



# NEWS



VOL. 16 • NO. 9

AUGUST 15, 1979

## Congress delaying USOC appropriation

A \$16 million congressional appropriation for the United States Olympic Committee has been delayed, apparently because of concern in Congress with the USOC's lack of compliance with the Amateur Sports Act of 1978.

Both the NCAA and the National Federation of State High School Associations have opposed the appropriation of the money since the USOC and the national governing bodies that control it have not demonstrated a commitment to the provisions of the Amateur Sports Act. Of particular concern has been the USOC's disregard for the arbitration provisions of the Amateur Sports Act as shown in a case involving the United States Wrestling Federation.

As dictated by the terms of the USOC constitution, the USWF challenged the Amateur Athletic Union as the national governing body for wrestling. Following the established USOC procedures, the case was heard by an American Arbitration Association panel, which determined that the USWF should be the national governing body for the sport.

However, FILA — the international wrestling body — subsequently refused to recognize the USWF, claiming the arbitrators lacked the expertise required to make a responsible decision. Then, in contradiction of its own rules, the USOC granted the AAU reinstatement as the national governing body for wrestling.

Because of that, Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) withdrew a \$16 million appropriation proposal that had been designated for the USOC.

According to Congressional appropriations procedures, however, the money still may be made available to the USOC if a request for the funds is made from the White House. Under such conditions, both Houses of Congress would be required to hold hearings on the matter, probably in mid-October, at which time the school-college community would have another opportunity to be heard.

School-college representatives had strongly urged that no money be forthcoming until the USOC complied with its constitution and the provisions of the Amateur Sports Act.

"The input of schools and colleges across the nation obviously has helped focus the attention of Congress on serious problems within the USOC and whether it is entitled to the \$16 million appropriation," said David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley, chairman of the International Relations Committee.

"The International Relations Committee appreciates the support of those institutions and the insistence by Congress that the USOC truly effect a new order for amateur sports in this country."



NBC on the scene at basketball championship

## NBC gains basketball TV rights

The NCAA has granted NBC Sports the exclusive rights to televise the 1980 and 1981 National Collegiate Basketball Championships.

The agreement authorizes NBC to televise a combination of games each year that will total 11 exposures. In 1980, those contests will be aired March 8-9 (second round), March 15-16 (regional finals), March 22 (national semifinals) and March 24 (national finals).

In 1981, the championship games will be telecast on March 14-15 (second round), March 21-22 (regional finals), March 28 (national semifinals) and March 30 (national finals). The finals will be in Indianapolis in 1980 and in Philadelphia in 1981.

The signing of the contract will mean that after 1981 NBC will have telecast 13 consecutive National Collegiate Basketball Championships.

One of NBC's obligations for the championship will require the network to produce and schedule at least 24 minutes of coverage of an NCAA championship other than basketball. The championship is to be designated by January 1 of the year of the championship.

NBC will consult annually with the Division I Basketball Committee on play-by-play and color announcers with the understanding that none will be

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## Basketball attendance reaches new heights in '79

National college basketball attendance hit 30 million for the first time in history in 1979, helped by a third consecutive huge increase in NCAA Division I.

The national total was 30,025,142 spectators for all 1,240 senior colleges in the United States with varsity teams (729 are NCAA members), compared to the 1978 total of 29,104,329. That is an increase of 920,813, or 3.16 percent.

The increase in NCAA Division I was 976,190 for a total of 18,649,383. Major-college attendance was up 1.2 million in 1978 over 1977, and increased 1.1 million in 1977 over 1976. For the last three seasons, Division I attendance has increased by just over 3.3 million, or 21.58 percent.

**Building boom:** One major factor must be the arena-building boom that occurred in the '70s. A total of 100 major-college teams now are or soon will be playing their home games in arenas built in this decade or in arenas where construction is authorized or already under way. In NCAA Divisions II and III, 120 more arenas were built

### NATIONAL COLLEGE BASKETBALL ATTENDANCE

	Total teams	Games or sessions	Total 1979 attendance	Avg. per game or session	Change† in avg. - percent	Percent change in total
Home attendance, NCAA Division I	257	3,409	17,519,539	5,139	Up 156 3.13	Up 4.66
NCAA Championship Tournament		22	271,392	12,336	D 629 4.85	Up 16.30
All other Div. I neutral-site attendance		107	858,452	8,023	Up 491 6.52	Up 22.56
Total all NCAA Division I	257	3,538	18,649,383	5,271	Up 178 3.49	Up 5.52
Home attendance, NCAA Division II	172	2,147	3,295,149	1,535	Up 24 1.59	Up 4.51
Home attendance, NCAA Division III	289	3,151	2,427,688	770	D 41 5.06	D 4.74
Home attendance, NCAA Associates	11	125	175,290	1,402	# No Avg. Change #	Up 20.87
Home attendance, NAIA-only Teams	359	4,338	4,321,536	996	D 19 1.87	Up 1.52
Home attendance, all others	152	1,512	380,065	251	Up 4 1.62	Up 2.56
NCAA Division II Tournament		22	66,446	3,020	D 755 20.00	D 20.00
NCAA Division III Tournament		22	43,850	1,993	Up 197 10.97	Up 16.26
NAIA Tournament		134	187,868	1,402	D 13 0.92	Up 2.93
NCCAA Div. I & II Tournaments		33	44,100	1,336	Up 288 27.48	Up 35.69
NLCAA Tournament		33	22,970	696	D 1 0.14	D 0.13
All other neutral-site attendance,						
All 983 teams below NCAA Division I		265	410,797	1,550	D 198 11.33	D 21.94
NATIONAL FIGURES FOR 1979	1,240	15,320	30,025,142	1,960	Up 56 2.94	Up 3.16

†1978 figures reflect 1979 changes in conference, division and association alignments, providing true comparisons.

# One associate member in 1979—Alabama-Birmingham—had no varsity team in 1978, so its 1979 figures—15 games, 91,765 for 6,118—are not included in this change-comparison only; the other 10 associate members averaged 759 both years but played more home games in the 1979 season.

NLCAA represents National Little College Athletic Association.

NCCAA represents National Christian College Athletic Association.

or authorized in the 1970s, a survey by NCAA Statistics Service shows.

In addition, 13 more major-college home courts were expanded in the 1970s and six more entirely renovated. As a result, 102 Division I teams

now play in arenas seating at least 10,000, or soon will when authorized construction is completed. Twenty years ago only 22 did.

Lesser factors in the increases have been more postseason games due to more con-

ference tournaments and expansions of the NCAA and National Invitation Tournament championships.

However, the Big Ten Conference, which does not have a postseason tournament, once again set all-time highs, aver-

aging 12,238 per game or session—1,000 above 1978's national mark—and totaling 1,713,380, up 173,791. The Southeastern Conference moved up to second at 10,909 per game or session, then came the Western Athletic, Atlantic Coast and Big Eight.

In fact, every one of the top 15 major-college conferences was up in total attendance and 14 up in average, the ACC showing a tiny drop from a record high in 1978.

Those figures on new arenas and those with 10,000-up capacity do not include several new, big-city arenas where major-colleges play some home games. It includes only those where a team plays at least half of its home games. Most are on campus.

Over the last three seasons, four conferences have enjoyed remarkable increases. The Big Ten in 1979 was up 3,182 per game over 1976 (35.1 percent), the Southeastern was up 2,898 in average (36.2 percent), the Big Eight 1,934 in average

Continued on page 3

## The Editor's View

# Heat-illness tragedies avoidable

In this enlightened age, it is all but incredible that some men still live in the dark ages of athletic training methods.

Here is one example from Los Angeles Times columnist John Hall:

"Treat it lightly, if you must, but the importance of keeping body liquids at healthy levels is no joking matter and the seriousness can't be minimized. A year ago at this time, parched Rams were dropping like parched flies and George Allen's refusal to listen to his medical team—Dr. Robert Kerlan and Dr. Toby Freedman—was the largest straw breaking his back and leading to his abrupt August dismissal.

"In his latest essay in Sport Magazine, Kerlan repeats things he tried to tell Allen, who, in the face of scientific studies proving the contrary for at least the last 10 years, is one of those who still feels water on the practice field is a sign of weakness and that only sips should be rationed out rarely as a reward after long sessions of earning same. Allen's theory is that it toughens character."

Perhaps character is toughened by such a practice, although such a premise is, at the

very least, debatable. Clearly, however, there is no justification for risking lives to establish a competitive edge in any sporting event.

Just four years ago, the athletic community seemed to have made remarkable progress in the area of heat illness prevention. During the 1975 season, not one heat-related death was reported.

Unfortunately, the last reporting period did not bring such good tidings. Four young athletes died from excessive heat during the 1978 preseason period.

What is so tragic is that heat illness is preventable. Guidelines are spelled out precisely in a statement appearing on page 3 of this issue; but, briefly stated, the ABCs of the matter are to provide as much water as the athlete desires, to increase his consumption of salt and to provide adequate rest periods in cool areas.

The overall heat-illness rate may be extremely low, but it should be almost nonexistent. The deployment of a little extra common sense could work wonders on this front.

## 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 that will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the author.

## More than meets the eye

By BOB BARTON  
The New Haven Register  
As printed in Ivy League program

It was one of the zaniest, if not the most artistic, finishes ever seen in Ivy League football.

Tied 3-3 with Columbia with two seconds left, Yale had the ball on its 27-yard line. Pat O'Brien, the quarterback, scanned the field, scrambled to his right and finally threw to the left end, John Spagnola, who had gone deep and was cutting back toward the scrimmage line. Spagnola caught the ball on the 47, retreated a couple of steps and tossed a lateral to the center, Todd Glanz, at the 37. He in turn lateraled to the right tackle, A. J. DeCusati, at the 32 and he flipped the ball to O'Brien at the original line of scrimmage. O'Brien thereupon set sail up the left sideline until Columbia's Jim Boran ran him out of bounds at midfield.

If that sounds confusing, it was nothing compared with the debate that ensued in the press box, where the statisticians sit. Should the play be recorded as a pass and three laterals? Should it go into the books as a run, since the laterals wiped out the yardage made on the original pass? If it was a pass play, could O'Brien be credited with yardage as both a passer and a receiver?

With press deadlines to be met in New York, Boston and elsewhere, a decision had to be made. The play was logged officially as a 20-yard pass from O'Brien to Spagnola, with the ensuing action thrown out.

The matter is academic now, for a year has passed since those figures went into the National Collegiate Athletic Association's computers. But the incident does show something about the wacky and wonderful world of statistics, where what you see is not always what you record.

**Refinement:** Statistics-keeping is an adjunct of football that, like the game, has undergone growth and refinement with the years. When I was first in the jockwriting business 20-odd years ago, it was sufficient to note first downs, rushing yardage, passing yardage, fumbles lost, a few things like that. Now, at many major colleges, people chart time of possession, tackles and assists, third-down efficiency and all-purpose running—the last not to be confused with total offense.

It used to be that the rules for keeping statistics would fit on the back of the reporting form. Now they're a 36-page booklet available from the NCAA.

A lot of the things in the manual is stuff you already know. For instance, the length of a rushing play is the distance from the scrimmage line to the spot where the runner is downed. But how do you determine on what yard lines the play starts and ends? Don't guess; already you need the manual's guidance.

Football statistics always are reckoned in whole yards—no fractions. If the ball is touching a yard line, or is bisected by an imaginary line connecting the hash marks, everything's fine; that's the line where the ball is statistically. But if the ball sits between two yard lines, it normally is figured to be on the next line ahead of the offensive team. If the nose of the ball is 30½ yards from the defensive team's goal, it's counted as being on the 30.

Once you master these basic rulings, there are other nuances to learn.

On penalties beyond the line of scrimmage, the offense gets credit for advancing to the spot from which the penalty is enforced. If a Cornell back runs 80 yards for a touchdown but a teammate clips on the Dartmouth 30, it goes down as a 50-yard rush and a 15-yard penalty. If the Cornell back is tackled at the 30 but Dartmouth commits a foul at midfield, it's a 50-yard rush, the penalty is stepped off from the 30 and Cornell is given two first downs—one by rushing, one by penalty.

**Tough job:** This all may sound cut and dried, but it's not. Like the official scorer in baseball, the football statistician must decide whom to charge with errors—for instance on a fumbled pitchout, where either the quarterback or the running back may be culpable.

Rulings have been designed for special situations, too. A quarter-century ago, Dartmouth's Lou Turner had a punt blocked by Yale's Jim Coker, picked up the ball 14 yards behind the line and ran 37 yards for a first down. Turner was given a punt of no yards, Coker was given a 14-yard punt return and charged with a fumble lost, and Turner—because there's no such thing in college statistics as a fumble return—was given a pass interception and a runback of 37 yards. Today it would be handled differently; the punt for zero yards would be charged to Dartmouth as a team, not to an individual, and Turner's run would be counted as 37 yards rushing.

All of which brings us back to the Yale-Columbia situation last fall, and in case it ever happens again, here's the official word from Steve Boda of the NCAA on how to score it. Under passing, O'Brien gets a completion for 23 yards—the distance the play ultimately gained. Under receiving, Spagnola gets a pass reception for 10 yards; he gave back 10 yards of his original 20 when he tossed the ball back to Glanz. Glanz gets no reception—there can be only one reception credited on a play—but minus five yards receiving because his lateral to DeCusati lost five yards. DeCusati gets the same, for the same reasons. And O'Brien gets no reception but 23 yards receiving.

That gives O'Brien both passing and receiving yardage on the same play. That's right, and there's a precedent for it in the NCAA book. You can look it up—Section 3, Article 4, Approved Ruling 1.

## Opinions Out Loud

—Rep. Norman Lent (R-New York)

House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee  
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

"As I have said before, I have always found it hard to justify this subcommittee's investigation of college athletics. During 1978, the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee devoted more of its time and resources to the NCAA investigation than to any other single issue—including such vital questions as cancer-causing chemicals in foods and decontrol of crude oil and gasoline prices.

"Thankfully, the subcommittee did not conclude at the end of its series of hearings that there was a need for federal intervention into intercollegiate sports. Such a proposal would have been, in my opinion, a mistake of inestimable proportions.

"On the other hand, the subcommittee did develop 18 separate recommendations for reform of the NCAA enforcement procedure, 12 of which the minority members of the subcommittee felt were sufficiently meritorious to warrant their support. But even in endorsing those 12 recommendations—either fully or in principle—we made it clear that we earnestly believed that the NCAA procedures then in place presented no problem of fairness. In the eyes of some, however, the NCAA had a problem with an *appearance* of unfairness, which was grave enough to demand remedial action."

—Charley Pell, football coach  
University of Florida

The Associated Press

"Let's face it, half of those (recruiting trips) a kid makes are all pleasure, no business. Nobody really has six schools so close in his mind that he needs all those visits.

"The problem is, the schools with all the power have influence on the rule-making. They don't get hurt by the three-visit rule because a coach with a national reputation can come into a kid's home once and sign him. And they don't get hurt by the six-visit rule because kids will always save a trip to their place, whether he's serious or not . . .

"I'm no crusader or anything. And believe me, I want to win just as badly as anyone else. And I'll recruit just as hard as I can to do it.

"My point is, you can win and still save a lot of kids from failing themselves and your school if the rules are changed."

—Mike Bell, football player  
Kansas City Chiefs

United Press International

"Everybody just seems to stand around. There's no emotion, no fire. Maybe it was because this was just a scrimmage. Maybe things

like this don't mean anything. Maybe things will change. I don't know—maybe this is the difference between college and pro.

"But I've got to get fired up. That's the way I've always been. I think emotion can be the difference between winning and losing. I want to bring some enthusiasm to the defense. I'm going to do my best to get this team fired up. I'm going to be out there yelling and screaming. You can bet on that."

—Ron Gallimore, gymnast  
Iowa State University

Chicago Tribune

"I more or less just trained the hardest I could, tried the hardest I could at every meet, then before I realized it I was there among the best. Then once I realized it, I kept pushing, trying harder.

"I never sit back at this point to see how far I've come. I don't think I'll sit back until I quit competition. I'm constantly looking ahead, constantly thinking of the future. I think I've accomplished some things that make others happy, but I don't think of them. Thinking of them would slow me down. Thinking of those things makes you think you're good enough, and I still have much to learn."

—Lou Holtz, football coach  
University of Arkansas

The Associated Press

"We're going to be a lot better than the prognosticators think we are—but not as good as the alumni want us to be."

—Bo Schembechler, football coach  
University of Michigan

United Press International

"There is talk of exempting revenue-producing sports (from the provisions of Title IX). That's no good. Only 40 to 50 schools in the country generate enough revenue to pay for the rest of their athletic program.

"My concerns are that we preserve the game. It's important for youngsters at any level to have the opportunity to play the game.

"We need football. We've got so many things to do now. We need something hard."

NCAA  
NEWS

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



## Measuring up

Yvette Brown, 10, of Brooklyn checks out her height while camp counselor Steve Watts of the Bronx, a junior guard on Long Island University's varsity basketball team, checks her in to the five-week National Youth Sports Program hosted by LIU's Brooklyn Center on its downtown Brooklyn campus. Nearly 250 neighborhood youngsters enjoyed sports activities and training, morning snacks and daily hot meals. The program, which also included talks aimed at physical well-being and cultural enrichment, is sponsored by the Community Services Administration, the NCAA and the selected member institutions. *Photo by Billie Billing.*

## Cable factors may change U. S. Communications Act

The Communications Subcommittees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate have been considering bills that would extensively revise the Communications Act and specifically deal with the regulation of cable television systems.

The bills concerned are S. 611 and S. 622 in the Senate and H.R. 3333 in the House.

James Frank, chairman of the NCAA Governmental Affairs Committee, and J. O. Coppedge, Television Committee chairman, indicated colleges and universities have a strong interest in the nature of the system of regulation (or non-regulation) of cable television that evolves from the Communications Act revision. Both said it is important to the colleges to be able to control cable retransmissions of live broadcasts of college sports events.

Many intercollegiate sports events are telecast on a local or regional basis, and the ability to confine these telecasts to certain boundaries, and thus limit their impact on nontelecast high school and college games, is essential to permit their continuation. Cable system retransmission of college sports broadcasts to communities far from the location of the broadcasting station widens the impact of the telecast events, threatening damage to schools and colleges in those communities, Coppedge said.

As long as cable retransmission is unrestricted, Coppedge said, the only alternative to imposing unacceptable damage on the schools and colleges concerned in these circumstances is to preclude the telecast. Cable retransmissions have already limited some football and basketball broadcasting. As the cable industry grows and is relieved of federal regulations

limiting retransmissions, more and more colleges and universities will find cable retransmissions limiting their telecasting opportunities.

Unfortunately for the interests of NCAA members, Congress left on its August recess without action. With most observers predicting the House bill is dead, the Senate bills are not moving and Congress may not find time for any communication changes this year.

That situation creates more difficulties for the membership in controlling cable retransmission.

In addition, Coppedge said widespread cable retransmissions of regional network series college football telecasts across regional boundaries may eventually threaten the regional system, which has provided the avenue by which many institutions have gained appearances on the network series. If the regional system breaks down, only a few national football powers will have any real access to national television.

Coppedge suggested that what is needed to prevent this erosion of the colleges' access to broadcast television is some control over cable retransmissions of college sports events. He said a statutory provision that would prohibit cable retransmission of a broadcast of a live college sports event beyond the local signal area of the broadcast station without the consent of the program owner would be one such means. Such a provision would permit the making of telecasts that otherwise would be prohibited by cable retransmissions and by making the telecasts possible would increase the college sports programming available to both the over-the-air and the cable television viewing public.

# THE NCAA RECORD

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

## DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

BOB MURPHY resigned at San Jose State, JON CROSBY named interim replacement. MARVIN ROSENGARTEN named interim athletic director at Southeast Missouri State. ELKIN "IKE" ISAAC named at Pacific. JOE McMULLEN named at Towson State. VESA HILTUNER named at Averett. DR. JACK WILCOX named interim athletic director at Fresno State.

## COACHES

**Baseball**—JOE ROBERTS named at Armstrong State. RON BRADEN named at Fisk.

**Basketball**—GLEN KOROBOV named at Charleston. R. C. PRUITT named at Fisk. DON CORBETT resigned at Lincoln, named at North Carolina A&T. RON SHUMATE resigned at Tennessee-Chattanooga, MURRAY ARNOLD named as replacement.

**Cross country**—PETER POOR named at Maine Maritime Academy. **Football**—MIKE DeLONG named at Maine Maritime Academy.

**Golf**—GEORGE BOUTELL resigned at Arizona State. JIM ELY named at State University of New York (Buffalo).

**Ice hockey**—DOUG ROSS named at Kent State. DON "TOOT" CAHOON named at Norwich.

**Soccer**—JACKSON FOSTER named at Bentley. RICHARD POSIPANKO named at Longwood. DAVE COVEN named at Tennessee-Chattanooga.

**Swimming**—JIMMY NORRELL named at Tennessee-Chattanooga.

**Tennis**—GARY MONTOUR named at Florida International.

**Track**—WILLIAM H. LAMB named at Mississippi College. JOHN PAPPAS resigned at California-Davis, JON BOCHATZER named as replacement. ROBERT L. SMITH named at Middlebury. AL HEINEN named track and cross country coach at State University of New York (Buffalo).

**Wrestling**—MIKE PALMISANO resigned at Nebraska-Omaha.

## STAFF

**Sports information directors**—BILL HUFFMAN named at Long Island. JERRY WALKER resigned at San Jose State. JOHN MORRIS resigned at Penn State.

**Trainers**—ROBERT R. "DOC" SPACKMAN, JR. resigned at Southern Illinois. DICK LEWIS retired at California-Davis, STEWART CASSELL named as replacement.

## DEATHS

SANDY SANDLIN, trainer for Tennessee-Chattanooga.

## CORRECTIONS

PAYTON JORDAN retired as Stanford track coach, not appointed as reported in the Record section of the July 25 News. Also, PAUL TOTH named sports information director at West Virginia Wesleyan rather than Scott Miller.

The correct dates for the 1980 NCAA Convention are January 7-9, not January 8-10 as reported in July 25 News.

## COMMITTEE LISTINGS

**Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports**—Richard Schindler, National Federation of State High School Associations, replaces David C. Arnold, retired, as the high school representative on this committee, effective immediately; Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan, replaces Frank Remington, resigned, representing the field of law, effective immediately.

**United States Gymnastics Federation**—William Roetzheim, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, and Roger L. Council, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, will continue to serve on the Association's delegation to the U. S. Gymnastics Federation when Mr. Roetzheim replaces Mr. Council as chairman of the NCAA Gymnastics Committee September 1.

**Track and Field Association of the USA**—DeLoss Dodds, Kansas State University, and student-athlete Mike Lattany, University of Michigan, appointed as additional NCAA representatives on the governing council of the Track and Field Association of the USA, effective immediately. Mr. Dodds and Cleburne Price Jr., University of

Texas, Austin, appointed to serve on the TFA/USA executive committee.

## DIRECTORY CHANGES

**District One**—Brown University: John Parry (AD); Yale University: DeLaney Kiphuth (F).

**District Two**—Buffalo, State University College: Thomas Quatroche (F); Columbia University: Roger Lehecka (F); Dickinson College: Joseph G. DuCharme (AD); New Jersey Institute of Technology: Saul K. Fenster (P); Slippery Rock State College: Robert A. Oliver (AD); Widener College: Bill Manlove (AD).

**District Three**—Eastern Kentucky University: Russell Bogue (F); Longwood College: Ron Bash (AD); University of Miami: Harry Mallios (AD); College of William and Mary: John Lavach (F).

**District Four**—University of Illinois, Champaign: Ray Eliot (AD); Ferris State College: Dean Davenport (AD).

**District Five**—Bradley University: Ron Koperski (F).

**District Seven**—University of Utah: R. J. Snow (F); Western State College of Colorado: terminated membership.

**District Eight**—University of Redlands: terminated membership.

**Allied**: California Collegiate Athletic Association: new address is 1800 Knoxville, Long Beach, California 90815; Ohio Valley Conference: new commissioner is James E. Delany; Trans America Conference: new commissioner is Bob Vanatta, 1018 American Towers, Shreveport, Louisiana 71101—318/227-8407; Missouri Valley Confer-

ence: new commissioner is David Price; Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference: new address is 26 Parker Street, Carlisle, Pa. 17013—717/243-3018. Reclassifications effective September 1, 1979:

University of San Diego from Division II to Division I, except football, which remains in Division III.

Towson State University from Division II to Division I with football moving from Division III to Division II.

Loyola College (Maryland) soccer from Division II to Division I.

Rutgers University (Newark) volleyball from Division III to Division I.

Ashland College from Division III to Division II, except football, which remains in Division III.

Mercy College from Division III to Division II.

Morehouse College from Division III to Division II, except football, which remains in Division III.

Pace University from Division III to Division II, except football, which remains in Division III.

St. Joseph's College (Indiana) football from Division III to Division II.

San Francisco State University football from Division III to Division II.

Slippery Rock State College from Division III to Division II, except wrestling, which remains in Division I.

Transylvania University from Division III to Division II.

Valparaiso University football from Division III to Division II.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

### National Collegiate Basketball Championship

Gross receipts	\$7,909,534.07
Disbursements	\$ 729,463.43
	\$7,180,040.64
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 329,319.46
	\$6,850,721.18
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$ 359,116.98
	\$7,209,838.16
50 percent to competing institutions	\$3,604,919.06
50 percent to NCAA	\$3,604,919.10
	\$7,209,838.16

### National Collegiate Division II Basketball Championship

Gross receipts	\$197,961.80
Disbursements	\$ 90,267.66
	\$107,694.14
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$119,115.83
	(\$ 11,421.69)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 930.96
	(\$ 10,490.73)
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$131,868.91
50 percent to competing institutions	\$60,689.16
50 percent to NCAA	\$60,689.02
	\$121,378.18

### 1978 National Collegiate Cross Country Championships

Gross receipts	\$ 8,124.70
Disbursements	\$15,583.70
	(\$ 7,459.00)
Team transportation and per diem allowance	\$48,632.09
	(\$56,091.09)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 952.55
	(\$55,138.54)
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$55,138.54

### 1978 National Collegiate Division II Cross Country Championships

Gross receipts	\$ 2,311.93
Disbursements	\$ 7,871.90
	(\$ 5,559.97)
Team transportation and per diem allowance	\$38,250.45
	(\$43,810.42)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 43.19
	(\$43,767.23)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$43,767.23

### 1978 National Collegiate Division II Football Championship

Gross receipts	\$762,241.88
Disbursements	\$101,442.91
	\$660,799.07
Team transportation and per diem allowance	\$156,801.20
	\$503,997.87
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$167,264.52
	\$671,262.39
50 percent to competing institutions	\$335,631.20
50 percent to NCAA	\$335,631.19
	\$671,262.39

### 1979 National Collegiate Division II Ice Hockey Championship

Gross receipts	\$13,310.75
Disbursements	\$13,193.82
	\$ 116.93
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$19,248.15
	(\$19,131.22)
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$22,239.23
	\$ 3,108.01
50 percent to competing institutions	\$1,554.00
50 percent to the Association	\$1,554.01
	\$ 3,108.01

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

# Staff personnel to contact for NCAA information

P.O. Box 1906 □ Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222 □ 913/384-3220

**Academic Requirements**  
Tom Yeager

**Baseball**  
Div. I—Jerry Miles  
Div. II—Ralph McFillen  
Div. III—Dennie Poppe

**Basketball**  
Div. I—Tom Jernstedt  
Press—David Cawood  
Program—Dave Seifert  
Div. II—Jerry Miles  
Div. III—Ralph McFillen

**Bowl Games**  
Ralph McFillen

**Business Manager**  
Marjorie Fieber

**Certification (sport)**  
Ralph McFillen

**Championships Accounting**  
Lou Spry

**Champlonship Films**  
Dennis Cryder

**Classification**  
Shirley Whitacre

**Combal Gambling**  
David Cawood

**Committees**  
Fannie Vaughan

**Congress**  
Tom Hansen

**Contracts**  
Lou Spry

**Controller**  
Lou Spry

**Council**  
Ted Tow

**Convention**  
Arrangements—Jim Wilkinson  
Honors Luncheon—  
David Cawood  
Hotel—Marjorie Fieber  
Legislation—Ted Tow  
Press—David Cawood

**Cross Country**  
Jerry Miles

**Drug Education**  
Jim Wilkinson

**Eligibility**  
Steve Morgan

**Employment**  
Jim Wilkinson

**Enforcement**  
David Berst

**ESPN**  
Dennis Cryder, Jim Shaffer,  
Jenny Boyer

**Executive Committee**  
Lou Spry

**Extra Events**  
Ralph McFillen

**Federations**  
Jerry Miles  
Dennie Poppe

**Fencing**  
Richard Hunter

**Football**  
Div. I-AA—Jerry Miles  
Div. II—Dennie Poppe  
Div. III—Richard Hunter

**Foreign Tours**  
Bill Hunt

**Golf**  
Dennie Poppe

**Governmental Relations**  
Tom Hansen

**Gymnastics**  
Jerry Miles

**Halls of Fame**  
Jack Waters

**High School  
All-Star Games**  
Ralph McFillen

**Honors Program**  
David Cawood

**Ice Hockey**  
Dennie Poppe

**Insurance**  
Lou Spry

**Interpretations**  
Bill Hunt

**International Competition**  
Jerry Miles

**Lacrosse**  
Richard Hunter

**Legislation**  
Ted Tow

**Library of Films**  
Jim Shaffer

**Long Range Planning**  
Ted Tow

**Marketing**  
Jack Waters

**Membership**  
Shirley Whitacre

**Metrics**  
Wally Renfro

**NCAA News**  
David Pickle

**NYSP**  
Jim Wilkinson

**NOCSAE**  
Dennie Poppe

**Postgraduate Scholarships**  
Fannie Vaughan

**Press Relations**  
David Cawood

**Productions**  
Dennis Cryder

**Promotion**  
Jack Waters

**Public Relations**  
David Cawood

**Publishing**  
Wally Renfro  
Circulation—Maxine Alejos  
Facility Specifications—  
Wally Renfro

**Guides**—Tricia Bork  
**Membership Publications**—  
Ted Tow

**Rules Books**—  
Lavonne Anderson

**Radio**  
David Cawood

**Research**  
Dale Meggas

**Rifle**  
Richard Hunter

**Skiing**  
Richard Hunter

**Soccer**  
Ralph McFillen

**Sports Safety, Medicine**  
Dennie Poppe

**Statistics**  
Div. I—Jim Van Valkenburg  
Div. II—Jim Wright  
Div. III—Mike Bowyer  
Research—Steve Boda

**Steering Committees**  
Div. I—Bill Hunt  
Div. II—Ted Tow  
Div. III—Tom Hansen

**Swimming**  
Ralph McFillen

**Television**  
ABC Football—Tom Hansen  
ESPN—Dennis Cryder  
NBC Basketball—Tom Jernstedt  
NCAA Championships—  
Dennis Cryder  
NCAA Productions—  
Dennis Cryder

**Tennis**  
Jerry Miles

**Title IX**  
Tom Hansen

**Track and Field**  
Tom Jernstedt

**Volleyball**  
Jerry Miles

**Volunteers for Youth**  
Jim Wilkinson, Sallie Bray

**Water Polo**  
Jerry Miles

**Wrestling**  
Dennie Poppe

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August 15, 1979

**NEWS**

