

Committees report at April Council meeting

Reports from 15 NCAA committees dominated the attention of the NCAA Council in its April 14-16 meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Topping the list of committee matters were reports of the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services; the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee, and the Television Committee. The Council's action regarding the governance committee's recommendations is featured elsewhere in this issue, and the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee's recommendations will be reported in detail in the

May 15 issue of the NCAA News.

Included in a lengthy Television Committee report were proposed amendments to the 1978-1981 Television Plan, as featured in the February 29 issue of the News. Those amendments and an appeal in that regard by the University of Notre Dame were remanded to the TV committee, and that committee's final recommendation will be acted upon in a Council telephone conference in May.

The Long Range Planning Committee also presented several recommendations. Among those approved were the crea-

tion of a handbook for faculty athletic representatives, a proposal that the terms of all Council members be equalized and a suggestion that the Television Committee undertake a major research effort in several areas not covered by that committee's recent research into TV ratings.

In the Long Range Planning Committee's ongoing review of forecasts and trends, it called to the Council's attention a published prediction that legalized sports betting is inevitable within the next five years.

Another committee presenting a specific proposal at the April meeting was the Public

Relations Committee, which recommended a nationwide public opinion study of the image of the NCAA. That recommendation was referred to the staff for further study and refinement.

Other committees reporting at the meeting were the Executive, Gambling (a special report will appear in the May 15 NCAA News), All-Star High School Games, Eligibility, Governmental Affairs, Infractions, Institutional Self-Study, International Relations (see story on the Olympic boycott elsewhere in this issue) and the Special Committees on Athletic Opportunities for Handicap-

ped Students and on Streamlining Reporting Procedures.

The Council reviewed the five legislative items that were sponsored by the Council and defeated by the delegates to the 1980 NCAA Convention and referred four of those to the division steering committees for review in their June 12-13 meetings. Several recommendations from various committees also were referred to the steering committees.

In its first review of proposed legislation for the 1981 Convention, the Council voted to sponsor six amendments, all in the consent packages.

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NEWS



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Executive Committee approves rights fees

Reports from several NCAA sports committees and discussions relating to travel and per diem allowances highlighted the meetings of the NCAA Executive Committee April 12-13 in Greensboro, North Carolina.

The committee also approved rights fees to be paid to championships appearing on the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network during the 1979-80 season.

The NCAA contract with ESPN stipulated that \$420,000 would be paid in rights fees for all NCAA championships not committed to other television interests. In distributing the money, the Executive Committee considered the amount of money the respective championships (except for Division I basketball) generated over a three-year period.

Rights fees to Division I basketball were based on a different formula because the event would have consumed virtually all of the rights fees due to the amount of revenue it generates. Therefore, each Division I basketball tournament game cablecast on ESPN was credited with \$3,500, the same rights fee paid during the regular season.

The committee heard reports from various NCAA sports committees and took the following actions:

- The jump was eliminated as an event in the National Collegiate Skiing Championships and the cross country relay was added as a replacement. Also, the size of the teams was reduced from 12 to 10.

- A recommendation was denied to change the dates of the 1983 National Collegiate Division I Golf Championships to avoid a conflict with Walker Cup competition that year.

- In gymnastics, the com-

mittee denied a recommendation to increase the number of judges for the finals but approved a proposal to create a gymnastics poll.

The committee voted to conduct the 1981 National Collegiate Division II Gymnastics Championships March 27-28 at the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, with the 1981 Division I Gymnastics Championships to be held April 2-5 at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

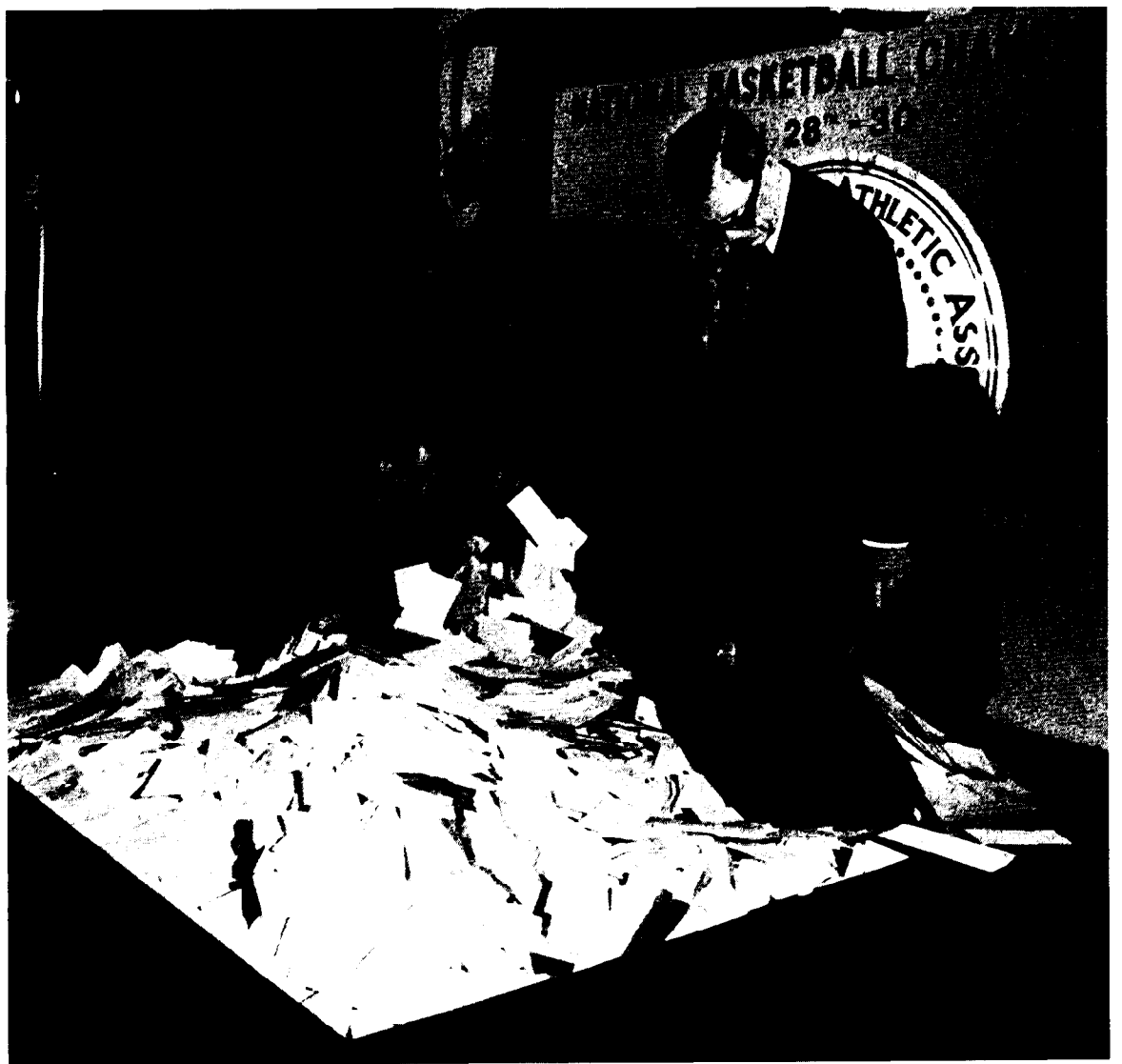
- The committee also voted to expand the Division I Ice Hockey Championship bracket from six to eight teams. A motion to expand the Division II bracket from four to eight teams was referred to the staff for review.

An increase in the number of ice hockey polls also was approved. In a related matter, the committee also authorized a study of polls to determine if the current method of using telephone conference calls is the most effective tool available.

- A proposal to add a round of "outside" games to the National Collegiate Division I Soccer Championship, which would have effectively increased the bracket for the event from 16 to 32 teams, was denied. Florida International University was approved as host of the Division II Soccer Championship in 1980 with the date yet to be determined.

- A Midwest regional tournament was established in the National Collegiate Division I Wrestling Championships to accommodate the independents in that region. The committee also approved the number of automatic qualifying positions allocated to conferences and regional tournaments in Division III.

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Temple University Director of Athletics Ernest C. Casale, right, wades into a collection of 40,000 envelopes containing ticket applications for the 1981 National Collegiate Division I Basketball Championship in Philadelphia. Temple President Marvin Wachman made the first selection, and drew an envelope containing the application of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce C. Watson of Richwood, New Jersey.

Appeals court ruling favors NCAA

The authority of the NCAA to bring legal action on behalf of its membership has been sustained in a Federal appeals court.

The Tenth Circuit Court in Denver reversed a district court decision in *NCAA vs. Califano*, the suit in which the NCAA challenged HEW's Title IX implementation regulation. Although the decision had important implications concerning Title IX, the decision that the NCAA could legally represent its members

was also viewed as significant.

In *NCAA vs. Califano*, the NCAA asserted that portions of the Title IX regulation are unconstitutionally vague and that parts are arbitrary and capricious. The NCAA also maintained that the regulation establishes a sex-based quota system in violation of Title IX and the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

A Federal district court in Kansas City, Kansas, dismissed the complaint in 1978 on a motion that the NCAA

lacked standing because it could not prove it had been damaged by Title IX.

The Circuit Court noted, "Without doubt (should the facts of the NCAA's complaint be true) the members of the NCAA have sustained the injury in fact that the Constitution demands of a complaining litigant. Compulsion by unwanted and unlawful government edict is injury per se. Certainly the cost of obeying the regulations constitutes in-

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NYSP funding in jeopardy

Admittedly, the Federal bureaucracy can be unwieldy and intrusive; but in the case of the National Youth Sports Program the bureaucrats seem to be exhibiting an unanticipated craftiness.

Because of budgetary considerations, the NYSP has been earmarked for extinction—a fate the program does not deserve.

The NYSP seeks to bridge the gap between poor neighborhoods and nearby colleges and universities. The program provides disadvantaged boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 with high-quality sports instruction and with instruction in career and educational opportunities. At the almost 140 participating institutions, youths receive free medical examinations (follow-ups if necessary) and free daily USDA-approved meals. The program, now in its 11th year, is administered nationally by the NCAA.

In January 1980, President Carter asked Congress to appropriate \$6 million for the 1981 program, the same level of funding NYSP has received every year since 1976. Even so, in real dollars, the appropriation level will have shrunk to \$4.2 million compared to 1976; in other words, it would take an \$8.5 million appropriation this year to keep the funding level commensurate with the \$6 million of 1976.

However, facing mounting pressures to do something about inflation, the President in February asked various government agencies to submit revised 1981 budget requests. The Community Services Administration, which funds the NYSP, was asked to reduce its budget request by two percent.

In a March 15, 1980, letter to James T. McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, CSA acting director William W. Allison identified the NYSP program as one which could be cut to help achieve the two percent reduction.

The Office of Management and Budget adopted CSA's recommendation to cut the NYSP program; and the CSA's revised budget justification, sent to Congress in early April, requested no funds for the 1981 program. Although the administration thus has now changed its budget request for the NYSP from \$6 million to zero, Congress will have the last word on

whether the NYSP will continue beyond 1980.

What is being exhibited here is a governmental misdirection play. When times get tough and budget-cutting (or at least the appearance of budget-cutting) becomes necessary, popular and effective programs are often the first to be placed on the chopping block. The bureaucrats reason that the resultant outcry to save those programs will be sufficient for Congress to justify their continuation—and that given the choice between cutting good programs and cutting the budget, the public (and Congress) will choose to keep the good programs (along with less justifiable pet programs the bureaucrats don't want to lose).

At an April 17 hearing on CSA appropriations, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare received testimony supporting the program from William Bradley of Western Illinois University, chief evaluator of the program, and Congressman Silvio Conte (R-Massachusetts).

But on April 21, Mr. Allison and several other CSA representatives testified before the same subcommittee. Mr. Allison said that "recreation programs" are not a high priority for CSA and claimed that the "sports industry" can provide alternative funding. Thus, the misinformation campaign continues. NYSP is *not* a "recreation" program, the NCAA's total assets are \$6.5 million and it clearly *cannot* fund NYSP, and the participating institutions do *not* have \$6 million at hand to finance NYSP, particularly considering the twin burdens of Title IX and inflation. Mr. Allison's vague reference to "sports industry" seems, at best, to be bureaucratic doubletalk.

The subcommittee now plans to decide whether to recommend continued funding for the NYSP in a mid-May markup session. Before that meeting is held, the members of the subcommittee and the leadership of the House of Representatives need to hear from the college and university community that the National Youth Sports Program deserves continued funding.

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about intercollegiate athletics. It is selected because the NCAA News feels it makes a point and discusses a topic that will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the author.

Too much of a good thing?

By Ken Tilley

North Carolina High School Athletic Association

There was a time when a televised ball game was something special, reserved for the truly classic matchups such as a World Series, a major bowl game, a league championship or a special weekly headliner.

Those days are gone, however, and you can now view just about any sporting event imaginable at any time imaginable. One cable network even features 24-hour sports programming—catering to the armchair/dinner-table/bedroom quarterback. The staunchest fan is liable to get bleary-eyed under those circumstances; and critics must be asking the question, "Has television become so powerful to be the tail that wags the dog?"

Joining with television years ago, college and professional sports hoped to boost their revenue and exposure. They certainly have been successful in that regard; but in a recent newspaper interview, C. D. Chesley, the father of televised Atlantic Coast Conference basketball games, observed that there can be a saturation point: "With the influx of games other than the ACC package and with the cable systems, I think we're there. I'm concerned about oversaturation, too much of a good thing."

Gate receipts important: Professional teams, colleges and universities have a lot to gain from the video market, and high schools have a lot to lose. Gate receipts are the lifeblood of high school programs, and it would be naive to think that gate receipts do not suffer when high schools must go head-to-head with televised sporting events. People would rather stay at home and watch the World Series than go out on a cold night to see a high school contest.

A national survey indicates that the damage of Major League Baseball play-off telecasts cost schools an average of \$500 to \$800 in lost football game revenue. Earlier research by the National Federation of State High School Associations revealed that individual football games in Texas lost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each as a result of conflicting professional telecasts.

That money is necessary to support track, tennis, wrestling and all other sports, as well as basketball and football. Without that money, there would be no program, no athletes developed to go on to the colleges or the pros. Putting high schools out of business as a result of television competition, according to one editorialist, would be biting the hand that feeds.

Conflicts with televised games have been around for quite a while; and some of you will remember that in the mid-1960s, a showdown was imminent between the high schools and the ACC over Friday night telecasts. Through a strong and unified effort, which included a massive letter-writing campaign, the high schools were able to prevail. A Duke-UCLA basketball telecast was canceled, and a gentlemen's agreement was reached with the ACC to control future Tuesday and Friday television games.

Unfortunately, the stakes are now higher with so many additional sporting events being shown on the tube. We simply cannot rely on the television moguls or the teams involved to police themselves. It is up to the high schools and their affiliate organizations to prevent the oversaturation that Chesley warned about. The cooperation and communication we have enjoyed with the ACC in protecting the high school program needs to be applied in other areas as well.

Uphill battle: Even with public pressure, we might not be successful in the battle against Tuesday/Friday telecasts. In spite of the efforts of the National Federation and the fifty state associations, Major League Baseball refused to recognize the adverse impact which its Friday night league championship and World Series telecasts would have on interscholastic football games. The office of the commissioner claimed that the times or dates of the games could not be changed because they were based on reaching the widest possible audience and on avoiding adverse weather problems. Those reasons look foolish now after seeing the terrible conditions under which the games were played and since the Friday night (third game) World Series telecast attracted the smallest prime-time audience in the history of the series.

In 1966, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported: "The Committee views the practice of telecasting professional football games at those times traditionally used for the playing of high school and college games as a serious threat to the interscholastic program. The committee intends to maintain a close scrutiny on this practice . . ." These good intentions of Congress are appreciated, but it is obvious that they do not go far enough in protecting the high schools.

What we have to face is that high schools must protect themselves. We will continue to lobby against Tuesday/Friday sports telecasts if you will support us. Through a unified effort, maybe we can make sure the dog, not the tail, does the wagging.

Opinions Out Loud

David Davidson, sportswriter

The Atlanta Journal

"There is an alarming trend on the horizon. The 1982 NCAA Basketball Championship will be staged in the Louisiana Superdome, where some 61,000 tickets will be sold; and in '84, Seattle's Kingdome is the site.

"It's premature to determine whether or not that's too many seats to make available to the public," said Tom Jernstedt, NCAA assistant executive director and basketball committee administrator.

"Believe me, it's too many. In 1968, I rode 450 miles from Jackson, Mississippi, to Houston, Texas, in the back seat of a Volkswagen to see UCLA and Lew Alcindor play Houston and Elvin Hayes. For two weeks afterward, I made Quasimodo look like he had good posture. Anyway, since I wasn't working press, I was assigned to sit in the baseball press box. No one told me to bring binoculars. What I needed was the Mount Polaris telescope.

"A total of more than 45,000 tickets were sold for that game; and for most of those people, it was like watching a silent movie on one of those two-inch television screens. You couldn't hear the ball bounce; and even if you could have, the sound probably would have followed the actual

striking of the ball against the floor by several seconds, like lightning and thunder, because of the distance it had to travel.

"The same was true for the officials' whistles. You couldn't hear them, either. All of a sudden, everyone would just stop.

"It was a happening, but not a very pleasant experience for the spectator who takes his basketball seriously. And if the NCAA continues in the direction it's going, I'm afraid no one is going to be taking seriously a tournament that is as much a spectacle as the Kentucky Derby, the Indianapolis 500 or the Super Bowl."

**NCAA
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Dealing with an official inquiry from the NCAA

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Committee on Infractions Chairman Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas, Austin, has written a paper designed to assist the chief executive officers of NCAA member institutions in the event their institution receives an official inquiry into allegations that their college or university may have violated NCAA rules.*

The following is a condensation of Chairman Wright's paper. The complete text is available on request from the NCAA national office.

By Charles Alan Wright

Chairman, NCAA Committee on Infractions

There is surely no more unwelcome item in a university president's mail than a large envelope from the National Collegiate Athletic Association containing an official inquiry into allegations that the university has violated the constitution and bylaws of the NCAA.

This article is an attempt to provide some guidance for those who find themselves in this unhappy situation. The views stated here are mine alone and do not represent an official position of the NCAA or the committee.

The first part of the inquiry consists of four questions about how the athletic program is organized and administered at the university.

The heart of the inquiry is the second part, a series of highly specific allegations that cite the rules thought to have been violated—when, how and by whom. In the case of each allegation, the university will be asked to say whether the information is substantially correct or not and to submit evidence that supports the response.

The third part almost always will include allegations in which the president himself is named, since the bylaws require that he certify annually that the institution is in compliance with NCAA rules insofar as he can determine from information the athletic department is required to report to him. What, if anything, the committee will do about these final allegations turns almost entirely on what it finds on the substantive charges.

Once the president has read through this rather intimidating document, how should he proceed?

Conducting an investigation

To begin with, some system must be set up to interview the people involved, to assemble documentation and to put it all together in coherent form. Then a judgment must be made on the information once it is compiled. My experience is that these two functions ought not to be combined; investigating and decision-making are quite different tasks, best performed by different people.

For the investigative function, a lawyer seems to me essential. Lawyers have specialized areas of competence; and what is needed here is a lawyer with experience in dealing with contested issues, in investigating the evidence and in making an orderly presentation.

The appraisal of the evidence, judgments about what it establishes and decisions on what should be done about it ultimately must be made by the president himself.

The person who is investigating for the university must arrange to talk to people named in the allegations. Some may be difficult to track down. All that the university can be expected to do is make its best effort to talk to everyone named.

The statements of the people interviewed will be presented as part of the university's response to the official inquiry. These statements can be in one of several forms. A verbatim transcript of the interview is the most helpful, and a written statement actually prepared by the person in question is almost as good; but the most common practice is for the investigator to interview the person, make notes and then prepare a statement for the person to sign.

Eventually, the investigation will be complete. The investigator will have interviewed, to the extent possible, every person named in the allegations and probably a number of others who are not named. Statements, in whatever form, will have been obtained; and there probably will be a mass of other documentation: airline tickets, telephone bills and university vouchers, to name a few.

The first task at this point is to decide what conclusions the university can draw from its information. The president must decide whether the allegations are substantially correct, and the first sentence of the university's response to each allegation should state its position in this regard. If the investigation has confirmed that the allegation is substantially correct, the university should say so. If there are mitigating circumstances (if the coach says, "Yes, I gave the young man \$50 to get home. His



Charles Alan Wright

mother had died, it was a weekend, and the financial aid office was closed"), they should be explained.

There will be some allegations that the university will reasonably conclude are not correct. The university may be wrong, but it must form its conclusions on the evidence it has.

Finally, there are likely to be many allegations to which the only fair response is that the evidence is conflicting and the university does not know whether the allegation is correct or not. The young man says to the university, as he has said to the NCAA staff, that the coach arranged for his airline ticket. The coach flatly denies it. There is no hard evidence to show which person is telling the truth. It is the function of the Committee on Infractions to resolve such conflicts where it can.

The committee's finding

Probably nothing causes as much tension between the NCAA and universities as instances in which the university has concluded that there was no violation and the committee makes a finding that there was. University presidents and faculty members are no happier than most of us when their conclusions are said to be wrong; however, I think the committee is better equipped to make these judgments. The number of possible violations of NCAA legislation is finite, and over the years the committee has heard about all of them many times. It has been exposed repeatedly to the code words by which people try to break the rules without seeming to do so. It is familiar with the recruit who hints that he would like to be given a car and the coach who responds, "Transportation will be no problem," and then tells the committee that he was thinking of the good bus service in the community.

But it does not always find a violation on conflicting evidence. It has learned, too, that some high school athletes invent fabulous offers that were never made and, having told their tale to their teammates, feel stuck with it when the NCAA investigator comes around.

The response to an official inquiry is likely to be hundreds of pages long by the time the reports of interviews and other supporting material are added to the statements of the university's position on each allegation. There are no rules whatever on the form in which the response should be put together; and the committee will have carefully read the entire response before the hearing, regardless of how it is compiled. My advice to universities, however, would be to put the response in the form that will be easiest to use—in one or more loose-leaf binders, so the pages will lie flat. The supporting material relevant to each allegation can be part of the response to that particular allegation or can be in a separate binder of exhibits, with cross-references in the text of the response to the exhibit that supports it. I would urge that the pages be numbered.

The response is then sent to the NCAA and to the infractions committee. It will be scrutinized with great care by the staff members responsible for the case. They may well do further investigating where the information submitted by the institution con-

flicts with what the staff has previously obtained.

At this point, it is possible that the university will be invited to participate in a new procedure with which the committee has been experimenting: the prehearing conference, in which the principal investigator for the NCAA meets with the representatives of the university, and they go over the response, allegation by allegation. In some instances, a response will satisfy the staff that no violation has occurred, and the staff will withdraw the allegation. There may be other allegations that the institution has admitted to be correct, and those will be noted. On the allegations on which there is disagreement about the facts, the staff member may be able to suggest to the university additional people to meet with, or additional documents to locate, to help establish the facts one way or another.

The committee's procedure

Finally the day set for the hearing comes. At the appointed hour, the university representatives—including the president, if possible—and the committee meet. After introductions, the chairman will call on the spokesman for the university and, after him, the spokesman for the staff, for brief opening statements—statements that should express the overall positions of the university and of the staff but should not get into details of particular allegations.

The allegations are then gone over, one by one. The undisputed ones are noted and the ones in dispute are discussed. A staff member presents whatever evidence the staff has, whether it tends to support the allegation or refute it. The spokesman for the university then responds. It is not necessary for him to repeat what the university has set forth in its written response, but he may wish to emphasize particular portions or add additional information.

Predicting how much time a hearing will require is a risky business, depending as it does not only on the number of allegations but on how difficult and important they are.

But finally, the last allegation is heard. The spokesmen make closing statements, and the university is advised of its right of appeal if dissatisfied with the committee findings, the penalty or both. The hearing is then adjourned.

Then the committee deliberates the case. Once again, the allegations are gone over individually, and the evidence on each is discussed until a consensus develops. In a simple case, the committee may agree on the penalty as soon as the findings have been made on the violations. In more complicated cases, additional information may be needed, either from the institution or from the staff; in this case, both will have an opportunity to be represented at the time the new information is heard. After the findings have been made and the penalty decided, the staff prepares a confidential report.

This lengthy process began when the president received a large envelope from the NCAA with the official inquiry. It ends, unless an appeal is taken, when the president receives another large envelope with the confidential report.

Council

Continued from page 1

In membership-related actions, the Council approved weightlifting as a non-NCAA sport for purposes of the provisions of Bylaw 9-4-(b)-(7) and then approved that sport at Louisiana Tech University and the sport of sailing at Lamar University and at the University of Hawaii under those provisions. Hawaii also was transferred from District 8 to District 7 in view of its membership in the Western Athletic Conference.

Fresno State University was granted a waiver of a portion of the Division I-A Football criteria per Bylaw 9-1-(d)-(6), and James Madison University received a Bylaw 8-5 waiver to permit its football program to move from Division II to Division I-AA effective September 1.

The Council approved four new items of content for the next edition of the NCAA Directory and rejected several others. One of the new items will require each member institution to designate a faculty athletic representative to identify as such in the Directory, even if that representative is the athletic director.

Interpretations and appointment of the Committee on Committees and Nominating Committee for the 1981 Convention were also acted upon by the Council. The Committee on Committees and Nominating Committee will be announced in the May 15 issue of the News.

NCAA winter championships

Gymnastics, Rifle



Nebraska's Jim Hartung en route to victory

Edwards (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 18.75; 2. Mike Viola (Springfield), 18.70; 3. Paul Shea (Springfield), 18.50. **Vault**—1. Casey Edwards (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 19.35; 2. Dennis Chase (Chico State), 19.025; 3. Chuck Gaylord (California-Davis), 18.825. **Parallel bars**—1. Dave Russell (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 18.15; 2. Jim Green (Oneonta State), 17.95; 3. Dennis Chase (Chico State), 17.70. **Horizontal bar**—1. Chad Nounan (Northridge State), 19.50; 2. Dennis Chase (Chico State), 19.05; 3. Alan Hobson (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 18.60.

Team results

1. Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 260.55; 2. Chico State, 256.05; 3. California-Davis, 253.30; 4. Springfield, 252.75; 5. East Stroudsburg State, 250.09; 6. Lowell, 229.65.



Tennessee Tech's Elaine Proffitt

Husker gymnasts No. 1

Nebraska's Jim Hartung won the all-around title, and the Cornhuskers defeated Iowa State and Oregon in team competition to win their second consecutive Division I Gymnastics Championship before 7,737 partisan fans in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Nebraska dominated the pommel horse and still rings in team competition and finished with 563.30 points. Iowa State (557.65) and Oregon (553.45) were the other teams that qualified for team competition.

Hartung won his first all-around title with victories in the pommel horse and still rings. Hartung also finished third in floor exercise, second in the vault, second on the parallel bars and third on the horizontal bar for a total of 115.02 points. UCLA's Peter Vidmar (113.45) and Iowa State's Ron Galimore (111.85) were next in the all-around.

Other winners in the all-around competition were Galimore (floor exercise and vault) and Nebraska's Philip Cahoy (parallel and horizontal bars).

Individual results

All-around—1. Jim Hartung (Nebraska), 115.02; 2. Peter Vidmar (UCLA), 113.45; 3. Ron Galimore (Iowa State), 111.85. **Floor exercise**—1. Steve Elliott (Nebraska), 19.55; 2. Ron Galimore (Iowa State), 19.35; 3. James Yuhashi (Oregon), 19.25. **Pommel horse**—1. David Stoldt (Illinois), 19.45; 2. Bob Stanley (Indiana State), 19.35; 3. Steve Jennings (New Mexico), 19.30. **Still rings**—1. Jim Hartung (Nebraska), 19.45; 2. Mike Lyons (Iowa State), 19.25; 3. Dave Abrahamson (Northern Illinois), 19.20. **Vault**—1. Ron Galimore (Iowa State), 19.75; 2. Scott Johnson (Nebraska), 19.325; 3. Chris Wiloth (Houston Baptist), 19.25. **Parallel bars**—1. Philip Cahoy (Nebraska), 19.55; 2. (tie) Peter Stout (Oklahoma) and Jim Hartung (Nebraska), 19.30. **Horizontal bar**—1. (tie) Philip Cahoy (Nebraska) and Darrell Kerbell (Louisiana State), 19.55; 3. Randy Beard (Oregon), 19.50.

Team results

1. Nebraska, 563.30; 2. Iowa State, 557.65; 3. Oregon, 553.45.

Oshkosh takes title

Casey Edwards won his third all-around title, and his Wisconsin-Oshkosh teammates took team honors at the National Collegiate Division II Gymnastics Championships in Davis, California.

Edwards won the all-around title in 1977 and 1978 but did not compete last year. His three victories equals the performance of John Crosby of Southern Connecticut State, 1971 through 1973.

Edwards dominated the floor exercise, still rings and vault events in the all-around competition. Trailing Edwards (110.65) in the all-around were Chico State's Dennis Chase (105.55) and Northridge State's Ron Bell (101.75).

Wisconsin-Oshkosh, which finished second last

year, won its first Division II championship. Two-time defending champion Illinois-Chicago Circle moved to Division I this year.

In the team competition, Edwards and Alan Hobson accounted for 104.70 of Wisconsin-Oshkosh's 260.55 total. The Titans won the floor exercise, still rings, vault and parallel bars to defeat Chico State (256.05). Other team totals were California-Davis (253.30), Springfield (252.75), East Stroudsburg State (250.90) and Lowell (229.65).

In addition to his all-around title, Edwards won three other individual events to give him eight Division II career individual gymnastics titles, second to Crosby's 12. Edwards' other victories came in floor exercise, still rings and the vault.

Individual results

All-around—1. Casey Edwards (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 110.65; 2. Dennis Chase (Chico State), 105.55; 3. Ron Bell (Northridge State), 101.75. **Floor exercise**—1. Casey Edwards (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 18.85; 2. Mickey Smith (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 18.50; 3. Scott Winder (Northern Michigan), 18.45. **Pommel horse**—1. Paul Gretzinger (Wisconsin-Oshkosh), 18.40; 2. Bob Jaquint (Cortland State), 18.35; 3. Don Thornton (Chico State), 17.90. **Still rings**—1. Casey



Wisconsin-Oshkosh's Casey Edwards

Tennessee Tech wins

Winning both the smallbore and air rifle events, Tennessee Tech won the first National Collegiate Rifle Championships at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City.

Tennessee Tech won the smallbore competition with 4,671 points and totaled 1,530 points in the air rifle competition to finish with 6,201 points. West Virginia was runner-up with 6,150 points, followed by East Tennessee State (6,118), Murray State (6,097) and Eastern Kentucky (5,959).

In the smallbore team championships, Rod Fitz-Randolph led Tennessee Tech with 1,177 points. Other members of the team were Kurt Fitz-Randolph (1,169), Matthew Stark (1,168) and Elaine Proffitt (1,157).

Stefan Thynell led West Virginia to a second-place finish in the smallbore with a National Rifle Association record 1,187 points.

In the air rifle team championships, Tennessee Tech edged West Virginia by five points. Thynell (390) and John Rost (388) of West Virginia were the top two individual finishers, but Tennessee Tech's team balance enabled the Golden Eagles to win the event.

In the individual air rifle competition, Tennessee Tech's Elaine Proffitt finished fourth and became the first female competitor to win an award in an NCAA championship.

Individual results

Smallbore—1. Rod Fitz-Randolph, Tennessee Tech, 1,176; 2. Scott Ralston, Tennessee Tech, 1,167; 3. Kurt Fitz-Randolph, Tennessee Tech, 1,165. **Air rifle**—1. Rod Fitz-Randolph, Tennessee Tech, 389; 2. Stefan Thynell, West Virginia, 385; 3. Kurt Fitz-Randolph, Tennessee Tech, 384.

Team results

1. Tennessee Tech, 6,201; 2. West Virginia, 6,150; 3. East Tennessee State, 6,118; 4. Murray State, 6,097; 5. Eastern Kentucky, 5,959; 6. Navy, 5,957; 7. (tie) Army and Western Kentucky, 5,901; 9. Alaska-Fairbanks, 5,878; 10. Air Force, 5,797.

Summer basketball interpretations issued

The NCAA Council has adopted an official interpretation relating to the participation of student-athletes in approved summer basketball leagues.

The interpretation was adopted following a review of eligibility cases resulting from the improper participation of several student-athletes in outside basketball leagues during the summer of 1979.

As a result of the Council's interpretation (approved during its April meeting), each student-athlete subject to the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-9-(c) must obtain a written statement of permission containing certain specific information from the director of athletics at his collegiate institution (or the director's official representative) before he will be permitted to participate in an approved league this summer.

Specifically, the Council's interpretation requires that the written statement of permission provided by the director of athletics (or his official representative) must identify the particular league in which the student-athlete is authorized to participate.

Copies of these letters of ap-

proval must be retained by the league and the institution.

Student-athletes with intercollegiate basketball eligibility remaining who have received appropriate authorization may participate in approved summer basketball leagues during the period between June 15 and August 31, 1980. July 15 is the deadline for the acceptance of this year's summer basketball league applications at the NCAA national office.

The student-athletes affected by this legislation are those with intercollegiate eligibility remaining in the sport of basketball who have been candidates for an NCAA institution's intercollegiate basketball team or were recruited by a member institution in part for their basketball ability and subsequently enrolled in the institution. Once this legislation becomes applicable to a student-athlete, it remains applicable until he has exhausted his intercollegiate basketball eligibility.

Any questions concerning the application process or the requirements for NCAA approval of summer basketball leagues should be referred to the NCAA office.

Falla to write history

Free-lance writer Jack Falla has been selected to write the history of the NCAA in conjunction with the Association's 75th anniversary year.

The hard-cover book is expected to be available in the fall of 1981.

The 35-year-old Falla is a native of Massachusetts and lives in Natick, Massachusetts, near Boston. Falla is editor at large of Hockey Magazine and is a contributor to Boston, Soccer Corner, New England Business and other periodicals. He also has written for the NCAA guide series.

The history of the NCAA is Falla's current "top priority," but he has begun work on a novel, which also will have a sports flavor.

Falla began covering intercollegiate athletics in the 1960s when he was sports informa-



Jack Falla

tion director at Babson College. He later moved into professional soccer, handling public relations and television production for the Boston Minutemen of the North American Soccer League.

USOC adopts boycott resolution

April 3, 1980

Dear President Carter:

During this Association's 74th annual Convention at New Orleans January 7-8, 1980, the following resolution was adopted by the authorized voting delegates of NCAA member institutions and voting conferences:

"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 participating, the NCAA will support the President and will join him in requesting that athletes from member institutions not participate."

The NCAA Council, this Association's policy-directing body between annual Conventions, will meet April 14-16. It is incumbent upon the Council to advise the NCAA membership as to the position of the United States concerning participation by United States athletes in the 1980 Olympic Games. It would be appreciated if you would advise us in this regard so that the NCAA Council in turn can communicate to the Association's 723 active member institutions and 71 athletic conferences, as indicated in the above resolution.

It would be helpful if we might have a statement of the decision of the President for consideration by the NCAA Council April 14-16 and for transmission to all member institutions of the Association.

Sincerely,
William J. Flynn
NCAA President

April 14, 1980

Dear Mr. Flynn:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter of April 3.

The President is deeply appreciative of the strong support which the NCAA has given to his position on the Moscow Olympics both at your New Orleans annual Convention and at this weekend's meeting of the United States Olympic Committee in Colorado Springs. The President hopes that the NCAA will continue to explain to our nation's college athletes why the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has made it necessary for the United States to forego participation at the Moscow Games.

I would like to add my personal thanks to those of the President.

Sincerely,
Lloyd N. Cutler
Counsel to the President

Officers issue soccer interpretations

The NCAA officers, acting for the Council, have issued three interpretations concerning the application of Proposal No. 97, which was approved at the 1980 Convention.

The legislation, which was adopted by all three divisions and is to become effective August 1, 1980, amended Bylaw 3 by establishing limitations on the playing season (and pre-season practice sessions) in the sport of soccer.

In response to questions from several member institutions, the officers issued the

following interpretations:

1. Effective August 1, 1980, any organized practice or competition by an institution's intercollegiate soccer team during the summer vacation period will constitute pre-season 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 [Bylaw 3-1-(a)-(3)].

2. The limitation of 22 soccer games or scrimmages with outside competition during the traditional fall season (O.I.

307) applies to regular-season competition and not to post-season competition (e.g., the NCAA soccer championships).

3. 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 every contest, including those in excess of 22) during the traditional fall season, it will not be in violation of the new legislation if it fulfills the terms of such contracts.

Executive Committee

Continued from page 1

The 1982 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were approved to be conducted at Iowa State University March 11-13, while the National Collegiate Division II Wrestling Championships will be at the University of California, Davis, at dates yet to be determined.

Sites also were approved for the 1980 championships in Division I-AA football (Sacramento, California, for the next two years), Division II football (Albuquerque, New Mexico) and Division III football (Phenix City, Alabama).

A discussion of per diem for institutions hosting NCAA championships was conducted, but action on the matter was

postponed pending a staff study.

The committee did approve a motion stating that when distribution of net receipts to a participating institution falls below \$25, such funds will not be sent to that institution. Instead, they will be directed to the division championship reserves.

Also, all revenue gained from the NCAA's official championship ball programs will be routed to the division championship reserves to be used in financing transportation and per diem allowances for athletes competing in NCAA events.

The committee approved

grants to improve officiating to the following organizations:

- \$4,000 to the National Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association.
- \$2,000 to the National Gymnastics Judges Association.
- \$5,000 to the NCAA Football Rules Committee.

A grant of \$10,000 was made to the Collegiate Commissioners Association to produce a handbook for student-athletes who may be considering professional athletics. The book would acquaint the student with NCAA rules regarding amateurism, agents and other related topics.

Elsewhere in Education

Total enrollment at colleges and universities in the United States will peak next year and fall off gradually at least through 1988, the National Center for Education Statistics has predicted.

The agency's latest analysis of future higher-education attendance indicates the decline of full-time students beginning in 1982 will be offset to some degree by a continuing increase in the number of part-time students through 1986.

The agency's projections show total enrollment peaking at 11,690,000 in 1981 and declining gradually to 11,048,000 in 1988. The total number of men will reach 5,954,000 next year and drop to 5,631,000 in 1988.

The comparable figures for women students are estimated at 5,736,000 in 1981 and 5,417,000 in 1988.

Full-time students are predicted to number 6,853,000 in 1981, declining to 6,185,000 in 1988. The number of part-time students is projected to peak at 4,894,000 in 1986, followed by a drop to 4,863,000 in 1988.

Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. The following interpretations are included in the 1980-81 NCAA Manual but are reprinted at this time to emphasize the application of the regulation involved. 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).

Definitions

A specialized sports camp is one which places special emphasis on a particular sport or sports and which provides specialized instruction, practice and usually competition.

A diversified sports camp is one which offers a balanced camping experience, including participation in seasonal summer sports and recreational activities, without emphasis on instruction, practice or competition in any particular sport.

A prospective student-athlete, as the term applies to summer camp interpretations, is one who is eligible for admission to a member institution or who has started classes for his senior year in high school.

Situation: An NCAA member institution (a) operates a summer camp either on or off its campus, or (b) one or more of the institution's athletic department personnel are involved in the operation of a summer camp, either diversified or specialized, or (c) the institution permits the use of its facilities for a camp. (70)

Question: Is it permissible for a prospective student-athlete to enroll and participate in the camp?

Answer: No. This would be a violation of the Association's tryout rule. [B 1-5]

Question: Is it permissible to employ a prospective student-athlete at the camp? (71)

Answer: No. This would be considered to be an inducement ultimately to enroll at the institution; also, it would be considered to be a tryout. [B 1-1 and B 1-5]

Question: Would it be permissible to employ or give free or reduced admission privileges to a high school or junior college athletic award winner to attend the camp? (72)

Answer: No. [B 1-9]

Question: Is it permissible for the institution (or athletic personnel operating the camp) to hire one of the institution's football or basketball players in a camp specializing in the player's sport? (73)

Answer: No. In those instances of specialized camps (football or basketball), no institutional squad member of that sport with eligibility remaining may be employed or otherwise participate in the camp proceedings. [B 3-4]

Question: Is it permissible for an institution (or its athletic personnel) to hire one of its student-athletes as a counselor in a diversified sports camp? (74)

Answer: Yes, except that not more than one member (with eligibility remaining) of the previous year's intercollegiate football squad and not more than one member (with eligibility remaining) of the previous year's intercollegiate basketball squad may be so employed. [C 3-1 and B 3-4]

Question: Is it permissible for the institution (or its athletic personnel) to employ a student-athlete (of another institution) in its camp specializing in the student-athlete's sport; i.e., football or basketball? (75)

Answer: Yes, but it is essential that his duties are of a general supervisory character, and any coaching or officiating assignments represent not more than one-half of his work time. Further, not more than one (football or basketball) student-athlete of any one institution may be employed. [C 3-1 and B 3-4]

Question: If an institution (or athletic personnel operating the camp) employs a student-athlete with eligibility remaining at an NCAA member institution in its camp, may his name or picture be used to publicize the camp? (76)

Answer: Yes. [C 3-1]

Situation: A privately owned or operated camp wishes to utilize the services of an athlete as a counselor (no member institution or its athletic personnel directly involved). (78)

Question: Is it permissible for the privately owned camp to hire an enrolled student-athlete from an NCAA member as a counselor in a camp specializing in the student-athlete's sport?

Answer: Yes, but it is essential that his compensation is commensurate with the going rate for camp counselors of like ability and he is paid for services performed. Further, his name, picture and institution may be listed as a staff member in the camp brochure, but his name or picture may not be used in any other way to directly advertise or promote the camp. Finally, it is the obligation of his institution to make sure that not more than one student-athlete from the same football squad (or basketball squad) from that institution is employed in the camp. [C 3-1 and B 3-4]

Situation: A privately owned or operated camp wishes to utilize the services of a member institution's athletic department personnel as consultants or guest lecturers or in any other capacity in the operation of the camp. A prospective student-athlete is either employed by or enrolled in the camp. (79)

Question: Is it permissible for an institution's athletic department personnel to serve on a temporary, part-time or full-time basis in such a capacity?

Answer: No. This would be a violation of the Association's tryout rule. [B 1-5]

Governance group to continue

The Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services will continue its study of the involvement of women's intercollegiate athletics within the NCAA structure.

Specifically, the committee has been directed by the Council to continue its work, including responsibility for conducting a process of review and refinement of its recommendations regarding NCAA programs and services for women's athletics.

The committee also was instructed to study the future district and division structure

of the Association, an item it was unable to consider in detail in its previous two meetings. The committee also was asked to recommend an appropriate length of term for members of the Council, based on the Council's approval of the concept of equalizing the terms of all Council members.

The Council directed the committee to continue after receiving and acting upon the committee's report in the April 14-16 Council meeting. The Council made a few adjustments in the committee's detailed recommendations but voted to approve the vast majority of them as submitted.

James Frank, president of Lincoln University (Missouri) and chairman of the governance committee, assured the Council that the committee would develop a timetable for continuing its deliberations in the near future and would attempt to obtain additional response from the membership and from individuals active in men's and women's intercollegiate athletics.

The committee will submit its final recommendations to the Council in August, at which time the Council will act on a final plan to present to the membership at the 1981 NCAA Convention.

Official ball selected

The NCAA Executive Committee has chosen the Spalding Company to manufacture an official NCAA championship basketball.

"The NCAA is delighted that the longstanding goal of an official basketball has been realized," said NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers. "We are highly pleased that the Spalding ball will be played in all three division championships. We have confidence in the standards of the Spalding Company."

Spalding will provide 250 Top-Flite 100 balls—the company's top-line ball—to the

three NCAA championships. The exclusive contract will continue through March 31, 1983.

Division I Basketball Committee Chairman Wayne Duke said that the Spalding product was chosen after several different balls were tested.

"Spalding is honored to have been chosen by the NCAA as the manufacturer of the official NCAA championship basketball," said George Dickerman, Spalding president. "Our affiliation with the NCAA, the nation's most prestigious college organization, is a guarantee of continued excellence."

Hockey masks required

Following several years of reviewing available safety standards that pertain to protective equipment for ice hockey, the NCAA Ice Hockey Committee will require the use of face masks beginning with the 1980-81 season.

The committee met during the 1980 National Collegiate Division I Ice Hockey Championship March 27-30 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Beginning with the 1980-81 season, all players will be required to wear face masks that meet the standards established by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) or the HECC-ASTM F513-77 Eye and Face Protective Equipment for Hockey Players Standard. Effective with the 1983-84 season, all face masks must meet CSA standards.

Among other actions taken by the committee was an at-

tempt to standardize the stick-measuring procedures. The new rule instructs referees to measure the curvature of the blade from a straight line drawn from the base of the heel to the base of the toe of the blade. The old rule read "from any point at the heel to the end of the blade."

The committee took action also to encourage officials to impose penalties on fouls occurring against the goalkeeper while the goalkeeper is within his goal crease. The committee said that such fouls have not been called due to the severity of the penalty (major penalty). Thus, the rule has been changed to read: "A major or minor penalty, at the discretion of the referee, shall be imposed on a player who charges or otherwise fouls a goalkeeper while the goalkeeper is within his goal crease."

Decision

Continued from page 1

jury. . . . In this case the member colleges are prevented from developing their intercollegiate sports programs as they see fit.

"It is equally clear, in our view, that the members of the NCAA would have standing to sue on their own under the Administrative Procedure Act."

After citing another case, the court continued:

"The legal wrong is even more apparent here. The members of the NCAA own established education businesses; they have made substantial investments in facilities for sports and have operated sports programs as they wished, all under protection of state law. Whether

these rights are termed rights of property or of liberty, they are 'legal rights,' and the unlawful invasion or infringement of these rights, such as the NCAA alleges, is a legal 'wrong.'"

The court held that when an association lacks standing itself, open declaration of support by one or more of its members will substantiate standing. However, if more members of the association declare against the association's position than declare for it, then the association will not have standing.

The effect of the ruling is to return the matter to district court for consideration of the merits of the original complaint.

NCAA Teddy nominations due July 1

Nominations for the NCAA honors program, including the Theodore Roosevelt Award, should be returned to the national office by July 1.

Each member institution has been mailed nomination folders explaining procedures for submitting nominees for the awards.

Besides the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the NCAA's highest honor, the program recognizes present and former student-athletes.

The Today's Top Five Awards honor five current student-athletes. Winter-spring nominations are due July 1, and fall nominations should be returned by November 1.

Silver Anniversary Awards nominations also are due July 1. The five winners are chosen on the basis of success 25 years after completing outstanding collegiate careers.

The Theodore Roosevelt Award is the highest honor the NCAA may confer on an individual. Dr. Denton A. Cooley, world-renowned heart surgeon, won the 1980 Teddy Award.

Scholarship nominations due May 16

Nominations are due May 16 for 32 postgraduate scholarship awards in sports other than basketball and football in which the NCAA conducts national championship competition.

In an April 12 memorandum, Postgraduate Scholarship Committee Chairman Joe L. Singleton noted that the nominations, along with the student-athlete's transcripts, are to be mailed directly to the appropriate district vice-president.

To be eligible for the scholarship, a student-athlete must have performed with distinction in his sport and must have earned at least a 3.000 grade-point average on a 4.000 scale.

The 1980 "other sports" scholarship winners will be selected in mid-June, and the awardees will be announced as soon as possible thereafter.

Stan Bates wins Corbett Award

Stan Bates, who has guided the Western Athletic Conference to prominence during his nine-year tenure as commissioner, has been named the 1980 recipient of the James J. Corbett Memorial Award by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

The Corbett Award annually honors an individual who has made a significant contribution to the field of intercollegiate athletic administration. The award honors the memory of the late Jim Corbett, former athletic director at Louisiana State University and NACDA's first president.

Formal presentation ceremonies will take place June 17 during NACDA's 15th annual convention in Las Vegas.

In addition to his position with the WAC, Bates has been an outstanding athlete, football and basketball coach, high school principal, admissions officer and director of athletics.

Bates was one of the finest all-around athletes in the history of the University of Puget Sound, winning 10 letters in football, basketball and track before graduating in 1934.

For the next 19 years, he served as football and basketball coach and principal of high schools in Monroe, Washington, and Snohomish, Washington. His Snohomish football



Stan Bates

teams compiled an 89-11 record, and his basketball record was 172-62 during his 11 years at the school.

Before joining the Western Athletic Conference, Bates was athletic director at Washington State University for 17 years. He succeeded Wiles Hallock at the WAC when Hallock accepted the post as commissioner of the Pacific-Eight (now the Pacific-10) Conference.

Bates currently serves as president of the Collegiate Commissioners Association. He is a past member of the NCAA Executive Committee and also was a member of the NCAA International Relations Committee. He has served as chairman of the

NCAA Extra Events Committee and recently concluded a term on the NCAA Television Committee.

Bates is the 14th recipient of the Corbett Award. Previous honorees are Harry Fouke, University of Houston; Bill Orwig, Indiana University; Robert Kane, Cornell University and the U.S. Olympic Committee; Walter Byers, NCAA; Jesse Hill, Pacific Coast Athletic Association; Al Twitchell, Rutgers University; Ernie McCoy, University of Miami (Florida); Bill Reed, Big Ten Conference; Tom Hamilton, Pacific-Eight Conference; Dick Larkins, Ohio State University; Asa Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Fritz Crisler, University of Michigan, and Bernie Moore, Southeastern Conference.

Classification notice due

June 1 is the deadline for members to petition the Classification Committee for a change in division membership or multisport classification as dictated by the provisions of Bylaws 8-3 and 8-4.

The Classification Committee, chaired by Louis A. Myers of the University of Arizona, will meet June 6 in Kansas City to consider all current requests for changes in division classification.

The committee will determine if those requesting a change meet the applicable membership criteria, as set forth in Bylaw 9, of the division to which the transfer is planned. The committee also must consider whether the institution has operated in conformity for the two-year period preceding June 1 with all other bylaw requirements of the division.

If all requirements are met, the member will be transferred to the new division effective September 1, 1980, or any subsequent September 1 the applicant chooses as the effective date of transfer.

Any institution choosing to change division membership or multisport classification must remain in the new division for a period of three years.

Council approves position to head women's events

Applications are being accepted for the position of director of events for NCAA women's championships.

The new director of events will be primarily responsible for events department activities affecting women's competition and will serve as the department's liaison with other departments at the NCAA national office on matters and policies involving women's activities.

The most immediate responsibility will be to begin preparation for the women's championships that were authorized at the 1980 NCAA Convention. If any other women's events are approved at subsequent Conventions, this individual would administer those events.

"We hope to hire the most highly qualified woman available," said Thomas W. Jernstedt, NCAA assistant executive director. "We are enthusiastic about the women's program and know that the competition will be of the same high quality that exists in our current championships."

The person will be responsible for the following women's events: Division II Basketball, Division III Basketball, Division II Field Hockey, Division III Field Hockey, Division II Swimming, Division III Swimming, Division II Tennis, Division III Tennis, Division II Volleyball and Division III Volleyball.

Administrative responsibilities will include working with sports committees in developing recommended dates and sites for championship events, processing proposed budgets from prospective host institutions of women's championships and preparing materials for events department recommendations to the Executive Committee.

The position is to be filled by July 1. Applications are due June 1 and are to be directed to the attention of Jernstedt at the national office.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JOHN HERMANN resigned at Los Angeles State . . . HARRY SIMMONS retired at Southern Colorado . . . DANIEL J. OFFENBARGER named at Creighton, replacing THOMAS APKE, who will remain as head basketball coach . . . RICK MAZZUTO appointed at Iona . . . R. C. JOHNSON selected at Eastern Illinois.

COACHES

Baseball—GENE SHELL resigned at Tulsa, effective at end of current season . . . MIKE TOOMEY resigned at George Washington.

Basketball—RON GANULIN hired at New York Tech . . . JIM POTEET chosen at Seattle Pacific . . . ART TOLIS appointed at Tennessee-Martin . . . HARRY SIMMONS retired at Southern Colorado . . . JIM WILLIAMS released at Colorado State . . . JOEL W. GRAU named at Buena Vista . . . STU GROVE selected at New Haven . . . WINFREY SANDERSON named at Alabama, replacing C. M. NEWTON, who resigned to accept position with Southeastern Conference . . . GENE KEADY resigned at Western Kentucky, named at Purdue . . . PAUL TOTH appointed at West Virginia Wesleyan . . . JOE HARRINGTON resigned at Hofstra, named at George Mason . . . PAUL EVANS hired at Navy . . . CLEM HASKINS chosen at Western Kentucky . . . WAYNE YATES selected at Northwestern State (Louisiana).

Football—TONY MASON resigned at Arizona . . . LARRY SMITH resigned at Tulane, named at Arizona . . . ROMAN GABRIEL appointed at Cal Poly-Pomona . . . BOB LARSEN selected at Chicago.

Ice hockey—HERB BROOKS resigned at Minnesota . . . MIKE McSHANE chosen at St. Lawrence.

Lacrosse—J. E. SEVERNS appointed at Alfred.

Soccer—SALAH YOUSIF resigned at Alabama A&M . . . JIM KANE chosen at Northeast Louisiana . . . BOB PEARSON hired at Colorado School of Mines . . . J. E. SEVERNS selected at Alfred . . . MICHAEL COYLE named at Biscayne.

Swimming—GARY ILMAN resigned at Colorado State.

Track and field—JOE DAVIES resigned at Colorado School of Mines, replaced by DICK STAPP.

Wrestling—LARRY HARRISON chosen at Northern Colorado, replacing JACK LA BONDE, who retired.

STAFF

Sports information directors—NICK VISTA named at Michigan State, replacing FRED STABLEY, who retired . . . TOM JOHNSON selected at Nevada-Reno, replacing BOB SHRIVER, who resigned . . . GREG GULAS chosen at Youngstown State.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Gymnastics: Secretary—Rules Editor—RICHARD M. ARONSON, University of Lowell.

Top Ten Selection Committee: Elected as chairman, effective September 1, 1980, WILBUR EVANS, Salado, Texas.

Special Professional Funding Committee: D. ALAN WILLIAMS, University of Virginia, replaces Joseph M. Pettit, Georgia Institute of Technology, who declined appointment.

Swimming: JAMES R. DELACY, California State University, Hayward.

Ice Hockey: CHARLES E. HOLT, University of New Hampshire.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 2—C. W. Post College: William Ashley (AD); Iona College: Rick Mazzuto (AD).

District 3—University of Georgia: new address is P.O. Box 1472, Athens, Georgia 30613; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill: John Swofford (AD); Tennessee Technological University: Thurston E. Banks (F).

District 4—Bemidji State University: Rebecca Stafford (P); Eastern Illinois University: R. C. Johnson (AD).

District 5—Creighton University: Daniel J. Offenburger (AD).

District 8—California State, Bakersfield: Joseph Julian (F); University of Hawaii: transfer from District 8 to District 7.

Allied—Trans America Athletic Conference: delete Pan American University.

Affiliated—National Association of Basketball Coaches: Marv Harshman, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105 (P); American Football Coaches Association: Jerry D. Claiborne, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20740 (P); United States Judo Association: Clyde Dollar, 705 West 15th Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701 (chairman).

New members—University of California, Santa Cruz 95064: Robert L. Sinsheimer (C); Richard S. Mather (F); Wayne Brumbach (AD); 408/429-2531; District 8; Division II [effective September 1, 1980].

Eastern Montana College, Billings, Montana 59101: John Van

de Wetering (P); Richard Gruber (F); Elwood B. Hahn (AD); 406/657-2369; District 7, Division II [effective September 1, 1980].

University of New England, Biddeford, Maine 04005: Jack Ketchum (P); Victor Motz (F); James A. Beaudry (AD); 207/282-1515; District 1, Division III [effective September 1, 1980].

U. S. International University, San Diego, California 92064: William C. Rust (P); Jack DesJardin (F); Al J. Palmiotto (AD); 714/271-4300; District 8, Division II, Ice Hockey Division I [effective September 1, 1980].

University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481: Philip R. Marshall (C); Virgil Thiesfeld (F); Paul E. Hartman (AD); 715/346-3257; District 4, Division III [effective September 1, 1980].

Liberty Baptist College, Lynchburg, Virginia 24502: A. Pierre Guillermin (P); Terry Don Phillips (AD); 804/237-5961 [associate membership effective immediately].

Nazareth College, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49074: John Hopkins (P); Sr. Pauline Zeleznik (F); Bernard Vallier (AD); 616/349-7783 [associate membership effective immediately].

Atlanta Area Football Officials Association: Larry Collins, 6950 Sibyl Drive, Austell, Georgia 30001 (P); Charles Sineath, 575 Heyward Circle, Marietta, Georgia 30064 (secretary) [affiliated membership effective immediately].

NCAA Division III Track and Field Coaches Association: Cliff DuBreuil, Alfred University, Alfred, New York, 14802 (P); Tim Hale, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627 (secretary) [affiliated membership effective immediately].

International Sports Consultants Foundation: Herb W. Reed, P.O. Box 866, Plano, Texas 75074 (executive director) [affiliated membership effective immediately].

National Gymnastics Judges Association: Michael J. Milidonis, 1476 Kirtland, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103 (secretary) [affiliated membership effective immediately].

Northeast Seven Conference: Commissioner is Al Shields, director of athletics at Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154; secretary is Andrew Laska, Assumption College; members are Assumption College, Bentley College, Bryant College, Springfield College, Stonehill College, University of Hartford [Division II, nonvoting, allied membership effective immediately].

Championship Corner

1. The following selection conference calls have been established by the respective sports committees for spring championships:

Lacrosse—Thursday, May 8 (Divisions II and III); Sunday, May 11 (Divisions I and II); Sunday, May 18 (Division I).

Tennis—Monday, May 12 (Division I).

Golf—Monday, May 12 (Division I); Tuesday, May 6 (Division II); Monday, May 12 (Division III).

2. The Divisions I, II and III subcommittees of the NCAA Baseball Committee have established the following dates for selection of all teams to be determined for championship competition: Division I, May 20; Division II, May 12, and Division III, May 18.

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1979-80 NCAA championship sites and dates



Fall

Cross Country

Division I, 41st. Champion: Texas-El Paso; 2. Oregon.
Individual: Henry Rono, Washington State
Division II, 22nd. Champion: California Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo; 2. Sacramento State. Individual: James Schan-
kel, California Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo.
Division III, 7th. Champion: North Central; 2. Humboldt
State. Individual: Steve Hunt, Boston State.

Football

Division I-AA, 2nd. Champion: Eastern Kentucky; 2. Lehigh.
Score: 30-7.
Division II, 7th. Champion: Delaware; 2. Youngstown State.
Score: 38-21.
Division III, 7th. Champion: Ithaca; 2. Wittenberg. Score:
14-10.

Soccer

Division I, 21st. Champion: Southern Illinois-Edwardsville;
2. Clemson. Score: 3-2.
Division II, 8th. Champion: Alabama A&M; 2. Eastern
Illinois. Score: 2-0.
Division III, 6th. Champion: Babson; 2. Glassboro State.
Score: 2-1.

Water Polo

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

Winter

Basketball

Division I, 42nd. Champion: Louisville; 2. UCLA. Score:
59-54.

Division II, 24th. Champion: Virginia Union; 2. New York
Tech. Score: 80-74.
Division III, 5th. Champion: North Park; 2. Upsala. Score:
83-76.

Fencing

36th championship. Champion: Wayne State; 2. Pennsyl-
vania.

Gymnastics

Division I, 38th. Champion: Nebraska; 2. Iowa State.
Division II, 13th. Champion: Wisconsin-Oshkosh; 2. Chico
State.

Ice Hockey

Division I, 33rd. Champion: North Dakota; 2. Northern
Michigan. Score: 5-2.

Rifle

1st championship. Champion: Tennessee Tech; 2. West
Virginia.

Skating

27th championship. Champion: Vermont; 2. Utah.

Swimming

Division I, 57th. Champion: California; 2. Texas.
Division II, 17th. Champion: Oakland; 2. Northridge State.
Division III, 6th. Champion: Kenyon; 2. Johns Hopkins.

Indoor Track

16th championship. Champion: Texas-El Paso; 2. Villan-
ova.

Wrestling

Division I, 50th. Champion: Iowa; 2. Oklahoma State.
Division II, 18th. Champion: Bakersfield State; 2. Northern
Iowa.
Division III, 7th. Champion: Brockport State; 2. Trenton
State.

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