



NEWS



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The money crunch

Intercollegiate athletic departments cutting programs as costs zoom upward

College athletic departments from coast to coast have been racked in recent weeks with what amounts to a nationwide financial crisis.

Daily newspapers have included an almost daily recitation of the economic miseries being encountered by college and university athletic administrators. Among them:

- Impending budget cuts at Colorado State University brought about the resignation of two coaches and the possibility of a third.
- Baseball has been relegated to club sport status at the University of Tulsa, and coach Gene Shell—who took the Hurricane to the College World Series finals in 1969—has resigned as a result.
- Southern Methodist University significantly cut its athletic budget and eliminated golf and baseball as varsity sports.
- The University of Colorado accumulated a two-year deficit of \$447,292.
- Catholic University President Edmund D. Pellegrino declared that the CU athletic program could remain in Division I only if \$50,000 could be raised outside the university's budget and the University of Idaho dropped baseball as an intercollegiate sport because of financial reasons.

The problem has three dimensions.

First, there is inflation. The effects of inflation have been felt throughout the nation, but athletics has been hit particularly hard. One of the primary reasons is the frequency of air travel, the cost of which has risen recently at a rate faster than inflation itself. Other important factors have been the spiraling costs of tuition and room and board along with the accelerated cost of equipment, particularly in contact sports.

Second, Title IX must be considered. Women's programs that produce little or no revenue often are financed by revenue-producing men's sports. As a result, something has to give; and when the time for budget cuts arrives, men's nonrevenue sports seem to be the most expendable programs.

Third, budget management occasionally has been questionable. The blame does not necessarily lie within athletic departments, although some indisputably have themselves to fault for some of their current trouble. Some of the responsibility, however, may be placed on the university as a whole and perhaps even on the state government.

Of the three problem areas, inflation ob-

viously has the broadest effect.

"We've kept our head above water, but it's getting tougher all the time, I'll tell you that," a Memphis newspaper quoted Billy Murphy, director of athletics at Memphis State University (where no cuts are contemplated). "Inflation is just out of this world. We're constantly going over the budget, trying to cut it to the penny. But it gets harder instead of easier."

"In 1958, our athletic budget was \$150,000—total. Now it's \$2.5 million and going up. Of course, we've got more sports now. Things like gymnastics have been added over the years and improved and expanded spring sports. We've put a lot more into facilities and equipment, and we've got more full-time coaches and assistants in the spring sports. So the increase hasn't been all inflation because we've got a lot bigger athletic department than we did back then. But inflation's been a big part of it."

At Ohio State University, Assistant Athletic Director James Jones said that ticket prices had been raised to cover anticipated deficits. "How much longer we can do that, I don't know," Jones said.

Although the Buckeye program currently is in the black, Jones is concerned about the effect inflation eventually might have on contributions. Ohio State has a \$1.084 million grant-in-aid program that is funded strictly by donations. But Jones noted that when inflation begins to have a greater effect on contributors, one area where they may be able to cut back will be on donations to the athletic program. There is, however, a hole card.

"We have an 84,000-seat football stadium," said Jones, "and 125,000 people who want to see the games. One way for them to do it is to be a

Yale President Urges SMU cuts sports budget

Adopting a higher rate on sports programs within the Ivy League, the president of Yale University, A. Bartlett Giamatti, yesterday proposed strict limits on recruiting by coaches, elimination of postseason competition at national championship levels, reduction of schedules in sports such as basketball and hockey, and prevention of a coach in more than one sport to insure specialization.

Tulsa 'Cuts Back' Baseball Program

Tulsa, Okla. (AP) — The University of Tulsa's baseball program will be cut back to club status in 1981, according to a report in the school newspaper.

Minor Coaches Thin Out at CSU

FORT COLLINS, Colo. (AP) — Incoming coaches at Colorado State University have prompted the resignations of two minor sports coaches, and a third says he will leave as soon as he gets out of the state.

School athletics out of gas

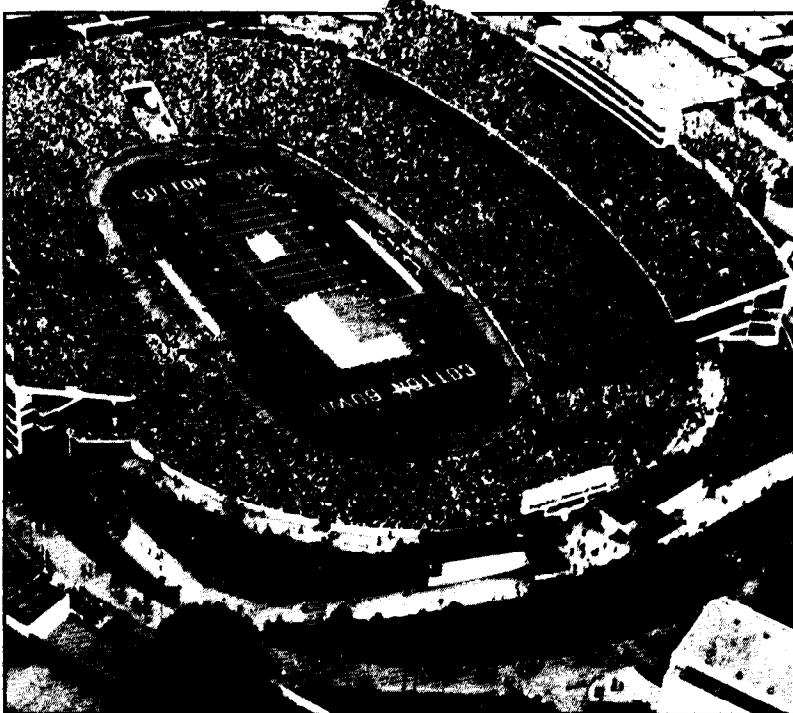
Not enough funds, fuel

Participation of course, rose and so did budgets and the crunch on facilities. Boys' coaches had to get used to cutting some time for practice and games. Most got the news of early morning drills and in Portland the boys and girls alternated playing in the afternoon and evening giving the girls a shot at the night time spotlight.

What will happen to many of the other sports and tournaments is that they will be held at regional and district levels with possibly a final night of four advancing in one site leading up to the state governing body. The arguments in each case are different, but the goal is the same — roll back to ease the pressure on facilities and budgets.

Athletic cuts — Where do you start?

A COUPLE OF COLLEGE athletes, a couple of their coaches, and a student at North Eugene could continue to go to the gymnasium to play, but that comes with a price tag.



15 postseason games approved

- Acting for the Council, the NCAA officers approved the Extra Events Committee's recommendation to certify 15 postseason football bowl games for the 1980-81 season. Last season, the same 15 postseason games generated a record \$23,445,035 in gross receipts. The 30 participating institutions last year received \$18,051,932.
- The 1980-81 postseason football games certified by the Council:
- Independence: Shreveport, Louisiana; Saturday, December 13, 7 p.m.
 - Garden State: East Rutherford, New Jersey; Sunday, December 14, 12:30 p.m.
 - Holiday: San Diego, California; Friday, December 19, 6 p.m.
 - Tangerine: Orlando, Florida; Saturday, December 20, 8 p.m.
 - Fiesta: Tempe, Arizona; Friday, December 26, 1:30 p.m.

- Sun: El Paso, Texas; Saturday, December 27, 11 or 11:30 a.m.
- Liberty: Memphis, Tennessee; Saturday, December 27, 1 p.m.
- Hall of Fame: Birmingham, Alabama; Saturday, December 27, 7 p.m.
- Gator: Jacksonville, Florida; Monday, December 29, 9 p.m.
- Bluebonnet: Houston, Texas; Wednesday, December 31, 8 p.m.
- Sugar: New Orleans, Louisiana; Thursday, January 1, 1 p.m.
- Cotton: Dallas, Texas; Thursday, January 1, 1:10 p.m.
- Rose: Pasadena, California; Thursday, January 1, 2 p.m.
- Orange: Miami, Florida; Thursday, January 1, 8 p.m.
- Peach: Atlanta, Georgia; Friday, January 2, 2:30 p.m.

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Tackling the financial question

To stay afloat in the real world of business, most enterprises must seek new income through whatever means are available—the creation of new products, an appeal to a different group of people or an expansion of their services.

But major intercollegiate athletic programs are different. They cannot offer a new line of products, nor can they seek different customers in a different locale. Also, unlike the peripatetic professional sports franchise, a college athletic department cannot pull anchor and ship out to more receptive shores once local support wanes.

Times are bad, economically. Not many new dollars have been available in recent years, and not many more are expected in the foreseeable future. Enrollment at the nation's colleges and universities is expected to peak in 1981 and then fall gradually through 1988. Presumably, the amount of educational dollars available will decrease at a comparable rate.

Then, too, how much increased revenue can be anticipated in gate receipts? Though college athletic departments may react by raising ticket prices, the inevitable effect of that action—especially as money gets tighter—may be less customer demand. Much of the bite of inflation and Title IX dictates have been met by men's programs raising more and more money from alumni and other outside sources. Again, that is not an inexhaustible resource, and the law of diminishing returns already is being felt by some fund raisers.

NCAA financial surveys indicate that athletic expenditures increased 112 percent during the period from 1959 to 1969 and approximately another 70 percent from 1970 to 1977. No figures are available for the end of the decade; but with inflation in general, the extreme jump in travel costs and the expense of complying with the provisions of Title IX, it seems safe to say that the 112 percent rate of the '60s may look like the good ol' days compared to the late '70s and '80s. And that may just be the beginning.

It is not out of bounds to speculate on the effect of a 15 percent annual inflation rate and its impact on the nation over a prolonged period of time. In time, the welfare of the very republic could become

endangered and concerns about intercollegiate athletic programs would become insignificant.

But assuming a somewhat better prospect is in store, can those struggling in intercollegiate athletics do anything to solve their current problems?

We hope so.

● Can the frills be cut? One newspaper story recently detailed how one institution budgeted \$15,000 on press entertainment for football while at the same time contemplating the elimination of two nonrevenue sports.

● A new philosophy regarding scheduling? Many institutions' conference affiliations are based on football and basketball interests, which calls for extensive travel. Is the same affiliation needed for nonrevenue sports?

The student-athletes do not benefit from such travel if the travel itself jeopardizes the well-being of the sport in which they are participating.

● Why not consolidate travel at every opportunity? The "sports festival" approach—in which several conference championships are conducted at the same time at the same site—should have appeal both for fans and for the participants.

Also, men's and women's teams can travel together to play the common opponents on their schedule. There are corollary advantages to men's and women's mixed teams, or at least combined competitions, in sports such as tennis, golf, volleyball and rifle.

● More club teams? Not only does such a move save money, it helps bring some programs into compliance with Title IX provisions. In individual sports, would it not be possible for a club athlete to compete in conference and NCAA events?

An analogy of the current situation in intercollegiate athletics may be drawn with the plight of a family that has experienced several years of reasonable prosperity and is struggling now to make ends meet. The only way out is through self-discipline and the thoughtful choice between maintaining essential activities and reducing unnecessary expenditures.

The current times demand the same for intercollegiate athletics.

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.

Call made for presidents

By Ken Denlinger
The Washington Post

For years, much of sport has been frustrated by the indifference college presidents have shown their athletic departments, by their willingness to bask in the glory of their teams without establishing and enforcing firm guidelines and policies. They may be unable to stay out of touch much longer.

The last 13 months, or beginning when Woody Hayes punched a Clemson linebacker during the Gator Bowl, have spotlighted the seamy aspects of intercollegiate athletics as no other period in recent memory.

From Hayes through Chuck Fairbanks through Frank Kush through the grade-doctoring mess at New Mexico and at least a half-dozen other schools, the common thread has been the apparent neglect of authorities beyond the athletic department.

This leads to some obvious questions: Are the alumni more powerful than the president at most schools? Where are the academic checks that should make situations such as that at New Mexico aberrations instead of almost monthly items?

"The presidents are abdicating their responsibilities," said a former coach and longtime basketball executive. "They have to have known what's gone on at places such as Arizona State and New Mexico. They've lost sight of what college is supposed to be all about. All that matters is the bottom line.

"I'm frightened about where all this is going to lead. When the athletes all of a sudden realize who is making how much money from all these games, I don't know."

Some of the athletes already know who makes how much. The most potentially damning quote of all came from a former New Mexico basketball player, Everett Jefferson, who said of payoffs to himself and teammates:

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

Recently, New Mexico state prosecutors said their investigation of the university is aimed, in addition to point shaving and gambling, at possible "false travel vouchers, welfare fraud, payments and loans to athletes, irregularities with season tickets and conflicts of interest in the athletic department."

One of the investigations reportedly involves the Lobos' 90-85 loss to California State, Fullerton, in the 1977-78 NCAA regional playoffs. New Mexico was a 16-point favorite.

Many coaches, among them Indiana's Bobby Knight, believe the win-at-all-costs attitude that seems all too popular now has created the atmosphere for another nationwide point-shaving scandal.

In addition to the NCAA, the FBI is investigating many of the recent allegations for gambling ties. And interest at HEW has been piqued by the possibilities of schools using Federal money improperly.

And whether the government ought to be underwriting college athletic departments, whether it ought to be helping them pay for the education of power forwards and nose tackles.

It happens, through the clearly legal Basic Educational Opportunities Grants.

Many athletes come from poor environments and are eligible for the BEOGs, which range from a few hundred dollars to \$1,800 per year. The BEOGs sometimes pay a third to a half of an athlete's scholarship.

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Opinions Out Loud

Sports Illustrated

When 7-4 freshman Ralph Sampson politely declined the Celtics' offer to make him the National Basketball Association's top draft choice and announced that he would continue his college career at the University of Virginia for at least one more year, there were sighs of relief in Charlottesville and cries of outrage from Boston.

"The people who advised him to stay in school will have trouble sleeping nights," said Celtic General Manager Red Auerbach. "They're taking away earning potential he'll never get back, and they're forgetting that if he gets hit by a car, it's the end of the line. It's ridiculous. If he were an intellectual genius and was planning on being a surgeon, you could see him wanting to go to school."

Auerbach added that Sampson and his parents were being "hoodwinked by a few glad-handers."

This comes from a man who has a master's degree from George Washington University.

Dal Shealy, football coach
University of Richmond

Richmond Times-Dispatch

"I've always felt you should try to avoid throwing recruits to the wolves. Bring them along slowly. I'd just as soon keep them under wraps. Alumni get fired up about somebody. Great expectations. Come fall, they're asking

"What happened to Joe Blow? Why isn't he playing?" In the long run, you get more negative feedback than positive feedback publicizing recruits."

John Thompson, basketball coach
Georgetown University

Washington Post

"If a girl on the street wants to be flirted with, she will be flirted with. If she doesn't want anyone messing with her, no one will mess with her.

"It's the same with basketball players. If they're being flirted with, it's because they want to be flirted with. The responsibility lies with the kid and with his parents.

"The NCAA can't legislate honesty anyway. Any rule they make, someone will find a way around it."

NCAA NEWS

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Letter to the editor

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to Chuck Shelton's letter. I would just like to say that I agree with him and would like to second his suggestions.

Sincerely,
Charles G. Driesell
Head basketball coach
University of Maryland, College Park

Driesell refers to Shelton's letter in the March 31 issue of the NCAA News, which advocated several strong measures in dealing with various irregularities in college athletic departments. Shelton is head football coach at Drake University.

Academic suggestions approved

The NCAA Council has approved a number of recommendations from the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee pertaining to the academic standards governing the eligibility of student-athletes enrolled in member institutions.

In reference to extension courses, the Council revised the answer to Case No. 111 in the 1980-81 NCAA Manual to preclude the use of extension courses and correspondence courses to establish eligibility under Constitution 3-3-(b) and (c) if such courses are taken from institutions other than the university in which the student-athlete is now or was last enrolled as a full-time student.

The Council requested the division steering committees to consider a proposed amendment of O.I. 8 which would stipulate that course work taken during the regular academic year may be utilized to determine a student's "academic standing" or "satisfactory progress" only if such courses are considered to be resident credit courses by the institution at the time of the student-athlete's enrollment.

The same proposal would require that summer school courses taken from an institution other than the one in which a student-athlete was last enrolled as a full-time student may not be used in determining his "academic



H. Boyd McWhorter
NCAA Academic Testing
and Requirements Committee

standing" or "satisfactory progress." However, if the certifying institution does not conduct a summer session, summer school courses taken as resident credit courses at another institution may be utilized to establish a student-athlete's eligibility, provided the courses taken are accepted as transferable degree credit by the certifying institution.

For purposes of this proposal, which will be reviewed by the Council again during its August meeting, summer school would be defined to include any summer sessions other than those considered indistinguishable from the institution's regular fall and spring terms.

The steering committees

also will consider an amendment to alter Bylaw 4-1-(k) so that nonresident credit courses taken during the regular academic year or in summer sessions may not be considered acceptable transfer credits. Case No. 314 in the 1980-81 NCAA Manual would be revised accordingly.

The Council voted to accept the recommendation of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee that the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO) be requested to encourage the production of transcripts that clearly identify correspondence courses, extension course work and credits by examination.

In addition, the Council voted to support a proposal which would require the chief executive officer of each NCAA member institution to be responsible for attesting to the eligibility of his institution's student-athletes, it being understood he may designate an individual on the institution's staff to assure the proper certification of eligibility of the institution's student-athletes.

The proposals were submitted to the Council by the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements following the committee's review of widely publicized reports of alleged abuses related to the academic eligibility of student-athletes.

Sports medicine update

Stimulants misleading

By FREDERICK O. MUELLER
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Amphetamines and athletic success

Amphetamines have no effect on aerobic power and do not prevent fatigue. Rather, they mask the effects of fatigue and interfere with the body's fatigue alarm system which, under extreme environmental conditions, could lead to serious problems. This was the conclusion of a study by Joe V. Chandler and Steven N. Blair, recently published in the spring 1980 issue of *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*.

High school football rules

Two equipment-oriented rules changes passed by the Football Rules Committee of the National Federation of State High School Associations will be in effect for the 1980 football season. A modified derotation knee brace will be legal, along with padded, unabrasive gloves. The knee brace must be properly padded by the manufacturer.

Tennis elbow

Dr. James D. Priest, reporting in the April 1980 issue of *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, studied elbow injuries among 2,633 participants in a tennis school. Variables not associated with tennis elbow were height, hand dominance and two-handed strokes. Variables related to elbow pain were age, weight, level of ability, years of play and frequency of play. Players with a history of elbow pain were significantly heavier than players with no elbow pain.

President Carter on physical fitness

President Carter, speaking at the National Conference on Physical Fitness and Sports for All, said he regards physical fitness programs as "the best possible investment in American health." He also said that physical fitness cuts medical bills, helps people to live longer and adds to the quality of life.

NFL adopts NAIRS

The National Football League has adopted the National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System (NAIRS) for monitoring injury patterns in professional football, effective with the 1980 season. The NAIRS staff met with a steering committee of NFL athletic trainers and team physicians in April to complete plans for customizing the system for NFL purposes. The system will continue to be utilized by interested collegiate teams in various sports as in the past.

Academic advisor sees blame enough for all

By JOYCE ALEXANDER

President, National Academic Athletic Advisors Association

Earlier this year, "60 Minutes," CBS' television "magazine," precipitated a national brouhaha with its report on academic athletic irregularities. This report came almost simultaneously with news reports of scandals at a number of schools throughout the country. Most of us have responded quickly in pointing out the failures in the system; however, the reality of the whole sad story is that *all* of us who deal with student-athletes in any capacity whatsoever are responsible.

Student-athletes everywhere in this country are eternally recipients of the classic "mixed message." From the day an athlete is recruited, he is told, "You are a student first, an athlete second." He arrives on the campus of his or her chosen school, and immediately begin the rewards for athletic performance; the rewards for academic performance do not exist or exist only on some nominal level.

The student-athlete does get punished for poor academic performance, however. And any student of psychology can tell us that a relatively healthy individual will avoid situations of punishment and seek the rewarded situations.

Athletes are told repeatedly how wonderful they are and that being wonderful is tied to their athletic ability; eventually, the individual begins to see his or her worth as tied inextricably to athletic ability. This message is often sent unconsciously, in an attempt to discover some "common ground" for conversation.

And the message comes from all of us. Even when academic athletic advisors gather, one can overhear numerous conversations regarding win-loss records at respective schools.

Recent editorials and articles have discussed the issue of lack of institutional support for marginal student-athletes. This issue cannot be emphasized too strongly.

There are numerous strategies to upgrade learning skills—strategies that have been demonstrated to be effective. The only thing that prevents these strategies from being utilized in many cases is lack of

N4A broadens scope

The National Academic Athletic Advisors Association came into existence at the 1976 NCAA Convention in St. Louis when a group of 15 academic athletic advisors joined to share their problems and their ideas.

Since then, said N4A President Joyce Alexander of the University of Pittsburgh, the organization has grown both in numbers and in scope.

Currently, the organization has 50 members. Most of them represent NCAA institutions, but Alexander said membership is not restricted to NCAA colleges and universities. She noted that some of the academic athletic advisors are former coaches, although the current trend is toward academic advisors with master's degrees in counseling and undergraduate degrees in English or other communicative areas of study.

"Our basic goal," Alexander said, "is to provide as many diagnostic, training and psychological skills as are needed to develop academic support for student-athletes."

The 1976 meeting of the N4A consisted mainly of the group of 15 explaining what they did and what their particular problems were. But Alexander said the organization now offers a periodical newsletter to help keep members informed; someday, the plan is to develop a communications network to transmit ideas across the country.

Anyone working with student-athletes and their academic interests is free to join, Alexander said. Membership dues are \$15 per year.

institutional commitment—unwillingness to deploy resources, unwillingness to commit ourselves to the unglamorous task of teaching kids how to read and write. Never mind that it was supposed to have been done prior to their arrival on our campuses. If we know that a student lacks skills and we admit that student anyway, then it becomes our responsibility to attempt to remedy the situation.

Three VFY seminars scheduled for June

Now in its third year of operation, the NCAA Volunteers for Youth program has expanded to 38 member institutions and is preparing for three regional workshops in June.

The VFY staff will conduct workshops at Yale University, June 13-15; the University of Missouri, Columbia, June 20-22, and the University of Oregon, June 27-29.

Purposes of the regional workshops are to acquaint student directors with new procedures and information, to review current procedures, to advise individual programs and to facilitate the exchange of ideas with other programs.

In the VFY program, athletes and youths are matched on a one-to-one basis according to mutual interests. Each volunteer and youth spend about four hours a week together. Friendships are developed several ways, including attending campus sports events, hiking, bike riding or simply sharing a meal and talking.

The principal goal of the VFY program is to meet the personal needs of individual youths from various socioeconomic backgrounds by offering them a chance to get to know a college athlete as a special friend.

On the local level, the administration of each VFY campus program is the responsibility of four to eight student directors who are student-athletes at the sponsoring institution.

The progress of the national organization and each local program is monitored by a five-person national staff. The VFY's development also is monitored by an NCAA committee composed of five administrators from member institutions.

Sallie Bray has headed the national staff as senior director for two years. Other national directors are John Arnold, Steve Wenger, Vincent Mulroy and Mary Howard.

The national staff visits each local program in an advisory capacity at least once a year. Six new programs were started this year, at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; the University of Connecticut; the University of Kansas; the University of Maryland, College Park; the University of Nevada, Reno, and Oral Roberts University.

Presently, 2,495 youths and student-athletes are involved in the 38 VFY programs, 1,132 of whom are junior high school youths.



VFY participants at Stanford University

NCAA, Magnetic Video reach agreement

The NCAA and Magnetic Video Corporation have announced a three-year exclusive agreement for the production and distribution of NCAA videocassette and videodisc programs for the home entertainment market.

The contract period began March 1 and will end April 30,

1983.

Magnetic Video will use the services of NCAA Productions in assembling the programs. NCAA Productions documents between 10 and 15 major college football games and between five and 10 Division I basketball games during each week of their respective

seasons. Also, NCAA Productions films 11 NCAA championships annually.

When necessary, Magnetic Video will be able to use the NCAA film archives, which include photo, sound and film material from certain NCAA championships occurring as much as 25 years ago.

NRA coupon program jeopardizes eligibility

Any student-athlete wishing to represent a member institution in intercollegiate rifle competition will jeopardize his eligibility under NCAA legislation if he receives (or if he already has received) an award through the National Rifle Association's award-point coupon program.

Information provided by the NRA indicates that the award-point coupon program would be considered a cash (or cash equivalent) award under NCAA legislation. The NRA's award coupon catalog indicates that each coupon point is equal to \$1 and that the coupons may be exchanged for various merchandise awards, entry fees in NRA tournaments or other NRA services (such as membership).

That being the case, a student-athlete would jeopardize his eligibility under NCAA legislation through the receipt of such an award. The following NCAA regulations (cited from the 1980-81 Manual) would be among those applicable under those circumstances:

(1) Constitution 3-1-(i), which sets forth the Association's basic regulations governing permissible awards; (2) Case No. 2, which relates to participation for pay; (3) Case No. 7, which defines the proper administration of awards; (4) Case No. 8, which relates to participation for improper expenses, and (5) Case No. 92, regarding participation for cash awards.

The provisions of Constitution 3-1-(i)-(1)-(v) and Case No. 92 provide that the receipt

of cash or equivalent awards will not be permissible under any circumstances if the recipient wishes to participate in intercollegiate athletic competition at an NCAA member institution. Further, the principle expressed in Case No. 7 would preclude a student-athlete from permitting an award he could not receive himself under NCAA legislation to be forwarded in his name to a different individual or agency.

Accordingly, under existing NCAA legislation, it would be necessary for individuals who wish to participate in intercollegiate rifle competition at a member institution to accept properly personalized, traditional awards (e.g., trophies and plaques) rather than the point coupons sponsored by the NRA.

In accordance with the provisions of NCAA O.I. 11, a member institution may appeal to the NCAA Council, or the Council's Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals, if the member concludes that circumstances warrant restoration of the eligibility of a student-athlete who has received benefits or awards precluded by NCAA legislation. This procedure is available in regard to student-athletes who may have received award-point coupons in the past, and it would be the responsibility of the Council (or its subcommittee) to decide on a case-by-case basis whether such institutional appeals should be granted.

Columnary Craft

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Maryland estimates about 20 of its 95 football players qualify for BEOGs. Sources indicate ACC schools each save \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year because of BEOGs. It is not beyond reason to imagine millions of dollars in government funds going primarily to athletes.

Athletic department officials often work harder and are more aware of the scholarship angles at a school. But should an athlete whose way would be paid anyway by the athletic department also be eligible for BEOG money? It is fashionable, although the trend hardly is rampant, for schools to encourage athletes to relinquish their scholarships, pay their way and then take off-campus jobs. The NCAA permits this, as long as the athlete does the prescribed work and is not paid above the going wage.

The chances for abuse are great, given that most players have enough trouble finding time for classes, study and practice each day. West Texas State was penalized for the tactic when a basketball player from Detroit was paid "an excessive amount" for working in the oil fields.

Coaches are not the ones who must generate reforms. Most of them are too timid to publicly challenge cheaters, for fear their own programs are not spotless. The pressures to bend rules that often seem silly anyway are almost impossible for noncoaches to fathom.

In the 1970s, there was a 90 percent turnover among the 261 major-college basketball coaches. Think of it. Nine out of 10 big-time coaches in 1970 either were elsewhere or out of the business a decade later.

"When I was a young assistant at Brown," said Jack Kvanetz, basketball coach and athletic director at Catholic University, "I was sitting in a group listening to an assistant at another school growling that a third school had done all sorts of illegal stuff.

"I said: 'Why not tell the NCAA?' They all laughed. Now I know why. You don't cast the first stone unless you're sure your own closets are free of skeletons. Who turns anyone in?"

(The tip that led to the present scandals came from a wiretap on an unrelated matter.)

More significantly, Kvanetz asks: "If we (coaches) can't police ourselves, who can?"

In slightly more than a year, nearly every part of the ugliness of collegiate sport has been bared; brutality and big business, tampering, out-of-control alumni, contract breaking and all manner of under-the-table payments.

When the latest sins reach inside the university to his doorstep, how much longer can the president fail to get involved?

Wiley case resolved

The United States Supreme Court has refused to hear arguments from former University of Kansas sprinter Clifford Wiley, thus allowing to stand a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling that Wiley's complaint concerning the application of NCAA financial aid regulations to the eligibility of a student-athlete did not raise a substantial question of federal constitutional law and that the suit should be dismissed.

Wiley is a world-class performer who placed fifth in the 200-meter dash of the 1978 NCAA Division I championships. When he entered Kansas in 1974, he obtained a Basic Educational Opportunity Grant for \$1,400 in addition to his athletic scholarship for \$2,621, thus exceeding the estimated expense for a KU out-of-state student (\$3,800).

Because the University of Kansas did not reduce his institutional financial aid so that the total amount of assistance he received did not exceed NCAA limits, Wiley was ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition. He sued in an attempt to have his eligibility restored, and a Federal district court ruled on May 11, 1976, that the NCAA's limit on the combination of institutional aid and BEOG award was not permissible.

Wiley continued to compete until his graduation in 1978.

However, the appeals court ruling—issued after he left school—stated that inasmuch as no substantial question of federal constitutional law existed in the case, the district court did not have the authority to set aside the NCAA financial aid regulation.

Athletic finances

Continued from page 1

donor."

Similar policies are in effect at almost every institution where football tickets are in heavy demand. For most institutions, however, it is only one bullet in a situation that demands a salvo.

"What we have deduced," Southern Methodist University President James Zumberge said in an Associated Press story, "is that we have a program of intercollegiate athletics that is too big for us to support. Our cost of maintaining it is going up faster than the revenue we can take from it."

Zumberge said revenue sports at SMU produced more than the amount budgeted, but inflation increased expenditures well beyond budget, also.

"Before inflation went double digit," he said, "if it cost us a couple of hundred thousand a year to maintain a sport . . . we said the benefits of name recognition and alumni links with their alma mater made it a reasonable price to pay for excitement and interest in the school."

"Now athletics is told, 'The university cannot support you. You'd better make your program whole.'"

SMU golf coach Earl Stewart, whose program was cut, said, "They are trying to balance the budget. Every once in a while it's a tough decision, and they are not going to be popular with everybody. I know they are not going to cut my program just because they are mad at us. We've just been less than productive."

In the upper Midwest, few sports can match the popularity of college ice hockey. In some cases, ice hockey is a money-maker. It fits the promotion-minded test of being able to transcend generations and of being a rallying point for the university.

Nevertheless, Notre Dame has been forced to reconsider the future of its ice hockey program because of inflationary factors and in order to comply with Title IX regulations.

Veteran coach Lefty Smith told the Chicago Tribune of his concern over recent developments. "I don't think Notre Dame hockey will revert to club status," he said. "But if it is dropped as a varsity sport, they probably will close down the ice rink—and not have hockey at all."

"It's a very complex situation; there's a lot more than just the idea of hockey at stake. Should Notre Dame revert to being just a football and basketball school, I think it would be a bad thing for the American college scene."

Smith sees the problem as being caused primarily by the costs of scholarships and travel. His solutions are to provide scholarships based on need and to form a league more compact than the far-flung Western Collegiate Hockey Association.

"Travel all through the United States and Canada has got to stop," he said. "We have

to return more to a house-league concept and play within boundaries."

Despite the financial problems that exist all through intercollegiate athletics, Smith's practicality seems to reflect the rather prudent attitude of

The money crunch

Yale President SMU cuts Curbs on Ivy sports budget

First pinch hits events for men; inflation cited

Tulsa Cuts Baseball Baseba Progra

UO students approve fee for athletics

'Minor' C

the NCAA membership as a whole.

Even though member institutions have had difficult times economically on an individual basis, some of them have joined in sponsoring approximately 50 amendments in the last three NCAA Conventions that actually would increase institutional spending on athletics. The membership has defeated 85 percent of these.

Included in the 50 were proposals to increase the number of awards offered in most sports (1978), to abolish the three-contact recruiting rule (1978, 1979), to provide travel uniforms (1978, 1979), to increase the number of full-time football coaches allowed (1979, 1980), to allow spring training in Division III football (1979) and to add a \$50-a-month incidental fee to the value of a grant-in-aid (1980).

Still, some institutions have been troubled by a compulsion to spend what it takes to get the job done, regardless of what it costs.

In an Associated Press story about one institution that was operating with a large deficit, the university's treasurer said he understood the football coach had not seen a budget until recently and was operating with assurances from the university and a football booster organization that he wouldn't have to worry about spending. Another instance cited an athletic budget with several ancillary expenses, such as large entertainment bills, hostess sweaters and bartending bills.

That reflects a larger problem, which is that colleges and governing agencies at times have neglected their duty to oversee the spending practices of intercollegiate athletic departments. Although athletic departments frequently have been considered almost autonomous, universities and states

have been held liable for expenses when the athletic departments were unable to cover large debts (such as the liability cases involved in the Wichita State University air crash in 1970).

In that vein, the Kansas City Times recently cited four common factors noted in several athletic programs it explored in a series on the financial crisis:

1) Recruiting, enticements for contributors and producing an image of success are seldom noticed by outsiders in assessing athletic department budgets, but they are major expense factors.

2) Coaches and athletic directors have been forced to become fund raisers to attract the dollars needed to satisfy the financial appetites of large athletic programs.

3) Because athletic directors fear a loss of contributions if their programs are not widely and favorably publicized, they spend large amounts of money on press entertainment and expensive brochures.

4) Universities and state governments, which can be liable for the debts of athletic departments, maintain only loose control over spending.

Even if the economy took a surprising turn for the better and management became universally sound, college athletic departments still would be faced with finding a way to comply with the provisions of Title IX.

For example, UCLA dropped its intercollegiate wrestling program with an explanation that there was a lack of practice space and that a need existed for expansion of women's athletic facilities.

At the University of Oregon, where a \$400,000 deficit exists, a strong commitment has been placed on balancing the budget and on complying with Title IX.

"In our case," Athletic Director John Caine told the Eugene Register-Guard, "Oregon is struggling to care for the men's family; and suddenly nine additional children are added on, without any consideration as to how they are to be fed. We will be about \$200,000 short of meeting our budget this year, but if you consider

that we have added on \$500,000 to support women's sports, then we would be \$300,000 to the good this year."

Oregon officials considered the elimination of men's gymnastics and wrestling as a solution to the problem, but the Oregon student body instead approved a \$20-per-term athletic fee that at least postponed the need to eliminate any sports.

Meanwhile, a group of female athletes at Temple University has sued the university, claiming that athletic financing at that institution is inequitable. According to The Chronicle of Higher Education, the suit claims that men's athletic scholarships for the 1979-80 academic year totaled \$700,000, compared with \$188,000 for women. Further, the suit alleged that 42 percent of the university's intercollegiate athletes were women, but they received only 13 percent of the funds.

A similar set of circumstances exists at Oregon State University. The percentage of women athletes is not precisely matched by the percentage of expenditures, and a complaint has been filed. At issue is a phrase from the Title IX policy interpretation that states, "... the governing principle in this area is that all such assistance should be available on a substantially proportional basis to the male and female participants in the institution's athletic program."

"Substantially?" Oregon State President Robert MacVicar said in a newspaper interview. "What does that word mean? Your judgment is every bit as good as mine. In the last analysis, you end up arguing about equity in a court of law. You litigate, and ultimately it will be."

"Read that, and then go and read elsewhere, where it says specifically about development (of women's programs) and the in-state to out-of-state (scholarships) ratio."

"I simply don't interpret that it's a numerical exercise in long division. I don't think that's what the guidelines say."

For Oregon State Athletic Director Dee Andros, the answer lies in reducing the number of sports required for

NCAA Division I-A membership from eight to five. In time, he said, state aid is a possibility.

Meanwhile, strange turns of events continue to frustrate athletic administrators.

At the University of Georgia, wrestling was discontinued as an intercollegiate sport. Administrative Athletic Director Reid Parker said the decision, although unfortunate, was not difficult: Wrestling at Georgia was costing \$100,000 a year, and 70 percent of participants were from far-away states such as New Jersey. Attendance was poor, and the team had finished last in the Southeastern Conference seven of the last eight years.

So the program was discontinued.

But in a bit of irony, by eliminating the men's wrestling program, Georgia increased its women-to-men participation ratio and therefore will be required to make more scholarship money available for women.

The Bulldog women's program carries a \$600,000 line budget, but Parker said another \$100,000 to \$150,000 budgeted elsewhere may be attributed to women's athletics. Money to fund the athletic program comes from ticket sales, student fees, interest, television and bowl revenue and booster club donations.

That drain, coupled with inflationary factors, leads Parker to believe that the elimination of more sports is likely. (At Georgia, a 1949 statute provides that the athletic department is a separate entity and may not receive state or university financial assistance; therefore, one of Andros' solutions does not apply.)

"I wonder if everybody is having as much trouble as we are," lamented Parker. "If so, we're going to see some changes made."

Whatever the solution is, it seems almost certain to be slow in coming. The colleges and universities composing the NCAA are facing one of their greatest challenges at a time when many financial truths seem to have been turned upside down. To fight the battle, the biggest weapons will be economic restraint and discipline.

Ski jumping to a conclusion

Athletes have been jumping off hills in the National Collegiate Skiing Championships for 27 years, since the first gathering in 1954. But when the participants gather in March 1981 for the 28th time, their skis will remain close to the snow.

All collegiate skiing is divided into two parts: Alpine, which consists of the giant slalom and slalom events, and Nordic, which consists of the cross country event and, until now, jumping.

After a six-year study of the event, the NCAA Skiing Committee recommended the elimination of jumping. The Executive Committee approved,

and now ski jumping will be replaced in the four-event format by cross country relay racing.

In its recommendation to the Executive Committee, the Skiing Committee included among its reasons for eliminating the event the steadily declining sponsorship of skiing and ski jumping because of the rising insurance rates, lack of modern jumping facilities, the expense of maintaining existing facilities, the lack of opportunity for training and a decline in the number of high school ski jumpers needed to provide talented participants for collegiate programs.

The committee also noted

that there are only five acceptable sites and two marginal sites that could host the NCAA championships due to the necessity of having a suitable jumping facility in close proximity to the other events.

The Executive Committee also approved a change in the qualifying procedure that will establish an advisory committee for each region of the country. The advisory committees will make recommendations to the Skiing Committee based on the eligibility of student-athletes for post-season competition, results of post-season regional intercollegiate meets and individuals' season results.

Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. 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).

Extension courses

Situation: The provisions of O.I. 8 specifically preclude the use of correspondence courses taken from an institution other than the one in which a student-athlete was last enrolled as a full-time student to determine "good academic standing" or "satisfactory progress." (315)

Question: Is the use of extension courses precluded by O.I. 8?

Answer: O.I. 8 does not apply to extension courses taken from the institution in which a student was last enrolled as a full-time student, but it does preclude extension courses and correspondence courses taken from other institutions. [C 3-3-O.I. 8]

Improper inducements—benefits for coaches

Situation: A member institution wishes to make an arrangement which would involve a material benefit for a high school or junior college coach (e.g., the provision of a gift such as a tangible item bearing the institution's insignia, the offer to pay a portion of his personal expenses or an arrangement to utilize his services as a part-time employee of the institution while he remains associated with the high school or junior college). (323)

Question: Would such an arrangement be permissible?

Answer: No. The arrangement of such a benefit for a high school or junior college coach would be considered as an improper inducement to encourage the eventual enrollment of prospective student-athletes from the high school or junior college with which the coach is associated. However, this legislation would not preclude legitimate compensation received by graduate teaching assistants enrolled in bona fide postgraduate programs conducted by member institutions. [B 1-1-(b)-(1)]

Involvement in gambling activities

Situation: In accordance with the principles of ethical conduct, individuals employed by member institutions to administer or coach intercollegiate athletics and all participating student-athletes shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times so that they represent the honor and dignity of fair play and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (561)

Question: Would involvement in gambling activities related to intercollegiate athletics be prohibited under this regulation?

Answer: Yes. The involvement of such individuals in gambling on an intercollegiate sport would reflect adversely on intercollegiate athletics and could lead to the influencing of results of intercollegiate contests. The principles of ethical conduct would prohibit such an individual from soliciting a bet on any intercollegiate team, or accepting a bet on any team representing his institution, or participating in any gambling involving intercollegiate athletics through a bookmaker, via a parlay card or any other method employed by organized gambling. [C 3-6-(a) and 3-9-(e)]

Summer basketball league permission

Situation: The provisions of Constitution 3-9-(c)-(1) permit a student-athlete to compete in organized basketball competition during the period between June 15 and August 31 on a team in a league approved by the NCAA Council, if the student-athlete has received written permission from his institution's director of athletics (or the director's official representative) for such participation. (572)

Question: Is a written statement giving general permission for the student-athlete to participate in summer basketball leagues sufficient to meet the requirements of Constitution 3-9-(c)-(1)?

Answer: No. The written statement of permission provided by the director of athletics (or his official representative) must specify the particular league in which the student-athlete is authorized to participate. [C 3-9-(c)-(1)]

Championship Corner

1. The dates of the 1981 Division II Wrestling Championships have been changed from February 27-28 to February 28-March 1. The event will be hosted by the University of California, Davis.

2. The Division II Basketball Committee has been authorized to increase from one to two the number of additional teams that may be selected from an automatic-qualifying conference for the Division II Basketball Championship.

3. The annual meeting of the Lacrosse Committee will be conducted May 29-31 in conjunction with the Division I championship game in Ithaca, New York. Any suggested agenda items should be directed to Richard D. Hunter, assistant director of events, at the national office.

Convention committees named

Appointments to the NCAA Committee on Committees and Nominating Committee were made by the Council at its April meeting.

Each committee consists of 12 members. Both committees are required to meet at least once before the business session of the Convention in January and may have an additional meeting at the discretion of the chairman to discuss vacancies, candidates and their qualifications.

At least one member from each of the eight NCAA geographic districts must be represented on the Committee on Committees. Six members are from Division I, three from Division II and three from Division III.

Each member serves a one-year term; continuous membership is limited to two years with the exception of the chairman, who is required to have served at least one term as a district representative and whose tenure as chairman is limited to two additional terms.

At each Convention, the Committee on Committees presents nominees for vacancies on all sports committees as provided in Bylaws 10-5 and 10-6 and for the general committees listed in Bylaw 10-4.

John Caine, University of Oregon, was appointed chairman of the Committee on Committees. Other Division I appointees are John B. Simpson, Boston University (District 1); James A. Castaneda, Rice University (District 6); Glen Tuckett, Brigham Young University (District 7); Ferdinand A. Geiger, Stanford University (District 8), and Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Conference (at large).

Division II committee members are Thomas J. Niland Jr., Le Moyne College (District 2); Donald J. Mohr, Wright State University (District 4), and Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University (District 5).

Representatives from Division III on the Committee on



Joseph R. Geraud



John Caine

Committees are Willie Shaw, Lane College (District 3); Eugene M. Haas, Gettysburg College (at large), and Thomas M. Kinder, Bridgewater College, Virginia (at large).

The Nominating Committee also must have one member from each of the eight NCAA geographic districts. Four members must be from Division I, two from Division II, two from Division III and four must be at large.

Four members of the Nominating Committee are the district vice-presidents whose terms do not expire with the 1981 Convention. The remaining eight members cannot be members of the Council or officers of the Association.

Duties of the Nominating Committee are to present to the Convention one or more nominees for each vacancy among the offices of president, the eight district vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and the eight vice-presidents at large of the Council.

Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming, was appointed

chairman of the Nominating Committee. Geraud is a Division I member of the Council and represents District 7.

Other Division I members of the Nominating Committee are John L. Toner, University of Connecticut (District 1); John W. Sawyer, Wake Forest University (District 3); Gwen Norrell, Michigan State University (District 4); Frank Windeger, Texas Christian University (District 6); Louis A. Myers, University of Arizona (District 8), and Casimir J. Myslinski, University of Pittsburgh (at large).

Division II representatives on the committee are Edwin W. Lawrence, Cheyney State College (District 2) and Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State University (District 5).

Appointees to the Nominating Committee from Division III are Edwin D. Muto, State University of New York, Buffalo (at large); Douglas R. Sanderson, California State College, Stanislaus (at large), and Gordon M. Brewer, Hope College (at large).

Elsewhere in Education

The following is a ranking of those colleges and universities receiving the largest amounts of Federal financial assistance: (Dollars in thousands)

1. Johns Hopkins University, \$212,866; 2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 130,586; 3. Howard University, 116,195; 4. University of Washington, 105,671; 5. University of Wisconsin, Madison, 99,330.

6. University of California, Los Angeles, 97,779; 7. Stanford University, 94,009; 8. University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, 93,558; 9. Harvard University, 89,949; 10. University of California, San Diego, 88,508.

11. University of Michigan, 86,527; 12. Columbia University, 84,941; 13. Cornell University, 79,729; 14. University of Pennsylvania, 78,350; 15. Yale University, 67,892.

16. Pennsylvania State University, 66,767; 17. University of California, Berkeley, 65,720; 18. Ohio State University, 64,107; 19. University of Chicago, 61,262; 20. University of Southern California, 61,039.

21. University of California, San Francisco, 59,488; 22. University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, 58,840; 23. New York University, 54,905; 24. University of Colorado, 53,375; 25. Washington University (Missouri), 52,162.

26. University of Texas, Austin, 47,701; 27. Duke University, 46,870; 28. University of Rochester, 46,653; 29. Purdue University, 44,383; 30. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 43,691.

31. Michigan State University, 43,666; 32. University of Utah, 42,363; 33. University of Miami (Florida), 41,713; 34. University of Pittsburgh, 41,319; 35. University of Arizona, 39,534.

36. University of Florida, 38,751; 37. University of California, Davis, 38,476; 38. Northwestern University, 38,401; 39. Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, San German, 37,894; 40. University of Alabama, Birmingham, 37,552.

Recruiting film available

"The Competitive Edge," a film outlining the many aspects of recruitment of intercollegiate athletes, is available from the NCAA.

Two former highly recruited athletes appear in the film and recount the pressures they felt during the recruiting process and emphasize the consequences of recruiting violations.

Produced by NCAA Productions, the 20-minute film was made available for distribution in April. "The Competitive Edge" is recommended for college and high school youth, summer camps and civic clubs.

Any interested individual or group may obtain the film free of charge by contacting Jennifer A. Boyer, production coordinator, at the NCAA national office (913/384-3220).

All-star games committee sanctions summer contests

The NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee has approved a list of basketball and football contests scheduled for this summer.

Constitution 3-9-(b) requires that either the NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee or the appropriate state high school athletic association must certify such games. If a student-athlete participates in an uncertified contest during the summer, he will be denied his first year of intercollegiate competition.

The 1980 Convention amended Constitution 3-9-(b) so that it restricts the participation of a student-athlete to not more than two approved all-star football contests or two approved all-star basketball contests following completion of his high school eligibility in his sport.

Following is the list of approved games for June. Games approved for July and August will appear in the June 15 and July 15 issues of the NCAA News.

June all-star games

State	Date	Location	Sport	Name of game
California	June 14	Costa Mesa	Basketball	Ventura County All-Star
	June 17	Eureka	Basketball	Kiwanis All-Star
	June 19	Santa Clara	Basketball	Peninsula All-Star
	June 20	LaVerne	Basketball	Pomona Valley
	June 20	Stockton	Basketball	Kiwanis North-South
	June 23	Bakersfield	Basketball	Kern County All-Star
Illinois	June 24 and 26	Lafayette	Basketball	Alameda-Contra Costa Counties
	June 6	Jacksonville	Basketball	West Central Illinois Classic
	June 7	Granville	Basketball	Tri-County/Indian Valley Classic
	June 13	Lewistown	Basketball	Fulton-Mason County
	June 14	Havana	Basketball	Fulton-Mason County
	June 28	Peoria	Basketball	Illinois Basketball Coaches Assn.
	June 27	Veedersburg	Basketball	Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois
	June 28	Bismark	Basketball	Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois
	June 28	Auburn	Basketball	Northeast Indiana
	Indiana	June 13	New Market	Basketball
Kansas	June 20	Osgood	Basketball	Ripley County-Indiana Voiture 1047
	June 21	Indianapolis	Basketball	Indiana-Kentucky
Kentucky	June 14	Lawrence	Football	Kansas East-West Shrine
	June 13	Louisville	Basketball	Kentucky High School Coaches
Maryland	June 14	Louisville	Football	Kentucky High School Coaches
	June 21	Louisville	Basketball	Kentucky-Indiana
Massachusetts	June 7	Frederick	Basketball	Frederick County Coaches
	June 28	Boston	Football	Annual Shriners Classic
Michigan	June 21	Mt. Pleasant	Basketball	Michigan Basketball Coaches
Minnesota	June —	Twin Cities	Basketball	Diabetes Classic
	June 6	Neosho	Basketball	Lions Classic District 26-F
Montana	June 7	Springfield	Basketball	Lions Senior Classic
	June 26	Kansas City	Football	Big Brothers and Sisters
Nebraska	June 14	Billings	Basketball	Montana-Wyoming
	May 30	Stromsburg	Basketball	Stromsburg Booster Club
Ohio	June 14	Omaha	Basketball	Metro Cage Classic
	June 14	Hooper	Basketball	Fremont Area
	June 14	Fremont	Basketball	Tribune All-Star
	June 21	Hastings	Football	Nebraska Eight-Man
Oregon	June 6	Cincinnati	Football	East-West Series
	June 7	Cincinnati	Basketball	East-West Series
	June 28	East Liverpool	Football	Ohio-Pennsylvania Stateline Classic
Utah	June —	Portland-Eugene	Basketball	Oregon Metro-State
	June 13	Ephriam	Football	Multiple Sclerosis
West Virginia	June 14	Ephriam	Basketball	Multiple Sclerosis
	June 14	Wheeling	Basketball	OVAC Ohio-West Virginia Classic
Wyoming	June 13	Sheridan	Basketball	Montana-Wyoming

Gambling task force

Continued from page 1

lished at NCAA headquarters. Pertinent material will be made available to members of the enforcement staff, the gambling task force and other interested parties.

2. Contact will be maintained with established law enforcement sources. The task force will continue to develop additional sources that can assist in providing gambling information to the national office.

3. A new interpretation was approved by the Council (see page 6) specifying that those associated with intercollegiate athletics will violate NCAA ethical standards [Constitution 3-6-(a)] if they are involved in any gambling on college sports.

4. Enforcement staff members are to include pertinent questions about gambling activity in interviews with coaches, student-athletes, boosters and campus security personnel.

5. Enforcement representatives will establish communication with NFL and NBA investigators in an attempt to develop more information on college sports gambling.

6. A supply of pamphlets will

be distributed to each NCAA member institution and allied conference detailing the dangers of a student-athlete becoming involved in illegal gambling.

7. Law enforcement representatives or other knowledgeable individuals will be available for presentations at meetings of organizations such as the National Association of Basketball Coaches, the American Football Coaches Association, the College Divisions Commissioners Association, College Sports Information Directors of America, the Collegiate Commissioners Association, the Football Writers Association of America, the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics and the National Athletic Trainers Association.

8. All meaningful information developed by the gambling task force will be reviewed by the NCAA executive director. If the information reveals a possible violation of Constitution 3-6-(a), the executive director will direct the information to the head of the enforcement department for processing according to the established enforcement proce-

dures. General information identifying questionable gambling activities—but not reflecting misconduct by an identifiable student-athlete, coach or athletic department staff member—will be transmitted to the institution's athletic director (and conference commissioner) if the executive director deems the information warrants. In such instances, a confidential and personal communication will be mailed by the staff liaison to the Committee to Combat Gambling.

Among the conclusions reached during the conversations with FBI and professional sport representatives were:

- College athletes are more vulnerable to fixes than professional athletes because of the extremely high salaries paid in the professional ranks.

- The volume of illegal gambling activity in the United States today is estimated at between \$22 and \$28 billion per year.

- Member institutions would be well-advised to supplement information from the NCAA national office by working with their local FBI office and police.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS
D. KENNETH OBER appointed at Elizabethtown . . . J. PHILLIP ROACH named at Marietta . . . DONALD DUFEK resigned at Kent State, effective June 30.

COACHES

Baseball—BILL GRANAHAN resigned at Assumption, replaced by BARRY GLINSKI . . . STEVE WEBBER chosen at Georgia . . . JOHN SMITH resigned at Idaho to become equipment manager.

Basketball—TOM SMITH resigned at Central Missouri State, named at Valparaiso . . . DAVID HARPER resigned at Drew . . . SERGE DEBARI selected at Babson . . . NORRIS SCOTT released at Los Angeles State . . . RICHARD BERG appointed at Hofstra.

Football—JAMES AGUIAR named at Plymouth State. Aguiar will remain wrestling coach . . . VINCE GIBSON resigned at Louisville, named at Tulane . . . THOMAS MULLIGAN appointed at Marietta . . . BOB WEBER chosen at Louisville.

Soccer—SCOTT STRASBURG hired at Georgetown . . . DAVE LAWRENCE selected at Assumption, replacing BILL GRANAHAN, who resigned . . . GEORGE VARGAS named at C. W. Post.

Swimming—PAUL STEARNS chosen at Minnesota.

STAFF

Sports information director—DOM DeFILIPPI named at Merchant Marine.

Trainer—KENNY HOWARD retired at Auburn, effective at end of current academic year.

CONFERENCES

CARL JAMES, Maryland athletic director, named commissioner of the Big Eight Conference . . . DENNIS FARRELL selected assistant commissioner of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

HIGH SCHOOL FEDERATION

JACK ROBERTS, assistant director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, resigned effective August 1, 1980.

Former NCAA Assistant Executive Director WARREN BROWN named as replacement.

NOTABLES

LOU CAMPANELLI, James Madison basketball coach, has been invited by the U.S. Amateur Youth Basketball Association to work with the Taiwanese national team in Taipei in preparation for the Jones Cup international competition.

DEATHS

REA SCHUESSLER, Senior Bowl executive director, May 11 of cancer.

Committee Listings

Extra Events: William M. Moore.

Central Connecticut State College, represents Division II on this committee and not Division III as the listing indicates.

Television: JOHN CROUTHAMEL, Syracuse University, replaces Maj. Gen. Raymond P. Murphy, who has resigned at the U.S. Military Academy. The appointment is effective immediately.

Division II Basketball: BOB MOORMAN, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association, replaces Howard Davis, Tuskegee Institute, resigned as a member of the committee. The appointment is effective immediately.

1979 National Collegiate Division III Cross Country Championships

Receipts	\$ 7,594.04	
Disbursements	\$10,618.09	
		(\$ 3,024.05)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$65,494.36	
		(\$68,518.41)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 122.00	
		(\$68,396.41)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$72,100.45	
		\$ 3,704.04
50 percent to competing institutions	\$1,852.00	
50 percent to the NCAA	\$1,852.04	\$ 3,704.04

1979 National Collegiate Division II Soccer Championship

Receipts	\$ 9,032.24	
Disbursements	\$16,871.02	
		(\$ 7,838.78)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$58,355.16	
		(\$66,193.94)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$71,344.77	
		\$ 5,150.83
50 percent to competing institutions	\$2,575.42	
50 percent to the NCAA	\$2,575.41	\$ 5,150.83

1979 National Collegiate Division III Soccer Championship

Receipts	\$16,336.16	
Disbursements	\$20,286.41	
		(\$ 3,950.25)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$44,393.17	
		(\$48,343.42)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 1,946.85	
		(\$46,396.57)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$51,116.10	
		\$ 4,719.53
50 percent to competing institutions	\$2,359.76	
50 percent to the NCAA	\$2,359.77	\$ 4,719.53

Women's events in NAIA

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics have approved the formation of nine championships for women beginning next fall.

The proposal required approval by two-thirds of the NAIA membership voting. A total of 79 percent of the NAIA's 514 members voted on the legislation, and 69 percent of them favored the initiation of the championships.

With this action, women's

intercollegiate athletic championships now are offered by the NAIA, the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women and the NCAA, which voted in January to sponsor five championships each in Divisions II and III.

Joan Warrington, coordinator of women's athletics at Pittsburg State University (Kansas), was named to head an NAIA committee that will plan the championships.

7	High school all-star games
6	Convention committees
5	Ski jumping
4	Wiley case
4	VFY seminars
4	NRA award-coupon program
3	N4A statement
3	Academic recommendations
1	Postseason games approved
1	The money crunch

In this issue:

May 15, 1980

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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NEWS

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1979-80 NCAA championship sites and dates



Fall

Cross Country

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

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

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

Football

Division I-AA, 2nd. 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.

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. Pennsylvania.

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.

Division II, 2nd. Champion: Mankato State; 2. Elmira. 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. Villanova.

Wrestling

Division I, 50th. Champion: Iowa; 2. Oklahoma State.

Division II, 18th. Champion: Bakerfield State; 2. Northern Iowa.

Division III, 7th. Champion: Brockport State; 2. Trenton State.

Spring

Baseball

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

Division II, 13th. University of California; Riverside, California; May 24-28.

Division III, 5th. Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio; May 30-June 1.

Golf

Division I, 83rd. Ohio State University; Columbus, Ohio; May 28-31.

Division II, 18th. Nicholls State University; Thibodaux, Louisiana; May 20-23.

Division III, 6th. Central College; Des Moines, Iowa; May 20-23.

Lacrosse

Division I, 10th. Cornell University; Ithaca, New York; May 31.

Division II, 8th. On-campus site, May 18.

Division III, 1st. On-campus site, May 25.

Tennis

Division I, 96th. University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia; May 19-26.

Division II, 18th. University of Southern Illinois; Edwardsville, Illinois; May 15-18.

Division III, 5th. Claremont-Mudd Colleges; Claremont, California; May 14-17.

Outdoor Track

Division I, 59th. University of Texas; Austin, Texas; June 5-7.

Division II, 18th. California State Polytechnic Institute; Pomona, California; May 29-31.

Division III, 7th. North Central College; Naperville, Illinois; May 29-31.

Volleyball

11th championship. Champion: Southern California. 2. UCLA. Score: 15-7, 6-15, 15-13, 15-8.

Winter

Basketball

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