



NEWS



VOL. 16 • NO. 10

SEPTEMBER 7, 1979

Championship matters highlight summer meetings

Expansion of the tournament field for the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and rejection of a plan for a national football play-off highlighted the recent meetings of the NCAA Council and Executive Committee in Centerville, Massachusetts.

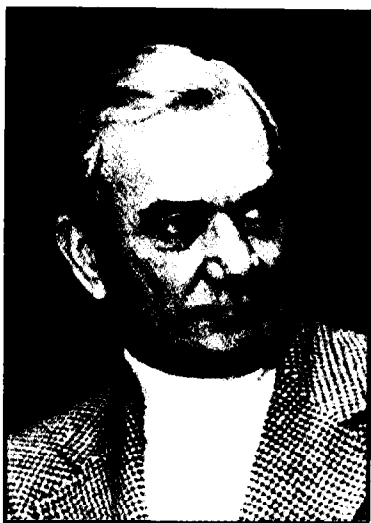
These and other matters pertaining to the administration of the Association's 42 championships consumed much of the time of the two groups during their August meetings.

The Executive Committee approved significant changes in the format of the 1980 National Collegiate Basketball Championship, expanding the field from 40 teams to 48 teams and eliminating the restriction that permitted the selection of a maximum of two teams from a conference.

The format changes, approved as recommended by the Division I Basketball Committee, call for the additional eight teams to be selected on an at-large basis. Teams from the same conference may be assigned to any position in the bracket.

The Council, meanwhile, accepted the recommendation of the Division I Steering Committee and declined to endorse a Division I-A Football Championship, an action recommended earlier this year by the NCAA Extra Events Committee.

However, much of the Council's attention at its three-day



Steering committee chairmen

Pictured above are the chairmen of the three NCAA division steering committees, the legislative recommendations of which were considered by the Council at its August meeting. From the left, they are Charley Scott, University of Alabama (Division I); Chalmer Hixson, Wayne State University (Division II); and Edward Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges (Division III).

meeting was devoted to hearing reports from various NCAA committees and to considering possible legislation to be offered at the NCAA's 74th annual Convention in New Orleans January 7-9.

Legislation: Although all actions regarding legislation are subject to review at an October meeting in St. Louis, the Council did vote to sponsor the following:

- A recommendation by the Recruiting Committee to limit recruiting and scouting activities in Division I football and basketball to full-time coaches only.

- An Academic Testing and Requirements Committee proposal to replace the current 2.0 high school grade-point average requirement with a 2.2 standard. A prospective student-athlete not having a sufficient grade-point average also would be able to qualify by scoring at least 17 on an ACT examination or 750 on an SAT test.

- A proposed increase in the number of an institution's accredited Convention delegates from three to four. Further, the Council would urge the members' chief executive officers to appoint qualified women to the

expanded Convention delegations.

- A recommendation by the Special Officers Review Committee to elect the president and secretary-treasurer to single two-year terms. (The Council declined to endorse creation of a president-elect position.)

Among the reports the Council heard was one from the Long Range Planning Committee that warned of the danger of an intercollegiate basketball scandal within the next five years. In particular, the committee cited potential for trouble in the areas of falsified transcripts, the use of player

agents and recruiting abuses by coaches and alumni. The committee's report also focused on the "flesh-market atmosphere" of high school all-star games. The Council took the matter under advisement.

Other Council actions included approval of the establishment of a procedure for evaluating the transcripts of foreign students and an increase in the value of each of the 80 NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Eligibility: In response to the congressional investigation of the NCAA, the Council voted to reaffirm the Association's philosophy of institutional responsibility for the administration of individual eligibility. The NCAA's current procedure of requiring member institutions to declare student-athletes ineligible was reaffirmed since such a method provides the athlete greater procedural protection than if a national organization makes such a determination.

On another matter relating to the congressional investigation, the Council confirmed the present policy of not providing written transcripts of infractions hearings. Also, the Council declined to create legislation differentiating between "minor" and "major" recruiting violations.

The Council upheld an action placing Delaware State College, *Continued on page 3*

Council appoints Nominating Committee; Committee on Committees also selected

Appointments to the Committee on Committees and Nominating Committee for 1980 were made by the Council at its August meeting.

Each committee consists of 12 members appointed annually before the Association's Convention. Both committees are required to meet at least once before the business session of the Convention at the discretion of the chairman for the purpose of discussing vacancies, candidates and their qualifications.

At least one member from each of the eight NCAA geographic districts must be represented on the Committee on Committees. Six members are from Division I, three from Division II and three from Division III. Each member serves a one-year term; continuous membership is limited to two years with the exception of the chairman, who is required to have served at least one term as a district representative and whose tenure as chairman is limited to two additional terms.

At each Convention, the Committee on Committees presents nominees for vacancies on all sports committees as provided

in Bylaw 10-5 and 10-6 and for the general committees listed in Bylaw 10-4.

Division I appointees to the Committee on Committees are John B. Simpson, Boston University (District 1); James A. Castaneda, Rice University (District 6); Lavon McDonald, University of New Mexico (District 7); John Caine, University of Oregon (District 8); Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Conference (at large); and George S. Jing Jr., Purdue University (at large) chairman.

Division II: Representatives from Division II are Thomas J. Niland Jr., Le Moyne College (District 2), and Donald J. Mohr, Wright State University (District 4).

Division III: Representatives are Willie Shaw, Lane College (District 3), F. Paul Bogan, Westfield State College (at large); and Eugene M. Haas, Gettysburg College (at large).

At least one member from each of the eight NCAA geographic districts also must be represented on the Nominating Committee. Four members must be from Division I, two from Division II, two from Division III, and four are members at large. Four of the mem-

bers are the district vice-presidents whose terms do not expire with the 1980 Convention; the other eight members are to be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each member serves a one-year term.

The Nominating Committee presents to each Convention one or more nominees for each vacancy among the offices of president, the eight district vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and the eight vice-presidents at large of the Council. The Committee also circulates requests for vice-presidential nominees to all members of each district.

Division I members on the Nominating Committee are Olav B. Kollevol, Lafayette College (District 2); D. Alan Williams, University of Virginia (District 3); Fred Picard, Ohio University (District 4), chairman; Kenneth Herrick, Texas Christian University (District 6); Harry E. Troxell, Colorado State University (District 7); John R. Davis, Oregon State University (District 8); Richard G. Shrider, Miami University (Ohio) (at large); and Joseph L. Kearney, Michigan State University (at large).

Continued on page 3



Nominating chairman

Ohio University's Fred Picard has been named chairman of the NCAA Nominating Committee for 1980. Picard's NCAA service ranks among the longest for faculty athletic representatives; he has served in that capacity for Ohio University since 1954.

Football playoff realistic, practical

To the editor:

In response to your view entitled "Football Playoff Momentum Slows," I would like to make the following comments.

The Extra Events Committee, when it recommended a Division I-A football playoff, recognized that this idea would be met with favor in some areas and with disfavor in others. It appears as if there is much more disfavor than favor, and one must feel that at this particular time the football playoff is a dead issue.

I, personally, feel that two of the three reasons you mention for dampening a football playoff are suspect, unless you feel there is a great difference in the NCAA basketball championships and the proposed football playoff. I refer to the statements that the playoff would increase the pressure to produce a big winner, and student-athletes would miss excessive class time.

It is interesting to note that on the front page of the NCAA News in which your editorial relative to the playoff appeared was a story stating that the Division I Basketball Committee recommended an increase to 48 in the number of Division I basketball teams that will compete for the NCAA Championship. As you know, the teams in this tournament have increased in the past dozen years from 24 to 32 to 40 to 48, and it is my understanding that a move to 64 is within the realm of possibility.

The four-team football playoff and the 48-team basketball tournament make for interesting comparisons. The competitive pressures are on four head coaches and 32 assistants in football and 48 head coaches and 96 assistants in basketball. There would be approximately 400 student-athletes involved in football and about 720 in basketball. There would be three football games as against 47 in basketball. The time involved with the

football playoff would be eight days, with the championship game being played one week after the semifinal round. The 1980 basketball tournament is scheduled to begin on March 6 and conclude March 24.

Concerning the athletes missing class, part of the football playoff would be during the Christmas holidays while the entire basketball tournament is conducted during the academic year. Most schools' first-term final examinations fall before Christmas. Final examinations during the quarter system fall right during the basketball championships. The basketball player competing in the championship will miss more class time than the proposed plan would make the football student-athlete miss.

The point I am making is obvious. There is as much pressure on basketball coaches and players as there is on football coaches and players, and a basketball student-athlete in the plan now in effect misses much more class time than the proposed plan would make the football student-athlete miss.

I hasten to add that I am in complete favor of the basketball format which the Executive Committee recently approved.

I cannot argue with your third reason as the bowl games have been very good for intercollegiate football and have provided a great deal of exposure and money for participants. Rest assured that no member of the Extra Events Committee, many of whom are in conferences with bowl affiliations, would want to harm the bowl structure. We felt the proposed format would not. Obviously, many thought otherwise, including the Division I Steering Committee.

Sincerely,
David H. Strack
Director of Athletics
University of Arizona
Chairman, NCAA Extra
Events Committee

Opinions Out Loud

—Berny Wagner, executive director
Track and Field Association/USA

"The schools are the strength of our (track and field) system. The weakness is that we don't have a real system for postcollegians or a good summer program."

—Earl Cox, sports columnist
The Louisville Courier-Journal

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association works in strange ways. The NCAA prohibits its members from paying their own players to work at basketball camps but lets them pay players from other schools."

—George Raveling, basketball coach
Washington State University
Chicago Sun-Times

"Every year, there are five or six cases across the country of super athletes in football, basketball, track or baseball who are helped.

"They are very special cases. People realize that a (high school) kid won't make it unless he gets a break. So they do what is necessary to help him. Usually the pressure comes from within his own community. The easiest thing to do is give him a grade he doesn't deserve. After all, grades are very subjective. Some are given on the basis of attendance or class participation.

"Of course, the college is to blame, too. The college knows that the athlete is a marginal student. If they admit him, what will they do to help him to see that he blends in with the educational flow? If they're admitting him because he has a good jump shot, it's just a business deal. And you have to question the leadership of the college."

—Al McGuire, former basketball coach
Newsday

"Coaches think everybody is talking about them. They don't realize they're just a coffee break. The only time the people at Equitable Life Insurance or Sperry Rand talk about them

is when they're eating danish. They all have their own problems . . .

"A lot of times, I could cry for coaches. I feel for them. I admire them. I think they're the last cowboys. Coaching is an honorable thing because there's not equity. You can win a Super Bowl today and be gone tomorrow. You can't grade on a curve. Like Robert Kennedy said, 'Man isn't meant for safe heavens.'"

—Maury White, sports columnist
Des Moines Register

I asked Texas track coach Cleburne Price what Johnny 'Lam' Jones could do at 40 yards.

"I have no idea," said Price, who went on to make it clear he felt that Jones would be looking back at the vast majority of football-timed men who are credited with :04.3 and :04.35.

"The big difference is in the timing. The football coaches click the watches when the athletes start to break. In track, timing starts when the gun goes off. That makes a tremendous difference," he said. "Another thing, the football timers generally stand too close for the proper perspective of both start and finish.

"We could set up automatic timing for the 40 if a football coach wanted it, but none has ever asked. I don't blame 'em. I always time my kids faster than anyone else does. It's a boost for the kids and it's a boost for me."

Sounds reasonable. But keep it in mind the next time you read that the Bears, or whoever, timed a 436-pound wide receiver in :04.29, that it ain't necessarily so.

NCAA
NEWS

Executive Editor
David E. Cawood
Editor David Pickle

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

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.

Straight talk at the Big Ten

By KAYE KESSLER
Columbus Citizen-Journal

"If I pinch a few toes, good."

Not bad for openers, those words of Charles R. Jackson, former FBI agent now the National Football League's watchdog on drug abuse, as he addressed a special Awareness Session of Big Ten Conference football coaches, athletic directors, players and media in Chicago recently.

Whether he pinched any toes or not remains to be seen. But he sure stomped on a bunch.

If the Big Ten has had its head in the sand on some problems in the past, it was uncovered a bit in an innovative program championed by Commissioner Wayne Duke and right-hand man C. D. Henry as it became the first conference to sound an alert with a program of this sort.

Jackson pulled no punches and spared no faction.

"Grant-in-aid recipients previously had a sense of humility, but being selected today too many of them believe the grant is an enshrined right rather than a privilege," he charged.

"That privilege brings with it the responsibility on the athletic departments to protect the athlete, the department and the school in relation to all problems, but particularly the drug threat."

Whatever reasons athletes use drugs—win at all cost, peer pressure, the old pro trying to hang on one more season—Johnson suggests they be recognized. And he recognized that the problem "may be inherited from the high school campus, but that doesn't mean you should ignore it."

The NFL woke up in 1973 with the San Diego case and has been alert since, though at the time coaches confessed to a complete lack of knowledge, thinking there was only a burning mattress. "One even said, 'It smells like grass burning.' Yeah, grass. It went right over their heads like Cloud 9," Johnson said, cringing.

Then he challenged Big Ten coaches. "How well versed are you? Are you astute enough to recognize glazed eyes, slurred speech? Can you read it on game film? Do you know the habits of your individuals? Does anyone, including your trainers and doctors, understand—besides the athletes—what's going on?"

"We've heard the athletes say on the taping table right in front of trainers that they're 'meeting Mary Jane with old Cecil Flake at eight' that night and nobody but them know Mary Jane is marijuana and Cecil Flake is cocaine."

Johnson was not just jiving. He was jamming it down throats.

"You have a billion dollar operation going, taking the finest prospects from around the country, so why not take time to protect the institution? Do you have a standard policy to protect against drugs? I know in fact you don't. If you have a policy, you have teeth."

What was Johnson advocating?

Never before had he addressed a conference on this issue, but now he was suggesting a "rider" on all grants-in-aid. "Why not hang it out there for them to read? Point out the penalties for drug abuse. Spell it out. I'd also suggest an orientation day for all athletes, not just those in the 'major' sports. Include alcohol. And not just for male jocks. We have practitioners among women and now Title IX has come into force."

Johnson insists cocaine is being used with alarming frequency and said it behooves the administration to learn "who your athlete is associating with so he can fatten his pockets, so he can tickle his nose and 'be somebody.' Never matter that it is not addictive. It is debilitating and makes him hostile. And one drug user begets another and another and another."

Johnson admitted that when the problem hit the NFL, that league was just as ignorant as college conferences. And he warned, "If you have a team of 99 players and there is no effort to control, you've got problems."

The key to an effective program, he claims, "is admit you have a problem. It's here. It's a social problem and your teams are not immune."

Don't say it can't happen to you. Ohio State had a budding problem on the basketball scene four years ago handled internally with reasonable effectiveness but some criticism by then coach Fred Taylor.

The NFL spells out its policy. It inventories everything. It monitors attitudes of players, doctors and trainers. And Johnson still confesses, "We are not naive enough to think it isn't being abused."

Johnson contends there has to be serious consideration that every team has a drug problem and insists that if schools lack the knowledge that its program needs repair, then it better get its program together fast.

He asked every coach and every administrator to consider:

"Is your profit margin worth the loss of a human life?"

"Do you have a way to institute a drug-monitoring program?"

"Do you retain a doctor to evaluate all drugs used?"

"Does anyone, other than coaches, come to tell you about life-styles out there contaminating your players?"

"And do you know the towns you are playing? Can you tell your players where not to go?"

Was Johnson crying "wolf?" Don't you believe it. If there are no users or abusers on a team, be happy. Feel fortunate. But if you stop just one, it's worth all the effort. And you're living a lie if you think it isn't a problem.



Promotion tour scenes

The 1979 NCAA-ABC Football Promotion Tour included stops at New York and San Francisco and four points in between. Five student-athletes and 10 coaches participated in the annual event, which is designed to generate interest in the approaching season. At left Oklahoma's Billy Sims talks with Temple Pouncy of the Dallas Morning News and Blackie Sherrod of the Dallas Times Herald. Above, Missouri coach Warren Powers listens thoughtfully to a reporter's question.

Summer meetings

Continued from page 1

Howard University, North Carolina A&T State University and South Carolina State College in the new "unclassified" membership category for one year. Those institutions, which were appealing a Classification Committee decision, failed to meet the Division I basketball scheduling criterion effective during the 1978-79 season.

The action means all teams representing those institutions will be ineligible for NCAA championships for the coming year.

The Council also elected the Midwestern Cities Conference as an allied member of the NCAA. The members are Butler University, the University of Evansville, Loyola University (Illinois), Oklahoma City University, Oral Roberts University and Xavier University.

The Executive Committee ap-

proved a budget of \$20,044,000 for the NCAA for the 1979-80 fiscal year.

Most of the increase in the expense budget—other than expenditures required to meet inflation—will be returned to the membership, principally in the form of increased travel and per diem allowances for NCAA championship events.

The Executive Committee also approved a change in the method of dividing receipts for the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. Under the new arrangement, 70 percent of the additional money coming from the new basketball television contract with NBC will go to the institutions competing in the championship. The remaining 30 percent will go to the NCAA. Gate receipts and television money that would have been available under the

previous NBC contract will continue to be divided equally between the NCAA and the competing institutions.

On another matter, the Executive Committee denied a Soccer Committee request to reverse an April decision to reduce the bracket for the National Collegiate Soccer Championship from 24 teams to 19 teams. The reduction was made in order for the championship to conform to the NCAA's established policy of one team in the championship for every eight teams sponsoring the sport. The Executive Committee also reaffirmed its earlier position of reducing the field for the National Collegiate Division II Championship from 16 teams to 10 teams, also for the purpose of achieving the proper ratio.

Pilot rifle program approved

A pilot program for the National Collegiate Rifle Championships has been approved for the 1979-80 academic year, with the event to be conducted April 4-5 at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City, Tennessee.

The Executive Committee approved the competition at its August meeting in Centerville, Massachusetts.

The events of the pilot championship will be (1) three position small bore rifle and (2) air rifle. National Rifle Association international rifle rules (playing rules only) will be used.

The top 40 individuals in each event and the top 10 teams (one team representing an institution) will qualify for the championship based on scores attained in certified competition between February 1 and March 2, 1980. Certified competition is defined as competition conduct-

ed under NRA international rifle rules and officiated by an NRA referee.

The individual competition in each event will be conducted April 4. The individual champion will be determined by using the total of the shooting scores in each event.

Team competition will be conducted April 5 using a combined total of the shooting scores for both events for each team to determine the team champion. A team will consist of a minimum of four individuals and a maximum of eight individuals.

Ray P. Carter, East Tennessee State University, has been designated chairman of the Rifle Committee. Other members are Ross Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ed Etzel, West Virginia University; and Webster Wright, United States Naval Academy.

Executive Committee reduces size of two soccer brackets

The brackets for the 1979 National Collegiate Divisions I and II Soccer Championships have been reduced as a result of action taken at the August 13-14 Executive Committee meeting.

The Division I championship will have 19 teams instead of 24 and the Division II tournament will have 10 instead of 16. The change was necessary because neither championship was conforming to the NCAA's 1:8 ratio (the number of teams in tournament play based on the number of institutions sponsoring the sport). Also, neither championship was generating sufficient income to pay expenses; therefore, the Executive Committee determined a waiver of the 1:8 ratio was not permitted as had occurred with other sports.

Last year, 150 institutions sponsored soccer in Division I, while 78 had soccer programs in Division II.

Because of the change in the size of the bracket, the selection of teams for both championships will be done by national

committees in each division instead of regional committees that have been used in the past.

In Division I, two teams will be selected from each of the eight geographical regions established last December by the NCAA Soccer Committee. The remaining three selections will be at large, with no more than two at-large teams coming from the same region.

First-round play (three games) is to be completed by November 21, while second-round action (eight games) is to be finished no later than November 25. The deadline for the completion of the third round (four games) is December 2. The final four teams will advance to Tampa, Florida, for the championship, December 8-9.

The Division I national selection committee will comprise eight advisory committee chairmen. Those assignments are as follows:

Far West — Dave Chaplik, University of Santa Clara
Midwest — Jim Benedek, Southern Methodist University

Great Lakes—Jerry Yeagley, Indiana University

New York—Joe Palone, U. S. Military Academy

Middle Atlantic — Mel Lorback, West Chester State College

South Atlantic—Bob Vanderwerker, James Madison University

New England—Tom Griffith, Dartmouth College

South—Bill Coulphart, Jacksonville University.

In Division II, two institutions will be selected from each of four geographic regions. The remaining two selections, both at large, may be from the same area. First-round games (two) must be completed by November 14, while second-round games must be finished by November 21. The four second-round winners will advance to the finals November 30-December 1 at Florida International University in Miami.

Members of the Division II national selection committee will be:

Far West — Cliff McGrath, Seattle Pacific University

Midwest-Mideast — Don Dallas, University of Missouri, St. Louis

New England-New York — Bob Dikranian, Southern Connecticut State College

South-New Jersey-Delaware — Bill Nuttall, Florida International University.

Playoff dates for the Division III championship were not altered. However, the selection procedures were changed to be consistent with the Division I and Division II tournaments. The members of the national selection committee are:

Midwest-Far West — Joe Bean, Wheaton College

Pennsylvania-South — Bill Shellenberger, Lynchburg College

New York-New Jersey—Tim Schum, Binghamton State University

New England — Alan King, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Each advisory committee will include individuals who will follow the teams from their re-

spective regions throughout the regular season. Advisory calls will be conducted prior to the selection dates for recommendations from the various areas.

If possible, all selections will be made by the following dates: Division I, November 12; Division II, November 7; and Division III, November 4.

Further specifics regarding this year's championships will be contained in the 1979 Soccer Championships Handbook, which will be mailed in early October.

Committees

Continued from page 1

Division II appointees are Dwight T. Reed, Lincoln University (District 5), and Clarence E. Gaines, Winston-Salem State University (at large).

Division III members are Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University (District 1), and Douglas R. Sanderson, California State College, Sanislaus (at large).

Air charter shortage becoming a major concern

By ISH HALEY
Dallas Times Herald

Consider David Winter's plight. The Syracuse sports travel planner, accustomed to fighting over charters for normal road allotments, must handle logistics for the entire 11-game schedule while Syracuse completes its stadium construction project.

"My hair has turned gray," Winter said recently. "I've tried 21 different airlines, plus some in Canada, and I still can't find enough charters. We've gotten two round-trips and one return confirmed, and we can bus for five dates. But I don't know how the heck we're going to travel to Pittsburgh and Baltimore."

Because of airline deregulation, the temporary grounding of DC-10s and the fuel crisis, college and pro teams are having more trouble getting airborne than the Wright Brothers. And the situation isn't likely to improve.

"We mailed out our standard letters to solicit bids for charters back on February 1," said Al Lundstedt, business manager for athletics at the University of Texas. "We didn't receive a single response, so we had to start calling. We arranged charters to Missouri and Arkansas, but that was it."

Texas has reserved around 100 spaces on scheduled commercial flights for its two games in Dallas and one in Houston. Bus charters also are being arranged as a contingency.

"We used to worry about the price," Lundstedt said. "Now it's like gasoline. You don't care. If you can get up to the pump, you buy some."

Arkansas Assistant Athletic Director Lon Farrell used to have the Razorbacks' itinerary

confirmed by January 1. He completed negotiations last month for four Southwest Conference games in Texas. The arrangement wasn't exactly on a preferred basis.

The Razorbacks play four home games in Little Rock, some 189 miles southeast of the Fayetteville campus. Arkansas is using chartered buses for those trips. They used to bus down and fly back.

For games in Texas, the Razorbacks must bus 70 miles south to the Fort Smith airport because their carrier declined to attempt the 6,000-foot runway at Fayetteville's Drake Field.

Capt. John Giannoni handles travel for the Air Force Academy. You would assume that the Air Force could get planes. But on October 19, a plane from Alaskan Airlines is scheduled to fly into Colorado Springs, load up the Falcons and deliver them to Eugene, Oregon.

"We flew on military aircraft last year," Giannoni said. "The only problem is you have to reimburse the Air Force, which turned out to be at least as expensive as a charter. But we still might have to do it for our Wisconsin trip. Army is coming out here, but they can't get a charter. They're buying commercial space."

SMU is chartering out of Dallas' Love Field on game days. In a unique plan, the Mustangs eat their pre-game meal in their campus dining hall, fly to their game site and return immediately to Dallas. The more traditional routine, however, consists of a Friday workout, plane or bus ride and Friday night and Saturday morning in a motel.

"The day of the coach or general manager picking his flight time is over," said Bob Sign,

who has scheduled air charters for 28 colleges and eight National Football League clubs through All-American Travel in Arlington. "We've got two schools leaving at 11 o'clock at night. That's usually bedcheck time. But it's the only time we can get aircraft."

Texas Tech is one of three teams using the same plane on one heavy travel day. Syracuse is part of a four-team, one-airplane arrangement that winds up at Vanderbilt.

"I don't know what the hell I'm supposed to do," grumbled one travel coordinator. "I guess I could buy 100 feathers, (give them to the players) and hope they'll fly. I used to trade flight information with other schools. I don't want to risk the possibility of losing a plane to another school."

Iowa State is having difficulty arranging a charter for its trip to Texas. Sign said he still is negotiating on aircraft for the Oakland Raiders and Los Angeles Rams and just received emergency calls from the University of Pittsburgh, Louisville, Long Beach State and Alcorn State.

"Five years ago, the airlines were begging for our business," Winter said. "Now when you write them, they don't even write back. The ones we've done business with in the past are doing all they can to help. But you might end up leaving in the middle of the night or at six o'clock in the morning. Then the coaches start raising holy hell while you're scrambling around trying to arrange an extra day's lodging."

Sign said he will begin work on next year's schedule October 1. "I'm already advising our clients to expect at least a seven percent increase in charter fares for next year," he said.

Travel alternatives studied

In anticipation of the day when gasoline is in extremely short supply, the Atlantic Coast Conference has studied the options available for getting teams and fans to sites for ACC events.

The study, directed by former NCAA President John A. Fuzak, includes the following observations:

- Car rental agencies appear to have been assured adequate allocations of gasoline. Utilization of rental vans and station wagons may be a viable means of transporting many teams to conference championships and possibly to in-season competition. (Vans seat 12, station wagons nine.)

- Sites for team championships may be chosen to require the shortest distance to be traveled by the competing universities.

- Championships in several common-season sports might be assigned to a single site during the same time period. Chartered buses might then be appropriate to transport several teams from one university.

- Teams in a single sport traveling to a championship might pick up team members of other universities in a chartered bus en route.

- Conference championships may be abandoned in some sports.

- Conference championships could be scheduled between terms and during midweek whenever possible, depending upon the NCAA championship schedule.

- Geographic division of the conference could be considered for in-season play in some sports with a two-team play-off for the championship.

- Approved reserve gasoline containers (army tanks) could be carried in vans and station wagons to extend round-trip range.

- Small charter airplanes are likely to be assured gasoline allocations (although their availability in some areas is questionable).

- In the event of severe gasoline shortages or gas station closings on weekends, one possible alternative for fan travel will be chartered buses. Bus systems already have had assurances that their allocations of gasoline will have high priority; further, they have received some indication that possible increases might be made as usage goes up.

According to the charter booking department of one major bus line, buses must be chartered three to four months in advance for the summer and fall with shorter time intervals necessary in the winter and spring.

The typical charter bus seats 46 passengers. Charges are made on the basis of (1) 38 or fewer passengers, (2) 38 to 42 passengers and (3) 46 passengers. Based upon the sample figures of 38 passengers traveling on a 400-mile round trip requiring 14 hours of use, the cost, by North Carolina rates, would be about \$420 (or between \$11 and \$12 per individual).

Evolution of the NCAA enforcement program

(Last in a series)

It may be admitted that a coach or athletic department employee has a different interest than a student-athlete. His employment may be at stake in a given proceeding, and if so he has an interest which requires due process protection. Again the law does not specify the type of hearing that may be required, and the following question remains: What is fair under the circumstances in view of the interest to be protected?

Coaches and athletic department personnel of NCAA members are employed to administer the intercollegiate athletic program at all times in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the NCAA Constitution, Bylaws and other governing legislation. His employer has agreed to be so bound (NCAA Constitution 4-2).

Annually since 1974, the president of the member university, or his representative, has reviewed with each such coach or employee the NCAA rules and regulations, and annually since 1975 each such coach or employee has signed a statement reporting his knowledge of any violations of NCAA legislation (NCAA Bylaw 4-6(d)). Clearly the employment in question is to be performed subject to applicable NCAA legislation which includes not only eligibility rules, squad and personnel limitations and grant-in-aid restrictions but also the Enforcement Procedure.

As the Supreme Court in *Arnett vs. Kennedy*, 416 U.S. 134 (1974) stated with respect to a federal employee "where the grant of a substantive right is inextricably intertwined with limitations on the procedures which are to be employed in determining that right, a litigant in the position of appellee must take the bitter with the sweet," so that appellee could not insist upon a court type adjudication, including confrontation of witnesses and cross-examination as a part of his termination hearing.

A coach or athletic department employee of a mem-

ber of the NCAA cannot reasonably maintain that the several hearings afforded him under NCAA procedures do not provide him a "fair hearing" when they are the hearings contemplated by his employment and encompass and go beyond the protections afforded his employer, which has similar interests to protect.

Alumni support is a valuable and often essential ingredient of a successful intercollegiate athletic program. It is sought by all colleges and universities public as well as private, and it is clearly evident where successful intercollegiate football programs are in operation. This sought-after support, however, sometimes fosters violations of various NCAA rules. Alumni supporters in their zeal for winning teams sometimes overlook or ignore their universities recruiting rules or rules which prohibit extra benefits to student-athletes.

In recognition of this proclivity and in an endeavor to establish means of controlling it, the NCAA Enforcement Procedure provides that a penalty against a member may be imposed if the member fails to take corrective action against a representative of the members athletic interests who is found to have been involved in a violation of NCAA legislation. Corrective action, under the NCAA Enforcement Procedure, may require the member to sever its relations with the athletic representative.

Although the NCAA directive in form will not be directed against the individual representatives, it clearly will be designed to effect his activities as a booster or supporter of the member university. It might be argued that such a directive was in effect in the nature of a declaration of alumni ineligibility for the athletic representative found to have participated in a violation of the rules. The interest or right of an alumni supporter or athletic booster to contribute funds or efforts to the intercollegiate athletic program of a particular college or university,

however, is obviously less substantial and less deserving of constitutional protection than the interest of a student-athlete in participating in the program. Except for the fact that his activities are often encouraged, if not invited, by the member institution he would be relegated to the category of an intruder or stranger with respect to the athletic program. His fervor as a booster will nevertheless be great, so the question has arisen as to what procedure is fair under all the circumstances where this type of interest may be affected in the infractions proceeding.

Where the number of athletic representatives involved in a given infractions proceeding may reach the proportion of dozens and even exceed the number of student-athletes and athletic department personnel involved, it is not practical and not conducive to fair hearings for persons with more substantial interests at stake to provide that all interested athletic representatives and their counsel may be present and accorded notice and hearing in an infractions case in which he has no direct interest but only an abstract concern as to its effect on his freedom to associate. It is the position of the Association that if it adopted a general rule that would permit participation by athletic boosters in its infractions proceedings, it would thereby permit its proceedings to become so cluttered with parties and attorneys that fairness to the real parties in interest would be difficult, if not impossible.

The member institution is required, however, to give notice and hearing to any of its athletic representatives before taking any corrective action finally required by the Committee on Infractions or the Council. Just as in the case of student-athletes and athletic department personnel, this procedure affords protection against mistakes in facts and provides the same type of hearing suggested by the Supreme Court in *Goss v. Lopez, supra*, for a more substantial type of interest.

FB Rules Committee has another active year

By DAVID M. NELSON
Secretary-Rules Book Editor
NCAA Football Rules Committee

Looking at the football rule changes each year, one gets the impression the game is still being invented. 1979 is no exception, with the NCAA making 25 alterations and the National Football League 12—plus seven changes in officials' signals.

The National Federation of State High School Associations had a "slow" year, making only a few significant adjustments in its rules.

In virtually every year since the eight undergraduates from Columbia, Princeton, Harvard and Yale put together rules for the new game of American football, changes have been made. Only during the World War years when a moratorium on changes was declared did the game escape an attack by the College Rules Committee. Thus, after 103 years, only seven original rules remain in the book:

- (1) The definitions of a drop kick, a place kick and a punt.
- (2) The method by which a field goal can be made.
- (3) The height of the cross-bar of the goals (10 feet above the ground).
- (4) The stipulation that the entire width of each goal line shall be in the end zone.
- (5) A prohibition against metal or other hard substances worn on a player's person.
- (6) The location of the receiving team's restraining line on a free kick (10 yards from the spot of the kick).
- (7) The designation of an official, called the referee, to be in charge of the game.

Since the first football rules meeting at Springfield, Massachusetts, more than 500 rules changes have been instituted because football, more than any other team game, has adjusted to the safety of the player, to player capabilities and to increases in the size and speed of the participants.

Through the years the NCAA has followed a philosophy for rules changes in the following order. Any change:

- Must be safe for the athletes playing the game.
- Must be applicable to all institutions.
- Must be a coachable rule.
- Must be administrable by the officials.
- Must maintain a balance between the offense and defense.
- Must be interesting to the spectators.
- Must not have a prohibitive economic impact.

The 1979 NCAA and NFL changes reflect the emphasis placed on player safety. The NCAA alone made 25 changes for 1979, among them some of the most significant in recent years.

For example, in its continuing effort to make the game safer, the NCAA Football Rules Committee has outlawed blocking an eligible pass receiver below the waist. This will eliminate cutting down receivers over the middle when they cannot protect themselves.

Blocking below the waist af-

ter a team has intercepted a forward pass, backward pass or a fumble in the air also has been made a penalty offense. NCAA football now has five situations in which blocking below the waist is prohibited and more may be added.

The severity of a penalty always has been a deterrent to personal fouls, and the NCAA Rules Committee has made changes following this axiom to reduce the number of personal fouls that could cause injuries. An automatic first down will be awarded when a scrimmage kicker or holder is roughed, and roughing the passer has been designated as a specific foul. Previously, roughing the passer was penalized under the category of "a player obviously out of the play."

Five other personal fouls [(1) striking a blow to the head, (2) kicking an opponent, (3) butting or ramming with the helmet, (4) spearing or (5) striking the runner with the top of the helmet] now result in automatic first downs.

No more batted balls: Maine defeated New Hampshire last year when a place kicker batted a backward pass from the holder 30 yards into the end zone, where it was recovered for a touchdown. There were too many other possibilities for strange plays so the rule has been scrubbed from the book.

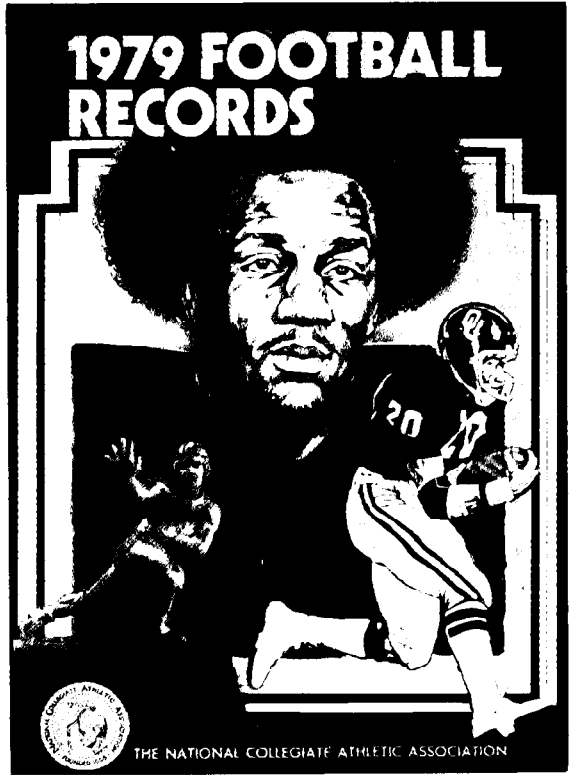
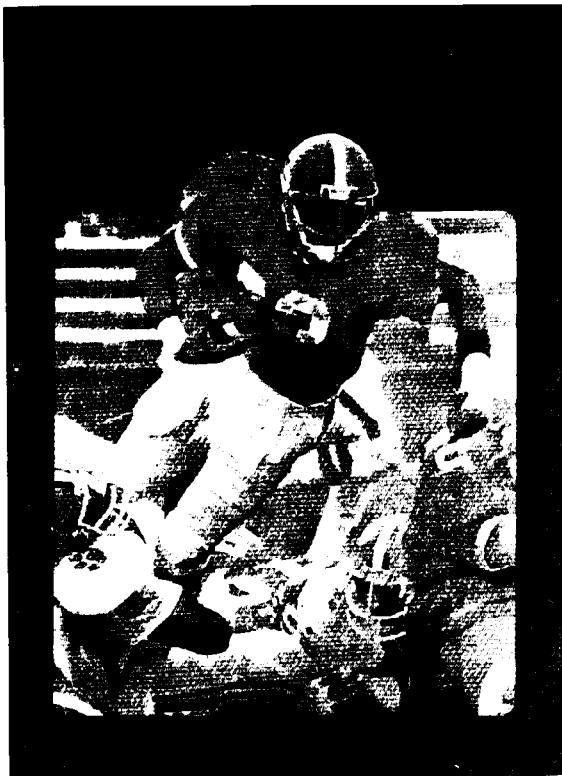
During a number of fourth-down plays over the years, the punter dropped the ball and then illegally kicked it off the ground. These plays have gone unpenalized, when the kicked ball crossed the neutral zone, because the receiving team had to give up the ball to get the penalty yardage. An automatic first down now has been added to the penalty and henceforth a penalty always will be assessed. The receiving team will not have to refuse the penalty to retain the ball. Previously, the kicking team had to kick again if the penalty was accepted.

In an effort to penalize all dead-ball personal fouls, only live-ball fouls will offset each other and cause the down to be replayed. If there is a live-ball, five-yard offside penalty and then a 15-yard, dead-ball foul penalty, they will not offset each other; either a 10-yard penalty (if by opposing teams) or a 20-yard penalty (if by the same team) will be called. For the same reason, dead-ball fouls are penalized in the order of their occurrence and may either cancel out when two 15-yard penalties by opposing teams occur or cause a penalty of 30 yards if fouls by the same team are enforced.

Also, in its efforts to eliminate unsportsmanlike acts, the NCAA Football Rules Committee has provided officials with the authority to penalize unsportsmanlike fouls when two or more live-ball fouls are committed by the same team and one is an unsportsmanlike foul after the first foul. In the past, a team had to choose between two live-ball fouls; now both may be enforced.

This all means there are going to be some 10-yard, 20-yard and even 30-yard penalties

Continued on page 7



Football publications

The 1979 Football Guide and Football Record Book both now are available from the NCAA. The publications cost \$3 each and are available from the NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

Law protects privacy of athletes

The provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, also known as the Buckley Amendment, have been called to the attention of all sports information directors by the NCAA Public Relations Committee.

The law precludes a sports information director from disseminating a student-athlete's education records, including his academic background and health and injury status, for use in athletic department publications, news releases, scholarship nominations and for other general public relations purposes without first obtaining the consent of the involved individual.

Certain information compiled by individual institutions is classified as "directory information" and does not require written approval before exam-

ination. Items generally included in directory information are name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight, height, degrees and awards received, previous educational institutions attended and similar information.

Approval is required for dissemination of directory information, although an institution may gain such authority by informing all students or a group of students the information will be released unless the student directs otherwise.

Written consent statements are required to include the following information, according to the amendment:

- A specification of the records to be disclosed.

- The purpose of the disclosure.

- The party to whom the disclosure may be made.

Information regarding academic ineligibility or injuries sustained during athletic participation, illness or other information such as a family tragedy poses another problem for the athletic department. According to a government spokesman, although athletic department personnel may gain such information first-hand or by word-of-mouth and are not required to obtain consent under the law, both parties would be protected if that type of information was included in the consent statement language.

The following is a sample consent disclosure statement form prepared by NCAA counsel:

ATHLETIC INFORMATION FORM			
Note: This form comes under the purview of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.			
Principal specification of records: This consent statement authorizes administrative personnel of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics to review and to disseminate to third parties information in my personal "education records," including information contained on this form and any other education information collected and/or maintained by this institution, for public relations purposes.			
Purpose(s) of disclosure: Information obtained from these records will assist in compilation of personal information for use in official athletic department publications for dissemination to the news media, for purposes of nominating me for honors programs and scholarships, and for general public relations purposes.			
Party or class of parties to whom disclosure may be released: By signing this consent statement, I authorize administrative personnel of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics to review and disseminate any information in my "education records" to third parties for general public relations purposes.			
(Signature)		(Date)	
(Sport)		(Effective Academic Year)	
PERSONAL BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION			
Name (Last, First, Middle)		Nickname	Height
Home Address		Telephone	Weight
Name and location of high school last attended		Date of graduation	
Colleges attended	Dates attended	Degrees, if any	
Academic honors (Include membership in honor society)			
PARENT OR GUARDIAN INFORMATION			
Mother's name		Father's name	
Address		Telephone	Address
Occupation		Telephone	

Interpretations

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

Administration of cash awards (Revises Case No. 5)

Situation: A student-athlete participates in athletic competition, and his place finish or performance in the competition is sufficient to win cash or a comparable prize not permitted by NCAA legislation. (191)

Question: Is it permissible for the student-athlete to accept the cash or comparable prize to donate to another individual or organization (e.g., his collegiate institution) or to designate that the management of the competition forward such an award directly to another recipient?

Answer: No. An award a student-athlete could not receive himself under NCAA legislation may not be forwarded in his name to a different individual or agency. [C3-1-(a)-(1) and (3)]

Part-time coach competition—Tuition (Revises Case No. 349)

Situation: To be considered a part-time coach, an individual shall not receive compensation in excess of commonly accepted educational expenses. (467)

Question: In determining the amount of commonly accepted educational expenses, what consideration shall be given to the difference between in- and out-of-state tuition and fees for the individual?

Answer: An employed individual who is included in the part-time coaching category may receive compensation equivalent to the commonly accepted educational expenses, as calculated on the basis of the cost of out-of-state tuition and fees for nonresident students attending that institution. [B6-1-(f)]

Scouting expenses definition (Revises Case No. 361)

Situation: A Division I member is prohibited from paying expenses incurred by an athletic staff member or representative in scouting an opponent in any sport except football and basketball, where it is permissible to pay expenses for one person to scout each opponent on one occasion. (471)

Question: If the staff member or representative receives expenses for some purpose other than scouting and during such time he does scout an opponent, are such expenses also considered to be for scouting?

Answer: Yes, unless a member of the coaching staff has been provided expenses by the institution for the purpose of attending a regular-season or postseason tournament in which the institution's intercollegiate team is a participant. Under such circumstances, the individual may scout future tournament opponents also participating in the same tournament at the same site without being subject to the limitations set forth in Bylaw 6-2 [B6-2]

Division I-A football orientation period

Situation: The provisions of Bylaw 3-1-(e) permit a Division I-A member to establish a four-day orientation period involving limited practice activities in the sport of football for those student-athletes who are entering the institution for their first term. (552)

Question: What is the time period during which the full orientation period may be scheduled?

Answer: The four days immediately preceding the opening day of permissible fall football practice sessions involving the entire squad; further, these four days would include the day described in Bylaw 3-1-(d) which may be utilized for issuing equipment, conducting medical examinations and taking pictures for returning squad members. [B3-1-(e)]

Appeals court rules against HEW

The United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has affirmed the decision of the District Court in *Romeo Community Schools* that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare lacks statutory authority to regulate employment practices under Title IX.

This is the third Court of Appeals to reach the same conclusion, with the First and Eighth Circuits previously having issued similar rulings.

The opinion of the Sixth Circuit Court contains strong language which is consistent with the NCAA legal position regarding the coverage of athletics. For example, the Court stated:

"We find HEW's construction of Title IX to be strained. It seeks a reading of §1681, 'No person shall be discriminated against, on the basis of sex, in the operation of any educational institution receiving federal financial assistance.' However, as actually written, the statute is not nearly so broad. The words 'no person' are modified by later language which clearly limits their meaning. The concern of this particular statute is not with all discrimination against persons in any way connected with educational institutions which receive federal funding. Rather, it reaches only those types of disparate treatment which manifest themselves in exclusion from, denial of benefits of, or otherwise re-

sult in discrimination on the basis of sex 'under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance . . .'. Unless the discrimination relates to a program or activity which receives federal funding, it is not prohibited by §1681."

Perhaps as a result of this latest ruling, HEW has issued revised instructions to its regional offices regarding the handling of employment discrimination complaints under Title IX.

The instructions attempt to preserve the broadest possible jurisdiction for HEW. Regional offices are instructed to continue to conduct investigations of Title IX employment discrimination claims where: (a) the principal purpose of the Federal funds received by an institution is to provide employment or (b) the allegedly discriminatory employment practice may have a discriminatory impact upon student beneficiaries of federal aid.

HEW evidently plans to rely on Subpart D of the regulation (which contains general prohibitions against discrimination) rather than Subpart E (the employment provisions which have been declared invalid by many courts), according to the NCAA's Washington counsel. Complaints alleging violations of Subpart E but not fitting into categories (a) or (b) will be held until the validity of

Subpart E is finally determined.

Some observers believe this constitutes an effort by HEW to retain Title IX jurisdiction in an area the courts have indicated is beyond its statutory powers.

On another matter, the HEW memorandum relies on §86.41 (c) (vi) of the regulation as an additional basis for jurisdiction over complaints involving compensation of coaches (apparently on the theory that differential compensation of coaches indirectly affects student athletes). The memorandum indicates letters of findings involving coaches' pay must continue to be cleared in Washington.

On August 6, HEW filed a petition with the Supreme Court asking it to review First and Eighth Courts of Appeals decisions sustaining the invalidation of the employment section of the Title IX regulations.

The First Circuit (*Isleboro School Committee v. Califano*, March 9) and the Eighth Circuit (*Junior College District of St. Louis v. Califano*, April 19) each held Congress had not granted HEW authority under Title IX to regulate employment. HEW can be expected to seek Supreme Court review of the *Romeo* decision as well.

The circuit court holdings follow numerous decisions of a similar nature rendered by federal district courts.

Ashbrook questions HEW powers

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare does not have the right to regulate employment, intercollegiate athletics or other programs not directly federally assisted, according to Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio), ranking minority member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Ashbrook noted several federal courts have reached the same conclusion and "because of HEW's highly controversial, unwise and legally unwarranted plans for regulating intercollegiate sports under Title IX, the position taken by these federal courts should be of widespread interest."

Speaking to the Congress, Ashbrook observed a discrepancy between the wording of the law and the application HEW has chosen to make.

"Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972," Ashbrook said, "is modeled on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It begins with this state-

ment: 'No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.'

"Note the precise reach of the prohibition: 'Any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.'

"It does not say: 'Any program or activity of any institution receiving federal financial assistance.'"

The law, Ashbrook said, does not cover extracurricular activities, physical education programs, employment of personnel, intercollegiate sports, social organizations or any activity or program not receiving federal financial assistance. Despite that, Ashbrook continued, HEW derived an overly broad interpretation of the law, beginning June 18, 1974, when HEW Secretary Casper Weinberger said HEW planned "to enforce the law banning sex

discrimination by educational institutions which receive Federal financial aid."

Ashbrook said, "That emphasis on institutions receiving federal aid rather than 'program or activity' receiving federal aid is absolutely critical, and HEW is absolutely wrong."



John Ashbrook

Appearances of members on ESPN not to be restricted to NCAA series

A statement in the August 15 NCAA News indicated all programming of NCAA members on the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network would be under the Association's "The Championship Season" series, but Television Committee Chairman Cecil N. Coleman has indicated that although NCAA programming will be expanded beyond initial plans, appearances by members will not necessarily be restricted exclusively to the series.

"The Television Committee has authorized ESPN to include more events than were indi-

cated in the original agreement with the Association, but this does not preclude appearances by members in addition to the NCAA series programming," Coleman said.

Coleman said a minimum rights fee has been agreed upon for institutions which ESPN includes in the series. Those institutions also will share in the promotion campaign planned by ESPN.

"Other members are free, of course, to make appearances outside the series under terms they negotiate directly with ESPN," he added.

Championship Corner

1. The NCAA Divisions I-AA, II and III Football Committees will conduct football polls on a weekly basis every Tuesday during the 1979 season according to the following schedule:

Division I-AA—First poll, September 18; final poll, November 27.

Division II—First poll, September 25; final poll, November 13.

Division III—First poll, October 2; final poll, November 6.

2. Joint NCAA-NAIA member institutions are reminded the deadline for submitting the NAIA-NCAA joint declaration form is October 1, 1979.

3. The Executive Committee approved the following championship sites and dates at its August meeting:

1980 Division III Baseball—Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio; May 30-June 1.

1980 Division III Basketball—Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; March 14-15.

1980 Division II Golf—Nicholls State University; Thibodaux, Louisiana; May 20-23.

1980 Division III Golf—Central College; Pella, Iowa; May 20-23.

1980 Fencing—Pennsylvania State University; University Park, Pennsylvania; March 13-15.

1980 Skiing—University of Vermont; Stowe, Vermont; March 5-8.

1980 Rifle—East Tennessee State University; Johnson City, Tennessee; April 4-5.

1980 Division I Tennis—University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia; May 19-26.

1980 Division II Tennis—Southern Illinois University; Edwardsville, Illinois; May 15-18.

1980 Division II Outdoor Track—California State Polytechnic Institute; Pomona, California; May 29-31.

Analysis reflects growth of television program

Since the first telecast of a college football game in 1938, the NCAA's relation with television has expanded and become more complicated, but the fundamental purpose has remained essentially the same.

In one of a series of historical summaries, former NCAA Controller Arthur J. Bergstrom focuses on the early years of the NCAA's involvement with television, including the 42nd annual Convention (January 9-10, 1948) when the matter first was the subject of a roundtable discussion.

Bergstrom noted the concern of the 42nd Convention was the effect television would have upon in-stadium attendance. Previously, television had been of little concern since as late as 1947, only 7,000 sets were in use in the United States. However, by 1955, the number had swelled to 30,000,000.

With that rapid growth becoming apparent, television was discussed at the 43rd annual Convention the following year. Particular attention was given to a report from Crosley, Inc., of New York entitled "Impact of Television on Football Game Attendance." The report was based on information gathered in only four Eastern cities and thus deemed inconclusive.

The first Television Committee was formed at the 44th Convention in 1950 and consisted of Ralph Furey of Columbia University, Willis O.

Hunter of the University of Southern California and Thomas J. Hamilton of the University of Pittsburgh.

Subsequently, the National Opinion Research Center was commissioned to conduct a nationwide survey concerning the impact of television upon live attendance.

Reporting to the 45th annual Convention in 1951, the NORC and the Television Committee agreed that unrestricted telecasting of college football games could have a detrimental effect on in-stadium attendance. The impact of the report moved the Convention to approve a moratorium on televising college football games in 1951 and to direct the Television Committee to develop a plan by which the telecasting of college football games could be controlled.

That plan was approved by the 46th annual Convention and placed in effect for the 1952 season.

After the plan was approved, a segment of the NCAA membership questioned the legality of the plan and considered it to be an infringement upon the autonomy of the membership. However, in a ruling issued November 12, 1953, a federal district judge ruled in a case involving the National Football League that reasonably controlled television was a legal restraint of trade.

Since that time, the NCAA

TELEVISION PLAN ANALYSIS

Year	Net-work	% Mbrshp voting for plan	Nat'l games	Dist/rgnl games	Teams' appear-ing	Rights fees (x 1,000)	Rights fees NCAA champs	Rights fees FB champs	NCAA assess-ment %	Rating ¹	Homes ² (x 1,000)	Coll. FB atten-dance (mil.)	Teams
1952	NBC	95.8	12	0	22	\$ 1,144			12	7.5		17.3	625
1953	NBC	95.3	11	8	38	1,723			7	8.4		16.7	618
1954	ABC	92.5	12	3	30	2,000			4	12.2		17.0	614
1955	NBC	87.7	7	0	49	1,250			4	17.6		17.3	621
1956	NBC	94.9	9	2	48	1,600			4	16.2		18.0	618
1957	NBC	98.1	7	3	48	1,720			4	16.0		18.3	618
1958	NBC	91.1	9	4	51	1,800			4	14.2		19.3	618
1959	NBC	93.3	11	2	35	2,200			4	11.4		19.6	623
1960	ABC	96.5	9	12	31	3,125			4	11.7		20.4	620
1961			8	15	35	3,125			4	11.6		20.7	616
1962	CBS	74.2	9	15	37	5,100			3	13.4		21.2	610
1963			9	15	36	5,100			3	13.7		22.2	616
1964	NBC	91.5	9	20	48	6,522			4	11.7		23.4	622
1965			9	20	49	6,522			4	12.1		24.7	616
1966	ABC	92.5	8	24	50	7,800		\$ 50,000	4	12.3		25.3	616
1967			8	24	51	7,800		50,000	4 1/2	11.3		26.4	610
1968	ABC	96.1	11	24	54	10,200	\$ 50,000	100,000	4 1/2	12.9	7,400	27.0	612
1969			11	26	50	10,200	50,000	100,000	4 1/2	13.9	8,200	27.6	615
1970	ABC	92.3	11	24	49	12,000	50,000	200,000	4 1/2	13.8	8,300	29.5	617
1971			12	24	54	12,000	40,000	200,000	4 1/2	14.0	8,700	30.5	618
1972	ABC	92.6	13	24	55	13,490	80,000	240,000	6	13.3	8,600	30.8	620
1973			13	24	52	13,490	80,000	240,000	6	12.2	8,000	31.3	630
1974	ABC	97.0	13	24	54	16,000	150,000	500,000	5 1/2	12.0	8,200	31.2	634
1975			13	24	51	16,000	150,000	500,000	6	13.2	9,200	31.7	634
1976	ABC	91.8	13	28	52	18,000	150,000	690,000	6	14.1	10,040	32.0	637
1977			13	28	55	18,000	150,000	740,000	6	13.2	9,620	32.9	638
1978	ABC	82.4	13	45	76	29,000	250,000	1,585,000	4 1/2/3 1/2	12.0	8,900	34.3	643

*NOTE: 4 1/2 percent is the customary NCAA assessment; 3 1/2 to be used exclusively for the payment of the expenses of athletes and teams in NCAA championships.

¹Includes teams appearing on national series only.

²Number of television households tuned into program during average minute as a percentage of television homes in nation.

³Total number of television homes tuned into program during average minute.

plan has become more refined, but the purpose remains essentially the same as in 1952: (1) To minimize the adverse effects of live television upon attendance at college and high

school football games; (2) to spread television participation among as many colleges as possible and (3) to provide television to the public to the extent consistent with the first

two objectives.

The chart accompanying this article reflects the Association's involvement in television since the first Television Plan was adopted in 1952.

Rules changes

Continued from page 5

this year when the adding and subtracting is finished, so fans shouldn't come to the conclusion the referee is walking off too much or too little or doesn't know what he is doing.

Postscrimmage kick enforcement: For longer than most coaches can remember, they have been trying to get what is known as postscrimmage kick enforcement passed. This year they finally made it. Previously, any foul during a scrimmage kick was penalized from where the ball was snapped, which meant the receiving team on a punt could lose the ball if one of its players fouled during the kick.

With the change this year, once the punted ball crosses the neutral zone, it belongs to the receiving team, which will be penalized for fouls from the spot where the kick ends. Score one for the coaches.

The limit lines on college fields have been doubled to 12 feet to give stadium spectators and players and coaches in the team area a better line of vision by keeping persons on the sideline four yards from the field. For the same reason, the Football Rules Committee established a coaches box six feet

from the field in the team area.

To eliminate confusion at the toss of the coin, players other than those involved in the toss must remain behind the in-bounds line. Confrontations between players of opposing teams have taken place during the toss, and this rule change is aimed at eliminating a recurrence of the problem.

After two years of starting the clock on the snap after a penalty, the clock will start when the ball is ready for play in order to shorten the time of the game.

Several inequities have existed for years when an inadvertent whistle was blown, and changes have been made to eliminate these under a new rule. In those situations in which a team in possession would be unfairly penalized by an inadvertent whistle, the down may be replayed.

The rule prohibiting a passer from throwing a ball away (intentionally grounding) to save yardage or conserve time has been adjusted to make such a pass illegal whether or not the ball was thrown into the ground. Thirty rows into the stands may not be into the ground, but it is now an illegal forward pass.

PR, Radio Manuals available

A Public Relations Manual and Radio Network Manual produced by the NCAA Public Relations Committee are available from the NCAA.

The price of the Public Relations Manual is \$5, while the

first copy of the Radio Network Manual is free. After that, all copies of the Radio Network Manual cost \$5.

Both publications may be obtained from the NCAA national office, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

RON MAESTRI named at New Orleans ... IRVIN T. HESS named at Kutztown State ... I. V. DAVIS retired at St. Francis (Pennsylvania), ART MARTYNUK named as replacement ... TOM WEINGARTNER named at St. Mary's (Maryland) ... RAYMOND H. SPUHLER retired at George Mason, ROBERT EPSKAMP named as replacement.

COACHES

Baseball—JOEL MURRIE named at Western Kentucky ... MICHAEL BROWN named at Geneseo State ... JOE CONSAGRA resigned at Wagner, RICO BELLINI named as replacement.

Basketball—DON SMITH named at New Orleans ... DAVE ROONEY named at Slippery Rock ... MARSHALL EMERY resigned at Delaware State ... FRED LITZENBERGER resigned at Hamline.

Cross country—LARRY KNUTH named at California-Irvine ... JOE KOLB named at Boston State.

Fencing—CLIF KIRMSS retired at Stevens Tech.

Golf—JOEL MASON named at Oakland.

Soccer—RANDY FARRIS named at St. Mary's (California) ... DICK HOGAN named at Merchant Marine ... FRAN DOYLE named at Boston State.

Swimming—ERNIE MAGLISCH named at Oakland ... TOM CARICO named at Illinois Benedictine ... SUSAN J. PETERSEN named at Merchant Marine.

Tennis—SHERYL ALLEN named at Boston State ... RICHARD MORELL named at Stevens Tech ... JOHNNY ROBINSON resigned at Northeast Louisiana, WILSON CAMPBELL named as replacement ... RUSS SMITH named at Oakland.

Track and field—DR. KENNETH GIBSON named track and cross country coach at Old Dominion ... COLBERT BRITT named track and cross country coach at Adelphi ... RICHARD CLARK named track and cross country coach at Southwest Missouri State ... MIKE COSTELLO resigned at La Salle.

Wrestling—JACK GEBAUER named at Oakland ... FRANK D. MURPHY named at Heidelberg.

STAFF

Sports information directors—JUDY McLOUGHLIN resigned at Wagner, BILL HODGE named as re-

placement ... MARY HEALY named at Wayne State ... KENNETH J. CERINO named at Massachusetts ... STANLEY J. OVERALL named at California-Riverside ... MARK ROHDE resigned as SID and tennis coach at Loyola (Maryland) ... ROBERT HALVAKS named at California-Irvine ... JOHN GONZALES resigned at New Mexico ... GARY STOGNER resigned at Troy State, named at Alabama ... PATRICK R. TRAINOR named SID and trainer at Lebanon Valley ... TOM MEYER named interim SID at Merchant Marine ... GREG SMITH named at Oakland ... MARK DIENHART taking one-year leave of absence at St. Thomas (Minnesota), DAVID WRIGHT named interim replacement.

Promotion director—JAMES L. WILDER named at Old Dominion ... CHUCK CRABB named at Indiana.

Business manager—JOHN FREW named at Hofstra.

Trainers—DANIEL C. HELM named at Juniata.

CONFERENCES

RONALD D. STEINER named director of public relations and promotions of the Eastern Athletic Association.

DEATHS

WILLIAM H. "SKIP" MILLER III, 23, former member of the University of Washington rowing team, drowned.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

All-Star High School Games—Augie Erfurth, Rice University, appointed to replace Harry H. Fouke, retired. Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University, to replace Mr. Fouke as chairman of the committee. Both appointments effective immediately.

Public Relations Committee—Jim Doan, University of California, Davis, replaces Wayne F. Shaw, no longer at a Division II member institution, effective immediately.

Swimming Committee—Tucker DiEdwardo, Youngstown State University, replaces Don Duncan, University of Puget Sound, resigned. The appointment is effective immediately.

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

1979 National Collegiate Division III Basketball Championship

Gross receipts	\$109,913.35
Disbursements	\$ 62,486.35
	\$ 47,427.00
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 97,430.18
	(\$ 50,003.18)
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$107,155.70
	\$ 57,152.52
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 955.70
	\$ 58,108.22
50 percent to competing institutions	\$29,054.08
50 percent to NCAA	\$29,054.14
	\$ 58,108.22

1979 National Collegiate Division II Gymnastics Championship

Gross receipts	\$ 2,217.48
Disbursements	\$ 9,836.10
	(7,618.62)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$26,185.44
	(\$33,804.06)
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$33,804.06

1979 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship

Gross receipts	\$121,373.00
Disbursements	\$ 49,783.20
	\$ 71,589.80
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 34,621.40
	\$ 36,968.40
Expenses absorbed by NCAA	\$ 37,323.54
	\$ 74,291.94
50 percent to competing institutions	\$37,145.97
50 percent to NCAA	\$37,145.97
	\$ 74,291.94

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 4794
KANSAS CITY, MO.

In this issue:

Council, Executive Committee meet	1
Pilot rifle program approved	3
Air charter problems	4
Enforcement series	4
Football rules	5
Buckley amendment	5
Title IX	6
Analysis of television plan	7



September 7, 1979

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

U.S. Highway 50 and Nail Avenue, P.O. Box 1906

 **NEWS** 

1979-80 NCAA championship sites and dates



Fall

Cross Country
Division I, 41st: Lehigh University; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; November 19.
Division II, 22nd: University of California, Riverside; Riverside, California; November 10.
Division III, 7th: Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; November 17.
Football
Division I-AA, 2nd: University of Central Florida; Orlando, Florida; December 15.
Division II, 7th: Albuquerque, New Mexico; December 8.
Division III, 7th: Phenix City, Alabama; December 1.
Soccer
Division I, 21st: University of South Florida; Tampa, Florida; December 8-9.
Division II, 8th: Florida International University; Miami, Florida; November 30-December 1.
Division III, 6th: Trenton State College; Trenton, New Jersey; November 23-24.
Water Polo
11th Championship: Long Beach State University; Long Beach, California; November 24-25.

Winter

Basketball
Division I, 42nd: Butler University; Market Square Arena; Indianapolis, Indiana; March 22 and 24.
Division II, 24th: American International College and Springfield College; Springfield Civic Center; Springfield, Massachusetts; March 14-15.
Division III, 5th: Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; March 14-15.

Fencing
36th championship: Pennsylvania State University; University Park, Pennsylvania; March 13-15.
Gymnastics
Division I, 38th: University of Nebraska; Lincoln, Nebraska; April 3-5.
Division II, 13th: University of California, Davis; Davis, California; March 27-29.
Ice Hockey
Division I, 33rd: Brown University; Providence Civic Center; Providence, Rhode Island; March 27-29.
Division II, 3rd: To be determined.
Skiing
27th championship: University of Vermont; Burlington, Vermont; March 5-8.
Swimming
Division I, 57th: Harvard University; Cambridge, Massachusetts; March 27-29.
Division II, 17th: Youngstown State University; Youngstown, Ohio; March 20-22.
Division III, 6th: Washington and Jefferson College; Washington, Pennsylvania; March 20-22.
Indoor Track and Field
16th championship: University of Michigan; Joe Louis Arena; Detroit, Michigan; March 14-15.
Wrestling
Division I, 50th: Oregon State University; Corvallis, Oregon; March 13-15.
Division II, 18th: University of Nebraska, Omaha; Omaha, Nebraska; February 29-March 1.
Division III, 7th: To be determined, February 29-March 1.

Spring

Baseball
Division I, 34th: Creighton University; Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium; Omaha, Nebraska; May 30-June 6.

Division II, 13th: To be determined, May 24-27.
Division III, 5th: Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio; May 30-June 1.
Golf
Division I, 83rd: Ohio State University; Columbus, Ohio; May 28-31.
Division II, 18th: Nicholls State University; Thibodaux, Louisiana; May 20-23.
Division III, 6th: Central College; Pella, Iowa; May 20-23.
Lacrosse
Division I, 10th: Cornell University; Ithaca, New York; May 31.
Division II, 8th: To be determined, May 18.
Division III, 1st: To be determined, May 25.
Rifle
Pilot: East Tennessee State University; Johnson City, Tennessee; April 4-5.
Tennis
Division I, 96th: University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia; May 19-26.
Division II, 18th: University of Southern Illinois, Edwardsville; Edwardsville, Illinois; May 15-18.
Division III, 5th: Claremont-Mudd College; Claremont, California; May 14-17.
Outdoor Track and Field
Division I, 59th: University of Texas; Austin, Texas; June 5-7.
Division II, 18th: California State Polytechnic Institute; Pomona, California; May 29-31.
Division III, 7th: North Central College; Naperville, Illinois; May 29-31.
Volleyball
11th championship: Ball State University; Muncie, Indiana; May 9-10.