

Parliamentarian Alan Chapman (left) and President Flynn.

A calm Convention

Delegates approve 68 proposals in one-day session

After a series of stormy and sometimes embittered gatherings, the 74th annual NCAA Convention in New Orleans will be recorded as one of relative tranquillity.

A record number of voting delegates, 569, were among the more than 1,000 who assembled January 7-8 at the Fairmont Hotel for an event that mostly lacked the big program-small program confrontations present in recent years.

"The delegates felt this was a good Convention," Executive Director Walter Byers said at a press conference at the end of the one-day final business session. "The Association has come through restructuring stronger than before. The membership seems satisfied that the Association not only

adequately, but effectively, serves the members' needs."

Not only were a record number of voting delegates registered, more votes were cast on a single issue than ever before, 500, when delegates voted down Proposal No. 78-A, 263-237. The proposed amendment (requiring a two-thirds majority) would have enabled each division to prescribe its own limitations on the length of a student-athlete's eligibility by deleting the five-calendar-year rule from the constitution and placing it in the bylaws.

Delegates approved an unusually high percentage of the material they considered, saying "yes" to all or part of 68 out of 105 proposals. Another unusual aspect of the Convention was that the business session

was conducted in one day for the first time in decades, possibly ever.

After approving both the constitution and bylaw consent packages, the Convention voted to increase the number of accredited delegates for each member from three to four for the purpose of providing more representation and participation opportunities for women.

Delegates also approved a pair of Ohio Valley Conference amendments regarding the distribution of tickets to student-athletes. The first of the proposals, No. 24, will prohibit any student-athlete from selling or exchanging a complimentary ticket for any value or price while the second, No. 25, will prevent a member institu-

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NEWS



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Academic committee studies false credits

The NCAA Council has directed the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee to review current educational

practices regarding the availability and use of extension and summer school course credits transferred to member institutions.

The Council's concern was generated by recent published reports of false credits from such courses being used in situations involving NCAA athletes and athletic staff members.

The Council requested the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee to meet in the near future to begin its review as soon as possible. The committee is to initiate appropriate steps to determine whether more restrictive legislation should be proposed to the NCAA membership to control reported abuses.

In addition, the NCAA's enforcement staff is continuing its efforts to collect information concerning allegations that fraudulent academic credit has been provided student-athletes. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the NCAA have been active in collecting related information since published accounts of such fraudulent credits arose involving athletes from the University of New Mexico and Arizona State University.

Of particular interest to the enforcement department is the degree of involvement of student-athletes, coaches and other administrators in arrangements to secure fraudulent credit. Information developed to date relates primarily to the involvement of such individuals in obtaining exten-

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New committee seeks comments

The Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services has asked the chief executive officer of each active member institution to comment on the work of the committee to date.

A mailing late in January explained the appointment of the committee by the NCAA Council, outlined the committee's charge and summarized the deliberations of the committee in its first meeting.

Specifically, the chief executive is asked to give his institution's reaction to one of the basic questions facing the committee: Whether or not programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics should be accommodated within the NCAA structure.

The committee hopes all interested institutions will respond within one month.

Chaired by James Frank, president of Lincoln University (Missouri) and secretary-treasurer of the NCAA, the committee presented its preliminary report to the Council early in January. It will meet again in late March and submit its final report to the Council in April.



A record number of voting delegates attended the New Orleans Convention.

HEW policy lacks force of law

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following segment is an excerpt from the Title IX legal analysis distributed to delegates at the 74th annual Convention in New Orleans.

The single most important fact to be recognized in assessing the Title IX athletics policy interpretation announced by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris on December 4, 1979, is the nature—and consequently the legal effect—of the document itself. That nature seems likely to be widely misunderstood, largely because HEW's own actions and public statements about the interpretation have been ambiguous and at times conflicting.

Press accounts generally have treated the policy interpretation as the definitive statement of standards which colleges and universities must meet in order to comply with Title IX. In fact, it is something much less.

The HEW Title IX regulation that became effective on July 21, 1975, was an exercise of a quasi-legislative authority delegated by Congress and, to the extent that it was validly issued, it has the force and effect of law. Not all agency pronouncements, however, are legislative rules of that kind. Many are so-called interpretative rules, having a much different effect. As a result of the procedures followed by HEW in issuing the policy interpretation, it not only does not have the effect of a legislative rule, it has no prescriptive effect whatsoever.

Section 431 (d) of the General Education Provisions Act requires HEW to submit for congressional review—and possible disapproval—"any administrative document of general applicability which the agency intends to govern the administration of applicable programs, or the activities of members of the public in connection with such programs."

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Considering an Olympic boycott

The Detroit News

Portentous events are finally pushing President Carter into an attitude of wisdom and strength. Recently, in a televised speech notable for its frankness and firmness, the President responded to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by announcing a total ban on United States sales of high technology to Russia, as well as a partial boycott on grain shipments.

At the same time, he threatened an American withdrawal from the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow. He should do it.

The Soviets, like the Nazis in 1936, look upon the games as a rare propaganda opportunity, a pageant to demonstrate the shining promise of their "new order." It is an ancient device of totalitarians to paper over the essential rottenness of their ideologies with spectacular festivals. For this purpose the Olympics offer an ideal format.

Although the sports events were designed to test and reward participants as individuals, the games are also looked upon as contests between nations. This is especially advantageous for totalitarian states that subsidize, strenuously encourage and richly reward their "amateur" athletes. Germany's brilliant showing in 1936, although somewhat diminished by the heroics of Jesse Owens, went far to convince the then beaten, peaceful German population—and much of the world—that the Nazis were about to usher in an age of glory.

The propaganda possibilities are infinitely greater in 1980, with television beaming to the world not only the events and their attendant hoopla, but also scenes of winter palaces and country lodges, the endless miles of huge and gorgeous birch trees, the modern passenger boats on the rivers, and (no doubt) suddenly well-stocked stores and freshly painted buildings in downtown Moscow. All of which tend to camouflage the anxiety and grim-

ness of Soviet life.

Any host country, of course, owes it to itself to make the most of the world's attention. And the Olympics are supposed to be removed from politics. But, like everything else in Soviet society, the purposes of the state must be served first. In such an environment, the Olympics become a mighty political instrument.

Even knowing that, there ordinarily would be small justification for boycotting the games. The West has learned to live with the Soviet bloc's propaganda scams and crooked judges. But today we are confronted with the invasion of Afghanistan, a Russian act unique in kind and dimension in the post-1945 era, and one that signals a new course of open aggression by the Kremlin.

Because we live in the nuclear age, reprisals of the historic kind—that is, direct military retaliation—are inappropriate in this instance.

But, fortunately, this year we have a rare opportunity to swat the Russians across the eyes. If the United States and, ideally, its Western allies agree to boycott the Moscow Olympics for the best and best-advertised of reasons—the aggression in Afghanistan—even the Kremlin leaders, who are profoundly indifferent to "world opinion" under most circumstances, would stand marked as criminals and pariahs. And there's every reason to believe that nonaligned nations, especially the Moslem ones, would understand and sympathize with such a dramatic and symbolic gesture.

In the days and weeks ahead, the world will see whether the liberal democracies have indeed lost what was left of their old hardihood. Or whether, for all their preternatural reluctance, they are still able to respond fittingly and with spirit when a powerful aggressor is on the march.

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below are excerpts from the writing of news columnists commenting pertinently about intercollegiate athletics. They are selected because the NCAA News feels they make a point and discuss topics that will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the authors.

Glory for the zebras

By MAURY WHITE

Des Moines Register

As I slouched in front of a television set for much of the New Year's weekend, severely punishing eyeballs, spine and possibly the medulla oblongata, the solution to one of football's main problems arrived in a trice.

All of us think, if for no other reason than instant-replay cameras are occasionally able to prove the officials wrong, the "zebras" are not doing a good job as they run around in striped shirts and play drop the hankie.

The fact is, game in and game out, the zebras do a good job of calling a game in which players are often taught to bend, if not actually fracture, the rules. What they *don't* do is indulge in enough self-glorification.

What I mean, when one official throws a flag that quickly turns a 56-yard pass advance into a five-yard loss for illegal motion, why can't two or three of the other zebras rush over and enthusiastically exchange handslaps?

On the really crucial plays, like when a touchdown is taken away because an offensive tackle was observed firming up a block with a little hand action, why not dramatize a job well done by having the ref, back judge and linesman quickly get together, jump up and down with glee and do a lot of body pounding?

And, in the pro games, when the No. 1 zebra is called upon to stand in splendid solitude and give the ruling to crowd and TV cameras, would the world be the worse if *he* held up a palm that said "Hi, Mom!"?

Think about it, at least for a second. Advertising is a vital part of our nation. It very well could be that officials would be criticized less if they spent more time showboating their own accomplishments, no matter how small.

Most of the time over the years since the tube has become part of our lives, I have been involved with one game and not able to watch the bowl season unfold on the magic box. This year I was on vacation over the holidays, saw it all and wound up feeling stuffed with unabashed enthusiasm, hugging and self-adulation.

Once I saw a North Carolina defensive back who had intercepted a pass jump up after being tackled and start running around with the ball held high like a torch until four teammates jumped on and mugged him in a mob scene that would have drawn a 15-yard penalty if performed against a foe.

A routine tackle is the cause for hugging and jubilation. One time, four teammates raced over and gave the old handslap to a safety for making a fair catch. And Anthony Carter of Michigan—who wears jersey No. 1—started furiously pointing to his shirt after catching a touchdown pass.

While not wishing to replace the grinch, I do confess that the overkill of hugging, handslapping and, particularly, mugging for the TV cameras set it up for Elvis Bradley of Houston to become my "player of the holiday season."

"I don't want to talk," he said firmly, after a cameraman stuck a lens in front of his face soon after Bradley had intercepted a pass. "That's enough," he added, then turned and walked away.

Please understand that I am not entirely serious about everything mentioned above—nor entirely joking. I do think officials are criticized too much, that players should be more selective in praising selves and TV's quest for more and more sideline participation changes the game itself.

CFA 'war' not imminent

By RICH SAMBOL

The Kansas City Times

A war between the College Football Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association for control of big-time college football?

Charles M. Neinas, commissioner of the Big Eight Conference and the leading candidate to become the top executive officer of the CFA, doesn't think so.

"You're trying to read something into it that's not quite there yet," said Neinas recently.

The NCAA, the guardian of intercollegiate athletics, and the CFA, the new kid on the block, have differences of opinions on how to do things. Neinas, however, doesn't want a war, or a fight. He wants an in-house settlement.

"That would be the easiest way to do it," he said. "In any group, you will find hawks and doves. You will find a lot of hawks in the CFA who feel leaving the NCAA is the way to go. But a realistic political assessment of the situation would lead you to believe that (a war) is well down the road, if at all."

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Opinions Out Loud

—Dr. Jose Campa, orthopedic surgeon
Valdosta, Georgia

The Atlanta Journal

"They shouldn't play 15 games in high school. It's too much for the kids. We start in August and go all the way to December and some of these kids are worn down by practice after practice five days a week. Even if you have them in good condition year round, I believe 15 games they play is too much, and I can back it up with my records."

—John Wooden, former basketball coach
University of California, Los Angeles

Newsday

"Winning the national (basketball) championship is supposed to be something special. It is supposed to reflect the best team in college basketball. I don't think, with so many teams, you are getting that. Looking at it another way, it comes down to not playing a single bad game for your last five or six games of the tourney, and that requires some luck."

—Stan Bates, commissioner
Western Athletic Conference

The Denver Post

"Because we have some abuses we shouldn't condemn the whole program. The schools that do things illegal are not in the majority. Like so many things, they are the ones that get the publicity. Most of the programs are fine and clean."

—Digger Phelps, basketball coach
University of Notre Dame

Detroit News

"All these college kids have been stars in high school and it has got to be a traumatic experi-

ence for them not to make it in the pros after college. We try to put balance in their lives. You've got to have credentials when you leave here. I don't mean 18 points a game but a degree.

"Oh, we all get pumped up for the two hours during games. And the experience they get through sport transfers to other things in life. But these kids are here to get an education and grow up. We try to place values in perspective and put it all in balance."

—Tom Osborne, football coach
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Des Moines Register

"Some places take 80 or 85 players to a bowl game along with 40 or 45 school administrators, leaving 40 or 45 players at home. To me, that doesn't add up."

—Bill McLellan, athletic director
Clemson University

The Washington Post

"I don't look at sports as some kind of fantasy. To me, it's a business. Simple as that."

NCAA NEWS

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Oklahoma State penalty extended

Oklahoma State University, which was placed on probation for two years by the NCAA in January 1978, has had its probationary period extended for an additional two years by the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

The NCAA's action was taken in conjunction with the review of the university's athletic program which was required prior to the expiration date of the penalty imposed in 1978. The original probationary period, which related to violations found in the university's football program, was initiated on January 9, 1978, and the latest penalty extends the probationary period until January 9, 1982.

During the first calendar year of the probationary period, the university's football team will be prohibited from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program or series, which will preclude such appearances by the university during its 1980 regular-season football schedule.

Other sanctions imposed as a part of the original penalty in 1978 were related to eligibility for postseason football bowl games and restrictions affecting the number of athletic grants-in-aid for new recruits in football. These penalties were permitted to expire as scheduled on January 9, 1980.

In conjunction with the review procedures applicable to institutions on NCAA probation, the Association continued its review of the conduct of the Oklahoma State University intercollegiate athletic program and developed information indicating that additional

violations allegedly had occurred involving the institution's football program. During this review process, the university stated that it would be willing to assume full institutional responsibility for the additional allegations reported by the NCAA investigative staff.

"The university took this position without admitting the alleged violations or acknowledging the involvement of any individuals in the allegations," said Charles Alan Wright, chairman of the NCAA Committee on Infractions. "Instead, the university asked that the matter be resolved during the review process on the basis of its willingness to accept institutional responsibility for the additional allegations."

"The committee concurred with this position and, based upon the university's decision to assume institutional responsibility for the alleged violations, imposed a penalty intended both to support the commitment of the university's athletic and administrative officials to abide by NCAA legislation, and also to emphasize that future improper actions could result in more severe action which could further jeopardize the future of the university's athletic program."

The additional allegations in the case relate primarily to the reported promise or receipt of improper financial assistance by several prospective and enrolled student-athletes during the 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 academic years.

1980 basketball income budgeted at \$6.2 million

The projected income of the 1980 National Collegiate Basketball Championship has been set at \$6.2 million.

Three levels of distribution are in effect this year, compared to four in the past. First- and second-round losers are on the same level this year and will receive equal payments.

Teams losing in the first or second round can expect about \$80,000, less expenses. First-round losers last year received \$39,000. Teams losing in regional play should receive ap-

proximately \$200,000, less expenses, as opposed to the \$117,000 payoff last year.

The four teams that advance to Market Square Arena in Indianapolis each will receive about \$320,000, less expenses. Last year's finalists received \$274,000.

First-round play begins March 6-9 with first- and second-round games. The four regionals will be played March 13-16, with the semifinals March 22 and the finals March 24 in Indianapolis.



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Division II

*Youngstown State University
Youngstown, Ohio
March 20-22, 1980*



Participant

College



Student-athletes competing in National Collegiate Championships will receive a certificate of participation similar to the one shown above. Last year, the Executive Committee voted also to provide the certificates to members of official traveling parties in team championships and head coaches, but that action was amended at the committee's January 6 meeting to state that the certificates will be awarded only to participants.

Cable royalty pool to be divided

Sports interests including the NCAA and its members scored a victory recently when the Copyright Royalty Tribunal announced that the \$12 million pool of royalty fees paid by cable television systems for retransmissions of radio and television broadcasts during 1978 is to be divided among the owners of copyright to nonnetwork programming carried by cable systems during the year.

The current distribution proceeding is the first ever conducted, since 1978 was the first year that Copyright Act provisions were in effect requiring cable systems to make royalty payments for broadcast retransmissions.

The tribunal's recent decision addressed several threshold issues. One of those issues was a claim by the National Association of Broadcasters that broadcast stations, rather than colleges or professional sports clubs, are the owners of copyright—and therefore they are the proper claimants of the cable royalty fees—with respect to the bulk of nonnetwork sports event broadcasts.

The NCAA and other sports interests strongly opposed that claim, pointing out that it was contrary to the legislative history of the copyright statute and longstanding patterns of dealing between colleges and professional sports clubs and broadcasters.

The Copyright Royalty Tribunal noted that "the Copyright Act provides that cable royalty fees awarded for the secondary transmission of certain sporting events shall be distributed to the sports claimants except where contractual arrangements specifically provide that such royalties shall be distributed to broadcaster claimants."

The tribunal's announcement also directed the parties to the distribution proceeding to submit information and recommendations for the conduct of any evidentiary hearing. However, before any hearing is conducted, a renewed effort will be made to work out a settlement among the principal royalty claimants (motion picture producers, program syndicators, sports interests, performing rights organizations and broadcasters).

If no agreement is reached, the hearing will be held and the tribunal will be forced to decide how to divide the pie.

A crucial question will be whether the distribution will take account of the special value of various types of programming such as live sports events, or whether it will treat those events for royalty fee allocation purposes as if they were the equivalents of local news programs, the reruns of old movies or the situation comedies that fill so many

hours of the schedules of independent broadcast stations.

The NCAA is participating in these proceedings as the claimant to royalty fees for (1) nonnetwork telecasts of NCAA championship events and also (2) certain nonnetwork institutional and conference telecasts. The institutional and conference broadcast copyrights concerned are held by the NCAA by assignment from institutions and conferences desiring to share in the distribution of the 1978 royalty fees.

As yet, the tribunal has not asked royalty claimants to list all of the programs covered by their previously submitted claims for the 1978 fees. However, with the exception of those covered by the NCAA's claims, it appears that few (if any) exception football telecasts or institutional or conference basketball, hockey or other sports-event telecasts are specifically covered, although many should qualify in all other respects for participation in the fee distributions.

The NCAA's Washington counsel advises that NCAA member institutions and conferences may still bring their 1978 nonnetwork telecasts within the NCAA's claim by assignment—and thus share in the royalty distribution—but only if they advise the NCAA at once of their desire to do so.



Cawood Ledford

NBC, Host to broadcast basketball tourney

For the second consecutive year, Jim Host and Associates, Inc., of Lexington, Kentucky, and the NCAA have an agreement with the NBC Radio Network to coproduce a national network for the National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

The NBC Radio Network has the first option to incorporate its network. Jim Host and Associates, which has administered an independent NCAA network for the past four years, then fills in the re-

mainder of the network.

Because of the addition of the NBC Radio Network, the number of stations purchasing rights to the championship semifinals and finals increased from 218 in 1977 to 250 last year, and Host figures to secure more than 300 stations this year.

"We are very enthusiastic about this agreement with the NBC Radio Network," Host said. "This year, we should have the largest single sports radio network for any sporting

event in history."

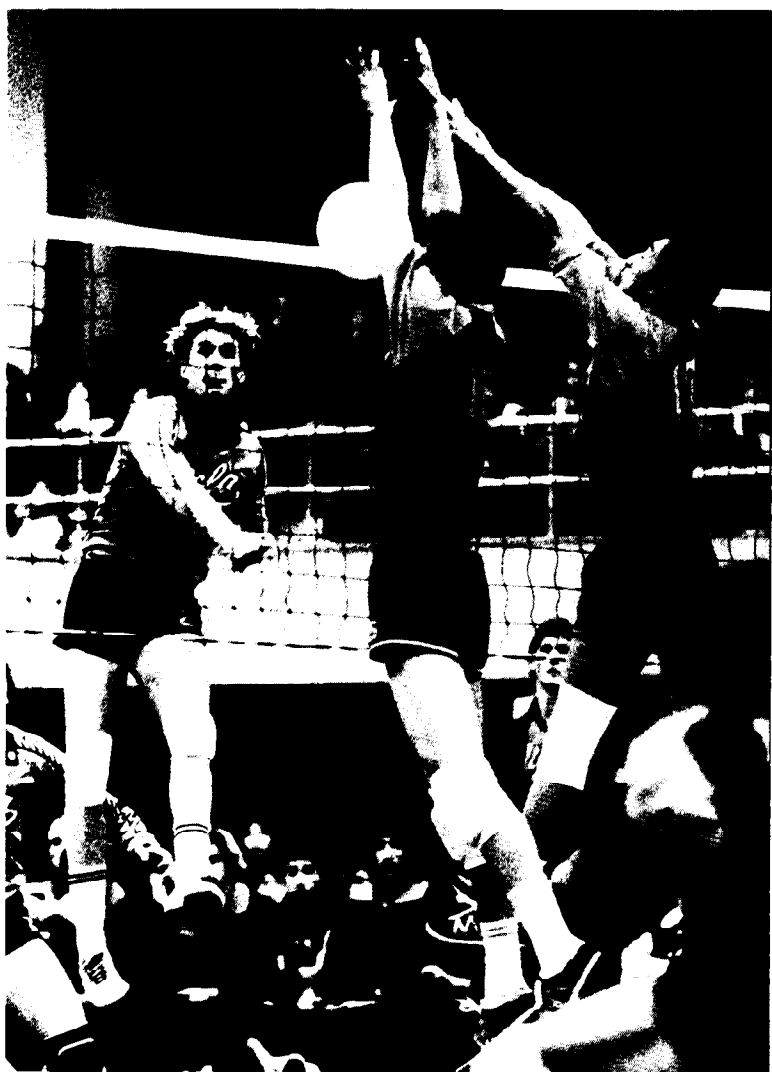
Jim Host and Associates allows the American Forces Network, which feeds 300 stations abroad and 70 ships at sea, to pick up the broadcast.

The semifinal and championship games, to be played March 22 and 24 in Indianapolis, will be heard in most of the nation's top 100 markets. As of January 16, the number of major markets already had surpassed the 61 of last season.

The games will be heard in at least 15 of the top 20 mar-

kets, including New York City for the second straight year. The network will use the facilities in New York City for transmission of the worldwide broadcast.

Cawood Ledford, past sportscaster of the year in Kentucky, will handle play-by-play duties for the fifth straight year. Ledford will be assisted by United States Olympic coach Dave Gavitt (a member of the NCAA Division I Basketball Committee) and Jack O'Rourke.



UCLA's Peter Ehrman scores a winner

NCAA teams fare well in Orient

UCLA, the defending NCAA volleyball champion, defeated four Japanese amateur teams in a five-match tour of Japan earlier this month in the fourth annual NCAA-Japan volleyball series.

The Bruins lost only one match during the competition, played in five different Japanese cities. The first three NCAA-Japan meetings were played in the United States.

In other international competition this season, eight collegiate golfers defeated a Japanese amateur team, 26-14, in Tokyo; and Fullerton State won two of five games in Taiwan against amateur baseball teams from the Republic of China.

UCLA lost its opening match to Hosei University in Tokorozawa but came back to win four matches in a row. The Bruins, winners of seven NCAA volleyball championships, won the first two games against Hosei, but dropped the last three games and the match, 11-15, 11-15, 15-8, 15-10, 15-13.

Against Japan Physical Education University in Funabashi, UCLA lost its opening

game, but recovered to win the match, 11-15, 15-10, 15-13, 15-3. In Osaka, the Bruins downed Osaka Commercial University, 15-10, 11-15, 15-11, 15-10.

After defeating the Chubu area all-star team in three straight games, UCLA closed the series with a hard-fought victory against the Tokyo area all-star team. The Bruins lost the first two games and trailed 10-12 in the third game but battled back to win the match.

At the fifth annual NCAA-Japan golf tournament in Tokyo, Southern California's Ron Commans and seven other collegiate golfers helped the American team win its fourth title in five years. Commans was named the most valuable player for the American team, winner of the competition for the third straight year.

The American team, which featured eight of the top returning finishers from the 1979 National Collegiate Golf Championships, built a comfortable 21-3 lead after two days of competition on the Kasumigaseki Country Club course in Tokyo. The Japanese team won the third round, 11-5, for the final 26-14 margin.

Fullerton State, winner of the College World Series last year, won two games in Taipei, Taiwan, in the first NCAA-Republic of China International Baseball Championship Series.

Fullerton State played four one-run games, losing three, against five amateur teams from the Taipei area. The only easy victory of the series was a 15-2 win by Fullerton State against the Republic of China power team.

Fu Jen University opened the series by defeating the NCAA champions, 3-2. Fullerton State came back to defeat the College of Culture, 4-3, and then lost to the Republic of China Army team by the identical score.

With the series deadlocked 2-2, the Republic of China combined team defeated Fullerton State, 5-4, on the final day of competition for the overall championship.

Dick Bergquist, chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee, accompanied the team, along with Fullerton State coach Augie Garrido.

Sampler of opinions on boycott of Olympics

—Steve Jacobson, columnist
Newsday

"An American boycott would be a painful loss to athletes who have worked for years toward an Olympic effort. Athletes are without politics in the first place, which can generally be observed over any Olympic Village pool table. But a Free World Olympics could be organized. There are sites available, if not for this summer then for next summer. At best, that would be unfortunate.

"If the United States pulled out of the Moscow Games, that would surely jeopardize the 1984 Games scheduled for Los Angeles. And if the 1984 Games were canceled, then the entire Olympic movement that has been building since 1898 might be destroyed. Few treaties between nations have endured as long. That would be too bad, but then the Olympics may have grown too big, anyhow."

—Red Smith, columnist
The New York Times

"The Games went on in Australia almost immediately after Soviet tanks crushed a revolt in Hungary, though blood flowed when Hungarians met Russians in water polo. The Games went on in Mexico City two weeks after Army machine guns massacred more than 30 students in the Plaza of the Three Cultures. The Games went on in Munich while Arab terrorists were murdering 11 members of the Israeli delegation. On that occasion, though, they took time out for a memorial service that Avery Brundage turned into a pep rally.

"We have only the strength of a great ideal," Avery said. "I am sure the public will agree that we cannot allow a handful of terrorists to destroy this nucleus of international cooperation and good will we have in the Olympic movement. The Games must go on."

"That day it was written here: 'The men who run the Olympics are not evil men. Their shocking lack of awareness can't be due to callousness. It has to be stupidity.'"

—George F. Will, syndicated columnist

"Boycotting the Olympics is, needless to say, not adequate as a full response to the invasion. But it will injure Soviet interests, at least a bit, which is more than the Carter administration has done in three years of unilateral and unreciprocated weapons curtailments, record grain sales and liberalized technology transfers. More important, boycotting the Olympics will help put an end to the dangerous delusion that, regarding the Soviet Union, the period of maximum danger has passed. A boycott would be a fireball in the night, arousing Americans from the slumbers of detente . . .

NCAA Olympic resolution

"Whereas, the President of the United States has indicated that participation in the 1980 Olympics to be held in the Soviet Union may prove to be inconsistent with the best interests of the nation because of the actions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan; and

"Whereas, the executive director of the NCAA has been quoted publicly as supporting the President in this matter;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that if the President of the United States does determine that participation by U.S. athletes in the 1980 Olympics in Moscow is not in the best interests of the nation and if he requests that U.S. athletes refrain from participation, the NCAA will support the President and will join him in requesting that athletes from member institutions not participate."

"It is, of course, unrealistic to hope that our allies will act allied in boycotting the Olympics. And the United States alone cannot stop the 1980 Games. But by boycotting, the United States could strip much of the glamour from them, sharply diminish their value as a media event and minimize the Soviets' ability to use the 1980 Games as the Nazis used the 1936 Games: to put a human face on an inhuman system."

—Jimmy Carnes, Olympic track coach
United Press International

"Any time there's international competition, there will be political overtones. I still want to run against Russia, Cuba and East Germany, because I want the world to know that our system is the best in the world, and I'd much rather see us on the playing field and track than at war.

"But how can our political leaders tell us we can't compete when they haven't done anything to help us prepare to compete? I've seen no Federal funding. They might be able to take away passports, but if it comes to that, I think the American athletes should have the choice."

—Pete Axthelm, columnist
Newsweek

"I do not assume that a boycott will alter the game plan of a single Soviet tank in Southwest Asia. I am also aware of the sacrifices that will be forced on the athletes who have trained so hard for this summer's Games. But a boycott looks like the only logical option we've got. To participate in the Games would

be to legitimize a propaganda charade and to help divert the world's attention from the reality of Soviet aggression.

"And although it will be inconvenient for our athletes to seek new places in which to run and jump for glory, their problems tend to pale next to those of people dying in various corners of Afghanistan. At a time of delicate and potentially explosive crises, President Carter has all too few measures that can get his message across without giant risks. An Olympic boycott is one such measure. To deny him that leverage in the interest of sports, it seems to me, is to reduce the idea of sports to the level of the ridiculous."

—Col. Don Miller, executive director
United States Olympic Committee

"I am very saddened and I regret that our government would find it necessary to consider the use of the Olympic movement, which for 80 years has stood for good, as a vehicle for international politics.

"The Olympic movement, in our judgment, must remain apolitical and continue to be maintained in the private sector."

—Ralph Haynie, potential Olympic pole vaulter
The Arizona Republic

"If they do this after all the hardships I've put my family through . . . Well, it would be very upsetting. I've been working with the thought of making the team for eight years.

"I just think that Americans should be there showing what we can do with the kind of system we do have. That would be a better representation than a boycott."

—Michael T. Harrigan, sports consultant
The New York Times

"It is when the Russians directly politicize the Olympics that Western Olympic committees should make their stand, including possible withdrawal. Actually, the 'shock' damage of withdrawal would be far more severe to the Russians at the last minute when plans are set than now. Indeed, withdrawal now would give them six months to adjust their propaganda to impress further the nonaligned nations who may attend anyway. Who would benefit from the boycott then? Certainly not the Western nations, who would be denounced in absentia."

—Bill Rodgers, marathoner
Atlanta Constitution

"The Olympics are bigger than this. There are a million and one crises around the world every day. Maybe this isn't a little crisis, but there are other ways to deal with it—political means, diplomatic means, economic means—and that's the way it should be done."



Eleven former and current student-athletes were recognized at the honors luncheon of the NCAA Convention in New Orleans. Above, heart surgeon Dr. Denton A. Cooley, University of Texas, Austin, (right) receives the Theodore Roosevelt Award from President William J. Flynn. Today's Top Five winners (upper right) were Greg Kelser, Scott Neilson, Marc Wilson, Paul McDonald and Steadman Shealy. Silver Anniversary Award winners (right) were Tom Gola, Richard Boushka, Larry Morris, Alan Ameche and Jack Twyman.



Convention

Continued from page 1

tion from selling tickets to a student-athlete for widely attended athletic events when those tickets are not available for purchase by the student body in general. No. 25 was approved 267-115 (two-thirds majority required), and a motion for rescission was defeated.

Membership classification: In a key vote regarding membership classification, Division I delegates rejected legislation that would have required sponsorship of at least eight varsity intercollegiate sports as a criterion for Division I membership for those institutions not sponsoring football or not classifying their football programs in Division I. The vote on the matter was 97 for and 128 against.

Also under the membership classification heading, voters approved legislation requiring each Division I member to conduct its regular-season competition under eligibility rules as demanding as those governing postseason competition. A similar proposal for Division II was rejected.

A package of revisions in the enforcement procedure, Proposal Nos. 47-55, also was approved.

In the financial aid section, delegates voted down a Big Eight Conference amendment to increase the maximum grant-in-aid allowance by adding a \$50 per month incidental fee. They also voted down proposals to increase the maximum awards limitation in Division II football from 45 to 55 and 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.

Championships: Divisions II and III approved five women's championships each, in the sports of basketball, field hockey, swimming, tennis and volleyball, effective with the 1981-82 academic year. A vote to rescind the championships in Division II was decisively defeated.

On another key championship item, the Convention approved new procedures and conditions by which National Collegiate Championships may be established and sustained. Division I voters established permanent National Collegiate Rifle Championships.

An Eastern College Athletic Conference proposal to eliminate the requirement that a conference must conduct round-robin competition in basketball to qualify for Division I automatic qualification was withdrawn.

Division I (134-109) and Division II voters approved a modification in the so-called "bump rule" 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. The second part of the proposal, which would have permitted unlimited contacts under certain specified circumstances for institutions not subscribing to the National Letter of Intent, was defeated.

Division I (134-109) and Division II voters approved a modification in the so-called "bump rule" 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. The second part of the proposal, which would have permitted unlimited contacts under certain specified circumstances for institutions not subscribing to the National Letter of Intent, was defeated.

Voters also advanced from June 15 to May 15 the final day for recruiting in the sports of football and basketball.

Eligibility: The first item considered under the eligibility heading, Proposal No. 78, was the amendment to the five-year rule that prompted the largest counted vote in NCAA history.

The Convention strongly approved a proposal by the Mid-American Conference to limit a high school senior who has completed his eligibility in football or basketball to participation in not more than two football or basketball all-star contests prior to his enrollment in college.

MAC Commissioner Fred Jacoby spoke for the proposal, noting that such all-star games have become primarily beneficial to private promoters and that high school athletes are being contacted by agents to secure their services and represent them in negotiations.

Division I voters approved a "common-age" rule, another

key eligibility proposal. Under the legislation, any organized competition after an individual's 20th birthday and before he enrolls in college will count as a season of participation.

An amendment to replace the 2,000 rule with a new "triple-option" regulation was defeated by Division I voters, and all voters defeated an amendment that would have replaced the 20 percent hardship limitation with a limit of not more than two football games or more than three contests in any other sport.

A proposal to establish limits on the playing and practice seasons in soccer was adopted after an amendment was added stipulating that preseason practice may begin 15 days before an institution's first scheduled contest.

Division II voters advanced 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.

In considering personnel limitations, Division I-A and I-AA football delegates approved a proposal specifying 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.

An Atlantic Coast Conference proposal to limit the football coaching staff to nine coaches and the basketball coaching staff to three in Division I was defeated. Also defeated was a College Football Association proposal 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.

A resolution (Proposal No. 105) expressing support for the President of the United States if he considers a boycott of the Moscow Olympics in the best interests of the country was approved easily. The resolution appears elsewhere in this issue.

Title IX

Continued from page 1

This requirement expressly applies to administrative documents issued in connection with Title IX. Its scope is very clear: "If an agency piece of paper is intended to be binding on the public, it should be issued under the procedures set forth in the new subsection (d) of section 431."

The Harris interpretation was not submitted to Congress for review under section 431. The consequence of that omission is inescapable—the interpretation may not be relied upon as establishing standards which "govern . . . the activities of members of the public." HEW was well aware of this fact when it issued the interpretation, for HEW's assistant general counsel, Civil Rights Division, advised Secretary Harris in an October 31, 1979, memorandum (upon which she reportedly relied in withholding the interpretation from Congressional review) that:

A decision not to submit the PI to Congress under Section 431 is likely to preclude the department from later asserting that the PI is "binding" on the public and on the courts as if it were a legislative rule.

At another point he concludes that:

Documentation of a failure to meet the PI compliance factors does not constitute proof that an educational institution has violated Title IX . . . [I]f challenged, the department must still prove that there has been a failure to meet the standards contained in Title IX and its implementing regulation.

Therefore, the policy interpretation is not binding on colleges and universities and can create no new requirements: It is no more than an expression of what HEW currently believes the existing athletics provisions of the Title IX regulation mean.

HEW states that the interpretation "should provide further guidance on what constitutes compliance with the law," and that it "explains the regulation so as to provide a framework within which complaints can be resolved . . ."

The interpretation has substantial practical significance, at least until the first cases seeking to apply Title IX requirements to intercollegiate athletic programs are decided by the courts, because HEW will seek to apply the interpretation's standards in its compliance activities. However, in the event of a dispute as to a college's or university's obligations (if any) under Title IX and the Title IX regulation, the policy interpretation is entitled only to consideration as a noncontemporaneous interpretation of the regulation, to be given such weight as is warranted by "the thoroughness evident in its consideration, the validity of its reasoning, its consistency with earlier and later pronouncements, and all those factors which give it power to persuade . . ." Interpretative statements contemporaneous with the Title IX regulation are entitled to greater weight and in important respects conflict with the Harris interpretation.

Credits

Continued from page 1

sion and summer school course grades which are transferred from nonmember collegiate institutions to the certifying NCAA institution.

Several of the cases being investigated involve graduate-level course grades credited to undergraduate student-athletes. The Committee on Infractions likely will consider each case involving possible violations of NCAA rules in accordance with the Association's regular enforcement procedures.

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).

The following interpretations are included in the 1979-80 NCAA Manual but are reprinted at this time to emphasize the application of the regulations involved.

Paid campus visit—Friends or relatives

Situation: The only means by which friends or relatives of a prospective student-athlete may receive cost-free transportation to visit an institution's campus is if they accompany the prospect at the time he travels in an automobile to visit the institution's campus. (163)

Question: Does this legislation require that the automobile be one which is owned by the prospect or his parents?

Answer: Any automobile may be used by the prospect in traveling to the campus, provided it is not obtained from any representative of the institution's athletic interests, any institutional athletic staff member or the institution. [B 1-7-(i)-(1)]

Improper transportation expenses

Situation: A prospective student-athlete travels via automobile to visit an institution's campus at the expense of someone other than the prospect. (213)

Question: Is it permissible to reimburse the prospect at the permissible mileage rate when he has not incurred any actual expenses for the transportation?

Answer: No. Reimbursement of the prospect in this instance for expenses he did not actually incur would constitute an extra benefit and an improper inducement. It would not be considered to be reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred by the young man. [B 1-7-(i)-(1), B 1-1-(b)-(1) and B 1-7-(a)]

Transportation of parents or friends—Private vehicle

Situation: A representative of an institution's athletic interests transports a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus in the representative's privately owned vehicle. (164)

Question: Is it permissible for the parents or friends of the prospect to accompany the young man during the visit if they reimburse the representative for the cost of their transportation?

Answer: No. It is not permissible for a representative to transport relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere in his own vehicle, whether or not the representative is reimbursed by the relatives or friends. [B 1-7-(i)-(3)]

Entertainment—Paid visit

Situation: A prospective student-athlete pays his own expenses to visit an institution's campus. He is accompanied by his parents. (67)

Question: Is it permissible for a representative of an institution's athletic interests to provide local entertainment to the parents of the prospect without such entertainment constituting a paid visit?

Answer: No. If an institution or a representative of its athletic interests provides entertainment for the parents of a prospective student-athlete, this counts as a paid visit for the prospect and as the one occasion on which the parents of a prospect may be entertained. [B 1-7-(i)-(5) and B 1-7-(f)]



Ernest C. Casale



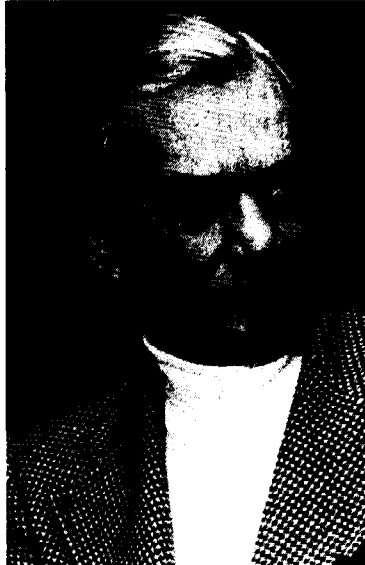
Howard Davis



Donald M. Russell



John W. Sawyer



Charley Scott



Kenneth J. Weller

New members gain appointment to Council, Executive Committee

In addition to legislative action at the 74th annual NCAA Convention, six new members were elected to the NCAA Council and Executive Committee.

The four new members of the Council are John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University; Howard Davis, Tuskegee Institute; Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University, and Kenneth J. Weller, Central (Iowa) College. They replace Charley Scott, University of Alabama; Sherwood O. Berg, South Dakota State University; Arthur J. McAfee Jr., Morehouse College, and James P. Sullivan, Boston State College.

New members of the Executive Committee are Scott and Ernest C. Casale, Temple University. They replace Cecil Coleman, University of Illinois, Champaign, and J. D. Morgan, University of California, Los Angeles.

Executive Committee members reelected were J. William Grice, Case Western Reserve University; Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference; Henry T. Lowe, University of Missouri, Columbia; Seaver Peters, Dartmouth College; Joe L. Singleton, University of California, Davis, and Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College.

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

Sawyer, faculty athletic representative at Wake Forest, will serve as District 3 vice-president on the Council.

A longtime professor of mathematics at Wake Forest, Sawyer joined the staff in 1956 after stops at the University of Georgia at Atlanta and the

University of Richmond. He has been president of the Atlantic Coast Conference twice (1964-65 and 1969-70).

Sawyer has served on the NCAA Financial Aid and Nominating Committees and the Committee on Infractions. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Wake Forest in 1938 and earned his master's and doctorate from the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Russell, Wesleyan athletic director, will fill one of three at-large positions. Russell has been chairman of the physical education department at Wesleyan since 1968.

He was the university's head football coach from 1964 to 1970, compiling a 37-19 record. Russell came to Wesleyan in 1960 from Turner Falls High School in Massachusetts, where he was athletic director and football, basketball and baseball coach.

A 1951 graduate of Bates College, Russell was president of the Eastern College Athletic Conference for the 1976-77 academic year.

Weller, president of Central College in Pella, Iowa, has been active with the NCAA, serving on the Division III Steering Committee and the Long Range Planning Committee.

Weller has been president of Central College since 1969. For 20 years prior to 1969, he coached football and tennis and taught economics at Hope College in Holland, Michigan.

He received his bachelor's degree from Hope College in 1948 and his master's from the University of Michigan in 1949. He earned his doctorate from Michigan with specialization

in economic theory, business economics and banking and finance.

Weller was president of the Iowa Association of Independent Colleges and Universities during 1974-75. He was president of the Iowa College Foundation in 1976-77 and a member of the executive committee of the Governor's Economy Committee in Iowa last year.

Davis, athletic director at Tuskegee Institute, is a member of the Division II Basketball Committee. He also has served on the NCAA Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees.

Prior to his current duties at Tuskegee, Davis served as coach and athletic director at Howard High School in Georgetown, South Carolina, and head of the physical education department at the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore.

Davis attended Allen University, New York University, Oklahoma State University and Indiana University. He has authored three books and more than 20 articles for professional journals and magazines. Davis currently is writing a book on the history of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Casale, in his 21st year as athletic director at Temple, has been involved with many NCAA committees. He served seven years on the Council and six years on the Division I Basketball Committee.

He is a past chairman of the NCAA Eligibility Committee and currently is a member of the Extra Events and Interna-

Continued on page 7

Championship Corner

1. The dates for the 1980 National Collegiate Division II Ice Hockey Championship have been changed from March 20-22 to March 13-15 at Elmira College.

2. The following dates and sites for regional competition for the 1980 National Collegiate Division II Wrestling Championships have been approved: East Regional, California State College (Pennsylvania), February 22-23; Midwest Regional, St. Cloud State University, February 22; Southern Regional, Pembroke State University, February 19.

3. The format of the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships has been changed for 1980. The NCAA Gymnastics Committee will select six individuals in each event, including the all-around, from each established region and 10 teams for participation in the championship based on recommendations from four regional advisory committees. One team must be selected from each region, with the six remaining teams to be selected at large. In addition, the first two in each event and the first two in all-around competition will qualify from the Division II championship.

4. The format of the National Collegiate Division II Gymnastics Championships (which includes Division II and Division III institutions) provides for six teams and the top 18 individuals to qualify for the national championship. Qualification will be based upon an average of the two highest scores for each team and for the 18 individual qualifiers during regular-season competition. The regular-season score sheets, signed by a minimum of two nationally certified judges, should be submitted to Richard Aronson, Department of Physical Education, University of Lowell, Lowell, Massachusetts 01854, no later than March 17, 1980.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

DARRELL ROYAL resigned at Texas-Austin to become assistant to the president. **BILL ELLINGTON** appointed AD. **DAVE ADAMS** named at San Jose State. **DON HUDSON** named at Lincoln (Missouri), effective at end of current school year, replacing **DWIGHT T. REED**. **BOB GREENE** resigned at C.W. Post. **FRED MILLER** released at Arizona State, replaced by **JOE KEARNEY**, formerly of Michigan State. **BERT PIGGOTT** selected at North Carolina A&T. **TOM WONDERLING** resigned at Florida International, named at Cal Poly, Pomona. **JOE PATERNO** named at Penn State, replacing **EDWARD CZEKAJ**.

COACHES

Baseball—**JIM ZERILLA** resigned at Louisville. **TOM WONDERLING** resigned at Florida International.

Basketball—**DALE BANDY** resigned at Ohio University, effective at end of current season. **BOB JONES** released at Kentucky Wesleyan. **CHIP CONNER** dismissed at South Florida. **GARY COLSON** chosen at New Mexico.

Football—**TOM MORRIS** released at Virginia State. **CHARLES HENDERSON** appointed at Delaware State. **BILL**

CONFERENCES

STAN BATES, commissioner of the Western Athletic Conference since 1971, announced retirement, effective July 1.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

New member institutions, effective September 1, 1980:

California State University, Dominguez Hills; Carson, California 90747; Donald R. Gerth (P); Sam Wiley (F); Robert A. Pestolesi (AD)—213/515-3761. District 8, Division II.

Coppin State College; Baltimore, Maryland 21216; Calvin W. Burnett (P); John P. Suggs (F); Ronald K. DeSouza (AD)—301/383-4688. District 3, Division II.

Husson College; Bangor, Maine 04401; Delmont Merrill (P); D. Bruce MacGregor (AD)—207/945-5641. District 1, Division III.

Lewis University; Romeoville, Illinois 60441; Paul Whelan (P); Dennis Rio (F); Paul Ruddy (AD)—815/838-0500. District 4, Division II.

Mercyhurst College; Erie, Pennsylvania 16546; Marion L. Shane (P); Leonard Cyterski (F); Michael J. Cusack (AD)—814/864-0681. District 2, Division II (changed from associate membership).

Northern State College; Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401; Jo-

seph McFadden (P); Richard Kline (F); Clark L. Swisher (AD)—605/622-2488. District 5, Division II.

Robert Wesleyan College; Rochester, New York 14624; Paul Adams (P); Charles Canon (F); John A. Fraser (AD)—716/594-9471. District 2, Division III.

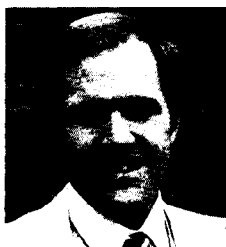
University of Wisconsin; White-water, Wisconsin 53190; James R. Connor (C); David Stoneman (F); Forrest Perkins (AD)—414/472-4661. District 4, Division III.

Also, Nos. 72 [approved in part by Divisions I and II. Proposal was divided, and paragraph (2) was approved in Division I (134-109) and by Division II. Paragraph (3) was defeated by both divisions], 75 [approved by Division I and Division II (55-48)], 76 [approved by Divisions I and II], 77, 80, 81, 83 [approved by Division II], 86 [approved by Division II], 89 [motion to rescind was defeated], 90, 91 [approved by Division II (47-44) and by Division III; defeated by Division I], 94, 95 [approved by Division III], 96 [approved by Division III], 97 [approved by all divisions with No. 97-C withdrawn and as amended by No. 97-1 (adds "or 15 days prior to its first scheduled soccer contest" as an alternative in 97-A) and No. 97-2 (amendment to 97-D specifying that the 22-contest limit applies only to the traditional fall season)], 98 [approved by Division II], 99 [approved by Division II; defeated by Division I and Division III (46-60)], 103, 105 [resolution to specify that if the President of the United States requests U.S. athletes to refrain from participating in the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, the NCAA will support the President and request that athletes from member institutions not participate].

Legislation not approved—Nos. 22, 27 [247-131, two-thirds majority required], 29 [withdrawn], 31 [withdrawn], 32 [defeated by Division I (97-128)], 34 [defeated by Division I], 37 [withdrawn], 38 [defeated by Division II], 39 [defeated by Division II], 42 [defeated by Division III], 44 [moot due to adoption of No. 43], 46 [withdrawn], 56, 57, 58 [withdrawn], 59 [withdrawn], 60 [defeated by Division II football (29-42)], 61 [defeated by Division II football], 62 [defeated by Divisions I and II], 63 [defeated by Divisions I and II], 70 [withdrawn], 71 [defeated by Division I (83-157)], 73 [moot due to approval of paragraph (2) or No. 72], 78 [defeated (263-237; two-thirds majority required). Vote was on 76; remainder of proposal moot due to that vote], 79 [withdrawn], 84 [defeated by Division I. Proposal was divided; defeat of first portion caused second portion to be



Dave Adams



Alan Molde



Joe Paterno

OLIVER selected at Tennessee-Chattanooga, replacing **JOE MORRISON**, who accepted similar job at New Mexico. **JOSEPH WIRTH** chosen at Union. **DEAN ROSSI** resigned at Juniata. **STEPHEN FICKERT** named at Wayne State. **ALAN MOLDE** appointed at Central Missouri State. **BILL MALLORY** selected at Northern Illinois. **BILL CURRY** named at Georgia Tech. **JERRY STOVALL** chosen at Louisiana State, replacing **BO REIN**. **JOHN GODFREY** resigned at Whittier, replaced by **HUGH MENDEZ**. **RON LYNCH** named at Olivet, replacing **CHUCK CILIBRAISE**.

Soccer—**KEITH PETERMAN** resigned at York, replaced by **PATRICK MASSO**.

Tennis—**RANDY SNYDER** named at York. **TOMMY BARTLETT** appointed at Tennessee-Chattanooga.

Track and field—**LEE CALHOUN** released at Yale, effective June 30. **HALLIE GREGORY** chosen at the Coast Guard Academy.

Wrestling—**DONALD FAY** named at New York Maritime, replacing **PHIL DE JONG**, who resigned to accept position in physical education department.

STAFF

Sports information director—**J. STEVENS HURLBUT** appointed at Juniata.

Business manager—**GEORGE WALKER** resigned at Missouri-Columbia.

Trainer—**LARRY EGGE** resigned at Wichita State.

DEATHS

ALDEN THOMPSON, former athletic director at Wayne State. **BO REIN**, head football coach at Louisiana State and former coach at North Carolina State. **WALDO FISHER**, former basketball coach and assistant athletic director at Northwestern. **DANA X. BIBLE**, football coach at Texas A&M, Nebraska and Texas-Austin from 1917 to 1946.

NOTABLES

TERRY ALDRICH, skiing coach at Middlebury, named to coaching staff of United States Olympic skiing team.

seph McFadden (P); Richard Kline (F); Clark L. Swisher (AD)—605/622-2488. District 5, Division II.

Robert Wesleyan College; Rochester, New York 14624; Paul Adams (P); Charles Canon (F); John A. Fraser (AD)—716/594-9471. District 2, Division III.

University of Wisconsin; White-water, Wisconsin 53190; James R. Connor (C); David Stoneman (F); Forrest Perkins (AD)—414/472-4661. District 4, Division III.

New associate member institution, effective immediately:

Nazareth College; Rochester, New York 14610; Robert A. Kidera (P); Judith Emmanuel (F); Elaine Brigman (AD)—716/586-2525.

Directory changes:

District 3—University of Tennessee, Martin; Charles Smith (C).

District 4—Eastern Illinois University; (AD) To be appointed.

District 6—Louisiana Tech University; Pat Patterson (Interim AD).

District 7—Utah State University, transfer to District 8.

District 8—Arizona State University; Joseph L. Kearney (AD).

Affiliated—United States Lacrosse Coaches Association; Francis McCall, 3 Roman Lane, West Islip, New York 11795 (S-T)



Bo Rein



Darrell Royal

CONVENTION

Legislation approved—Pro, als No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 [267-115; two-thirds majority required. Subsequent motion to reconsider was defeated], 26, 28 [amended to raise award limits], 30, 33, 35 [approved by Division I], 36 [approved by Division I-A football; amended to restrict the Council waiver authority to subparagraph (4) only].

Also, Nos. 40 [approved by Division II], 41 [approved by Division III], 43 [approved by Division III], 45 [approved by Division III], 47, 48,

moot], 85 [moot due to defeat of first portion of No. 84], 97 [defeated by rescission vote of Divisions I-A and I-AA football per Bylaw 9-1-(e) after Division I-AA originally approved proposal (24-12)].

Also, Nos. 88 [defeated by all divisions as amended by No. 88-1], 92, 93, 100 [defeated by Division I as amended by 100-1], 101 [withdrawn], 102 [defeated by Division II football], 104 [postponed indefinitely (resolution to suspend the Divisions II and III Lacrosse Championships for one year and conduct a combined Divisions II-III Lacrosse Championship in 1980)].

CFA

Continued from page 2

Neinas, while conference commissioner, has taken an active role in the CFA without holding a title. Fred C. Davison, president of the University of Georgia, is the CFA's chairman, but the organization has not had a chief executive officer or a full-time staff. Henry Lowe, faculty representative at the University of Missouri, Columbia, is the CFA's secretary-treasurer.

The purpose of the CFA?

"To gain a better forum for addressing problems associated with major-college football on behalf of those people who are involved in a major-college program, discussing and determining a course of action," Neinas said. "You can go off on a lot of specific things, but that is the No. 1 problem."

What galls CFA members the most is that they do not have the ability to control their destiny within the NCAA. The disenchantment translates into dollars, especially within the framework of the lucrative contract the NCAA has with ABC-TV.

"The College Football Association has been developed as a result of a frustration that has been born out of inability to get a meaningful reorganization from the NCAA," Neinas said.

"There are a lot of us in major-college football circles who are concerned that we have to have a better, more unified approach to solving problems associated with major-college football. The NCAA system is quite cumbersome, and as a result it is difficult for major football-playing institutions to address some of the problems that confront them."

Almost all of the major football playing schools belong to the CFA and are paying \$1,500-a-year dues. The exceptions are members of the Big Ten and Pacific-10 Conferences. Neinas, however, said the CFA was not without support in those conferences.

Among the members are schools in the Big Eight, Southeastern, Southwest, Atlantic Coast and Western Athletic Conferences and all the major independents. If the Big Ten and Pac-10 join, the organization would have approximately 80 members.

The CFA was formed three years ago against a backdrop that held promise of the major football-playing schools banding together in Division I-A, with the rest of the major colleges in Division I-AA. The proposal was shot down three times, preventing CFA members from attaining the autonomy they desire.

Neinas said the Ivy League proposed an amendment, supported by the majority of those institutions that would not have qualified for Division I-A, that read if a team sponsored 12 intercollegiate sports then it did not have to meet the football attendance and stadium size criteria for Division I-A.

Neinas called that action ridiculous, adding, "But it passed by three votes."

Neinas said the seven conferences and independents that qualify for Division I-A averaged more than 48,000 in attendance a game last season. He also said the remaining conferences that would be in Division I-AA averaged about 12,500.

"That's a tremendous disparity," Neinas said. "There is a difference in terms of financing of the programs, and obviously there is a difference in the necessity of doing certain things."

Neinas has been critical of the NCAA's apparent lack of concern for the athlete in the name of economy.

"He is getting lost in the shuffle," Neinas said. "The Big Eight sponsored legislation (at the NCAA Convention in January) that would have sponsored \$50-a-month expense allowance as part of the grant-in-aid." That legislation was defeated.

"The NCAA has to be aware of some of the CFA's concerns, and I think the CFA has had some influence on NCAA decisions, but we still have not managed to develop a type of reorganization plan. The CFA is attempting to become better unified, more organized and, hopefully, have a better impact in a positive manner on intercollegiate athletics."

New members

Continued from page 6

Scott, associate academic vice-president at Alabama, has been active in NCAA committee work since his election as the university's faculty athletic representative in 1973, including the chairmanship of the Division I Steering Committee and membership on the Governmental Affairs and Recruiting Committees.

Casale enrolled as a student at Temple in 1936 and has been involved with Owl athletics for 44 years. He has taught mathematics at Temple since 1946 and currently teaches one calculus course each semester.

Casale, commissioner of the East Coast Conference, coached the Owl baseball team seven years before assuming administrative duties. He received his bachelor's degree in education and his master's in mathematics from Temple. Casale received the Alumni Distinguished Service Award in 1972.

Scott received his bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from Mississippi State University. He earned his master's from Georgia Tech and his doctorate from Purdue University. His doctoral work centered on thermal dynamics and heat transfer.



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NEWS



J. D. Morgan retiring after 33 years at UCLA

UCLA said goodbye to one of its living legends in 1975 when Bruin basketball coach John Wooden retired after 27 years. Now, the Westwood campus must bid farewell to J. D. Morgan, perhaps the most successful athletic director in history.

Morgan, director of intercollegiate athletics at UCLA since 1963, has announced his retirement effective June 30, 1980. Under the advice of his doctor, however, Morgan has ended his administrative responsibilities and will be on extended leave for health purposes until the effective date of his retirement.

Morgan, 60, had open-heart surgery last December and returned to a full-time schedule in the spring. However, he reentered the hospital in September for an extensive checkup and returned to his Northridge home later that month.

"I am certain that this has been the most difficult decision in J. D.'s long career at UCLA, and I am not happy to have to accept his resignation," said UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young. "We deeply regret that he must make this decision, but his health must be of paramount concern."

During the next six months, Young will take the opportunity to consult with Morgan on basic policy matters regarding the future of the UCLA athletic program. Following his retirement in June, Morgan will continue as a special consultant.



John Wooden (left) pauses to talk with J. D. Morgan.

Morgan should know something about building athletic programs. During his 17-year tenure, UCLA won a record 30 NCAA championships. The championships have come in the following sports: basketball (10), volleyball (7), tennis (6), track and field (4) and water polo (3).

The UCLA football team made four postseason bowl appearances during Morgan's tenure, highlighted by Rose Bowl victories in 1966 and 1976. The Bruins also played in the 1976 Liberty Bowl and the 1978 Fiesta Bowl.

"It's been my privilege to work at UCLA for the past 33 years," Morgan said. "For the past 17, I have enjoyed serving the university as athletic director and in that capacity helping to develop one of the premier intercollegiate athletic programs in the country."

"Without the outstanding leadership of two great chancellors, Franklin D. Murphy and Charles E. Young, it would have been impossible to develop the quality intercollegiate program UCLA now enjoys. I will forever treasure their friendship."

Morgan has been active in the Pacific-10 Conference as well as many other aspects of intercollegiate athletics. Morgan has been a member of the Rose Bowl Administrative Committee since 1963 and is the senior Council member of the Pacific-10 Conference. Morgan served on the NCAA Executive Committee and is a former member of the NCAA Basketball Committee.

"J. D.'s impact on the Pac-10 is nearly as great as his impact on UCLA, which says a great deal about the enormity of his contributions to the confer-

ence," said Pac-10 Commissioner Wiles Hallock. "At the personal level, J. D. is as warm, generous and compassionate as he is relentless in pursuit of his professional goals."

NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers echoed Hallock's thoughts. "J. D. Morgan has been the architect of one of the nation's top intercollegiate athletic programs at UCLA," Byers said. "He is an extremely knowledgeable person and is always well prepared."

Morgan began his UCLA career as a student in the late 1930s when he was a four-year letterman in tennis. He served as team captain and No. 1 player for the 1941 team. Following William Ackerman's retirement in 1949, Morgan became the head tennis coach at UCLA.

Under Morgan's guidance, the UCLA tennis teams won seven NCAA team championships in 16 years. Morgan coached eight UCLA players to NCAA singles and doubles championships, including Arthur Ashe and Charles Pasarell.

"Both as a close personal friend and as chief executive officer of the university with which J. D. has often said he has had a longstanding 'love affair,' I know I speak for everyone at UCLA in saying thank you to him," Young said.

Robert A. Fischer, currently associate athletic director, will serve as acting athletic director until a permanent successor is named.