strongly supports the principle of prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex as expressed in Title IX of the 1972 Educational Amendments, and

"Whereas, the proposed policy interpretation does not include sufficiently 'reasonable provisions concerning the nature of particular sports' as re-

quired by the Javits amendment to Title IX, and

"Whereas, the proposed interpretation does not distinguish between those programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance and these programs and activities not receiving federal assistance, and

"Whereas, the proposed policy interpretation does not provide adequate recognition of the magnitude of expenditures associated with certain revenue producing sports, and

"Whereas, it is the opinion of the NACUBO Board that the implementation of the proposed policy interpretations will be counterproductive in fulfilling the objectives of Title IX, and

"Whereas, the NACUBO Board is greatly concerned about the financial implications related to implementation of the proposed policy interpretation, and

"Therefore be it resolved that the Board of Directors of NACUBO recommends that HEW reexamine and revise, where appropriate, the proposed policy interpretation and

"Therefore be it further resolved, that NACUBO offer its services to assist in such efforts and the Executive Vice President of NACUBO be directed to forward this resolution to HEW Secretary Joseph Califano and other appropriate federal officials, and to other national education associations."

Cal-Berkeley claims Division I swimming title

NCAA swimmers, led by the team champions from California-Berkeley, turned in a series of record-shattering performances in the 56th annual National Collegiate Swimming Championships.

Swimming in the fast pool at Cleveland State University, swimmers established NCAA, American or U.S. Open records in nine of the 18 events, three of them by UCLA's sensational Brian Goodell and three of them by members of the winning California-Berkeley team.

Goodell set an NCAA record of 4:16.43 in the 500-yard freestyle and then established an American, U.S. Open and NCAA record in the 400-yard individual medley with a 3:50.80 clocking. His final record of the day came in the 1,650 freestyle, where he established an American, NCAA and U.S. Open mark of 14:54.13.

Graham Smith and Par Arvidsson played key roles in Cal's victory. Smith set an NCAA and U.S. Open record in the 100-yard backstroke, winning the event in 54.91, while Arvidsson won the 100-yard butterfly in U.S. Open and NCAA-record time of 47.76. Cal's 400-yard medley relay team of Peter Rocca, Graham Smith, Par Arvidsson and Pelle Holmertz also won, establishing a U.S. Open and NCAA record time of 3:15.22.

California also posted victories in the 200-yard individual medley (Smith, 1:48.44), the 200-yard backstroke (Rocca, 1:46.21), the 200-yard breaststroke (Smith, 2:00.37) and the 200-yard butterfly (Arvidsson, 1:45.53.).

With their individual victories, Goodell and Smith joined a list of 14 NCAA swimmers who previously won three individual titles in the championship meet. Goodell accomplished the identical feat last year in the same three events.

California scored 287 points for first place, followed by Southern California with 227, Florida with 224 Tennessee with 221.

It was the first swimming championship for California and marked the 17th time that Southern California has finished either first or second.

Individual results

500-yard freestyle — Brian Goodell, UCLA, 4:16.43 (NCAA record; previous record 4:17.39 by Timothy Shaw, Long Beach State, 1977); **200-yard individual medley** — Graham Smith, California-Berkeley, 1:48.44; **50-yard freestyle** — Ambrose Gaines, Auburn, 19.99; **One-meter diving** — Greg Louganis, Miami (Florida), 513.75; **400-yard medley relay** — California-Berkeley (Peter Rocca, Graham Smith, Par Arvidsson, Pelle Holmertz), 3:15.22 (U.S. Open and NCAA record; previous record 3:17.4 by Indiana, 1977); **400-yard individual medley** — Brian Goodell, UCLA, 3:50.80 (American, U.S. Open and NCAA record; previous American and U.S. Open record 3:51.69 by Jesse Vassallo, Mis-



Auburn's Ambrose Gaines (top) waits for 50-yard freestyle results—then reacts at the news. —Morse Photography



sion Viejo, 1978, previous NCAA record 3:53.61, Brian Goodell, UCLA, 1978); **200-yard freestyle** — Andrew Coan, Tennessee, 1:35.82 (American, U.S. Open and NCAA record; previous American and U.S. Open record 1:35.67 by Jim Montgomery, Gatorade, 1977, previous NCAA record 1:36.16 by Bruce Furniss, Southern California, 1977); **100-yard butterfly** — Par Arvidsson, California-Berkeley, 47.76 (U.S. Open and NCAA record; previous record 47.77 by Joe Bottom, Southern California, 1977).

100-yard backstroke — Carlos Bercoral, Alabama, 49.71; **100-yard breaststroke** — Graham Smith, California-Berkeley, 54.91 (U.S. Open and NCAA record; previous record 55.10 by

Graham Smith, 1977); **800-yard freestyle relay** — Florida (David Zubero, John Hillencamp, Keith Dickson and David Larson), 6:28.01 (American record, ties U.S. Open and NCAA records; previous American record 6:29.81 by Florida Aquatics, 1978); **1,650 freestyle** — Brian Goodell, UCLA, 14:54.13 (American, U.S. Open and NCAA record; previous American and U.S. Open record 14:54.54 by Brian Goodell, 1978, previous NCAA record 14:55.53 by Goodell, 1978); **100-yard freestyle** — Andrew Coan, Tennessee, 43.42 (American, U.S. Open and NCAA record of 43.25 set in preliminaries; previous American record 43.49 by Joe Bottom, Southern California, 1977, previous U.S. Open and NCAA record 43.29 by

Jonty Skinner, Alabama, 1978); **200-yard backstroke** — Peter Rocca, California-Berkeley, 1:46.21; **200-yard breaststroke** — Graham Smith, California-Berkeley, 2:00.37; **200-yard butterfly** — Par Arvidsson, California-Berkeley, 1:45.53; **Three-meter diving** — Matthew Chelich, Michigan 527.85; **400-yard freestyle relay** — Tennessee (John Ebuna, John Newton, Marc Foreman and Andrew Coan), 2:54.74.

Team results

1. California-Berkeley, 287; 2. Southern California, 227; 3. Florida, 224; 4. Tennessee, 221; 5. UCLA, 197; 6. Auburn, 160; 7. Indiana, 104; 8. Alabama, 90; 9. Southern Methodist, 76; 10. Michigan, 61.

Council approves 15 postseason games

Certification has been granted to 15 postseason football games for 1979-80 by the NCAA Council, and one additional game has been added for December 1980.

The new contest, which has not been named and does not have a specific date, will match the champions of the Mid-American Conference and the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. The game will be played in Fresno, California.

The games: Independence: Shreveport, Louisiana; Saturday, December 8 or 15, 1:30 p.m.

Garden State: East Rutherford, New Jersey; Saturday, December 15, 1 p.m.

Holiday: San Diego, California; Friday, December 21, 6 p.m.

Sun: El Paso, Texas; Saturday, December 22, 11:30 a.m.

Liberty: Memphis, Tennessee; Saturday, December 22, 1:30 p.m.

Tangerine: Orlando, Florida; Saturday, December 22, 8 p.m.

Fiesta: Tempe, Arizona; Tuesday, December 25, 1:45 p.m.

Gator: Jacksonville, Florida; Friday, December 28, 9 p.m.

Hall of Fame: Birmingham, Alabama; Saturday, December 29, 7 p.m.

Peach: Atlanta, Georgia; Monday, December 31, 3 p.m.

Bluebonnet: Houston, Texas; Monday, December 31, 6 or 8 p.m.

Sugar: New Orleans, Louisiana; Tuesday, January 1, 1 p.m.

Cotton: Dallas, Texas; Tuesday, January 1, 1:10 p.m.

Rose: Pasadena, California; Tuesday, January 1, 2 p.m.

Orange: Miami, Florida; Tuesday, January 1, 8 p.m.

The Council also certified five postseason football all-star games for 1979-80.

Blue-Gray: Montgomery, Alabama; Saturday, December 29, 7 p.m.

Hula Bowl: Honolulu, Hawaii; Saturday, January 5, 11 a.m.

East-West Shrine: Palo Alto, California; Saturday, January 5, noon.

Black College: New Orleans, Louisiana; Saturday, January 5, 2:30 p.m.

Japan Bowl: Tokyo, Japan; Sunday, January 13, 1 p.m.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

RAYMOND SPUHLER retired at George Mason . . . THOMAS MEINHARDT resigned at Towson State . . . STAN WRIGHT resigned at California State, Sacramento . . . JOHN WEST resigned at Furman . . . DICK McDONALD resigned at St. Louis . . . DON KELLEY named at Illinois State . . . JEFFREY VENNELL named at Kenyon . . . OSCAR LOFTON named at Southeastern Louisiana . . . KEN TRICKY named athletic director and head basketball coach at Oklahoma City . . . BILL MANLOVE named at Widener.

COACHES

Basketball — STEVE ANTRIM named at St. Michaels . . . JIM POWELL named at American International . . . BOB DUKIET named at Saint Peter's, replacing BOB KELLY . . . WILLIE McCARTER named at Detroit . . . JOE HARRINGTON named at Hofstra . . . LEE FREDERICK named at Oakland . . . BILL OATES named at Saint Mary's . . . STEVE ANTRIM resigned at Lake Forest . . . TOM WEIRICH resigned at Robert Morris . . . JIM LARRANAGA resigned at American International . . . FRED-DIE GOSS resigned at California-Riverside.

Cross Country — BUD MYERS retired at Mankato State.

Football — THOMAS KURUCZ named at Chicago . . . BOB READE named at Augustana (Illinois) . . . RALPH YOUNG named at Illinois Benedictine . . . VITO RAGAZZO named at Shippensburg State, replacing JOE MARK . . . BILLY JOE resigned at Cheyney State.

Golf — GARY ESBOLDT named at South Dakota State.

Lacrosse — JERRY SCHMIDT resigned at Hobart.

Soccer — ALDEN SHATTUCK named at Syracuse.

Tennis — LARRY TURVILLE named at Rice.

Track and field — JOHN RANDOLPH named at Florida . . . KEN WEINBEL resigned at Dartmouth.

STAFF

Sports information directors —

ROBERT OLSON named at St. Cloud State . . . JOHN SCOTT (JACK) REPASS leaving Hartford (SID position terminated).

Athletic business managers — RON CORLISS resigned at North Dakota State . . . THOMAS EDDLEMAN named at Northeast Louisiana.

Trainers — DAPHNE BENAS named at Yale.

Promotion director — TOM MICKLE named at Duke.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Governmental Affairs Committee — This committee has been established as a subcommittee of the Council. The following have been appointed: John R. Davis, Oregon State University; James Frank, Lincoln University (chairman); Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming; Charley Scott, University of Alabama; John L. Toner, University of Connecticut.

Television Committee — Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference, appointed, effective immediately, to replace Cedric Dempsey, who no longer is at a District 8 institution.

Women's Intercollegiate Athletics — Appointed, effective immediately, to two of the three at-large positions (added to this committee by Convention action) are the following: AL—III—Raymond J. Whispell, Muhlenberg College; AL — Gwen Norrell, Michigan State University. AL-II — Connie Clausen, University of Nebraska, Omaha.

Academic Testing and Requirements Committee — Cliff Sjogren,

University of Michigan, appointed effective immediately to replace Orville Nothdurft, Bradley University, retired.

American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers — Kenneth N. Vickery, Clemson University, appointed effective immediately to replace Orville Nothdurft, Bradley University, retired.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1 — University of Rhode Island: Walter J. Gray (F).

District 4 — University of Michigan: Thomas J. Anton (F); Saint Olaf College: Richard Kleber (F); University of Illinois, Champaign: (AD) to be appointed.

District 7 — University of Montana: Evan Denney (F).

Allied: New Member — College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin [Division III Voting conference]. Executive Officer: Carroll Peterson, President; Mailing Address: North Park College, Foster and Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625. Secretary: Leroy Brissman, Augustana College; Members: Augustana College, Carroll College, Carthage College, Elmhurst College, Illinois Wesleyan University, Millikin University, North Central College, North Park College, Wheaton College; Eastern Athletic Association: New executive director is Leland Byrd, Fourth Floor, Administrative Building, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219 (412/434-6042).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 1978 Division III Soccer Championship

Gross receipts	\$12,942.30
Disbursements	\$18,308.01
	(\$ 5,365.71)
Team transportation and per diem allowance	\$27,832.00
	(\$33,197.71)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 540.38
	(\$32,657.33)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$33,501.26
	\$ 843.93
50 percent to competing institutions:	\$422.00
50 percent to the Association:	\$421.93
	\$ 843.93

Championship Corner

The NCAA Division II Basketball Committee reminds the membership of the Division II scheduling requirement that at least 50 percent of an institution's basketball games must be against Division I or II opponents and of the Division II Committee's requirement that a team must play a minimum of 12 games against Division I or II teams to be considered for selection to the 1980 championship. These are separate requirements (one for Division II membership criteria and the other for possible selection to the Division II Basketball Championship).

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NEWS



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Harry Fouke winner of NACDA's Corbett Award



Harry Fouke

Harry Fouke, who instituted intercollegiate athletics at the University of Houston upon arriving in 1945, and built the institution into a national sports power during his 33-year tenure as athletic director, has been named the recipient of the 13th annual James J. Corbett Memorial Award by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA).

The Corbett Award is presented annually to an individual who has made a significant contribution to the field of intercollegiate athletic administration in memory of the late Jim Corbett, athletic director at Louisiana State and NACDA's first president.

Formal presentation ceremonies will be June 26 during NACDA's 14th annual convention in Hollywood, Fla.

Fouke, a star halfback at

Rice University from 1932 to 1934 who helped lead that school to its first Southwest Conference championship, was appointed athletic director at Houston in 1945 following 11 years of success as a high school coach and administrator.

Under Fouke's leadership, the caliber of Houston athletics made giant strides.

The pinnacle of Fouke's success in leading Houston athletics to national prominence came in 1971. He signed the first contracts for football and basketball competition between Houston and his alma mater, Rice, quickly creating an athletic rivalry. During that same year, the Southwest Conference extended a membership invitation to Houston.

Since joining the SWC, Houston has claimed two of the three football titles for which it was eligible to compete, won

one league basketball tournament crown and claimed six straight golf championships.

Fouke has represented Houston in his service to national organizations. A past officer of NACDA, he served as the association's president in 1974-75. In addition to his duties as athletic director, he served as professor of physical education and department chairman for 30 of his 33 years at Houston.

Fouke, who will retire from the university on August 31, was honored as the recipient of the City of Houston's "Mr. Sportsman" award in 1968 and has been awarded the UH Alumni Organization's President's Award. Rice has honored him as an outstanding ex-letterman and in 1977 Fouke received the Houston Touchdown Club's "Morris Frank Touchdowner of the Year" award.