



NEWS



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Government issues final Title IX interpretation

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has issued the final policy interpretation that will provide the framework for enforcement of the athletics requirements of Title IX.

The new policy, issued December 4, went into effect December 11, the date of its publication in the Federal Register. No public comment period was provided. Beginning in January 1980, HEW will train 120 persons in the Office for Civil Rights to enforce the new policy.

The final policy interpretation differs in many respects from the proposed interpretation issued a year ago by former HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. Some key differences are as follows:

• An approach was eliminated that would have created a presumption of compliance in favor of institutions spending equal per capita amounts for

financially measurable benefits and opportunities.

• The per capita expenditure test in all areas but financial aid has been eliminated.

• An "equivalency" standard of compliance for most areas other than financial aid has been adopted.

• New requirements have been added concerning the assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors and the provision of clerical and administrative support services.

• The coaches-to-participants ratio as the measure of access to coaching has been eliminated.

• HEW has reversed its position regarding the permissibility of providing a separate athletic dormitory for members of one sex but not the other. This practice is now prohibited.

The new policy is divided into three parts: financial assistance based on athletic ability

(Part A), other athletic program benefits and opportunities (Part B) and accommodation of interests and abilities of student-athletes (Part C).

Proportionality test for scholarships: Part A of the policy interpretation establishes financial proportionality as the principal test of compliance in the athletic scholarship area. In most cases, colleges and universities will be required to allocate athletic financial assistance substantially in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics.

"In other words," said Secretary Harris, "if 70 percent of a school's athletes are male, they are entitled to 70 percent of the financial aid dollars their school makes available."

The policy defines "participants" as those athletes who are: (1) regularly receiving during the season the institu-

Part A: Financial proportionality is the principal test of compliance in the athletic scholarship area. "In other words," says HEW Secretary Harris, "if 70 percent of a school's athletes are male, they are entitled to 70 percent of the financial aid dollars their school makes available."

Part B: An equivalency test has been established for 11 aspects of athletic programs other than financial aid. Among those 11 items are travel allowances, scheduling, compensation of coaches and the availability of equipment.

Part C: HEW will determine whether an institution is accommodating the athletic interests of both its male and female athletes. Specific guidelines have been established to determine an institution's compliance.

tionally sponsored support (coaching, equipment, medical and training services) normally provided to athletes representing the institution; (2) regularly participating during the season in organized practice sessions and other team activities; (3) listed on the eligibility or squad list; or (4) because of injury, cannot meet (1), (2) or (3) but continue to receive athletic financial aid.

The policy interpretation gives two examples of situations in which an institution could be in compliance with the scholarship requirements despite the absence of financial proportionality. First, at public institutions, higher costs of tuition for out-of-state students may be unevenly distributed in some years between men's and women's programs.

Reasonable decisions

Second, an institution may "make reasonable professional decisions concerning the awards most appropriate for program development." The policy indicates that "team development initially may require spreading scholarships over as much as a full generation (four years) of student-athletes," so that initially fewer scholarships may be awarded than would be necessary to create proportionality between male and female athletes.

The policy does not indicate what will be considered an athletic scholarship or grant-in-aid. The amount of an award that is based on need is not expressly excluded.

Equivalency test for other program components: Part B of the policy interpretation concerns 11 aspects of athletic programs other than financial aid. Specifically, 11 program components are addressed. They are:

- Equipment and supplies.
- Scheduling of games and practice times.
- Travel and per diem allowances.
- Coaching and academic tutoring opportunities.
- Assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors.
- Provision of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities.
- Provision of medical and training facilities and services.
- Provision of housing and dining facilities and services.
- Publicity.
- Recruitment of student-

athletes.

• Provision of administrative and secretarial support services.

An institution will comply with Part B if the benefits, opportunities and treatment afforded to the members of both sexes within each of the program components are "equivalent, that is, equal or equal in effect." Within each program component, the comparison HEW will make in assessing compliance will be program-wide. HEW has expressly rejected approaches to assessing compliance that make comparisons on a "sport-specific" basis or that assess compliance by making "team-based comparisons." Therefore, an institution may be found in violation of Title IX even though men's and women's teams in the same sports are treated alike and all sports at the same level of development are treated equivalently.

Part B compliance

An institution may still be found in compliance with Part B despite the absence of equivalence within particular program components "if the differences are the result of nondiscriminatory factors." The new policy recognizes four such factors:

- The unique nature of particular sports.
- Special circumstances of a temporary nature.
- Special needs for management of large events.
- Voluntary affirmative action.

The policy interpretation specifies detailed factors HEW will consider in assessing compliance with each of the program components addressed in Part B.

Examples of the factors HEW will examine when investigating an institution include (but are far from limited to) the following:

- The comparative quality, amount, "suitability," maintenance and replacement of equipment and supplies. The equivalence of the number of competitive events per sport, the number and length of practice sessions and the time of day at which practices and competitions are scheduled.
- Modes of travel and length of stay before and after competition away from home.
- The equivalence of quali-

Continued on page 7



Jim Simpson

Simpson to emcee honors luncheon

Jim Simpson, the renowned sports announcer who recently joined the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network, will serve as master of ceremonies at the NCAA honors luncheon January 7 in New Orleans.

After 15 years with NBC, where he was one of the network's lead announcers in a variety of sports, Simpson joined ESPN, which began full-time sports programming September 7 to cable television systems in the United States.

Simpson currently is assigned to play-by-play of major sporting events in addition to in-studio and promotional appearances on ESPN.

Simpson has covered many of the top sporting events around the world, including the Olympic Games nine times. He covered the 1964 Winter Olympics from Innsbruck for ABC and the 1964 Summer Olympics from Tokyo for NBC.

For the last 12 years, Simpson called the play-by-play of the Orange Bowl games and was listed in the 1978 program as "The Voice of the Orange Bowl."

Simpson has worked for all three major networks, beginning in 1950 with the CBS on "The College Football Round-up." He then worked with Red Grange doing football for CBS.

The honors luncheon will take

place during the Association's 74th annual Convention at the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans. The luncheon begins at noon January 7 after the division round table meetings.

During the honors luncheon, the Theodore Roosevelt Award—the NCAA's highest honor—will be presented to Dr. Denton Cooley, one of the world's most famous heart surgeons.

Today's Top Five Award recipients, five outstanding current student-athletes, will be honored along with five former student-athletes who will receive the Silver Anniversary Awards for distinguishing themselves through careers 25 years after college graduation.

New era beginning for Title IX

Department of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris has announced that the 120 staff members given the responsibility for enforcing Title IX will be trained in Washington in January.

Here's hoping they get the right kind of training.

Perhaps the key function of this "Title IX school" should be to make certain that the new policy is uniformly enforced across the nation. This is going to be a tall order for HEW since it will administer the law from 10 regional offices.

During this new era of Title IX, the NCAA will make every effort to provide guidelines and assistance for member colleges and universities throughout the country. One expects the same from the government, and perhaps the new group in charge at HEW will assist with clear, consistently accurate information.

Unfortunately, however, the Title IX waters have already become a bit muddy.

A misunderstanding has arisen, just as was the case last December when erroneous early publicity produced a false sense of security over what was perceived to be an exemption of football from the per capita expense tests.

This time, the reaction to Part A of the

new policy interpretation has been one of general acceptance. Most athletic directors—though certainly not all—believe they can find the money required for proportionally matching scholarship funds.

But that optimism is based only on Part A of the interpretation. The less publicized Parts B and C contain many demanding requirements that may be almost as damaging as last year's per capita expenditure test. HEW has also failed to make clear whether it will insist that the policy requires continued expansion of the number of women's sports.

What becomes a central concern now is the attitude of HEW. Most of the nation's colleges and universities have not been sitting idly watching time pass during the eight years that Title IX has simmered. Most have used the time well to build thriving women's programs that seek to fulfill both the letter and the spirit of the law.

Because of that effort, those institutions should not have far to go to comply with the HEW interpretation. No doubt they will take the necessary additional steps to comply as quickly as possible.

What they need now is guidance to determine just what those steps are. It is a golden opportunity for HEW to be clear, efficient and fair.

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.

A page from the past

By BLACKIE SHERROD
Dallas Times Herald

Only two minor factors kept a young gent entitled Randy Schleusener from becoming a household name. And for a collegiate offensive lineman to become famous is for Whistler's father to appear on a stamp.

Trivia experts have gone bald overnight trying to think of just one college guard in uniform at the present time. The Four Horsemen of Notre Dame rode into the Hall of Fame. The Four Mules in front of them may have been bank robbers for all anybody knows.

You will see young Randy Schleusener in Nebraska pads at the Cotton Bowl with No. 53 on his shoulderblades, but by that time you will have forgotten his name if not his deed. What No. 53 did was score a touchdown against Oklahoma on a contrived bit of mischief that caught the immediate fancy of all us romanticists everywhere. He ran 15 yards for a Nebraska score on a trick play as old as the hotfoot or the dribble glass, a dramatic gamble by Cornhusker coach Tom Osborne, who plays the part of a riverboat cardshark about as often as Macy doubledates with Gimbels.

Had young Schleusener's touchdown won this very important college confrontation, researchers right now would be combing his pedigree fore and aft. At 6-6 and 232 pounds, Randy is but a junior, so naturally his familiar name would appear on the preseason all-America checklists next season. The Right Guard Who Felled Oklahoma. The Lineman Who Saved Nebraska's Undeclared Season Glory be his name.

Also, the historians would be digging for the archaeological remains of the scoring play, which was a variation of the ancient hidden ball trick. In this version, Nebraska center Kelly Saalfeld snapped the ball to quarterback Jeff Quinn, who slyly dropped it on the ground between Saalfeld's legs as he started his takeaway from the center. The quarterback tucked his hands into the fullback's belly as he crashed into right tackle. The tailback had moved laterally to the right as if he were expecting a pitchout. Schleusener, the right guard, had remained stationary as all the action began to flow to the Nebraska right. Then he wheeled to his left, snatched the ball from the ground underneath the center, and dashed to the left, all alone except for his throbbing heart. The theory, of course, was that nobody would see the ball laying on the turf under the center's squatted cover. And the official rule applying to the play is that it was the same as an offensive fumble, and the offensive team can advance its own fumble.

Not the first time: The resulting touchdown brought the score to 14-17, where it ended. But if Schleusener's feat had been the deciding points, the researchers would have found this same basic trick used by a sneaky young coach at Baylor in the early 1920s, Frank Bridges. Frank probed every rule for a loophole; he had more tricks than Houdini.

In his version, the Baylor center would fake a snap to the quarterback and slip the ball to the guard beside him. The guard would hide the ball in his stomach while the backs faked a play in another direction, then would hand it to an adjacent tackle who would tear off to the opposite point of the compass. A tackle named Russell Blalock scored eight touchdowns one season on this fraud.

Then in 1933, a Texas high school coach named Henry Frnka (now a San Antonio oilman) was getting unbelievable results from an undersized pack of kids at Greenville. For example, his quarterback was a 14-year-old runt named Bert Marshall, who weighed in at a hefty 128. Incidentally, Bert Marshall died recently, a retired colonel in the Air Force.

Anyways, Frnka beat a much larger squad from Brackenridge High of San Antonio for the state championship on his hidden ball scheme. In his plot, the quarterback took the snap and jammed the ball into the "v" of the center's bent knee. The guard helped hold it there until the action had moved to other sectors, then he took the ball and fled in the opposite direction. The ball had to be kept off the ground in those days because rules prevented either side from advancing a fumble.

The Greenville guard, Jimmy Rogers, ran 60 yards for the winning touchdown in the 7-6 state title game and afterwards, the Brackenridge coach, Claud Kellam, quit the business.

"When you have a sound football team, do everything you know to prepare for a big game and then lose to some trick play like that, then coaching isn't for me," said Kellam.

Whatever the origin, Randy Schleusener's touchdown play was to be denied its place in the archives. The acclaim of this game went to Billy Sims, who rushed for 900 yards or somesuch. Schleusener, however, wasn't through with gallantry. When he returned to the Nebraska sideline, the television cameras moved in, of course, as if to explore the freckles on his nostrils. Schleusener sat on the bench, accepted wild congratulations from his mates with a quiet reserve. Other Nebraska muggers gathered around him to get in the camera's frame, mugging the usual silly expressions for the audience, holding up one finger, mouthing "hi, mom" and the routine inanities.

You could hear shouts in the background, directed at Schleusener. "Hey, man, you on teevee, man!" Schleusener refused to join the clown act. He mopped his face and stared straight ahead with an attitude that seemed to say, "Knock off this camera crap, guys, we're still behind!" Never a glance or a gesture for the toob, bless his heart. Where is that all-America ballot, anyways?

Opinions Out Loud

—Joe Falls, columnist
The Detroit News

"The best part of my job is Saturday afternoon in the autumn . . . driving out to Ann Arbor or East Lansing or even over to South Bend. It's an all-day affair . . . right from cooking breakfast, tailgating, watching the games and going out to dinner afterward. Sometimes I think I like the food better than the football but, in essence, isn't that what the college game is selling—a chance to enjoy the whole day with your family?"

—Hugh Durham, basketball coach
University of Georgia
The Atlanta Journal

"I think if we are going to have both (men's and women's) programs, we should be good at it. I don't think the jealousies are good for anybody.

"The difference is really between revenue-producing sports and nonrevenue-producing sports. You give a football player a scholarship and he brings several thousand dollars back to the university. He entertains other students and alumni. But you give a scholarship to a golfer, either a man or a woman, and what do you get? No one goes out to watch golf."

—Phyllis Ocker, women's athletic director
University of Michigan

"If (additional scholarship funds) become available to us, we would not use them because we do not have enough quality athletes to distribute them to. Our scholarship criterion is based on athletic ability, and we are not interested in giving money away to every athlete in the program."

—Bob Devaney, athletic director
University of Nebraska, Lincoln
The Sporting News

"If you're a coach and an athletic director, you'd better have some good assistant coaches and a damned good assistant athletic director."

—John Fuzak, former NCAA president
Michigan State University
The Wall Street Journal

"I think the academic community has come to accept the fact that American society is overboard on sports and that most universities are committed to exploiting this interest to call attention to themselves. When you start from there, you can only conclude that the NCAA has done amazingly well in keeping athletics in some sort of educational perspective."

—Bob Knight, basketball coach
Indiana University
The New York Times

"Winning to me is a very wholesome objective, yet very few people know how to go about

it. The will to win has always been grossly overrated as a means of doing so. Everyone wants to win. The will to prepare to win and the ability to prevent losing are of far greater importance. With the tremendous emphasis placed by society on winning, it is hard for me to understand the feeling that seems to permeate our thinking when it comes to international competition."

—Chris Weller, women's athletic director
University of Maryland, College Park
The Washington Post

"I've met with Atlantic Coast Conference officials, and I had the false notion that all men in men's athletics and the NCAA weren't concerned about the student. And that the AIAW was. Well, there are many men in the NCAA that do care about the student and all the administrators in the ACC do care about their student-athletes."

—Darrell Mudra, football coach
Eastern Illinois University
Chicago Tribune

"I know coaches who've offended me with their coaching styles. I consider it wrong to intimidate players. I see that as a negative approach, to call players 'yellow' or 'coward' or like that. They do it simply to get more aggression from their players. I think some coaches are physical with players because it's the easiest way for quick results. But I don't think it's a big thing when a coach slaps a player's headgear. That isn't an act of violence as I see it."

—Bob Moore, former football player
NFL Players Association
Professional Sports Journal

"Becoming a sports agent is a very easy way to make a lot of money off the efforts of someone else, and it doesn't take a great entree to get into. I don't think there is any business in the country you can get into as easily and have the potential of making so much money and spend as little time making the money. When you have a business like that, you end up attracting people who are not terribly serious."

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Ocorr, Malan discuss Division III need question

By DAVID R. OCORR

University of Rochester

Seldom does Division III legislation at the NCAA Convention cause much of a stir. The media goes with Division I, and that's understandable.

Last year at San Francisco, the most significant legislation for Division III since the Chicago reorganization meeting in 1973 zipped past with only a small rumble. It was labeled Proposal No. 57, and it purported to define most accurately the philosophy of the division that embraces nearly 40 percent of the NCAA membership.

For those of us who have traveled through NCAA reorganization, the current legislation [Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(4)] in the NCAA Manual attempts to address itself to Division III's student-athlete and his financial "need." However, the legislation is far enough from the underlying precepts of the division that the private institutions, the division's foundation, could be faced in the future with eroded programs.

The original concept of Division III was that intercollegiate athletics should be for the students. There would be no grant-in-aid athlete. Aid would be available to the student-athlete, based upon financial "need."

In addition, Division III institutions wished to preserve their institutional autonomy, provided this approach was coincident with an established policy of dealing with students on an equal basis. Given this policy and priority, Division III institutions should have freedom to exercise their autonomy, assuming equity for all students, including equity for those students who also happen to offer some nonacademic talent, including athletics.

Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(4), however, has lowered the student-athlete at the Division III institution to a lesser status than his fellow students who have special talents in other areas. Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(4) does not allow a



David R. Ocorr

Division III institution to recognize, with financial aid based on need, any of its athletes in the same manner it may choose to recognize some similarly talented students in other areas. In fact, unless a Division III institution awards exactly the same financial aid package to all of its students (or doesn't award any financial aid to anyone), it may be impossible under the present legislation to determine what kind of package it can award the student-athlete.

There is no reason for eliminating the athlete from any such special financial aid considerations, given the limitations already self-imposed by Division III. There is nothing wrong with the idea of recognizing athletic talent within established limits. Division III is hardly less pure if it chooses to treat athletes the same way it treats other students in a similar category. Equity and proportion are key elements to the Division III philosophy, not equity alone.

Consider the plight of the private school of any size either in enroll-

Continued on page 7

By EDWARD W. MALAN

Pomona-Pitzer Colleges

As chairman of the Division III Steering Committee, I have been asked to respond to the concerns expressed by Dave Ocorr in his article on Division III legislation. I am happy to do so since I believe Dave expresses a concern shared by a good many members of the division as well as by many of the members of Divisions I and II. I do not claim to be able to eliminate the confusion, but perhaps I can help organize it a bit.

First, I cannot agree that the famous (or infamous) Proposal No. 57 "zipped past with only a small rumble." The matter was discussed for nearly two hours in the Division III round table, again for nearly half an hour on the floor of the convention, for countless hours in bull sessions all over San Francisco and for a great deal of time in the Division III Steering Committee meetings and in the Council meetings. What may have seemed like a small rumble to Dave Ocorr was considered to be a 1906 earthquake to the Council and steering committee. It was Proposal No. 57 that caused the Council to label the annual meeting as a "Division III Convention."

But perhaps the discussion did not deal with what seems to be the real issue: a difference of belief in just what Division III stands for and how we can best implement whatever that is. I think we all agree with Dave that "intercollegiate athletics should be for students," that aid "should be available to the student-athlete and based upon financial need," that the institution should have a certain degree of autonomy and that student-athletes should not be treated differently from other students. Our problem seems to come from the fact that we differ in defining the degree to which we believe these propositions. Another problem is the fact that some contradiction may exist among them.



Edward W. Malan

In the first instance, we suggest institutions should have a certain amount of autonomy in dealing with their students, in determining who should receive financial aid and in determining how that aid should be packaged. But the majority of those who supported Proposal No. 57 declared that no institution should have the autonomy to decide to arrange packages for student-athletes that are different from packages for all students, that no institution should have the autonomy to set aside financial aid funds for student-athletes (even though funds may be set aside for students with other talents) and that no institution should have the autonomy to permit athletic staff members to be involved in packaging aid for student-athletes (even though the aid is based on need). Although such limitations on institutional autonomy may affect donor-designated endowment funds for many private institutions (my own included), most Division III members

Continued on page 7

Letter to the editor

EAA program growing

To the editor:

Six members of the Eastern Eight recently announced their withdrawal from the large Eastern College Athletic Conference. Duquesne, George Washington, Massachusetts, Rutgers, St. Bonaventure and West Virginia made that decision, and it is important to correctly note their reasons.

The decision became necessary because of the ECAC television agreement which binds all members of the ECAC, regardless of their participation in the actual television program, to nonappearance on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The schools that recently withdrew from the ECAC have a strong commitment to the Eastern Athletic Association's own Saturday afternoon package, as does the University of Pittsburgh. That commitment left them with no alternative other than withdrawing membership from the ECAC.

Eastern Eight member schools are confident that their goals for greater exposure and opportunities can best be met through the EAA and not through the large ECAC umbrella.

A fully staffed league office,

a regional game-of-the-week television package, an Eastern Eight officials bureau and very competitive schedules are indications of the continued progress that league members seek. The 1979 Eastern Eight tournament produced record crowds of nearly 16,000 in Pittsburgh's Civic Arena for each night of the event. It was the fourth largest major conference basketball tournament in the country last year.

It is important to members of the Eastern Eight to continue this growth and realize the maximum benefits of direct competition and cooperation that their league can provide.

Eastern Eight schools will compete for postseason opportunities in NCAA events and will continue to seek regional and national identity for their teams. The game-of-the-week series is an important step in gaining that kind of identity for the Eastern Eight as it begins its fourth year of competition and its fourth year of sending a representative to the NCAA Basketball Championship via automatic qualification.

Sincerely,
Leland Byrd
Executive Director

Little change in Convention procedures

Veteran delegates to the 1980 NCAA Convention will find very little change in the Association's Convention schedule and procedures.

In almost every respect, the schedule for the January 7-9, 1980, gathering at the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans is the same as at the 1979 meeting in San Francisco.

The first day's schedule will include the division round tables, honors luncheon, opening session and general round table, with the final business session on the final two days.

For the second time, adjournment of the Convention is scheduled for noon on the final day (January 9). The noon closing proved popular in its initial year and is designed specifically to enable all voting delegates to remain in attendance throughout the business session.

One of the few new developments at the 1980 Convention will be the first application of the provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(f), which permit an institution to ask a division round table to waive that division's membership criteria. The Division II round table will hear five such requests,

with one scheduled for the Division I round table.

The Division I Steering Committee will continue the experimental voting plan introduced in the Division I round table a year ago. That plan seeks to result in the consensus of the division in cases of multiple items of legislation regarding a single topic, although the sample voting does not result in official actions. The other division round tables also use straw voting on occasion.

Nearly one-fifth of the proposed legislation for the 1980 Convention is included in the two "consent packages," a three-year-old innovation that has helped to streamline the Convention business session. Those packages include noncontroversial or "housekeeping" amendments, and each package is acted upon by a single vote if no delegate objects.

The legislation will be considered in topical groupings, and the groupings are in the same sequence as at the 1979 meeting.

Schoolroom seating will be used, as it has in recent Conventions.

All proposed amendments are included in the Official

Notice of the 1980 Convention, which was mailed to the membership November 21. They will be repeated, in the same order and bearing the same proposal numbers, in the Convention Program, a copy of which each delegate receives when he registers at the Convention.

Amendments to the proposals in the Official Notice may be submitted at the Convention any time prior to 1 p.m. January 7. An amendment to the proposed amendment, however, must not increase the previously circularized change. Such an amendment can only clarify or propose a lesser change than the circularized proposal.

Chief executive officers received the appointment-of-delegate forms with their copies of the Official Notice. All delegates to the Convention must be appointed in writing by the chief executive; those who have not been appointed in that manner will be registered as visitors.

Each amendment includes an indication of the divisions that will vote on that proposal and how the vote will be taken.

NCAA fall championships

Soccer Division III Football

Cougars win I soccer

Southern Illinois-Edwardsville scored with 3:41 left in the game to defeat Clemson, 3-2, at the 1979 National Collegiate Division I Soccer Championship in Tampa, Florida.

Matt Malloy and Tim Guelker combined on all three scoring plays, with Malloy earning the hat trick. The winning goal came on a looping header over the head of Clemson goalie John Bruens.

SIU-Edwardsville is the first team to win soccer championships in two divisions. The Cougars won the first Division II championship in 1972. The best previous Division I finish for the Cougars was in 1975 when they lost to San Francisco in the championship game.

Malloy, who was named the tournament's outstanding offensive player, gave the Cougars a 2-0 half-time lead. The first goal came at 5:56 on a 15-yard shot in the middle of the field, and Malloy scored his second goal at 25:49 from nine yards out after a clearing pass from Guelker.

The Cougars dominated the game defensively in the first half, continually forcing Clemson to take shots from outside the penalty area. However, the Tigers came roaring back in the second half and tied the game with seven minutes remaining.

Obed Ariri, who doubles as the Tigers' placekicker in football, scored the first Clemson goal at 70:57 on a header after a cross from Joseph Awesu. The tying goal came at 83:00 and was the outstanding play of the game. Ariri fired a shot from the left corner to Awesu in from of the net. Awesu headed the ball to the opposite corner of the net where Nnamdi Nwokocha scored on another header.

SIU-Edwardsville immediately regained the momentum to score the winning goal three minutes later. Clemson had 16 shots on goal in the second half to four for the Cougars, but most of the Tiger shots were low-percentage efforts from 25 yards.

First round: SIU-Edwardsville 2, St. Louis 1; Cleveland State 2, Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1; Princeton 1, Philadelphia Textile 0.

Second round: San Francisco 3, Santa Clara 2; SIU-Edwardsville 2, SMU 0; Indiana 5, Cleveland State 0; Penn State 3, Princeton 1; American 1, Virginia 0; Clemson 1, South Carolina 0; Columbia 3, Hartwick 2; Rhode Island 3, Connecticut 2.

Third round: SIU-Edwardsville 4, San Francisco 2; Penn State 2, Indiana 0; Clemson 1, American 0; Columbia 5, Rhode Island 1.

Semifinals: SIU-Edwardsville 2, Penn State 1; Clemson 4, Columbia 1.

Third place: Penn State 2, Columbia 1.

Championship: SIU-Edwardsville 3, Clemson 2.

Bulldogs take second title

After surviving an overtime semifinal match, Alabama A&M blanked Eastern Illinois, 2-0, to win the National Collegiate Division II Soccer Championship at Florida International University in Miami.

Alabama A&M is the first school to win two Division II titles in the eight-year history of the event. The Bulldogs won the 1977 title and were runners-up last year.

Eastern Illinois was unable to generate any offense against Alabama A&M, which finished the season with a 21-1 record. In the last three years under Coach Salah Yousif, Alabama A&M has a remarkable 59-4-1 record.

The Bulldogs limited Eastern Illinois to four shots on goal and two corner kicks and forced Panther goalie John Schram to make eight saves. Alabama A&M, meanwhile, had 23 shots and five corner kicks.

Felix Onyekwelu, the Bulldogs' leading scorer, put Alabama A&M ahead, 1-0, at 30:41 on a header. Defenseman James Sinclair supplied the cross pass and was credited with an assist.

Segun Adeleke, who had 31 goals and 17 assists as a freshman last year, scored the other Bulldog goal 10 minutes into the second half. Adeleke scored on a breakaway play after receiving a clearing pass from Emmanuel Merenini.

Alabama A&M was fortunate to be playing for the championship after its overtime semifinal struggle with Seattle Pacific. After 90 scoreless minutes, Alabama A&M surprised the Falcons only 42 seconds into the first sudden-death overtime period with a goal by Gebru Wolde-Amanuel to escape with a 1-0 victory.

It was the third straight year that Seattle Pacific and Alabama A&M had met at the Division II tournament, although the previous two meetings were for the championship. Alabama A&M won the 1977 match, 2-1, and Seattle Pacific won last year's battle, 1-0, in double overtime.

Sylvester Onwuekwue recorded both shutouts for Alabama A&M but was helped by defensemen Nnamdi Anyafor, Fekadu Folle, Eyaya Arega, Douglas Bell and Sinclair.

Under the new 10-team format in Division II, Alabama

A&M had a bye in the first round. The Bulldogs shut out Florida International, 3-0, in the second round to advance to Miami.

In the match for third place, Seattle Pacific scored on a penalty kick in the second overtime period to defeat Southern Connecticut State, 1-0. Chris Hellenkamp took the penalty kick for the Falcons.

First round: Eastern Illinois 3, Western Illinois 1; Florida International 4, Rollins 1.

Second round: Southern Connecticut State 2, Mercy 1; Eastern Illinois 3, Missouri-St. Louis 0; Seattle Pacific 3, Chapman 0; Alabama A&M 3, Florida International 0.

Semifinals: Eastern Illinois 1, Southern Connecticut State 0; Alabama A&M 1, Seattle Pacific 0.

Third place: Seattle Pacific 1, Southern Connecticut State 0.

Championship: Alabama A&M 2, Eastern Illinois 0.



Babson's Tom Connelly (14) contests Glassboro State player.

Photo by Tom Guidotti

Babson stamina pays off

Babson turned back defending champion Lock Haven State in a four-overtime semifinal match and scored two early goals in the championship match to defeat Glassboro State, 2-1, at the National Collegiate Division III Soccer Championship in Trenton, New Jersey.

Babson's victory ended Lock Haven State's two-year reign and gave the Beavers their second Division III championship in the six-year history of the event. Babson's other championship came in 1975.

Defense was the key to Babson's victory as the Beavers allowed only one goal in their four playoff games and surrendered only eight goals overall in 19 games.

If the Beavers were tired from their marathon struggle with Lock Haven State, they didn't show it against Glassboro State. Freshmen John Pantuosco and Jim Fisher combined on a scoring play 15 minutes into the game, and nine minutes later Mike Pantuosco gave Babson a 2-0 lead with help from Mark Silva.

Glassboro State scored the first goal against Babson in championship play 20 minutes into the second half on a shot by Patrick Lacroix. However, Babson goalie Chris Daubenmire and the Beaver defense controlled the remainder of the game.

Each team had 20 shots on goal. Daubenmire recorded 10 saves while Glassboro State goalie Walt Gotrell had nine saves.

Babson and Lock Haven State battled for 138 minutes before Fisher scored the winning goal with an assist from Steve Rogers. The goal came three minutes into the fourth 15-minute overtime period.

Lock Haven State had 20 shots on goal to 18 for Babson; but Daubenmire, with 11 saves, and the entire Beaver defense turned back every Bald Eagle threat.

Babson, which finished the season with a 13-2-4 record, blanked North Adams State, 2-0, and Brandeis, 2-0, to advance to the championship.

Glassboro State was pushed to two overtimes in its semifinal match before defeating Washington (Missouri), 3-2. Glassboro State scored with eight minutes left in

regulation to send the game into overtime.

Scott Salisbury, Lacroix and Jeff Wiebolt scored goals for Glassboro State. The Profs had 20 shots on goal to nine for Washington, which finished the season with a 16-3-3 record.

Glassboro State, 17-4, defeated William Paterson, 2-1, and Cortland State, 2-0, in preliminary games.

In the match for third place, Washington blanked Lock Haven State, 2-0. Lock Haven State had 27 shots on goal to only nine for Washington, but the Bald Eagles could not find the net.

First round: Babson 2, North Adams State 0; Brandeis 2, Worcester Poly 1 (overtime); Scranton 2, Averett 1; Lock Haven State 3, Lynchburg 0; Denison 2, MacMurray 1; Washington 2, Ohio Wesleyan 0; Glassboro State 2, William Paterson 1; Cortland State 3, Ithaca 0.

Second round: Babson 2, Brandeis 0; Lock Haven State 1, Scranton 0 (three overtimes); Washington 2, Denison 0; Glassboro State 2, Cortland State 0.

Semifinals: Babson 1, Lock Haven State 0 (four overtimes); Glassboro State 3, Washington 2 (two overtimes).

Third place: Washington 2, Lock Haven State 0.

Championship: Babson 2, Glassboro State 1.

Ithaca captures crown

Ithaca won its first National Collegiate Division III Football Championship, defeating previously unbeaten Wittenberg, 14-10, at the Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl in Phenix City, Alabama.

It was the fourth appearance for both teams in the seven-year history of the Division III championship. Wittenberg won the first championship in 1973 and defeated Ithaca for the 1975 title. The Tigers lost to Baldwin-Wallace in last year's championship. Ithaca was the runner-up in 1974 and 1975 and lost to Wittenberg in the first round last year.

Ithaca finished the season with an 11-2 record, its most victories ever. Wittenberg, with an 11-1 record, had its 25th consecutive winning season.

Wittenberg lost two fumbles in the third quarter, and Ithaca turned the second one into the game-winning touchdown.

Leading 10-7, Wittenberg drove 51 yards to the Ithaca 12-yard line on its first possession in the second half. However, the drive came to an end at that point when quarterback Chuck Delaney fumbled on a bootleg play. Safety Mike Biondi recovered for Ithaca.

The Wittenberg defense stopped the Bombers on the next possession, forcing a punt by Ithaca's Dave Whalen. The momentum quickly shifted again, however, when Wittenberg's John Saxton fumbled the punt and Chris Hardy recovered for Ithaca at its own 42-yard line.

From that point, Ithaca marched 58 yards in 11 plays, with quarterback Doug Bencsko getting the touchdown on a one-yard sneak. The big plays in the drive were an 11-yard run by Bencsko and a 15-yard pass from Bencsko to Jim Duncan.

Wittenberg had another opportunity to score in the fourth quarter. Delaney engineered a 73-yard drive to the Ithaca 13-yard line; but on second down at the 13, tailback Tom Rogers fumbled and Ithaca's Phil Bianco recovered.

It was an Ithaca turnover that led to Wittenberg's first score. After Bencsko fumbled late in the first quarter, Wittenberg went 51 yards in 11 plays to take a 7-0 lead. Tailback Tracy King got the Tiger touchdown on a one-yard run.

Ithaca came right back on its next possession and marched 76 yards in 15 plays for the tying score. Bencsko hit wide receiver Jim Meyer with an 11-yard pass for the touchdown.

With only 33 seconds left in the first half, Wittenberg moved 26 yards on a 15-yard draw play by Delaney and an 11-yard burst by King for good field-goal position at the Ithaca 17-yard line. Mike Dowds kicked a 34-yard field goal to give Wittenberg a 10-7 half-time lead.

Wittenberg had a 219-151 margin in rushing yards and a 90-66 edge in passing yards, but the four Tiger fumbles were the difference. Bob Ferrigno was the leading rusher for Ithaca with 82 yards on 19 carries, and King led Wittenberg rushers with 81 yards on 20 carries.

Ithaca advanced to the championship game by defeating Dubuque, 27-7, and Carnegie-Mellon, 15-6. Wittenberg defeated Millersville State, 21-14, and Widener, 17-14, on a 41-yard field goal by Dowds with two seconds remaining in the game.

Wittenberg	7	3	0	0-10
Ithaca	0	7	7	0-14

	Wittenberg	Ithaca
First downs	15	16
Rushing yardage	219	151
Passing yardage	90	66
Passes (Att.-Comp.-Int.)	25-10-0	21-7-1
Return yardage	9	3
Punts (No.-Avg.)	6-32.7	7-34.1
Fumbles-Lost	4-4	2-1
Penalties-Yards	5-55	5-48

Convention to focus on key legislative proposals

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a list of legislative proposals considered likely to attract particular interest at the 74th annual NCAA Convention January 7-9 at the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans. It is not a complete listing of Convention legislation. The numbers assigned to the proposals and the references to page numbers correspond with the Official Notice of the Convention, which was mailed in November.

Consent packages

(Pages 1-13)

Two consent packages of proposals considered to be noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature have been submitted by the NCAA Council. Proposals 1-6 are constitutional and require a two-thirds majority of all divisions. Amendments 7-20 alter bylaws and require only a majority vote. A member may object to including any of these proposals in a consent package; if there is no challenge, the first six proposals will be considered in one vote and the remaining 13 in a second vote.

General

(Pages 13-15)

No. 21—To increase from three to four the number of accredited delegates at a Convention in order to provide increased participation opportunities for women. [NCAA Council]

Amateurism

(Pages 15-17)

No. 24—To prohibit a student-athlete from selling or exchanging complimentary tickets for any value or price. [Ohio Valley Conference]

No. 25—To prohibit a member institution from selling tickets to a student-athlete for widely attended athletic events when such tickets are not available for purchase by the student body in general. [Ohio Valley Conference]

Membership classification

(Pages 17-25)

No. 29—To permit a member of Division II or Division III to be classified in Division I in the sport of basketball. [Wright State University and five other institutions]

No. 32—To require sponsorship of at least eight varsity intercollegiate sports as a criterion for membership in Division I by those institutions that do not sponsor football or do not classify their football in the division. [NCAA Council]

No. 33—To require each Division I member to conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules as demanding as those governing postseason competition. [NCAA Council]

No. 36—To allow the NCAA Council to grant exceptions to the Division I-A football criteria by including possible exceptions to the attendance, stadium size and 12-sport criteria where circumstances warrant. [Pacific Coast Athletic Association]

No. 38—To require each member institution in Division II to conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules as demanding as those governing postseason competition. [NCAA Council]

No. 41—To establish a basketball scheduling requirement (more than 50 percent) as a criterion for membership in Division III. [NCAA Council]

Enforcement procedure

(Pages 26-30)

No. 47—To confirm the policy that preliminary inquiries should be completed in a reasonable period of time and to require the investigative staff to contact the involved institution concerning the status of a preliminary inquiry not later than six months after the institution received the initial notice. [NCAA Council]

No. 48—To assure an appeal opportunity for current or former institutional staff members involved

in infractions cases. [NCAA Council]

No. 50—To provide that individual and team records, performances and awards may be considered separately in applying the restitution provisions. [NCAA Council]

No. 53—To restrict the investigative staff's access to the tape recording made during institutional hearings of the Committee on Infractions, to permit the Committee on Infractions to determine where the recording may be reviewed and to provide access to the recording for all parties eligible to attend the hearings and involved in findings of violations. [NCAA Council]

No. 55 To specify procedures to be followed in reconsideration of a penalty in an infractions case. [NCAA Council]

Financial aid

(Pages 31-36)

No. 56—To increase the maximum grant-in-aid allowance by adding a \$50 per month incidental fee. [Big Eight Conference]

No. 58—To permit the award of countable financial aid to an eligible student-athlete to attend the summer session(s) prior to his initial fall term provided he has been unconditionally accepted for admission prior to enrollment in the summer session(s). [Atlantic Coast Conference]

No. 59—To reduce the maximum awards limitation in Division I-AA football from 75 to 70 equivalencies and to reduce the total number receiving awards from 95 to 90. [Ohio Valley Conference]

No. 61—To increase the maximum awards limitation in Division II football from 45 to 55. [Gulf South Conference]

No. 63—To permit a single tuition and fees equivalency computation for each Division I and Division II member institution that has different tuition and fees charges for in-state and out-of-state students. [Pacific-10 Conference]

Championships

(Pages 36-41)

No. 65—To clarify in the constitution the procedures by which National Collegiate Championships may be established for the membership as a whole and for separate divisions and to specify in the executive regulations the criteria for retaining existing championships and for establishing championships in sports not now recognized by the Association. [NCAA Council and NCAA Executive Committee]

No. 66—To establish the National Collegiate Rifle Championships. [Southern Conference]

No. 67—To establish Division II women's championships in basketball, field hockey, swimming, tennis and volleyball. [Le Moyne College and eight other institutions]

No. 68—To establish Division III women's championships in basketball, field hockey, swimming, tennis and volleyball. [Franklin and Marshall College and seven other institutions]

No. 70—To eliminate the requirement that a conference must conduct round-robin competition in basketball to qualify for Division I automatic qualification in that sport. [Eastern College Athletic Conference]

Recruiting

(Pages 41-44)

No. 72—To expand the definition of a countable recruiting contact to include face-to-face encounters at a prospect's high school and the site of his high school's athletic competition and to permit unlimited contacts under certain specified circumstances for institutions not subscribing to the National Letter

of Intent. [NCAA Council]

No. 73—To specify that there shall be no limit on recruiting contacts at a prospective student-athlete's high school, other than during an athletic contest, if the contacts are arranged with the high school. [College Football Association]

No. 74—To limit off-campus recruiting in football from March 1 to September 1 and in basketball from May 1 to September 1 by prohibiting member institutions from paying expenses for recruiting contacts during those periods. [Pacific-10 Conference]

No. 75—To advance from June 15 to May 15 the final date for recruiting contacts in the sports of football and basketball. [Pacific-10 Conference]

Eligibility

(Pages 44-54)

No. 78—To enable each division to prescribe its own limitations on the length of a student-athlete's eligibility for intercollegiate athletics by deleting the five-calendar-year rule from the constitution and placing it in the bylaws, either as a five-calendar year rule or a five-year residency limitation; to offer several possible exceptions to the residency provision; to specify in either event that a student-athlete may participate in only four seasons of intercollegiate competition in a sport. [Wayne State University and 23 other institutions]

No. 80—To limit a high school senior who has completed his eligibility in football or basketball to participation in not more than two all-star football or basketball contests before his enrollment in college. [Mid-American Conference]

No. 83—To equate the competitive experience of individuals participating in NCAA championships in Division I by providing that any season of participation after their 20th birthdays shall count as a season of competition. [NCAA Council]

No. 84—To replace the 2.000 rule with an eligibility regulation that includes three alternatives (high school grade-point average of 2.200 or, under specified conditions, an ACT score of 17 or an SAT score of 750). [NCAA Council]

No. 87—To permit four years of eligibility for NCAA Division I-AA football championship competition, whether or not the student-athlete participates as a freshman. [Ohio Valley Conference]

No. 88—To replace the 20 percent hardship limitation with a limit of not more than two football games or more than three contests in any other sport. [NCAA Council]

Playing seasons

(Pages 54-56)

No. 97—To establish limits on the playing and practice seasons in soccer. [Ivy League]

No. 98—To advance the permissible date for the beginning of the basketball playing season in Division II from the last Friday in November to the next-to-last Friday in November. [NCAA Council]

Personnel limitations

(Pages 56-59)

No. 100—To limit the football coaching staff to nine coaches and the basketball coaching staff to three coaches in Division I. [Atlantic Coast Conference]

No. 102—To increase the number of assistant coaches in Division I-A football from eight to nine and to eliminate the two permissible part-time coaches but permit two graduate assistant coaches. [College Football Association]

No. 103—To specify that only those individuals within the numerical limitations on full-time coaches in football and basketball shall be permitted to recruit or scout prospects off campus. [NCAA Council]

SIDs to assist in 13th Winter Olympics

Some of the top collegiate sports information directors will serve as press liaison representatives for the United States Olympic Committee at the 13th Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, New York.

This is the first time the USOC has assembled its press services staff from the ranks of the sports information profession.

Current sports information directors, with their sports assignment, who will be serving

in Lake Placid February 7-24 are Don Bryant, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, figure skating and biathlon; Bill Callahan, University of Missouri, Columbia, luge and bobsled; Jim Mott, University of Wisconsin, Madison, ice hockey, and Fred Stabley, Michigan State University, publications and press conferences.

The other three members of the group are Jim Brock, executive vice-president of the Cotton Bowl and a former sports

information director, speed skating; Steve Hatchell, assistant commissioner of the Big Eight Conference, alpine and nordic skiing, and Nancy Peterson, director of athletic publications at Stanford University, publications and bulletins.

The seven press representatives will be assisting C. Robert Paul Jr., USOC director of communications, and Mike Moran, USOC assistant director of communications, with the news media from the United States and the remainder of the world.

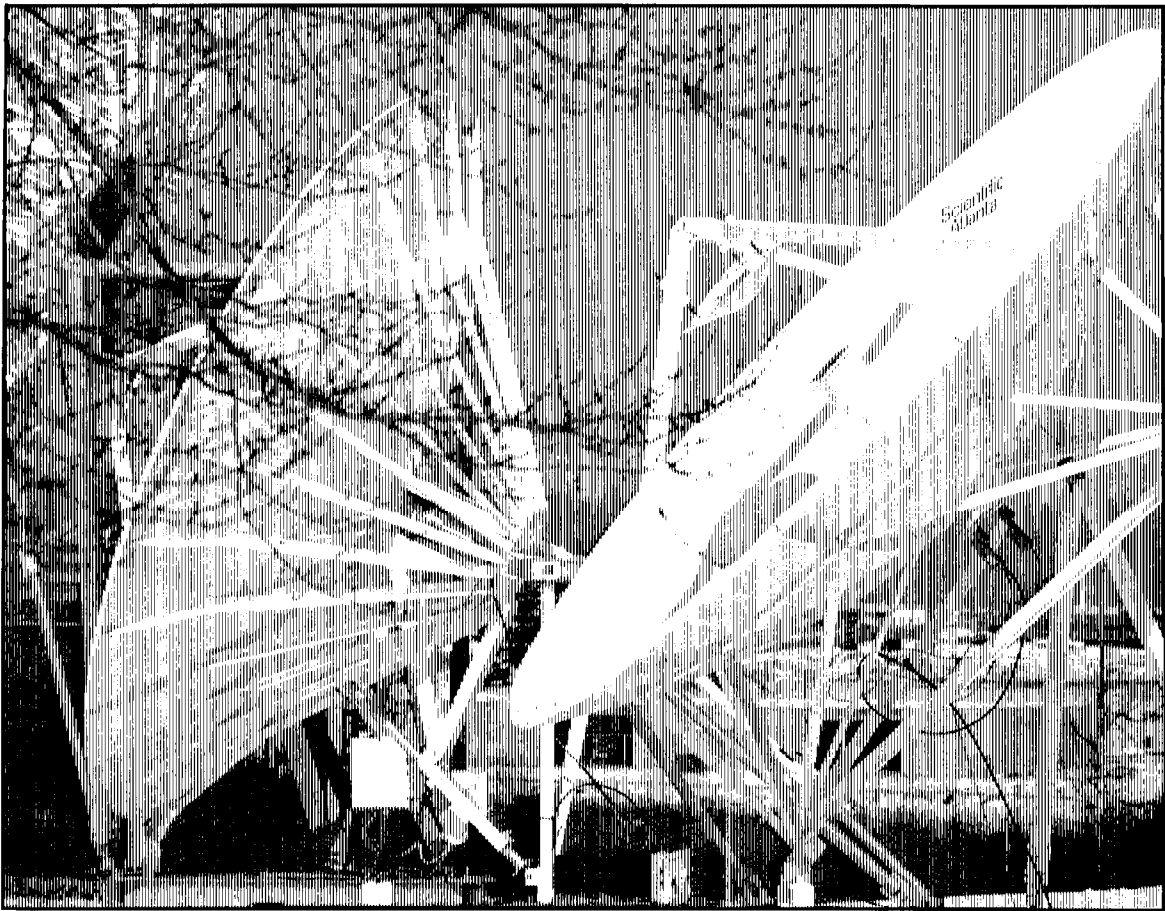
Championship Corner

Institutions that sponsor the sport of rifle are reminded that any student-athlete who wishes to qualify for the 1980 NCAA Rifle Championships must meet the requirements of applicable NCAA legislation, including the eligibility rules set forth in NCAA Constitution 3 and NCAA Bylaw 4, for the 1979-80 year. Further, those rules that apply to a student-athlete's eligibility subsequent to his enrollment in a collegiate institution would be applicable in this instance beginning with the fall term of the 1979-80 academic year.

Any member with specific questions on the potential eligibility of a student-athlete who wishes to compete in the rifle championship should contact Steve Morgan, executive assistant, at the national office.

Directory of ESPN cable systems and cities

The following is a list of the cities in which the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network is available. The remainder of the directory will be printed in the December 31 issue of the News



Alabama
Annonis, Calhoun County. Fort McClellan, Hobson City, Oxford, Weaver (early 1980). Cablevision of Annonis.
Birmingham, Jefferson County (February 1980). Birmingham Cable Communications.
Birmingham, Jefferson County (early 1980). Alabama Television Cable Incorporated.
Florence, Colbert County. Lauderdale County. Muscle Shoals. Teleprompter of Muscle Shoals.
Montgomery, Montgomery County (January 1980). Montgomery Cable Television Incorporated.
Tuscaloosa, North Port, Sheffield, Tusculmia. Teleprompter of Tuscaloosa.
Alaska
Anchorage: Visions.
Barrow, North Slope: ASRC Communications.
Fairbanks, Fairbanks County: Frontier Color Cable.
Arizona
Chandler, Maricopa County: Sagvoro Cable Communications.
Phoenix, Maricopa County: American Cable.
Tempe, Maricopa County: American Cable.
Arkansas
West Memphis, Crittenden County: American Cablevision of West Memphis.
California
Apple Valley, San Bernardino County: Apple Valley Cable Television.
Azusa, Los Angeles County: Cable Service of Azusa.
Castro Valley, Alameda County: Castro Valley Cable Television.
Eureka, Humboldt County (February 1980). Humboldt Cable Television.
Fairfield, Solano County. Suisun City (March 1910). Storer Cable Television Incorporated.
Fillmore, Piru, Ventura County (March 1980). Storer Cable Television Incorporated.
Foster City, San Mateo County (December 1979). United Cable Television of Foster City.
Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles County. Sammons Communications Incorporated.
Hayward, Alameda County: Hayward Cable Television Incorporated.
Kernville: Kern Valley Cable Television.
Laguna Beach, Dana Point, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano. South Laguna Beach (February 1980). Storer Cable Television Incorporated.
Long Beach, Los Angeles County. Palos Verdes (September 1980). Times Mirror Corporation.
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County (1980). Six Star Cablevision.
Los Angeles, Alta Loma, Bell Canyon, Beverly Hills, Cucamonga, Marina Del Rey, Montclair, Ontario, San Bernardino, Santa Monica, Upland, Ventura County, West Hollywood. Theta Cable of California.
Ojai, Meiners Oaks, Ventura County (March 1980). Storer Cable Television Incorporated.
Orange County: Times Mirror Corporation.
San Diego, Bonita, Chula Vista, El Cajon, Imperial Beach, Lakeside, LaMesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Poway, San Diego County, Santee, Spring Valley. Mission Cable Television Incorporated.
San Jose, Campbell, Las Gatos, Milpitas, Newark, Santa Clara Counties: Gill Cable.
San Leandro, Alameda County: Cable Television of San Leandro.
San Lorenzo, Alameda: Cable Television of San Lorenzo.
Santa Barbara, Carpinteria, Goleta, Monticello, Santa Barbara County. Summerland: Santa Barbara Cable Television.
Santa Paula, Ventura County (March 1980). Storer Cable Television Incorporated.
Stockton, San Joaquin County: Big Valley Cablevision.
Susaville, Lassen County: Susaville Cablevision.
Thousand Oaks, Newberry Park, Ventura County (March 1980). Storer Cable Television Incorporated.
Colorado
Buena Vista, Chatfield County: Leacom Cablevision.
Englewood, Arvada, Aurora, Brighton, Broomfield, Commerce City, Edgewater, Federal Heights, Golden, Greenwood Village, Jefferson County, Lafayette, Louisville, Sheridan, Westminster. Mountain States Video.
Fort Carson, El Paso County: Carson Cablevision.
Fort Collins, Larimer County: Collumbine Cablevision.
Lakewood, Denver County: Green Mountain Shadow. Community Telecommunications.
Connecticut
Bridgewater, Fairfield County: Southern Connecticut Cable.
Danbury, Fairfield County: Teleprompter of Connecticut.
Hartford, Bloomfield, East Hartford, Hartford County, Simsbury, West Hartford, Windsor: Times Mirror Corporation.
Hartford, Glastonbury, Hartford County, Manchester, Newington, Rocky Hill, Wethersfield. Greater Hartford Cable Television Incorporated.
New Milford, Bridgewater, Litchfield County: New World Stratovision.
Plainville, Bristol, Farmington, Hartford County, New Britain: United Cable Television Corporation of Connecticut.
Seymour, Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Derby, Fairfield County, Naugatuck, New Haven, Shelton, Oxford. Valley Cablevision Incorporated.
Waterbury, Middlebury, New Haven County, Plymouth (February 1980). Waterbury Community Antenna.
Florida
Bartow, Fort Meade, Polk County (December 1979). Storer Cable Television of Florida Incorporated.
Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, South Daytona, Volusia County (January 1980). Halifax Cable Television.
Daytona Beach, Daytona Beach Shores, Ponce Inlet, Port Orange, South Daytona, Volusia County: Teleprompter Southeast.
Fort Lauderdale, Broward County: Broward Cable Television.
Fort Meyers, Lee County: Southern Cablevision.
Fort Walton Beach, Okaloosa, Valparaiso, Walton County: Warner Cable.
Gainesville, Alachua County (January 1980). University City Television Cable.
Hialeah, Dade County: Dynamic Cablevision of Florida Incorporated.
Haines City, Davenport, Lake Hamilton, Polk County: Teleprompter Southeast.
Atlanta, Fountain County: Warren County, Wil-

Homestead, Dade County. Naranja Lakes. Americable Associates.
Lake Shores, Lake Wales, Polk County (December 1979). Storer Cable Television of Florida Incorporated.
Lehigh Acres, Lee County: Community Television Cable.
Miami, Kendal portion of Dade County. Dade Cable Television Incorporated.
Miami, Dade County. Storer Cable Television of Florida Incorporated.
Mulberry, Highland City, Polk County, Polk County (unincorporated): Florida Cable Video.
St. Petersburg, Bonita, Gulf Port, Pasadena, Pinellas County: Teleprompter Southeast.
Sarasota, Longboat Key, Sarasota County, Siesta Key. Storer Cable Television of Florida Incorporated.
Tampa, Hillsborough County: Teleprompter Southeast.
Titusville, Brevard County (January 1980). TCI Cablevision Incorporated.
Valparaiso, Okaloosa County: Valparaiso Communications Systems.
West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Palm Springs, Riviera Beach: Teleprompter Southeast.
Winter Garden, Claramont, Oakland Lake County, Orange County: Teleprompter Southeast.
Georgia
Athens, Clarke County: Liberty Television Cable.
Augusta, Richmond County: Cablevision of Augusta.
Clayton, Rabun County: Rabun Cablevision.
Canton, Cobb County: Marietta Cable Television.
Cartersville, Cobb County, Marietta: Marietta Cable Television.
Chamblee, DeKalb County: United Cablevision Corporation.
Gainesville, Hall County (January 1980). Northeast Georgia Broadcasting.
Lafayette, Linwood Walker County (December 1979). Northwest Georgia Cablevision.
Macon, Bibb County, Jones County, Payne County (January 1980). Macon Cable Television.
Rockmart, Aragon, Polk County, Van Wert (early 1980). Ultracom of Rockmart.
Roswell, Fulton County (January 1980). Omni Communication.
Savannah, Chatham County (early 1980). Skidaway Cablevision.
Smyrna, Cobb County: Cable Holdings.
Idaho
Boise, Caldwell, Emmett, Fruitland, Garden City, Meridian, Nampa, Nyssa, New Plymouth, Ontario, Parma, Payette, Vale, Weiser: General Communications and Entertainment.
Coeur D'Alene, Kootnai County: Coeur D'Alene Cablevision.
Illinois
Aurora, Kane County (early 1980). Consolidated Cable Utilities Incorporated.
Benton, Franklin County: Cable Television Fund VI-Southern Illinois.
Carbondale, Jackson County: Carbondale Cablevision Incorporated.
Carmi, White County (early 1980). Triad Cable Systems.
Galesburg, East Galesburg, Knox County, Knoxville, Monmouth, Richmond, Warren County. Northwest Illinois Television Cable Company.
Marion, Whiteash, Williamson County: Marion Cablevision.
McHenry, McHenry County: Community Cablevision Incorporated.
Moline, Bettendorf, Davenport, East Moline, (Iowa), Rock Island County, Scott County, Silvis. Quint Cities Cablevision Incorporated.
Newton, Jasper County: Newton Cable Television.
Peoria, East Peoria, Peoria Heights, West Peoria (early 1980). General Electric Cablevision.
Peru, Granville, LaSalle, Oglesby, Spring Valley (January 1980). Television Transmission Company.
Springfield, Grandview, Jerome, San Garmon County, Southern View (1980). First Illinois Cable Television.
Streator, Bruce, Eagle, LaSalle County, Livingston County, Otter Creek, Reading (January 1980). Sammons Communications of Illinois.
Taylorville, Christian County: Delta D. Cable Incorporated.
Vandalia, Fayette County: Vandalia Cable Television.
Indiana
Attica, Fountain County: Warren County, Wil-

liamsport. Attica Television Communications Incorporated.
Bremen, Marshall County: Bremen Cable Television.
Butler, DeKalb County: Butler Cable Television.
Clinton, Fairview, Vermillion County: Clinton Cable Television.
Clarksville, Clark County: Jeffersonville: Clark County Cable Company.
Connersville, Indianapolis, Marion County (January 1980). Connersville Cable Television Incorporated.
Corydon, Harrison County: Old Capitol Cablevision Incorporated.
Crawfordsville, Montgomery County (January 1980). Community Cable Corporation.
Kendallville, Noble County: Noble Cable Television.
Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, West Lafayette: Greater Lafayette Cable Television.
Lawrence, Marion County: Indianapolis Cablevision Company Limited.
Naponee, Elkhart, Kosciusko County: Cable Television of Naponee.
New Castle, Henry County: New Castle Cable Communication Incorporated.
New Haven, Adams, Allen County, St. Joseph: Citizens Cable of Allen County Incorporated.
Rensselaer, Jasper County: Rensselaer Cable Television.
Richmond, Centerville, Wayne County: Richmond Cable Television.
Seymour, Jackson County (early 1980): Tri County Cable Television.
South Bend, Joseph County, Roseland: Indiana Cable Vision.
Iowa
Boone, Boone County: Boone Cablevision.
Cedar Rapids, Linn County: Cedar Rapids Cable Communications.
Clinton, Comanche, Fulton (Illinois), Whiteside County: Clinton Cablevision.
Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County: American Heritage Cablevision.
Des Moines, Ankeny, Clive, Polk County, Urbandale, West Des Moines, Windsor Heights: Hawkeye Cablevision Incorporated.
Perry, Dallas County: Perry Cablevision.
Kansas
Atchison, Atchison County: Atchison Cablevision Incorporated.
El Dorado, Butler County: Oz Cable Communications.
Fort Scott, Bourbon County: Fort Cablevision.
Junction City, Fort Riley, Geary, Grandview, Ogden, Plaza, Riley (1980). Communications Service Incorporated.
Kansas City, Wyandotte County (1980). Communications Systems Incorporated.
Kansas City, Wyandotte County: Six Star Cable of Kansas City.
Medicine Lodge, Barber County: Medicine Lodge Cable Television.
Overland Park, Fairway, Leawood, Lenexa, Merriam, Mission, Prairie Village, Roeland Park, Shawnee: Telecable of Overland Park.
Wichita: Air Capital Cablevision Incorporated.
Kentucky
Cynthiana, Harrison County: Cynthiana Cable Television.
Frankfort, Franklin County: Consolidated Television Cable.
Henderson, Henderson County: Henderson All Channel Cablevision.
Louisville, Jefferson County: Times Mirror Corporation.
Winchester, Clark County, Winchester County: Teleception of Winchester.
Louisiana
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish: Total Cable Television Incorporated.
Jefferson Parish (1980): Westbank Communications.
Metairie, Jefferson Parish: Cox Cable of Louisiana.
Monroe, Ouchita Parish: Cable Television of Ouchita.
Sidell, St. Tammany Parish: St. Tammany Incorporated.
Maine
Caribou, Aroostook County: Dow-Com.
Portland, Cumberland County: South Portland: Public Cable Company.
Maryland
Baltimore, Baltimore County: Cal Tech Communications.

Berlin, Fenwick Island (Delaware). Ocean City, Sussex County (Delaware), Worcester: Eastern Shore Cable Television.
St. Charles, Charles County: St. Charles Cable Television.
Massachusetts
Frammingham, Middlesex County (1980). Community Cablevision of Frammingham.
New Bedford, Bristol County: Whaling City Cable Television.
Palmer, Hampden County, Monson County, Worcester County: Pioneer Valley Cablevision.
Woburn, Billerica, Burlington, Middlesex County, Stoneham, Wilmington: Greater Boston Cable Television.
Michigan
Allegan, Allegan County, Otsego, Plainwell: Tri City Cable Television.
Alpena, Alpena County, Sanborn, Wilson: Alpena Cablevision Incorporated.
Battle Creek, Albion, Battlefield, Calhoun County, Emmett, Pentfield, Springfield, Wolverine: Cablevision.
Cadillac, Haring, Selma, Wexford County: Cadillac Cable Television.
Coldwater, Girard Branch County, Quincy: Coldwater Cablevision Incorporated.
Detroit, Wayne County: Viacom Telerama.
East Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan State University (1980). National Cable Company.
Grand Haven, Ottawa County: North Ottawa Cablevision Incorporated.
Greenville, Eureka, Montcalm County: Flat River Cable Incorporated.
Jackson, Fruitport, Laketon, Muskegon, Muskegon County, Muskegon Heights, North Muskegon, Norton Shores: Summit Leoni Cable Television.
Niles, Berrien County: Four Flags Cable Television.
Richmond, Wayne County: Clearview Cablevision.
St. Clair Shores, Macomb County (January 1980): Cox Cable Television.
Ypsilanti, Washtenau County: Six Star Cablevision of Ypsilanti.
Minnesota
Albert Lea, Freeborn County (1980): Cablevision of Albert Lea.
Austin, Mower County (1980): Community Telecommunications Incorporated.
Bagley, Clearwater County: Bagley Public Utilities.
Fridley, Anoka County: General TV of Minnesota, Incorporated.
Morris, Stevens County: Cable TV, Incorporated.
Red Wing, Goodhue County: Redwing Cablevision, Incorporated.
Rosemont, Apple Valley, Farmington, Rosemont, Dakota County: Metro Cable, Incorporated.
Willmar, Kandiyohi County: Willmar Video.
Mississippi
Amory, Monroe County: Amory Cable TV.
Booneville, Prentiss County: Booneville Video Company.
Canton, Madison County: Canton Cablevision, Incorporated.
Canton, Madison County: M H Cable TV.
Columbia, Columbia County: Marion County Rainbow Cable TV.
New Albany, Union County: New Albany Cable TV.
Oxford, University of Mississippi, Lafayette County: Oxford Video Company.
Missouri
Carthage, Joseph County: Carthage Cablevision.
Columbia, Boone County: Columbia Cablevision.
Higginsville, Lafayette County: CATV of Higginsville, Incorporated (Metro Systems).
West Plains, Howell County (1980): Community Cable of West Plains.
Montana
Laurel, Yellowstone County: Laurel Cable TV.
West Yellowstone: Gallatin Cable TV.
Nebraska
Lincoln, Lancaster County: TV Transmission Incorporated.
New Hampshire
Nashua, Hillsboro County: Warner Cable of Nashua.
New Jersey
Asbury Park, Ocean Township (1980): Telco Cablevision of Asbury Park.

Audubon, Audubon Park, Haddon, Oaklyn, Camden County: Cable Systems, Incorporated.
Bound Brook, Green Brook, Warren, Dunellen, Middlesex, South Brundbrook, Piscataway, Somerville, Raritan, Manville, Bridgewater: Cross County Cable, Limited.
Carlstadt, Lyndhurst, East Newark, East Rutherford, Kearny, North Arlington, Bergen, Henderson County: Meadowlands Cablevision.
East Orange, West Orange, Bellville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, Fairfield, Harrison, Hillside, Irvington, Livingston, Maplewood, Orange, Roseland, Verona, West Caldwell, Union, Essex, Union and Hudson Counties: Suburban Cablevision.
Fort Lee, Edgewater, Englewood Cliffs, Ridgefield, Palisades Park (1980): Vision Cable.
Jackson, Ocean County: Jackson Cable TV.
Maple Shade: Maple Shade Cable Company, Incorporated.
Manahawkin, Ocean County: Cable Haven, Incorporated.
Plainsboro, Princeton, Lauranceville: Princeton Cablevision.
Woodbury, Gloucester County: Gloucester County CATV.
New Mexico
Bayard: Hurley Cable TV.
Espanola, Rio Arriba County: Southwest Cable Corporation.
Gallup, McKinley County: Gallup Cable TV.
Las Vegas, San Miguel County: Clear Sight Cable TV Company.
Ruidoso, Alto, Ruidoso Downs, Capitan, other parts Lincoln County: Cablevision of Lincoln County.
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County: Santa Fe Cablevision.
Taos, Taos County: Taos Cable TV Company.
New York
Albany, Albany County: Capitol Cablevision.
Binghamton (city and town), Johnson City, Dickinson, Cheango, Fenton, Union, Port Dickinson, Conklin (1980). Empire New Channels.
Buffalo, Erie County: Courier Cable Company.
Ellenville, Accord, Kerhonkson, Town of Marmakating, Napanoch, Town of Rochester Spring Glen, Warwarsing, Ulster and Sullivan Counties (1980): Ellenville CATV Associates.
Elmira (city and town), Horseheads (village and town), Southport, Elmira Heights, Big Flats, Catlin, Veteran Millport, Ashland, Wellsburg, Chemung County: Elmira Video.
Huntington, Suffolk County: Huntington TV Cable.
Jamestown, village of Falconer, town of Ellicott, village of Celoron, village of Lakewood, parts of Busti and Kiantone. Chataqua County (1980): Teleprompter of Jamestown, Incorporated.
Manhattan, lower Manhattan, West Side north to 79th Street, east to 88th Street: Manhattan Cable Company, Incorporated.
Manhattan, Upper Manhattan: Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corporation.
New York: Manhattan Cable.
Norwich, North Norwich, Norwich Village and Plymouth Town, Chenango County (1980): Valley Video, Incorporated.
Peekskill, Village of Buchanan, town of Cortland, Westchester County (1980): American Cable Systems.
Poughkeepsie, Pleasant Valley, La Grange, Dutchess County (January 1980): Poughkeepsie Cablevision, Incorporated.
Rochester and vicinity: People Cable.
Salamanca (city and town), Great Valley, Little Valley (village and town), Cattaraugus County (1980): Salamanca CATV Associates.
Syracuse, Binghamton, Carthage, Ogdensburg, Corning, Delhi, Fulton, Malone, Massena, Oneonta, Potsdam, Rome, Sidney, Troy (1980): New Channels Corporation.
West Seneca, Lackawanna, Blasdell, Checktowaga, Hamburg Village, Hamburg Union, Amherst, Sloan, Kenmore, Tonawanda Town, Williamsville, Erie County: International Cable.
Westchester, New York and Manhattan Borough, Westchester County: McLean Cable Associates.
North Carolina
Concord (1980). Vision Cable of Metroina.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotani County (1980): Elizabeth City Video.
Greenville, Rocky Mountain: Greenville Cable TV.
Hendersonville: Sun CATV of North Carolina.
Hickory, Longview, Catawba County: Catawba Valley Cable TV.
Jacksonville, Onslow County (1980): Jacksonville Television Cable Company.
Kinston, Rocky Mountain: Kinston Cable TV Incorporated.
Santord, Lee County: Cass CATV.
Tarboro, Edgecomb County: Fort Hill Cable TV.
North Dakota
Devils Lake, Edmore, Ramsey County: K&K Cable Corporation.
Grand Forks, East Grand Forks [Minnesota] (1980): Grand Forks Cable TV Incorporated.
Jamestown, Stutsman County: Cable Services Incorporated.
Minot, Ward County (1980): Community Telecommunication, Incorporated.
Ohio
Ashland, Ashland County: Armstrong Utilities.
Columbus, Berkley, Upper Arlington, Westville, Franklin County: All American (ATC).
Columbus, Franklin County (1980): KBLE Ohio, Incorporated.
Boardman, Canfield, Boardman Township, Poland Township, Mahoney County: Armstrong Utilities.
Dayton, Mad River Township, Montgomery County (1980): Viacom Cablevision of Dayton, Incorporated.
Edgerton, Williams County: Neb's Cable TV.
Golf Manor, Hamilton County: Community Telecommunications, Incorporated.
Hicksville, Defiance County: Noble Cable TV.
Lancaster, Berne, Hocking, Pleasant, Greenfield, Millersport, Fairfield Counties: Fairfield Cablevision Associates.
Marion, Marion County: Marion CATV, Incorporated.
Miami Valley: Miami Valley Cable.
Minerva, Malvern, Stark County: MBS Cable TV.
Mt. Gilead, Gardington, Morrow County: Ohio Video Cable.
Niles, Warren, Champion, Vienna, Howland, Liberty Township, Wethersfield Township, Niles, Trumbull County: Mahoning Valley Cablevision.
Sandusky, Huron, Castalia, Margaretta Township, Perkins Township, Huron Township, Erie County: North Central Television.
Troy, Mansfield, Franklin Township, Milfin, Lexington, Ontario, Richland County: Troy Cable.
Wilmington, Clinton County (1980): Clinton County Cable Corporation (Ultracom).

Title IX policy interpretation

Continued from page 1

ficians, "professional standing," rate of compensation, contract duration and conditions, experience, coaching duties and working conditions of coaches and the pupil loads, qualifications, compensation, and terms and conditions of employment of tutors.

- The quality, availability and "exclusivity of use" of practice and competition facilities and the maintenance and preparation of those facilities.

- The availability of medical personnel, trainers, insurance and training and conditioning facilities.

- The equivalence of housing, laundry facilities and park-

ing spaces provided athletes.

- The availability and quality of sports information personnel and publications.

- The adequacy of resources devoted to recruiting.

- The amount of administrative, secretarial and clerical assistance provided to the men's and women's programs.

Satisfying interests and abilities: Part C of the policy interpretation specifies how HEW will determine whether an institution is effectively accommodating the athletic interests and abilities of both its male and female students. Included are guidelines for determining the number of intercollegiate

participation opportunities, the particular intercollegiate sports and the levels of intercollegiate competitive schedules an institution must offer to women in order to meet the equality of athletic opportunity test of the regulation.

With respect to numbers of intercollegiate participants, an institution must show that participation opportunities for men and women are substantially proportionate to enrollment, or a history and practice of program expansion responsive to developing interests and abilities, or full accommodation of women's interests and abilities in its present program.

With respect to the selection

of sports, if an institution offers a contact sport for members of one sex, it must offer the same sport for members of the other sex if opportunities for the other sex have been limited historically, if there is sufficient interest and ability to sustain a viable team and if there is a reasonable expectation of intercollegiate competition for that team.

If an institution offers a noncontact sport for members of one sex, it must do the same for members of the other sex if the criteria for contact sports are met and members of the excluded sex do not possess sufficient skill to qualify for a single integrated team or to

compete actively on such a team if selected.

With respect to levels of intercollegiate competitive opportunities, HEW will assess whether, on a program-wide basis, male and female athletes are afforded proportionately similar numbers of "equivalently advanced competitive opportunities" or whether there is a history and practice of upgrading competitive opportunities available to women as warranted by their developing abilities.

NCAA legal counsel is now reviewing the new policy interpretation and will provide a detailed analysis of its provisions at the NCAA Convention in New Orleans in January.

NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JOHN BRIDGERS resigned at Florida State, named at New Mexico . . . CHUCK KERR resigned at Ithaca . . . MIKE MULLALLY resigned at Eastern Illinois, named at Fullerton State.

COACHES

Baseball—BRUCE PIKER selected at Ursinus.

Football—JIM ROOT dismissed at William & Mary . . . JOE AVEZANO appointed at Oregon State . . . DICK LOWRY resigned at Wayne State, named at Hillsdale . . . BILLY BREWER chosen at Louisiana Tech . . . SAM ROBERTSON appointed at Southwestern Louisiana . . . PAT DYE resigned at East Carolina.

Track and field—AL SCHMIDT announced resignation at St. Louis, effective May 15, 1980.

STAFF

Sports information director—RICHARD ENSOR named at St. Peter's.

DEATHS

EVERETT EISCHEID, head football coach and athletic director at

Upper Iowa from 1955 to 1977.

NOTABLES

DICK PAGE, sports information director the last 22 years at Massachusetts, named winner of the George Carens Award for contributions to football in New England.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 2—Ithaca College: (AD) To be appointed.

District 3—Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne: Frank M. Webbe (F); Norfolk State College: William E. Moore (F).

District 4—Kenyon College: Edward Harvey (F); Ohio Northern University: DeBow Freed (P).

District 8—California State University, Fullerton: Michael E. Mullally (AD); University of Santa Clara: George F. Giacomini Jr. (F).

Associate—Florida Institute of Technology, Jensen Beach: Jim Griffin (AD).

Allied—Independent College Athletic Conference: New president is Robert J. Sheldon, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York 13617 (315/379-6421).

Ocorr on Division III

Continued from page 3

ment or endowment. In the current dollar dilemma, support from alumni and other outside sources is crucial to intercollegiate athletics. Some of our alumni and other donors will not support athletics unless funds are earmarked. Otherwise, such funds have a way of sinking to the bottom of the well, only to surface in support of other college needs. To discourage any private donors for need-based athletic scholarships might start the funeral dirge for sports at Old Siwash or wherever.

Because it dealt with the student first and the athlete second, Division III was an early proponent of institutional autonomy in the handling of its athletics in general and financial aid in particular, as long as awards were based on financial need.

Further, NCAA members have committed themselves to women's programs. Most college presidents, directly or indirectly, are asking athletic directors

to siphon the necessary funds from one budget to another. No question, it's rob Peter to pay Paulette. Athletic directors are meeting that responsibility with determination. Yet there is consternation; dollars are decreasing and current NCAA legislation misreads the philosophy of Division III.

Originally, Division III did not say to its NCAA big brothers: "We are different from you Big Ones. We think our athletes are just like all the other students on our campus." There is no basic difference in coaches—Division I, II or III. All coaches feel their players are different from most students. Division III athletes are different only because they have no athletic grants and their aid is based on need. For most, the athlete chooses his own course of study and hence is truly a student-athlete. He has fewer luxuries and attention from the media is minimal.

But Division III teams play to win. They are not casual participants choosing up in the gym.

During the dark San Francisco drizzle of those January 1979 days, the damper was placed on Division III's intercollegiate initiative. The cable car can only go down for the private school programs if the legislation remains as it is now in the Manual.

The legislative session in New Orleans can—and must—open the closed support door of Division III. It also can place the Division III athlete back where he belongs—along with his peers who have a special talent in the academic setting of more than 300 campuses.

If NCAA membership cannot assure institutional choice in its most unstructured and heretofore most unfettered division, Division III, then it has started the establishment of Division IV, or at least III-AA. This would be far from "super" and would not relieve the current pressure at the bottom of the NCAA divisional structure, which historically has smugly left the steam and squabble to the Super Ones.

Malan on Division III

Continued from page 3

have indicated they believe less strongly in the autonomy that Dave and others would like and more strongly in the proposition that aid should be available to student-athletes. For them, autonomy in these areas seems to lead to the athletic grant and away from aid based on need for the student-athlete, the very things Dave underscores.

In the second instance, although we profess to support the concept of aid based on need, many of us really want something more: aid based on need plus whatever we allow nonathletes who may or may not have need. Thus, we make the case for on-campus employment for student-athletes (such as resident assistants, laboratory assistants or other similar

positions) in our desire to treat all our students alike. Obviously, treating all students alike in this situation is contradictory to the concept of aid based on need. Both are valid and worthwhile concepts, but which should prevail? For the moment, the legislation we have approved upholds aid based on need.

The concerns Dave expresses are real ones that I and other members of the steering committee have been aware of and have discussed at length during the past year. Several pieces of legislation proposed for the 1980 Convention attempt to deal with these concerns by means of "patching up" Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(4) and (5). If the Division III Convention delegates favor these proposals, the prob-

lems may be resolved for Dave and private schools, but new problems may be created for others.

The bulk of Division III legislation seems to support the concept that student-athletes should not be treated differently from other students. Thus, we have aid based on need plus academic honor awards and awards of circumstance. The packaging of aid is the same for all students. All aid is handled through the same office and staff. Transfer rules do not deny participation opportunities available to all students. And now a proposal has been made to allow the same on-campus employment to all students.

But no one, including the NCAA, can enforce a concept, so we feel the need to legislate specifics that can be enforced. In such a situation, can we ever make everyone happy?

Can the division really live with just the concept and all that implies or can we live with what is at best imperfect implementation of that concept through specific legislation?

I presume we will discuss the matter further at New Orleans.

1979 National Collegiate Baseball Championship	
Net receipts	\$441,268.11
Disbursements	\$215,826.87
	\$225,441.24
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$282,480.83
	(\$ 57,039.59)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$298,144.68
	\$241,105.09
50 percent to competing institutions	\$120,552.59
50 percent to the NCAA	\$120,552.50
	\$241,105.09
1979 National Collegiate Division II Swimming and Diving Championships	
Net receipts	\$ 4,240.75
Disbursements	\$ 14,547.18
	(\$ 10,306.43)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 76,857.78
	(\$ 87,164.21)
Expenses absorbed by host institution	\$ 816.28
	(\$ 86,347.93)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 86,347.93
1979 National Collegiate Division II Golf Championships	
Net receipts	\$ 2,400.00
Disbursements	\$ 7,990.27
	(\$ 5,590.27)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 46,918.25
	(\$ 52,508.52)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 52,508.52
1979 National Collegiate Fencing Championships	
Net receipts	\$ 6,085.00
Disbursements	\$ 12,618.50
	(\$ 6,533.50)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 16,301.30
	(\$ 22,834.80)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 22,834.80
1979 National Collegiate Division II Baseball Championship	
Net receipts	\$ 22,763.50
Disbursements	\$ 38,472.85
	(\$ 15,709.35)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$112,682.21
	(\$128,391.56)
Expenses absorbed by the host institutions	\$ 84.00
	(\$128,307.56)
Expenses absorbed by sponsoring agency	\$ 1,766.00
	(\$126,541.56)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$126,541.56

Certifications

Indoor Track

The following meets have been certified in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

Muhammad Ali Invitational, Long Beach, California, January 4, 1980.
Vitalis/U. S. Olympic Invitational, Madison Square Garden, New York, January 19, 1980.

Philadelphia Track Classic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1980.

Sunkist Invitational, Los Angeles, California, February 15, 1980.

In this issue:

Title IX 1

Simpson honors luncheon emcee . 1

Division III need issue 3

Fall championships 4

Convention legislation 5

ESPN systems and cities 6




December 15, 1979

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1979-80 NCAA championship sites and dates



Fall

Cross Country

Division I, 41st. Champion: Texas El Paso; 2. Oregon. Individual: Henry Rono, Washington State.

Division II, 22nd. Champion: California Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo; 2. Sacramento State. Individual: James Schankel, California Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo.

Division III, 7th. Champion: North Central; 2. Humboldt State. Individual: Steve Hunt, Boston State.

Football

Division I-AA, 2nd: University of Central Florida; Orlando, Florida; December 15.

Division II, 7th. Champion: Delaware; 2. Youngstown State. Score: 38-21.

Division III, 7th. Champion: Ithaca; 2. Wittenberg. Score: 14-10.

Soccer

Division I, 21st. Champion: Southern Illinois-Edwardsville; 2. Clemson. Score: 3-2.

Division II, 8th. Champion: Alabama A&M; 2. Eastern Illinois. Score: 2-0.

Division III, 6th. Champion: Babson; 2. Glassboro State. Score: 2-1.

Water Polo

11th Championship. Champion: California-Santa Barbara; 2. UCLA. Score: 11-3.

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: Elmira College; Elmira, New York; March 20-22.

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, Nebraska; February 29-March 1.

Division III, 7th: U. S. Coast Guard Academy; New London, Connecticut; 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: On-campus site, May 18.

Division III, 1st: On-campus site, 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, 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.