

Title IX

Questions and answers on one of intercollegiate athletics' most pressing issues

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the first of a three-part series on Title IX. The series will focus on questions that are answered by the Title IX intercollegiate athletics policy interpretation issued December 4, 1979, by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The policy interpretation is in three parts:

A. Financial assistance based on athletic ability;
B. Other athletic program benefits and opportunities, and

C. Accommodation of athletic interests and abilities.
Part One of this series will address background issues relating to Title IX and will focus on questions and answers concerning the HEW standards governing the award of athletic scholarships. Parts Two and Three will address the standards of compliance under the policy interpretation for athletic benefits and opportunities other than financial assistance based on athletic ability and the accommodation of athletic interests and abilities.

Q: What is Title IX?

A: Title IX is a Federal sex discrimination statute enacted by Congress as part of the Education Amendments of 1972 (an omnibus education act). Title IX prohibits, with certain exceptions, discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance.

Q: What is HEW's role in Title IX enforcement?

A: Title IX requires each Federal department or agency that is empowered to extend Federal finan-

cial assistance to education programs or activities to prescribe regulations to implement the statute's nondiscrimination mandate with respect to those programs. HEW is now the principal Federal department responsible for the administration of Federal assistance to education programs.

HEW prepared and published a regulation to implement Title IX that became effective July 21, 1975. That regulation has the force and effect of Federal law unless the courts find it to be inconsistent with the statute or otherwise unlawful.

HEW and the United States Department of Justice (upon HEW's request) are responsible for the enforcement of the regulation. When the new Department of Education is activated, it will assume HEW's Title IX responsibilities. At present, the Department of Education is expected to come into existence April 2, 1980.

Q: In effect, there are two levels of law relating to Title IX. There is the statute, Title IX, passed by the Congress, and the regulation, issued by HEW. How does the policy interpretation fit into all this?

A: HEW has stated that many questions regarding intercollegiate athletics were left unanswered by the regulation. Therefore, HEW developed the policy interpretation in order to provide higher education institutions with more guidance on how to

comply with the athletics provisions of the regulation.

Q: Does the policy interpretation have the force of law?

A: No. Because the policy interpretation was not submitted to the President for approval nor to Congress for review, it 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 athletics provisions of its existing regulation mean.

Q: What is the significance of the policy interpretation?

A: At least until the courts have had a greater opportunity to interpret the provisions of Title IX, the policy interpretation will have great practical significance because it provides the standards by which HEW will seek to measure compliance with the athletics provisions of its regulation. However, in the event of a dispute as to a college's or university's obligation (if any) under those provisions, the policy interpretation will be entitled only to consideration as an interpretation of the regulation made more than 4½ years after the regulation went into effect. In many respects, the policy interpretation represents a departure from earlier HEW statements

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Effective dates issued

The NCAA's Council and officers have issued the following rulings relating to several amendments adopted during the 1980 Convention.

Proposal No. 72 (recruiting contacts) becomes effective August 1, 1980, and will apply to the recruitment of student-athletes who first enter member institutions subsequent to the fall term of the 1980-81 academic year.

Proposal No. 80 (high school all-star games) becomes effective August 1, 1980, and will apply to participation in all-star football and basketball games conducted subsequent to that date. This amendment would not be applicable to a prospective student-athlete's participation in high school all-star games conducted prior to August 1, 1980, and the present provisions of Constitution 3-9-(b) remain effective until that date.

Proposal No. 83 (seasons of competition) becomes effective August 1, 1980, and applies to those student-athletes first entering member institutions as regular students subsequent to that date. For purposes of this amendment, which relates to an individual's participation in organized athletic competition in a sport during each 12-month period after his 20th birthday and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, the officers have approved the following definition of organized competition:

"Athletic competition shall be considered 'organized' if any of the following conditions exists: Competition is scheduled and publicized in advance, official score is kept, individual or team standings are maintained, official timer or game officials are used, admission is charged, teams are regularly formed or team rosters are predetermined, squad members are dressed in team uniforms or a team is privately or commercially sponsored. Further, competition which is directly or indirectly sponsored, promoted or administered by an individual, an organization or any other agency shall be considered organized."

In addition, the officers have reviewed the application of Proposal No. 97 (soccer playing season), which becomes effective August 1, 1980. This proposal is intended to establish limits on the practice and playing seasons in the sport of soccer similar to those in football and basketball.

Noting that the intent of the sponsors of Proposal No. 97, as amended by Proposal Nos. 97-1 and 97-2, was to permit intercollegiate soccer competition throughout the academ-

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'Chop block' rule among changes in NCAA football rules for 1980

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

The 1980 NCAA football rule changes are highlighted by an emphasis on safety, officials' administration of the rules and a possible tie breaker.

Continuing to make the game safer as it has done at a rapid pace in the last 10 years, the NCAA Football Rules Committee made six more safety adjustments. During the past decade, 56 safety changes were implemented that contributed to the reduction of football fatalities from 36 in 1969 to three in 1979.

The American Football Coaches Association during recent years attempted to eliminate the "chop block" through its code of ethics and appeals to the coaches but results were unsatisfactory. The Football Rules Committee, which met in January in Biloxi, Mississippi, placed a prohibition against the "chop block" in the rules. The chop block has led to a number of serious injuries (particularly broken legs) when a defensive player, while in contact with an offensive player, was blocked at or below the knee.

The block has been primarily against defensive linemen over the snapper but has been executed against other down linemen. This is a personal foul and a 15-yard penalty in the



Harold W. Lahar
Chairman,
NCAA Football Rules Committee

1980 rules.

In 1979, six fouls by the defensive team were changed to include an automatic first down. Among the six was roughing the kicker or holder. This year, all disqualifying fouls by the defense, including noncontact fouls, will be automatic first downs.

In another safety move, all unsportsmanlike fouls will be penalized by permitting the offended team to accept multiple penalties if one is an unsportsmanlike conduct foul. Thirty and 45 yards in penalties in one enforcement are now possible under this arrangement.

The grabbing of the face-mask rule has been expanded for safety purposes to include the grabbing of any helmet opening. The problem of pants being cut off above the knee and knee pads not covering the knee area has been solved by requiring knee pads to be covered by the pants.

The committee also approved these other items at its January meeting:

- To clear the sidelines and eliminate the possibility of players and officials colliding with the chain markers and yard sticks, a rule permitting the chains to be located six feet off the sidelines was passed.

- The committee has been concerned for several years about the failure of officials to enforce several rules because of the severity of the penalty.

Rule 9-3-3, which governs the use of the hands and arms by the offense, has been a controversial rule since the number of dropback passes in the game increased. The 1976 change liberalizing the blocking rule, permitting hands to be used without being in contact with the body, did not solve the officials' dilemma of deciding whether illegal use of the hands without holding was worth 15 yards.

Only holding, grabbing, encircling and obstructing were called and other violations of

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60 minutes of indictment

By **BILL CARTER**

Alexandria-Pineville (Louisiana) Town Talk

One rotten apple doesn't actually spoil an entire basket. It just taints it. And you don't give up eating apples even if you find two bad ones in one basket.

Does a half-dozen legislators caught up in a scandal change our form of government? Certainly not. You just weed out the bad.

Yet some people would have you believe that college athletics should be overhauled, if not done away with completely, because of some isolated cases of abuse.

It is totally unfair to indict all of college athletics because a few involved don't operate by the rules. Yet, there are numerous indictments, the latest spotlighted recently by "60 Minutes," one of my favorite television shows.

Paraded before the millions of viewers of this top-rated program were a handful of athletes who had been rewarded neither with an education nor a life of ease on a professional's salary for their participation in college athletics.

I can sympathize with those athletes, and others like them. But "60 Minutes" left the impression that their tragic ending is the rule rather than the exception.

We were told that "athletes are abandoned after their eligibility has run out." Only 20 percent of the basketball players at one university get a degree, we were informed.

"60 Minutes" did not claim that college athletic scholarships don't produce lawyers, doctors, engineers and even Presidents, but neither did it inform the viewers that a great, great majority of students who go to college on athletic scholarship do, indeed, get a degree and go on to

successful careers even if they don't qualify for professional sports.

"60 Minutes" did not, in fact, give the true picture of college athletics. Instead, the program indicted college athletics, seemingly to prove a point. It gave one side. The small side.

We were told that high school athletes are lied to by college coaches and scouts, that these young men are led to believe that all will become professional stars and be on Easy Street for the rest of their lives.

No doubt this happens in some cases. But there aren't many coaches of that caliber . . .

Much was made over the so-called "Mickey Mouse" courses taken by these athletes to assure their remaining eligible for participation.

One of the "Mickey Mouse" courses mentioned was "Theory of Basketball." Theory of basketball is as important to a prospective coach like John Wooden or Adolph Rupp or Ray Meyer as speech is to a broadcast student. But it sounded "Mickey Mouse" to "60 Minutes," so it was referred to as "Mickey Mouse." But how many of the millions of viewers didn't detect this point of ignorance?

The athletes were cast as tragic heroes, because they weren't given an education. Can we be sure they wanted an education, or were they looking for the easy route and chose a college that would offer them one? . . .

College athletics has its problems . . . It is amazing, though, how a few isolated cases push into the background all the programs that are legitimate, and the coaches who are interested in the student as well as the skills of the athlete.

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

More scandals to pop?

By **David Condon**
Chicago Tribune

The coach, who always has been employed west of the Mississippi, savored a final gulp of coffee and said: "I slept real well last night. I always sleep good.

"But I have the feeling that quite a few people in our profession aren't sleeping well—and get jumpy every time the telephone rings.

"Just a lot of 'em seem to be vulnerable in these cheating situations. You know it goes deeper than just (the University of) New Mexico and Arizona State."

There is alarm that the scandals at New Mexico and Arizona State will spark off powder kegs at many institutions prominent in major athletic programs.

"Of course, you'll see attempts at cover-ups," said another coach at a stag coffee-klatzsch during the conventions of the American Football Coaches Association and the NCAA.

"However, I've got the idea this is too big to be covered up," he added. "As more cheaters are uncovered, you'll find someone spilling information on those who are covering up. The guys who are going to get caught will not keep silent. If I was involved, I wouldn't try to save the other cheaters."

Obviously, there are scandals and brewing scandals in high-pressure collegiate sport.

The basketball situation at New Mexico and the football situation at Arizona State are evidence. And, from conversations at the men's room washbasins and in hotel lobbies, you get the idea that involving New Mexico and Arizona State is only scratching the surface.

One can only surmise, however, as to how widespread the scandals will become. If the total scandal is to be cracked by the NCAA, which works slowly its wonders to perform, we'll be waiting until Bo Derek has wrinkles. There are too many involved who will try to mark time in hopes that the evils will go away.

Delay can blunt the impact of the present scandals. Colleges can buy time with delay, but even if current problems are swept under the rug, the college sport savants only are delaying the inevitable.

The coaches realize this, even if their NCAA brethren do not. That's why they took a long, hard look at their problems at the AFCA convention.

They have several motivating factors. The first is self-preservation. Second is their love for football; they want to be certain that big-time college football (and basketball) are not scapegoats for problems that extend far into the academic world. Finally, most coaches are honest, sincere in wishes to work in environments where cheating is not expected, condoned or winked at.

Georgia's Vince Dooley, chairman of the AFCA ethics committee, outlined proposals that would discipline coaches responsible for getting their schools in trouble.

Dooley said the ethics committee believes that any coach responsible for an institution being on "sanctioned probation" should be denied the right to be an officer in the AFCA or to serve on committees.

The ethics committee also is suggesting that such a coach not be permitted to serve on staffs of all-star games, nor should "he be permitted to accept coach-of-the-year honors from the media."

As a final measure, suggested Dooley, a coach might be subject to suspension of membership in the NCAA.

Michigan coach Bo Schembechler declared that something must be done "to reduce the pressure on a coach to win at all costs."

Do members of the AFCA feel it would be beneficial if they could sit down with college presidents and acquaint the educators with the total problems of big-time football?

Schembechler quickly got the the nitty-gritty: "If we don't sit down with them (the college presidents), they'll come in and take over, and rightfully so.

"We should sit down with them, or we'll have more disasters."

A New York reporter asked if Schembechler thought that the current "disasters" had "left a lot of college presidents on the hot seat."

"A lot of them who have let the athletic departments run themselves are now going to sit down to see how these things happen," said Bo.

He subsequently suggested that if college presidents met with coaches to learn everything about the football pressures, "they wouldn't be so quick to fire people."

Opinions Out Loud

—**Sir Hans Krebs**

Thomas Jefferson Research Center

"Education, as I conceive it, is different from training. Training is the acquisition of technical skills; education is more broadly based. Education provides a fundamental introduction based on intensive study, and it evokes original thought. It promotes enthusiasm and inquiry, judgment and insight. It inspires curiosity and makes clear to the student that education is a lifelong process, with school and university being merely the starting point. The product of education is a civilized person.

"The essence of intellectual and social civilization is reason, tolerance, freedom, democracy and a kind of reciprocal altruism and good will; the essence of barbarism is unreason, intolerance, tyranny, superstition and the mystic belief that there is some virtue in making as many people as possible miserable.

"As Paul Valery has said, it is the responsibility of education to prepare people for situations which have never existed before."

—**Joe McGuff, sports editor**

The Kansas City Star

"Athletics as part of a college program can be justified only as long as they provide healthy competition for young men and women, encourage sportsmanship and enhance the educational process. Today those objectives are all too often subverted in the interest of winning and in the pursuit of money. Legislation and investigation will not change the system. The abuses will go on until the public develops a healthy attitude about the function of college athletics."

—**David McCollum, sports editor**

Arkansas Democrat

"The fact that an athlete can filter all the

way through our educational system without having to obtain the most basic of reading skills could be an indicator of what has happened in the whole of academic society the past decade. . .

"From junior high to college, too many times a student has been passed from babysitter to babysitter instead of from teacher to teacher. Many times a slow learner is shipped upward because the lower-grade teacher is tired of fooling with him.

"Granted, many times the student has no real desire to learn; but the point is that a student with no real desire to learn should have been culled from the educational process long before he has to sign up in somebody's garage to stay eligible for someone's college basketball team."

—**Everette Jefferson, former basketball player**
University of New Mexico

Albuquerque Journal

"We were 11-point underdogs last year at Las Vegas and won by three. Some of the boosters would win \$2,000 or \$3,000 on that game. What's the matter with the players getting \$50 or \$100 for making them rich?"

NCAA NEWS

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Assistant Editor
Bruce Howard

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Council and Convention appoint committees

Council appointments

Individuals to fill vacancies on NCAA committees and special appointments to other educational and athletic organizations have been approved by the Council and by delegates at the 74th annual Convention.

Following are appointments made to fill vacancies or expired terms. Unless noted, all terms are for three years and become effective September 1, 1980.

Academic Testing and Requirements

Reappointed: Hubert Heitman Jr., University of California, Davis. Chairman: H. Boyd McWhorter, Southeastern Conference.

Appointed: Ronald Potier, Franklin and Marshall College, replacing Robert L. Henry, Wabash College.

All-Star High School Games

Reappointed: Brice B. Durbin, National Federation of State High School Associations, and David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley. Chairman: Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University.

Classification

Reappointed: Jerry N. Cole, Jacksonville State University; Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference; Robert F. Riedel, State University College, Geneseo. Chairman: Louis A. Myers, University of Arizona.

Drug Education

Reappointed as chairman: Carl S. Blyth, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Eligibility

Reappointed: Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges. Chairman: John L. Toner, University of Connecticut.

Governmental Affairs

Appointed: John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University, effective immediately, replacing Charley Scott, University of Alabama.

Infractions

Reappointed: William L. Matthews Jr., University of Kentucky. Chairman: Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas, Austin.

Appointed: Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University, effective immediately, replacing John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University.

Insurance

Reappointed: Joseph L. Kearney, Arizona State University. Chairman: Kenneth W. Herrick, Texas Christian University.

International Relations

Reappointed: Jack C. Patterson, Baylor University. Chairman: David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley.

Appointed: Lawrence K. Albus, Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference, and Chalmers W. Elliott, University of Iowa, replacing Donald B. Canham, University of Michigan, and Charles M. Neinas, Big Eight Conference.

Junior College Relations

Appointed: Lloyd E. Messersmith, California Community and Junior College Association, ex officio member, effective immediately; Patrick R. Damore, Fredonia State University College, and Dorothy Dreyer, Wayne State University, replacing Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Conference, and H. Boyd McWhorter, Southeastern Conference. Chairman: Kenneth W. Herrick, Texas Christian University.

Long Range Planning

Reappointed: J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin, and Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa). Chairman: Alan J. Chapman, Rice University.

Appointed: Ruth M. Berkey, Occidental College, and Arthur J. McAfee, Morehouse College, replacing Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, and John J. Hinga, Heartland Conference, respectively.

National Youth Sports Program

Reappointed: Warren K. Giese, University of South Carolina, and Christ Petrouleas, Wayne State University. Chairman: William Exum, Kentucky State University.

Postgraduate Scholarship

Reappointed as chairman: Joe L. Singleton, University of California, Davis.

Appointed: Masago Armstrong, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, and Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Conference, replacing William Exum, Kentucky State University, and Robert D. Loring, DePauw University.

Professional Sports Liaison

Reappointed as chairman: Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference.

Appointed: John B. Simpson, Boston University; George S. King Jr., Purdue University, and Bob Teel, University of Missouri, Columbia, replacing Andrew T. Mooradian, University of New Hampshire; Frederick A. Schaus, Purdue University, and Herman Wilson, Wichita State University, respectively.

Promotion

Reappointed: Marvin A. Francis, Atlantic Coast Conference, and Joseph L. Kearney, Arizona State University.

Appointed: Don W. Bryant, University of Nebraska, Lincoln (Mr. Bryant automatically becomes an ex officio member because of his appointment as chairman of the Public Relations Committee), replacing Charles J. Thornton, University of Alabama. Chairman: Joseph L. Kearney, Arizona State University.

Public Relations

Reappointed: Donald R. Perkins, Wittenberg University.

Appointed: Jim Muldoon, Pacific-10 Conference; Nordy Jensen, Western Athletic Conference, and Paul Manasseh, Louisiana State University, replacing David Price, Missouri Valley Conference; Richard G. Shrider, Miami University (Ohio), and Charles J. Thornton, University of Alabama. Chairman: Don W. Bryant, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Recruiting

Reappointed: Joseph Henderson, Alabama A&M University; Joseph V. Paterno, Pennsylvania State University, and Charley Scott, University of Alabama. Chairman: Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference.

Research

Reappointed: Wilford S. Bailey, Auburn University, and Rodney A. Schaefer, University of Missouri, Rolla. Chairman: Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Conference.

Summer Baseball

Appointed: Lewis A. Cryer, Pacific Coast Athletic Association, replacing Clifton M. Speegle, Southwest Conference. Chairman: John W. Winkin, University of Maine, Orono.

Television

Reappointed: Carl Maddox, Mississippi State University; Edwin B. Crowder, University of Colorado; George C. McCarty, University of Wyoming,

and Bob Moorman, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Chairman: Cecil N. Coleman, University of Illinois, Champaign.

Theodore Roosevelt Award Jury—Disbanded by action of the 1980 NCAA Convention.

Top Ten Selection

Appointed: Paul W. Murrill, Louisiana State University, and Mayor Tom Bradley, Los Angeles, California, replacing Keith M. Jackson, American Broadcasting Company, and Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa. Chairman: Wilbur Evans, Salado, Texas. Earl Luebeker, Tacoma (Wash.) News-Tribune, and Bill Brill, Roanoke (Va.) Times and World News, are presidents of the football and basketball writers associations, respectively, and automatically serve.

DELEGATES TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

One-year terms effective September 1, 1980, except where noted:

Amateur Basketball Association of the USA Governing Council

Appointed: David R. Gavitt, Providence College and Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, replacing Ernest C. Casale, Temple University and Thomas W. Jernstedt, NCAA.

Board of Governors of the Modern Pentathlon Association

Reappointed: James F. Elliott, Villanova University.

Appointed: Frank Keefe, Yale University, effective November 1979, replacing Andre R. Deladrier, U.S. Naval Academy.

Track and Field Association of the USA

Reappointed: DeLoss Dodds, Kansas State University; Thomas W. Jernstedt, NCAA; Mike Lattany, University of Michigan; David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley; Bill McClure, Louisiana State University; Cleburne Price Jr., University of Texas, Austin; Dwight T. Reed, Lincoln University (Missouri), and John H. Randolph, University of Florida. (Effective September 1, 1980, Mr. Price will serve automatically because of his election as chairman of the NCAA Track and Field Committee.)

United States Baseball Federation

Immediate past chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee (Kal H. Segrist, Texas Tech University) automatically serves as the Association's delegate.

United States Department of State Advisory Panel on International Athletics:

Reappointed: John R. Thompson Jr., Georgetown University.

United States Gymnastics Federation

Reappointed: Roger L. Council, Indiana State University, Terre Haute; Jerry A. Miles, NCAA; Don R. Robinson, Arizona State University, and William Roetzheim, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle (Mr. Roetzheim serves automatically because he is the chairman of the NCAA Gymnastics Committee).

United States Volleyball Association Board of Directors

Reappointed: Allen E. Scates, University of California, Los Angeles; Donald S. Shondell, Ball State University, and Walter G. Versen, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

United States Wrestling Federation

Reappointed: Jerry A. Miles, NCAA, and John K. Johnston, Princeton University (Mr. Johnston serves automatically because he is chairman of the NCAA Wrestling Committee).

Convention elections

Unless noted, all terms are for three years and become effective September 1, 1980.

Baseball

Reelected: James C. Dietz, San Diego State University, and Johnny L. Reagan, Murray State University.

Newly elected: J. Stokeley Fulton, Hampden-Sydney College, and Richard Rockwell, Le Moyne College (New York).

Basketball Rules

Reelected: Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, and Alvin J. Van Wie, College of Wooster.

Newly elected: William B. Knapp, Beloit College, and Robert Sechrist, Mineral Area Community College. Chairman: C. M. Newton, University of Alabama.

Division I Basketball

Reelected: Ferdinand A. Geiger, Stanford University.

Newly elected: Dave Hart, University of Missouri, Columbia, and Bernard L. Carnevale, College of William and Mary.

Division II Basketball

Reelected: Paul Rundell, San Francisco State University.

Newly elected: Donald J. Mohr, Wright State University. Chairman: Floyd A. Walker, Central Missouri State University.

Division III Basketball

Reelected: William P. Dioguardi, Montclair State College.

Newly elected: Alex L. Ober, Western Maryland College.

Fencing

Reelected: Michael A. DeCicco, University of Notre Dame.

Newly elected: Arthur T. Tait, California State University, Northridge.

Football Rules

Reelected: Chalmer G. Hixson, Wayne State University; Bailey M. Marshall, Texas Interscholastic League, and Harold S. Westerman, University of Maine, Orono. Secretary-Western Editor: David M. Nelson, University of Delaware.

Newly elected: F. A. Dry, Texas Christian University. Chairman: John R. Adams, Western Athletic Conference.

Division I-AA Football

Reelected: Milton D. Hunter, South Carolina State University.

Division II Football

Reelected: Bob Moorman, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Division III Football

Reelected: Rocco J. Carzo, Tufts University, and Eugene M. Haas, Gettysburg College.

Golf

Reelected: Gordon McCullough, University of Hartford, and Karl Tucker, Brigham Young University.

Newly elected: Thomas Brennan, State University College, Oswego.

Gymnastics

Reelected: Richard M. Aronson, University of Lowell. Chairman: William Roetzheim, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

Ice Hockey

Newly elected: Will Riley Jr., University of Lowell, effective immediately; Don Roberts, Gustavus Adolphus College, effective immediately; and

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NCAA Productions to carry championship

Telecasts of the 1980 National Collegiate Division I Basketball Championship games not produced by the National Broadcasting Company (NBC Sports) will be televised by NCAA Productions, NCAA Division I Basketball Committee chairman Wayne Duke has announced.

NBC-TV has exclusive live television rights to the championship for 1980 but will televise only selected games during the three-week, 48-team tournament in March.

"NBC Sports will televise more than several outstanding games during the tournament," Duke said. "NCAA Productions will be televising other key games, particularly the regional semifinals. NCAA Productions will be producing as many as 25 games to be sold to television stations located in the home markets of the participating teams."

NBC, which has televised the NCAA basketball championship since 1969, plans extensive coverage for this prestigious NCAA event, concluding with the telecast of the championship finals March 24 at Market Square Arena in Indianapolis.

In addition, NBC's coverage will include the national semifinal games March 22 in Indianapolis; all four regional finals—two Saturday, March 15, and two Sunday, March 16—and selected second-round telecasts Saturday, March 8, and Sunday, March 9.

"NCAA Productions will provide an excellent telecast schedule in addition to those games being produced by NBC Sports," Duke noted.

NCAA Productions' coverage will be highlighted by telecasts of all eight regional semifinal games (four Thursday, March 13, and four Friday, March 14). Sixteen first-round games (eight Thursday, March 6, and eight Friday, March 7); selected second-round games Saturday, March 8, and Sunday, March 9, and the national third-place game March 24 also will be available through NCAA Productions.

In 1978, NCAA Productions cleared 93 stations for coverage of the tournament; and 108 were cleared in 1979, according to C. Dennis Cryder, director of NCAA Productions. Cryder said he is optimistic those figures will continue to increase for the 1980 championship.

NCAA Productions received inquiries as early as December and January from stations interested in obtaining coverage of this year's games.

Cryder and James W. Shaffer, assistant director of NCAA Productions, will coordinate all NCAA Productions telecasts. Cryder will supervise station negotiations and clearances from the NCAA national office in Mission, Kansas.

NBC Sports and the NCAA will announce the specific, complete telecast schedule no later than Monday, March 3.

Publication catalogs mailed

Publications catalogs and order forms for the Association's guides and rules series, the general publications, statistical items and "The Classic" have been mailed to all member institutions in addition to more than 30,000 other customers of NCAA publications.

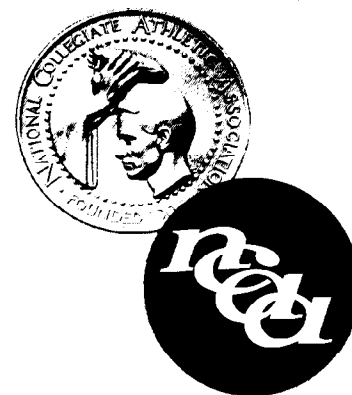
The early mailing of the catalog offers member institutions the opportunity to order any of the more than 40 publications and statistical reports at one time by using the various order forms that accompany the catalog.

Three new publications have been added to the list for 1980. NCAA Basketball Records will include collegiate records of the modern era, all-time statistical leaders, all-America teams since 1905 and NCAA championship records. The book also will include game-by-game results of member institutions from the previous year, which previously had been published in a separate book.

Also new to the list is the Promotion Manual and the Radio Network Manual. The Promotion Manual details methods to use when promoting college athletics. The 10 chapters include information on fund raising, season-ticket sales and booster clubs.

The Radio Network Manual is a "how-to" publication for colleges that are setting up sports radio networks. It is written by W. James Host, coordinator of the NCAA Radio Network for the National Collegiate Division I Basketball Championship.

NCAA Publications Catalog



Loyola's Ireland finds challenge in retirement

For 25 years, George Ireland coached college basketball as few men had ever coached it before.

From 1951 to 1975, he led Loyola (Illinois) to 321 victories, a .557 winning percentage and an NCAA championship.

But he left the game in 1975, and—after two heart attacks—he found that retirement became the most difficult job of his life.

Faced with so much spare

time, Ireland decided to give coaching another shot about three years ago. However, his new team did not have the talent of his 1963 Loyola team, or any one of his other 24 Rambler teams.

Ireland's new team consisted of about 40 retarded men and women, ages 16 to 23, at the Center for Enriched Learning in the Chicago suburb of Skokie, Illinois.

"After retiring, I had nothing to do and that was difficult because I had been a work-

horse," Ireland said. "I got started doing this about three years ago and it is one of the most rewarding things I've ever done."

Actually, Ireland's concern for "exceptional" kids, as he calls them, goes back to 1963, the year his team defeated Cincinnati for the NCAA title. Ireland, who taught remedial courses in high school before his coaching days, fell in love with a two-year-old retarded child named Mike.

"When I used to live near

Oakton Park, I'd go and shoot baskets there," Ireland said. "The parents of this little boy used to bring him there and put him on a blanket."

"My basketball would sometimes roll over to the child, and you could see he really wanted to play, even though his coordination was bad. So I'd play with him."

Ireland worked with retarded kids when he had the opportunity, but until his retirement he never had the time to actually coach a group of "exceptional" youngsters.

"After I retired, I met the father of the two-year-old kid I had played with at Oakton Park," Ireland said. "He said Mike was playing on a team at the Center for Enriched Learning and that maybe I'd like to come help."

Ireland did agree to help. The team has since grown from 12 to 40 in less than three years, and Ireland himself is having at least as much fun as the youngsters.

In the short time he has been working at the Center for Enriched Learning, Ireland has taught the youngsters all the fundamentals of basketball, plus a few extras like the fast break and zone defense.

"We have a good transition game and fast break," Ireland said. "The kids enjoy playing zone defense, being divided

into different 'rooms' on the floor."

Ireland's team practices two nights a week and tries to play one game a week. Most of the youngsters work eight hours a day, but very few ever miss a practice. Because he doesn't want to put too much pressure on the kids, Ireland's team competes only against teams from schools with other retarded youngsters.

The latest win for Ireland's team was a 36-8 conquest of Lambs Farm, an organization in Libertyville, Illinois, where work is done entirely by handicapped people. Ireland's team was unbeaten last season, but he points out that winning is not the main objective.

"We like to win, of course, but building confidence and pride is what we're really after," Ireland said. "Years ago, retarded people were put in a closet, but we're bringing them out of the closet and making them useful to society. I've always thought that athletics is the greatest confidence builder."

Retirement simply meant a change of scenery for George Ireland. By the way, the little kid that Ireland used to work with at Oakton Park in the early 1960s just happens to be a tremendous shooter and one of the best players on Ireland's team today.

Research request deadline is May 1

May 1 is the deadline for receipt of requests for NCAA research funds for the 1980-81 fiscal year, according to Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Mid-American Conference and chairman of the NCAA Research Committee.

A copy of the NCAA's research procedures and guidelines, as approved by the NCAA Council, can be obtained by contacting Dale Meggas, research assistant, at the NCAA national office.

Within those guidelines, the committee considers all requests for Association research funds. Among the areas the committee hopes to emphasize are these:

- Health and safety factors in athletics. Recommendations in this area come to the committee from the NCAA Committee on

Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

- The value and justification of intercollegiate athletics.

- The relationship between institutional athletic recognition and the institution's enrollment applications, development funds and other tangible measurements of the benefits athletic programs may bring to an institution.

Jacoby emphasized that the Research Committee urges those requesting NCAA funding to comply with the approved guidelines, especially in terms of suggesting research projects that have practical application to the membership. The committee is not interested in funding projects

dealing with technical analysis or performance improvement in a given sport, in the belief that the coaches associations in the respective sports are more appropriate sources of such research.

The committee also urges those submitting requests to assure that their proposals include sound research methodology, especially in terms of cost efficiency, noting that the Association traditionally has been successful in conducting meaningful research projects at relatively modest cost. "It is the committee's intention to maintain high standards for the use of the Association's funds," Jacoby said.

Further information is available by contacting Meggas at the national office.

Title IX questions and answers

Continued from page 1

regarding the meaning of Title IX and its regulation. Interpretative statements made by HEW at or near the time the regulation went into effect are legally entitled to greater weight than this most recent policy interpretation.

Q: One thing always has been puzzling. Title IX is designed to prohibit sex discrimination in education programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. All or most intercollegiate athletics programs receive no Federal financial assistance. How is it that HEW's regulation applies to intercollegiate athletics programs?

A: That is one of the significant questions that the NCAA has asked the courts to decide in its lawsuit against HEW. HEW's position, in effect, is that it has authority to regulate all the education programs offered by an institution if any such program receives Federal assistance administered by HEW.

The NCAA's position is that HEW has regulatory authority over only those programs or activities that receive Federal assistance. Ultimately, the question of the nature and extent of HEW authority will be resolved by the courts.

Q: What does the regulation require for compliance with the athletic scholarship requirements?

A: The regulation states that: "To the extent that a recipient awards athletic scholarships or grants-in-aid, it must provide reasonable opportunities for such awards for members of each sex in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in . . . intercollegiate athletics."

The regulation does not, by its terms, establish any expenditure test. Instead, it establishes a "reasonable opportunities" standard. HEW stated at the time the regulation became effective that: "The thrust of the athletic scholarship section is the concept of reasonableness, not strict proportionality in the allocation of scholarships."

Q: What does the policy interpretation say the regulation requires?

A: The policy interpretation establishes an *expenditure test*. It states that HEW will assess compliance with the regulation by using a financial proportionality standard. Compliance will be measured by comparing the results achieved by dividing the number of participants of each sex in the athletic program into the total amount of athletic financial assistance available for members of that sex. The

institution may be in compliance if this calculation produces substantially equal results "or if a resulting disparity can be explained by adjustments to take into account legitimate, nondiscriminatory factors."

Q: Does this mean there must be a proportionate number of grants-in-aid?

A: No. the policy interpretation does not establish any requirement with respect to the number of grants-in-aid awarded.

Q: Must individual grants-in-aid for men and women be of equal dollar value?

A: No. The policy interpretation establishes no such requirement.

Q: Are any variations from the substantial proportionality standard permissible?

A: Yes. HEW has said that it may find an institution to be in compliance despite variations from substantial proportionality if the disparities can be explained by legitimate, nondiscriminatory factors. The policy names two such factors: (1) at a public institution, tuition differences resulting from an uneven distribution of in-state and out-of-state students in the men's and women's programs, and (2) reasonable professional decisions concerning awards most appropriate for program development. The policy interpretation indicates that institutions may award fewer scholarships than would be necessary to reach proportionality for up to three years where reasonable professional decisions concerning program development lead to such allocation of scholarships. Proportionality would have to be achieved by the fourth year.

Q: What other factors might justify disparities?

A: The policy interpretation does not address this question. In 1975, HEW identified several sex-neutral factors which colleges could take into account in awarding athletic scholarships. These factors included the relative athletic interests of male and female students, athletic proficiency and financial need. In December 1978, HEW proposed to identify "the nature or level of competition of a particular sport" as nondiscriminatory factors that could justify differences in expenditures for financially measurable benefits, including athletic financial assistance. The final version of the policy interpretation expressly identifies neither of these factors. HEW has given no explanation of why neither is expressly identified as a legitimate, nondiscriminatory factor. Further clarification of these points will be needed.

Q: The number of participants of each sex is one key to the financial aid proportionality test. How will the number of participants be counted?

A: The policy provides a definition of "participants."

Participants are athletes:

a. who are receiving the institutionally sponsored support normally provided to athletes competing at the institution involved. That includes coaching, equipment, medical and training room services on a regular basis during a sport's season.

b. who are participating in organized practice sessions and other team meetings and activities on a regular basis during a sport's season.

c. who are listed on the eligibility or squad lists maintained for each sport.

d. who, because of injury, cannot meet those three definitions but continue to receive financial aid on the basis of athletic ability.

Q: If an athlete participates in more than one intercollegiate sport, will he or she be counted once or more than once?

A: The policy interpretation does not address this question. However, the nondiscrimination that Title IX requires concerns comparisons among people, not slots on team rosters. The statute provides that "no person" may be subjected to discrimination; and the regulation, which directly controls the policy interpretation, speaks in terms of proportionality to "the number of students of each sex participating in . . . intercollegiate athletics." Therefore, although HEW has not yet addressed this question, it is reasonable to conclude that each individual student-athlete should be counted once in determining the aggregate amount of financial aid to which his or her sex is entitled under the proportionality test.

Q: Will HEW look at the distribution of non-grant assistance?

A: Yes. The policy interpretation states that a disproportionate allocation of work-related aid or loans could constitute a violation of Title IX.

Q: Will HEW look at any other assistance?

A: Apparently, HEW will look at anything that might constitute financial assistance that is provided to a student because of athletic ability.

Many questions in the financial aid area remain unresolved. As these points are further clarified, additional information concerning the athletic scholarship section of the policy interpretation will appear in the NCAA News.

Olympic availability form due March 10

Coaches and athletes interested in participating on the 1980 Olympic basketball team should obtain an availability form from the appropriate regional chairman and then return the form to Dean Smith, chairman of the Players Selection Committee, not later than March 10.

The regional chairmen are as follows:

East—Wilbur Renken, athletic director, Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania 19064 (215/921-2381).

Midwest—Fred Schaus, associate athletic director, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907 (317/749-2761).

South—John Thompson, basketball coach, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057 (302/625-4180).

West—Marv Harshman, basketball coach, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 99105 (206/543-2240).

The regions, state by state, are as follows:

East—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont,

Virginia, West Virginia.

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

The Players Selection Committee is expected to complete its selection process March 23. At that time, approximately 64 athletes will be invited to compete in the Olympic Trials, tentatively scheduled for May 18-23 at North Carolina State University.

The selection committee, in consultation with Olympic coach Dave Gavitt and his staff, will determine the members of the team upon completion of the trials. The composition of the team will be announced May 24.

The selection process will continue until a final decision is reached regarding an Olympic boycott.

Football rules

Continued from page 1

the rule were not. This led to many teams using the hands and arms to facilitate pass protection blocking while retreating from the line of scrimmage in violation of Rule 9-3-3, which governs use of hands and arms by the offense.

The new rule change eliminates the requirement that hands and arms be parallel with the ground. The hands may now face the opponent. With the two changes added to the blocking rule to aid officials, the blocking violations (other than holding, clamping, encircling or obstruction) were reduced to five-yard penalties in an effort to have them called.

• The disruption of the offensive team's signals by the defense has been a 15-yard noncontact foul under unsportsmanlike conduct. It has not been called often because some officials thought the penalty excessive. The rule, now carrying a five-yard illegal procedure penalty, has been moved to Rule 7, which governs the requirements in force before the ball is snapped. The committee anticipates the rule will be enforced with the reduction of the penalty.

• The 1979 rule change that

placed the limit lines at 12 feet from the sidelines and end lines was implemented to clear the area between the sidelines and the limit lines. It was successful in some parts of the country but poorly administered in others.

Very few timeouts were charged for violating Rule 9-1-5-a, which prohibited team personnel between the sideline and restraining lines. To assist clearing the area and to give the officials a more realistic approach to the problem, a new rule (two warnings to a coach for players, coaches or other team personnel illegally in the restricted area, followed by a five-yard penalty and then 15-yard penalties for each additional violation) was added.

• Help has come for the unfortunate player who catches a punt on a free kick over his shoulder and is carried into the end zone by his momentum. Applying the same rule that now applies to forward passes, the ball will be returned to the spot where the player first gains possession before his momentum carries him into the end zone.

• The enforcement spot for roughing the passer has been changed because of a play in the Tennessee-Purdue Blue-

bonnet Bowl game in which a Tennessee player roughed the Purdue passer. The pass was completed and then fumbled. Tennessee recovered. The 1979 rule required enforcement at the end of the first run and was inequitable. However, the new rule has the enforcement at the previous spot if there is roughing the passer and a change of possession. This is one of several rules that will be easier to administer.

• Permission to use the NCAA championship tie breaker for bowl games was approved. The rules committee voted down an in-season tie breaker, but the actions regarding tie breakers were under further review at press time.

The coaches, in their annual questionnaire, voted 207-36 to eliminate all media personnel and equipment from the team area and to prohibit the use of microphones on coaches.

Undesirable slogans, signs and other material appeared on towels worn by players and, for this reason, the rules committee authored a rule prohibiting anything except player's numbers, player's name, school, game or memorial insignia on attachments to the uniform.

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).

Membership criteria—enforcement

Situation: An institution fails to meet the criteria of its division and the matter is referred to the NCAA Classification Committee. (562)

Question: Is such an institution subject to the enforcement procedure, as well as to possible reclassification?

Answer: Yes. The membership criteria constitute enforceable legislation adopted by the member institutions of the division in question, and each institution is responsible for compliance with all applicable criteria during the period of its membership in the division. [C 4-2-(a)]

Verified sponsorship of amendments

Situation: Amendments to NCAA legislation other than those sponsored by the Association's Council will not be circularized to the membership unless verified sponsorship by six active members is received in accordance with the amendment deadlines. (563)

Question: What action is necessary to satisfy the "verified sponsorship" requirement?

Answer: When an amendment is submitted by the chief elected or executive officer of an allied member conference and only members of that conference are listed as sponsors, that submission shall be considered sufficient verification of sponsorship and further verification from the individual institutions is not required. However, if the amendment is submitted by individual institutions, rather than by an allied member, written verification of sponsorship by each of the institutions must be received in accordance with the November 1 amendment deadline. Such verification requires a letter from the institution's chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative or director of athletics attesting to the institution's intention to sponsor the proposal. [C 7-1-(c)-(2) and B 11-1-(c)-(2)]

Recruitment of transfer student

Situation: A student athlete enrolled in a four-year college wishes to transfer to an NCAA member institution. Several member institutions are interested in recruiting the young man, and each institution has received appropriate permission per Bylaw 1-2-(e) to contact him. (564)

Question: Would the young man be considered a prospective student-athlete (for purposes of applying the Association's recruiting regulations to the member institutions attempting to recruit him) until his eventual enrollment in the second four-year institution?

Answer: Yes. The member institutions encouraging his enrollment would be subject to compliance with all applicable NCAA rules governing the recruitment of prospective student-athletes. [B 1-1-(a)]

Developmental clinics and competition

Situation: Under the provisions of Bylaw 1-5-(c)-(1), the NCAA Council may approve developmental clinics or competition involving prospective student-athletes, provided the activity is conducted by and subject to the control of the host NCAA member institution, and such an activity would then be considered exempt from the Association's tryout rule. (565)

Question: What criteria must developmental clinics or competition meet in order to receive Council approval under this regulation?

Answer: Developmental clinics or competition must be open to all qualified participants and involve activities which are designed to develop fundamental skills in a sport (rather than to refine the abilities of skilled participants in the sport). Further, these activities are conducted primarily for educational purposes and shall not involve material benefits for the participants such as awards, prizes or merchandise gifts. [B 1-1-(b) and 1-5-(c)-(1)]

Effective dates

Continued from page 1

ic year but not in the summer, the officers have ruled that any organized practice or competition by an institution's intercollegiate soccer team during the summer (effective August 1, 1980) will constitute preseason practice in violation of the provisions of Proposal No. 97-A if it begins earlier than any of the three alternatives set forth in that proposal.

The officers also noted that

if an institution has enforceable, legally binding contracts in writing, which were executed prior to January 8, 1980, for soccer contests scheduled in August 1980 or for more than 22 contests (i.e., such a contract for each contest, including those in excess of 22) during the traditional fall season (O.I. 307), it will not be in violation of the new legislation if it fulfills the terms of such a contract.



Jack Gilbert (left) of Louisiana State University, a charter member of the College Athletic Business Managers Association, presents the "Mr. CABMA" award to Ken Farris at the New Orleans convention of that organization. Farris, long-time business manager at the University of Oklahoma, is retiring.

Several membership criteria take effect within next year

Members of each NCAA division face deadlines for compliance with certain Bylaw 9 membership criteria within the next year.

All three divisions reviewed effective dates of their respective membership requirements during the division round tables at the 1980 NCAA Convention in New Orleans. The compliance dates are based on the provisions of Bylaw 8-1-(c), which specify that a member institution has three years from the date a new membership criterion is adopted to conform to that criterion.

Any institution failing to meet the criteria which become effective in the 1980-81 academic year will be reviewed by the Classification Committee in its June 1981 meeting and will be reclassified to a division for which it does meet the criteria. If it does not qualify for any division, it will be placed in the "unclassified membership" category or reclassified as an associate member.

Following is a summary of the division membership criteria which will become effective in 1980-81:

Division I-A Football

To remain in the Division I-A football classification, an institution must comply with the provisions of Bylaw 9-1-(c) [1979-80 NCAA Manual] in the 1980-81 academic year, as follows:

- It must schedule and play at least 60 percent of its football games in the 1980 season against members classified Division I-A in football.

- At the beginning of the 1980-81 academic year, it must declare sponsorship of at least eight men's varsity intercollegiate sports in Division I; and it must actually conduct those sports, in accordance with Bylaw 9-4-(b), during the 1980-81 year.

- It must meet at least one of the provisions set forth in Bylaw 9-1-(c)-(3), (4) and (5) by (1) averaging more than 17,000 in paid home football attendance based on the total attendance in the 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 football seasons, or (2) having a home stadium with at least 30,000 permanent seats and averaging 17,000 in paid home attendance at least one of those four football seasons, or (3) declaring sponsorship of 12 or more men's varsity intercollegiate sports at the beginning of the 1980-81 academic year and then actually conducting all of those sports, per Bylaw 9-4-(b), during that year.

Division I-AA Football

To remain in the Division I-AA football classification, an institution will have to meet the provisions of Bylaw 9-1-(d) in 1980-81, as follows:

- It must schedule and play more than 50 percent of its football games in the 1980 season against members classified Division I-A or I-AA in football.

- At the beginning of the 1980-81 academic year, it must declare sponsorship of at least eight men's varsity intercollegiate sports in Division I; and it must actually conduct those sports, in accordance with

Bylaw 9-4-(b), during the 1980-81 year.

Division II

To remain a member of Division II, an institution must comply with that division's six-sport sponsorship requirement [Bylaw 9-2-(b)] in 1980-81.

Such an institution must declare, at the beginning of the 1980-81 academic year, that it will sponsor at least six men's varsity intercollegiate sports in Division II; and it must actually conduct those sports, in accordance with Bylaw 9-4-(b), during that year.

Division III

For an institution to remain a member of Division III, or to continue to have its football program classified in that division if the institution is a member of Division I or II, it must meet the provisions of Bylaw 9-3-(c) in the 1980 season.

Such institutions must schedule and play more than 50 percent of their football games in the 1980 football season against members classified Division III in that sport.

Each of the three divisions has additional criteria which will become effective after the 1980-81 academic year, and those compliance deadlines will be reviewed at the 1981 NCAA Convention.

Scholarship nominations due

Nominations for NCAA postgraduate scholarships in the sport of basketball are to be mailed to appropriate district vice-presidents by March 1, 1980.

Application forms were mailed February 4 to all NCAA faculty athletic representatives, who were instructed to return the forms with a copy of the nominees' tran-

scripts to their respective district vice-presidents.

Nominees must have a minimum grade-point average of 3.000 and must have competed with distinction in basketball. A total of 15 scholarships will be awarded, each valued at \$2,000. The NCAA also presents 33 scholarships in football and 32 in other sports.

Committees selected

Continued from page 3

James Lessig, Bowling Green State University. Secretary-Rules Editor: William J. Cleary, Harvard University.

Lacrosse

Newly elected: Richard E. Watts, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; John C. Parry, Brown University (both Mr. Watts' and Mr. Parry's terms are effective immediately, Mr. Parry's term expires 9-1-81); Richard Garber, University of Massachusetts, and Jack Hantz, Clarkson College. Chairman: Cornelius Cochrane, Bowling Green State University.

Rifle

(Established as a standing committee by 1980 Convention action.)

Newly elected (effective immediately): George Beck, Texas Christian University (term expires 9-1-82); Ray P. Carter, East Tennessee State University (9-1-83); Ed Etzel, West Virginia University (9-1-81); Master Sgt. Ken Hamill, U.S. Military Academy (9-1-81); George Naluai, Eastern Washington University (9-1-82), and a chairman: Kenneth G. Germann, Southern Conference (9-1-83).

Skating

Re-elected: Robert Flynn, Bates College, and Tim Hinderman, University of Colorado.

Soccer

Re-elected: Chairman: Jerad L. Yeagley, Indiana University. Secretary-Rules Editor: C. Cliff McCrath, Seattle Pacific University.

Newly elected: Bob Schoonover, Hardin-Simmons University, and Bill Nuttall, Florida International University.

Swimming

Re-elected: Patrick M. Callahan, Wesleyan University; Daniel B. DiEdwardo, Youngstown State University; Don Gambriel, University of Alabama; Page Remillard, Washington & Lee University. Secretary-Rules Editor: Donald P. Van Rossen, University of Oregon.

Tennis

Re-elected: David A. Benjamin, Princeton University (chairman), and Robert M. Screen, Hampton Institute.

Newly elected: Stan Clark, California State University, Hayward.

Track and Field

Re-elected: Ken Shannon, University of Washington; Dale Meadors, Garden City (Kansas) Community College. Secretary-Rules Editor: DeLoss Dodds, Kansas State University.

Newly elected: John C. Martin, Fisk University, and Mel Brodt, Bowling Green State University. Chairman: Cleburne Price Jr., University of Texas, Austin.

Volleyball

Newly elected: Richard H. Perry, University of Southern California. Donald S. Shondell, Ball State University, appointed chairman effective November 1979.

Water Polo

Newly elected: Pete Cutino, University of California, Berkeley (effective immediately); Perry Moore, California State University, Long Beach. Chairman: Jerry Hinsdale, University of California, Davis. Secretary-Rules Editor: Edward W. Reed Jr., Brown University.

Wrestling

Re-elected: Emil Caprara, Grand Rapids (Michigan) Junior College; Frederick D. Ponder, Livingstone College; Dale O. Thomas, Oregon State University. Chairman: John K. Johnston, Princeton University. Secretary-Rules Editor: David H. Adams, San Jose State University.

Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports

Re-elected: John R. Adams, Western Athletic Conference, and Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan.

Newly elected: Robert C. White, Wayne State University.

Constitution and Bylaws

Newly elected: Edgar A. Sherman, Muskingum College.

Extra Events

Re-elected: J. Frank Broyles, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Virginia.

Newly elected: Milo R. Lude, University of Washington. Chairman: Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Virginia.

NCAA statistics position open

Applications are being accepted for the position of administrative assistant in the NCAA Statistics Service.

Primary responsibilities include administration of the national and conference statistical computer printout programs and administration of football and basketball schedule sales.

The individual also will have

primary responsibilities to assist in the promotion of NCAA championship events and will have some assignments in the area of NCAA marketing and licensing.

Interested individuals should contact John T. Waters, director of promotion, at the NCAA national office.

Salary is negotiable depending on experience.

Neinas named to CFA position

Charles M. Neinas, commissioner of the Big Eight Conference since 1971, has been appointed as the executive director of the College Football Association.

Neinas, 48, is the first full-time employee of the CFA and will assume his duties April 1. The announcement of his appointment was made at a press conference at the Big Eight office in Kansas City February 2.

"We are primarily looking to establish a better forum to address all questions relating to the betterment of college football," Neinas said. "The CFA, to a degree, was born out of frustration and inability to reorganize the NCAA."

The CFA is composed of 60 NCAA Division I-A institutions, including the members of the Atlantic Coast, Southeastern, Southwest, Big Eight and Western Athletic Conferences. Also included are 16 independents. The members of the Pacific-10 and Big Ten Conferences are not members of the CFA.



Charles M. Neinas

"I think the CFA obviously would benefit from the membership of the Big Ten and the Pac-10," Neinas said, "but I don't believe we can attract their interest by going with hat in hand. I believe that the CFA will have to prove itself as a worthy organization and once

it does, then I'm relatively confident that the Pac-10 and Big Ten will decide to join."

CFA President Fred C. Davison, University of Georgia; CFA Secretary-Treasurer Henry T. Lowe, University of Missouri-Columbia, and the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, University of Notre Dame, also appeared at the press conference.

"I think there has been some concern by CFA member schools about the use of television revenues for purposes within the NCAA which I guess I could call a subsidy of other programs," Lowe said. "I think we would be less than candid if I said we weren't concerned about that."

Each of the CFA members currently pays \$1,500 in dues. An Associated Press report placed Neinas' salary at \$65,000.

Lowe said the CFA board of directors likely will discuss means to supplement the dues income but that nothing final has been decided on that matter.

NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

DOUG WEAVER resigned at Georgia Tech, named at Michigan State . . . KENNETH DROSCHE appointed at California-Santa Barbara.

COACHES

Baseball—MIKE KNIGHT selected at Nicholls State . . . RICHARD BONALEWICZ resigned at Brockport State . . . MICKEY CROWLEY named at U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Basketball—LYNN NANCE resigned at Iowa State, replaced on interim basis by RICK SAMUELS and REGGIE WARFORD . . . PAUL FITZPATRICK resigned at Boston State.

Football—FRANK WATERS chosen at Michigan State . . . PAUL WIGGIN appointed at Stanford, replacing ROD DOWHOWER, who resigned . . . DAN ZANESKI selected at Plymouth State.

Track and field—DAN ZANESKI named at Plymouth State.

Volleyball—WILL WINNER appointed at Yale.

Wrestling—LOU IRVIN resigned at Hampton, replaced by RODNEY HAMPTON.

STAFF

Sports information directors—ROGER CUSHMAN resigned at Illinois State to become head of university's news bureau . . . DAVE MANN chosen at California-Riverside.

CONFERENCES

CHARLES NEINAS resigned as commissioner of Big Eight to become executive director of College Football Association.

DEATHS

MAXIE LAMBRIGHT, athletic director and head football coach at Louisiana Tech from 1967 to 1978.

NOTABLES

JACK COOKE, former athletic trainer at Rhode Island, has been chosen as a member of the athletic training staff for the 1980 Winter Olympics . . . PATRICK DAMORE, athletic director at Fredonia State, presented Bill Jeffrey Award by the

Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 2—Adelphi University: Lawrence Keating (AD); Indiana University of Pennsylvania: John E. Worthen (P); Pennsylvania State University: Joe Paterno (AD); Robert Morris College: Robert L. Norberg (F); Gannon College: change name to Gannon University.

District 3—University of Central Florida: Henry Kennedy (F); Florida International University: (AD) To be appointed: Georgia Institute of Technology: John H. O'Neill (Acting AD).

District 4—Michigan State University: Douglas W. Weaver (AD).

District 6—University of Texas, Austin: Bill Ellington (AD).

District 8—California State Polytechnic University, Pomona: Tom H. Wonderling (AD).

Allied—Southwest Conference: New address is Life of the Southwest Building, Suite 444, 1300 West Mockingbird Lane [P.O. Box 47420], Dallas, Texas 75247—214/634-7353.

Reclassifications effective September 1, 1980: Ashland College: Football from Division III to Division II; University of Alaska, Fairbanks: Division III to Division II; Duquesne University: Add Division III Football; Nicholls State University: Division II to Division I-AA.

1979 National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships

Net receipts	\$92,789.00
Disbursements	\$70,206.60
	\$22,582.40
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$43,720.60
	(\$21,138.20)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$48,438.09
	\$27,299.89
50 per cent to competing institutions	\$13,649.91
50 per cent to the NCAA	\$13,649.98
	\$27,299.89

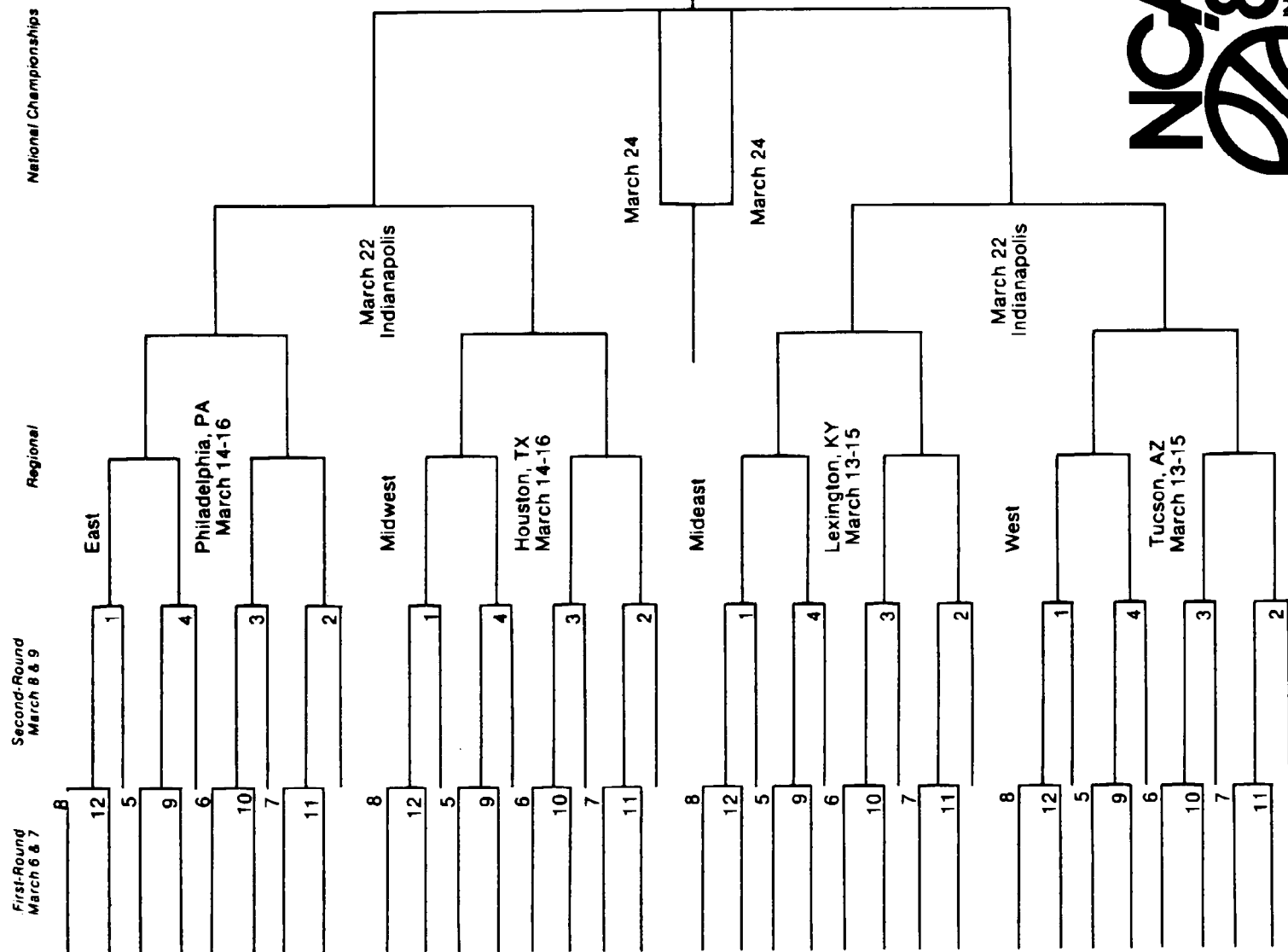
1979 National Collegiate Indoor Track Championships

Net receipts	\$99,201.00
Disbursements	\$75,163.28
	\$24,037.72
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$82,374.30
	(\$58,336.58)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$85,286.88
	\$26,950.30
50 per cent to competing institutions	\$13,475.37
50 per cent to the NCAA	\$13,474.93
	\$26,950.30

1979 National Collegiate Tennis Championships

Net receipts	\$72,314.37
Disbursements	\$22,826.96
	\$49,487.41
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$45,802.19
	\$ 3,685.22
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$48,674.78
	\$52,360.00
50 per cent to competing institutions	\$26,180.05
50 per cent to the NCAA	\$26,179.95
	\$52,360.00

1980 National Collegiate Basketball Championship



NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION



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