

Institutions invited to attend regional meetings

Each NCAA active member institution has been invited to send one representative to a regional meeting to review and react to the work of the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services.

James Frank, NCAA secretary-treasurer and chairman of the special committee, issued the invitation to the chief executive officers of all active members in a memorandum mailed June 2. Accompanying the memo was a summary of the special committee's present plan regarding governance, organization and services, which will be the basis of discussion in the regional meetings. That summary appears on page 4 of this NCAA News.

The regional presentations will be conducted in Denver, for all institutions west of the Mississippi River, and in Pittsburgh, for those east of the Mississippi. The Denver meet-

ing will begin with a reception at 6 p.m. July 21, with the actual meeting to be conducted from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. July 22. The same schedule will be followed in Pittsburgh July 23-24.

Because much of the committee's current plan deals with NCAA programs, services and representation for women's intercollegiate athletics, Chairman Frank asked each chief executive to "think in terms of appointing the appropriate woman on your staff as your institution's representative to the regional meeting. The committee believes that women's athletics leaders at the institutional level should be afforded this opportunity to learn more about the committee's proposals and to offer their reactions and advice in that regard."

Frank emphasized that the regional meetings will not be decision-making sessions and

will involve no voting. "The purpose is to explain the NCAA plan as it now stands and to seek the advice of women athletics leaders in that regard," he said.

Frank will chair both regional meetings, with four members of the special committee in attendance as resource persons: Ruth M. Berkeley, director of athletics at Occidental College; Gwen Norrell, faculty athletic representative at Michigan State University; Richard H. Perry, director of athletics, University of Southern California, and John L. Toner, University of Connecticut athletic director.

The two regional meetings are a key step in a series of activities the special committee has approved to comply with the NCAA Council's directive that the committee continue its work and develop a procedure for review and refinement of its plan.

The plan was developed by the committee in meetings conducted in December and March, and the Council approved it with minor adjustments in April. In addition to the June 2 distribution to the active membership, the plan was reviewed by the three division steering committees in their June 12-13 meetings.

The committee's timetable for additional review and refinement of the plan includes the following:

June 16-17: Annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics includes panel on governance issues, Title IX presentation and division discussions.

June 20: Deadline for each active member to notify NCAA national office of individual who will attend appropriate regional meeting.

July 21-22: Regional meeting in Denver.

July 23-24: Regional meeting in Pittsburgh.

July 31-August 1: Meeting of special committee (Kansas City).

August 13-15: NCAA Council considers committee recommendations (Denver).

Late September-early October: Proposed meeting of chief executive officers, essentially selected by allied conferences, to review this topic and other pertinent issues.

October 13-14: Final review of implementing legislation by division steering committees (Kansas City).

October 15-17: Final review of implementing legislation by NCAA Council (Kansas City).

October 31: Special mailing to membership regarding final plan.

November 22: All implementing legislation mailed to membership in Official Notice of 1981 Convention.



NEWS



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Courts decide in three rules difference cases

Courts hearing four lawsuits regarding differences in athletic association rules have not decided whether significant differences in the rules applied to men's and women's programs constitute unlawful sex discrimination.

The News reported in the March 31, 1980, issue on the four lawsuits, which claimed that differences in athletic association rules applied to men and women caused sex discrimination. Courts in three of the cases were asked to prohibit the application and enforcement of certain NCAA or conference rules that universities apply to their male student-athletes since they allegedly are more restrictive than the AIAW rules that some institutions apply to female student-athletes.

In the fourth case, a university defending a sex discrimination suit in the operation of its intercollegiate athletic program has claimed that NCAA and AIAW rules differences caused any discrimination that may have occurred.

Following is the status of the four cases:

Page vs. Big Eight

In Page vs. the Big Eight Conference, University of Missouri, Columbia, high-jumper Nat Page claimed sex discrimination in the application of a Big Eight Conference academic eligibility rule. The NCAA intervened in the lawsuit to defend a related NCAA rule. The Big Eight rule, which the university applies to men, was claimed to be more stringent than the AIAW rule the university applies to women. Page,

who was declared ineligible because he was on scholastic probation, alleged that his sister, who also was on scholastic probation, was allowed to compete on the university's women's track team.

After obtaining state and Federal court orders that allowed him to compete in the Big Eight indoor meet February 29, 1980, it was found that Page had withdrawn from all classes February 22, 1980. As a result, the Federal court order against the Big Eight Conference and the NCAA was withdrawn March 14, 1980; and on April 4, 1980, the case was dismissed from Federal court. The state-court order lapsed by its own terms when Page ended his enrollment as a student at the university.

Fluitt vs. Big Eight

In Fluitt vs. the Big Eight Conference and the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, miler Mark Fluitt alleged that the denial of his application for a fifth year of eligibility based on hardship (injury in his freshman year) constituted unlawful sex discrimination. Fluitt claimed that under the hardship rule the university applied to women, he would have remained eligible. Fluitt also claimed that he had been denied due process of law on the basis of an alleged failure of the university to inform him adequately of the applicable hardship rule procedures.

On March 28, 1980, the court ruled in favor of the Big Eight and the university and denied all relief requested by Fluitt.

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Johns Hopkins' Brendan Schneck (25) at Division I Lacrosse. See championship stories, page 4

Title IX enforcement begins soon

Within the next few weeks, the new Department of Education is expected to begin reinstituting complaint investigations regarding sex discrimination in intercollegiate athletics.

The department came into existence May 4 and became responsible at that time for the implementation and enforcement of Title IX. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which formerly was responsible for Title IX matters, suspended those activities some time ago to allow time for the development of enforcement standards and policies. However, the Office for Civil Rights is now in the process of completing a detailed enforcement manual that will provide the framework for the investigations. Once the manual is completed and issued to OCR investigators, the first series of compliance reviews is expected to begin.

The Education Department has not decided conclusively which institutions will be the first to be investigated, but indications are that the group will be selected from those institutions against which Title IX intercollegiate athletics complaints currently are pending. There are 130 complaints against more than 80 colleges and universities, although the first series of investigations is expected to involve fewer than 10 institutions.

Enforcement procedures: The first step in the investigative process will be for the Ed-

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Next month in the News

Is 3 better than 2?

South Florida's Lee Rose thinks so, but Michigan State's Jud Heathcote has his doubts. A lively discussion of three-man officiating in the July 15 NCAA News.

Also look for news on TFA/USA, Title IX and the NOCSAE helmet certification list.

The crystal ball

In Part 1 of a series, former NCAA President John A. Fuzak examines the impact of energy on the future of intercollegiate athletics. Other items will be examined later in the series, including the future of international competition and the prospects for women's athletics.

Stronger requirements will help

When the complex issues involving academic standards for intercollegiate athletics are considered along with the prevailing theories of higher education, the development of a panacea for the widely publicized eligibility problems that various member institutions have encountered appears doubtful.

The following question remains, however: Can changes be implemented to improve (if not perfect) the academic standards affecting student-athletes in order to reduce the likelihood of academic exploitation in the future?

A number of proposals from a variety of sources have been offered to assist in establishing more effective academic standards for student-athletes. Some of the general recommendations (such as the proposal that each institution develop a specific standard to define normal progress toward a degree) would provide an interesting reflection of the philosophy of higher education that collegiate institutions presently implement for all students, including nonathletes. Other proposals are intended to deal with particular problems unique to intercollegiate athletics.

The proposals recently initiated by the NCAA Academic Testing and Requirements Committee, and supported by the Council, may prove to be constructive. Responding to a recommendation from the committee, the Council already has implemented (during its April meeting) a proposal that the answer to Case No. 111 in the 1980-81 NCAA Manual be revised 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 at which the student-athlete is now or was last enrolled as a full-time student.

The Council also has requested that the division steering committees 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. In addition, the steering committees 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.

In another action taken during its April meeting, the Council voted to adopt the recommendation of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee that the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Ad-

missions Officers (AACRAO) be requested to encourage the production of transcripts that clearly identify correspondence courses, extension-course work and credits by examination. The Council also voted to support a proposal that 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, with the understanding that he may designate an individual on the institution's staff to assure the proper certification of eligibility of the institution's student-athletes.

Assuming the membership implements these proposals or other constructive suggestions (such as those enumerated in John Underwood's comprehensive article on the subject published in *Sports Illustrated's* May 19, 1980, edition), the opportunity clearly exists to establish more securely the foundation of academic integrity necessary to conduct intercollegiate athletic programs according to the NCAA's fundamental goals and purposes.

In this regard, the effect of strengthening academic standards for student-athletes may be more far-reaching than is readily apparent. Quality standards that would discourage academic exploitation also may bear directly on violations of NCAA recruiting regulations and other legislation prohibiting extra benefits for enrolled student-athletes. Increased emphasis on academic standards that compel normal progress toward graduation could assist in creating a long-range perspective that would reduce the value of transitory inducements (such as illegal payments) that often are as exploitative as academic manipulation.

Underwood notes this correlation in his response to a proposed panacea that he believes "deserves absolutely no consideration." That proposal would be for colleges to provide compensation to student-athletes and to eliminate the requirement for class attendance.

According to Underwood, such an arrangement "would not only be anathema to the academic community, but also, while proving that college athletics are no more than business, would do the business in. The rich would get richer, the poor would go bankrupt and it would do nothing to help get anyone educated."

On the other hand, the establishment of more meaningful academic standards would not only help to educate student-athletes, but it also might contribute significantly to the development of a sense of values in intercollegiate athletics that would stress substantial, rather than ephemeral, goals in the lives of student-athletes.

dence and, in itself, is not the major problem. Some fans become more enthusiastic when the rent money is bet on the Bears against Dallas. Or on Notre Dame against USC.

"I can't stand in this pulpit and preach that gambling in itself is a threat to college and pro sports. The threat comes when scum and creeps move in like vultures and attempt to influence the outcome of athletic contests. And these scum will be present so long as Americans stand in line to get down their bets."

Dan Devine, football coach
University of Notre Dame
Cleveland Plain Dealer

"I've been in favor of a playoff (to determine the national college football champion) for 20 years. I've even submitted a couple of plans. Now I don't think it will ever happen. Playoffs become unimportant when we have the insidious cancer of bogus transcripts and players who don't attend classes."

Dr. L. Murray Thomas
Chairman of neurosurgery
Wayne State University
Atlanta Journal

"No matter how you look at it, all the helmets have improved. We are seeing fewer injuries. I don't think, however, you can have a contact sport and not have injuries. We may be getting very close to the irreducible low."

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.

Are athletics too big?

By Joe McGuff
Kansas City Star

Some university administrators view football as an abomination to be tolerated in the interest of increased alumni contributions.

A few subscribe to the thinking of Dr. George L. Cross. When Cross was president of the University of Oklahoma, he told his football coach, Bud Wilkinson, "We're trying to build a university our football team can be proud of."

Archie Dykes, who recently announced his resignation as chancellor of the University of Kansas, falls between these extremes in his athletic philosophy. He has maintained a strong interest in athletics wherever he has gone, but he is concerned that football and basketball are dangerously close to getting out of control.

Dykes believes big-time college athletics must grow smaller if they are to survive.

"If the universities, working in concert, do not regulate themselves," Dykes said, "it will be done for them by the Federal government because the public will insist on it."

Dykes expressed his views as he began winding up his affairs at Kansas. He is leaving the university to become president and chief executive officer of the Security Benefit Life Insurance Company in Topeka.

Because of recent athletic scandals, college administrators have come under increased criticism for lax supervision. They have been accused of being intimidated by powerful alumni and of abdicating their responsibilities.

Dykes, who served as chancellor at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, before coming to Kansas, says tighter supervision is needed. The problem, as he sees it, has to do not so much with alumni pressure as with the heavy workload carried by college presidents.

"In my career as a chancellor, I have never been subjected to improper alumni pressures," Dykes said. "The alumni at Kansas want a well-rounded program, but they are genuinely concerned with excesses and abuses. The problem with most university presidents is a lack of time. As a result, there is a tendency to delegate authority to the athletic director and the coaches."

"It is the role of the president to make sure abuses do not arise, and he has to make clear the type of program the institution wants."

The problem that alarms Dykes most is the growth of athletic budgets.

"If you keep spending more and more for football, there is going to be nothing left for the nonrevenue sports," Dykes said. "Coaches and athletic directors have to accept reductions of expenditures. Budgets are growing faster than the rate of inflation."

"I would like to see greater recruiting restrictions. There could be a reduction in the number of recruiting visits allowed. Recruiting should be restricted to certain months. We could reduce the number of scholarships. Spring football practice could be eliminated, freeing football players to go out for other sports."

"If we place stronger restrictions on the revenue-producing sports, then we can carry the nonrevenue sports. We could reach the point where the public will not support the standard of living to which some coaches and players have become accustomed."

Dykes sees the public's growing cynicism toward college sports as a major problem.

"There is much less blind loyalty on the part of the alumni, the faculty and the students than when I first became an administrator," Dykes said. "There is a great deal of public cynicism developing as a result of abuses and excessive expenditures."

"One thing that bothers me is a coach who goes to an institution, engages in illegal activities and leaves. The school and the athletes pay, but he goes on to another coaching job. If sanctions are brought against a school, he should not be able to get another NCAA coaching job."

Dykes is concluding his career as a college administrator convinced that athletics are a legitimate part of the educational process, but he sees the current crisis growing unless sensible restrictions are adopted.

Opinions Out Loud

H. Boyd McWhorter, commissioner
Southeastern Conference
Orlando Sentinel-Star

"A lot of people want to be president of the United States, but they don't have the wherewithal to achieve their goals. Well, a lot of schools want to be Oklahoma or Nebraska. When they discover they don't have the wherewithal, their next step is to pull down those who have it."

John R. Silber, president
Boston University
Educational Record

"I believe that the institutions that survive the 1980s—and a large number will not—will be those that have maintained or increased standards, who expect more and not less of their students, who insist that the faculty be worthy mentors of their students, who maintain the highest standards of integrity and of scholarship and of sound teaching, and who expect a reasonable decorum from the students to behave in a highly civilized manner. Those that demand the most will be the ones that last."

David Condon, columnist
Chicago Tribune

"All practical fans realize that wagering on major sports events is an American way of life. Gambling is a matter of conscience and pru-

**NCAA
NEWS**

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Deadline nearing for royalty claims

Time is running out for NCAA member institutions and conferences to file claims for their share of the statutory royalty fees that cable television systems paid into the U.S. Copyright Office for retransmission of over-the-air radio and television broadcasts in 1979.

The total amount of money to be distributed for 1979 is not yet known (fees are still coming into the copyright office), but the pool of royalty fees is expected to exceed substantially the \$14.3 million cable systems paid in 1978.

Claims may be filed by NCAA member institutions and conferences that had non-network (local or regional) television coverage of their sports events in 1979. The Copyright Royalty Tribunal has tentatively ruled that, in the absence of a provision to the contrary in the broadcasting contract, the sponsor of a sports event—such as a college or collegiate conference—is the proper claimant for cable royalty fees. To qualify for distribution of royalties for a 1979 broadcast, however, claims must be filed in July of this year.

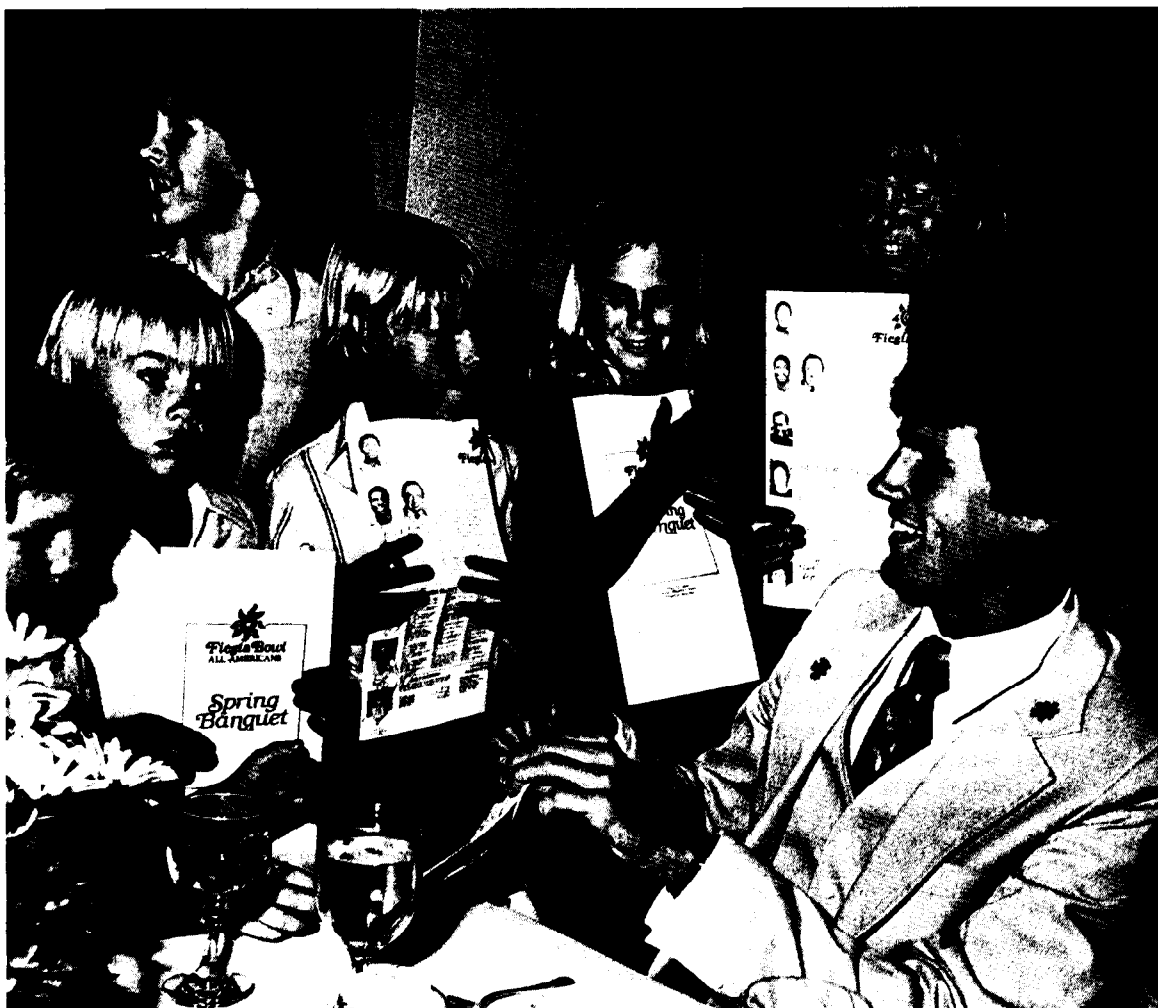
The NCAA intends to file a

claim in July and will include as a joint claimant any conference or institution that wishes to join it in claiming a portion of the royalty pool. Any member institution or conference that believes it had qualifying telecasts in 1979 and wishes to be included in the NCAA's joint claim should advise Thomas C. Hansen at the NCAA's national office. If possible, the information outlined below should be provided:

1. The type of sports event involved (for example, basketball or hockey) and the participating teams.
2. The dates of the broadcasts.
3. The call letters and location of the television stations that carried each game.

The NCAA will pursue the claim through the proceedings before the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, which is responsible for allocating the funds in the royalty pool among the parties claiming a right to receive a distribution.

The money recovered will be distributed among those who joined in the NCAA claim on a prorated basis by event.



Fiesta Bowl festivities

Purdue quarterback Mark Hermann was one of the "Fiesta Bowl All-Americans" who participated in the bowl game's annual campaign against drug abuse. Hermann was joined in the event, cosponsored by the NCAA, by Art Schlichter of Ohio State, Mike Ford of Southern Methodist, Mark Aguirre of DePaul, Kelly Tripucka of Notre Dame, Gene Banks of Duke, Jarvis Redwine of Nebraska, Kenny Easley of UCLA, Phil Davis of Wyoming, Ellen Schmidt of Oregon, Sean Tuohy of Mississippi and Louis Collins of Virginia. *Photo by Jeff Stanton.*

Title IX investigations begin soon

Continued from page 1

Education Department to request data from those institutions selected for investigation. After an analysis of the material received as a result of the data request, OCR investigators will conduct an on-site review. The initial investigations will be undertaken by teams composed of senior investigative staff from OCR regional offices and of policy personnel from OCR headquarters.

OCR headquarters personnel will supervise closely all aspects of the initial investigations. Once a particular institution receives a data request, OCR will have 90 days to complete its investigation and inform the institution of its findings. A second 90-day period will follow during which OCR must seek to negotiate a voluntary compliance agreement if violations were found.

In the case of significant violations, the compliance agreement will be in the form of a corrective plan including detailed goals and timetables. If the institution and OCR do not agree on a corrective plan, then a formal adjudicative proceeding before an administrative law judge will be conducted to determine whether Federal assistance to the institution should be terminated. Other enforcement avenues also are available.

Training: During February, HEW headquarters personnel discussed the terms of the policy interpretation and OCR plans for the implementation and enforcement of the Title IX athletics requirements with OCR regional directors and with the directors of postsecondary education divisions of OCR regional offices.

During the first week in March, approximately 55 staff investigators, mainly from OCR regional offices, received instruction regarding the application of the policy interpretation and the intercollegiate athletics context within which they will be working. The training, conducted in Denver, was based on an early draft of the enforcement manual that has since been revised.

Carl James, then director of athletics at the University of Maryland, College Park, and Donna Lopiano, director of athletics for women at the University of Texas, Austin, participated in the program as consultants.

In order to expedite the first investigations, OCR plans little additional formal training at the outset. Only senior-level personnel from the headquar-

ters and regional offices will be involved in the initial investigations, and those people then will be expected to train junior investigators.

Technical assistance: The Education Department plans to provide technical assistance to colleges and universities, although it still is in the process of deciding what activities will be undertaken. Regional conferences are expected to be one of the assistance methods em-

ployed by OCR; hot lines and resource centers also are being considered.

The involvement of outside organizations such as the American Council on Education and being considered for the assistance program, but no commitment has been made. It has not been decided whether the opportunity to participate in the technical assistance activities will be bid competitively or whether OCR will select a sole-source contractor.

Elsewhere in Education

The Postal Service has announced plans for rate adjustments that would mean good news and bad news for nonprofit organizations such as educational institutions.

The independent Postal Rate Commission has 10 months to act on the proposals from the Postal Service that would increase first-class postage from 15 cents to 20 cents for the first ounce and from 13 cents to 17 cents for each additional ounce.

Under the proposed plan, three categories of nonprofit rates would be decreased. The second-class rate for nonprofit organizations' publications would decline an average of 6.2 percent. The classroom rate, for educational publications used in schoolrooms, would be reduced by 5.2 percent. The rate for nonprofit third-class bulk mail, which would include institutional newsletters and fund-raising appeals, would be reduced an average of 5.7 percent.

Another category that could have some effect on educational institutions is an average 7.7 percent increase in fourth-class library rates.

If the Postal Rate Commission approves the proposals, the new rates will become effective in 1981.

Education costs increasing

According to the Research Institute, by the year 1990, it will cost an average of \$26,134 to educate a student in a state-supported college or university and \$43,561 in a private institution.

Assuming an annual inflation rate of only seven percent, the study concluded that the combined costs of undergraduate studies plus medical or law school could run to \$100,000 or more in 10 years.

Rules differences

Continued from page 1

The court found that Fluitt was ineligible because he admitted to receiving pay as an assistant track coach. Further, the court found that there was no sex discrimination because the rules governing hardship exceptions for men and women at the university are virtually identical and that there was no denial of due process. Fluitt filed an appeal but then changed his mind. On April 30, 1980, the appeal was dismissed at Fluitt's request.

McCluskey vs. California State University, Fullerton

In McCluskey vs. California State University, Fullerton, Jon C. McCluskey, a male

fencer, claimed sex discrimination because of the university's application of the NCAA five-year rule. In addition to the university, the NCAA and others were named as defendants in the suit. McCluskey alleged that the university applied a differing AIAW rule to its women under which he would have remained eligible.

On April 21, 1980, the court dismissed McCluskey's complaint, ruling that the complaint failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted and that the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction. The court left the door open for McCluskey to file an amended complaint; but at press time, McCluskey had taken no further action.

Pavey vs. University of Alaska, Anchorage

In Pavey vs. the University of Alaska, Anchorage, female basketball players alleged sex discrimination in the operation of the intercollegiate athletic program of the institution, based on Title IX and other state and Federal law. The United States Department of Justice has intervened on the side of the plaintiffs, and the university has brought the NCAA and AIAW into the suit as third-party defendants. Both the NCAA and AIAW have filed motions seeking dismissal of the third-party complaints. Briefing on those motions is complete, and the parties are awaiting a decision by the court.

Report of Special Committee on Governance, Organization and Services

At the April 1980 meeting of the NCAA Council, the committee submitted the following statement as the basis for its report and recommendations:

"The institutions of Divisions II and III decided conclusively at the 1980 NCAA Convention that women will be involved in the programs and governance of the NCAA. In light of that accomplished fact, the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services has produced a plan that in its opinion represents the best possible merger of (1) the practical realities of current personnel and structures, (2) the legal implications of Title IX and (3) equitable provision of opportunities for women student-athletes and administrators.

"The plan is not complete in at least two regards. It needs careful joint review by both men and women practitioners to the end that understanding may deepen and practical problems can be identified and resolved. Secondly, it needs additional expert attention in areas in which current differences in rules and regulations may need to be permitted for a period of time.

"As a general, ongoing principle, the committee believes that men's and women's programs must be administered under a common set of regulations. During a transition period, however, some differences in such areas as sport-by-sport financial aid limits, division definition and recruiting rules may best be permitted temporarily. Such differences would be eliminated in the future by changing both men's and women's regulations through normal legislative processes that would include women in that decision-making.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services recommends the results of its deliberations to the NCAA Council as the basis for involving women in the NCAA and further recommends that the Council authorize and implement a process of review and a process of refinement so that a final plan can be developed for consideration by the Council in August 1980 and by the membership in January 1981."

The NCAA Council accepted those recommendations and directed the special committee itself to carry out the process of review and refinement. The Council also reviewed and acted upon all of the committee's conclusions and recommendations. As approved by the Council, the governance plan in its present form comprises the following:

Institutional representation in the NCAA

1. The Association's institutional membership structure and procedures [Constitution 4-1 and Bylaw 7-2], the institutional control precepts [Constitution 2-1-(b) and 3-2] and the one-member, one-vote principle [Constitution 5-6-(d) and 5-6-(h)-(1)] should be maintained in their present form.

2. An institution sponsoring a women's athletic program but not a men's program should be permitted to hold active membership in the NCAA; similarly, a conference organized for women's (but not men's) athletic programs should be eligible for allied membership.

3. The provisions of Bylaw 7-5 and the enforcement program should be applicable equally to men's and women's programs.

4. In addition to the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative and athletic director of each member, who at present receive NCAA communications, a fourth category should be added to include administrators of women's athletic programs who do not occupy one of the three positions currently receiving such materials.

Division membership classification

1. An institution's membership division should be the same for men's and women's programs inasmuch as it is neither philosophically sound nor administratively and legislatively feasible to offer unlimited sport-by-sport classification opportunities. However, a limited exception procedure should be provided under specific circumstances (e.g., imbalanced male-female enrollment ratio).

2. The limited multidivision classification privileges in Bylaw 8-3 should be continued for men's sports, and similar privileges should apply to women's sports. Women's committees in the appropriate sports should recommend which women's sport(s), if any, should be treated as men's football and basketball now are.

3. The sports sponsorship requirements for NCAA membership and for membership in a division [Constitution 4-2-(e) and Bylaws 9-1-(c)-(1), 9-1-(d)-(1) and 9-2-(b)] should not be the same for men's and women's programs. An institution required to have six men's sports for Division II membership, for example, would not be required to sponsor six women's sports but would not be permitted to count women's sports toward the six sport requirement. A minimum requirement for women's sports should be considered in each division, based upon the sponsorship patterns of member institutions within the division.

4. Minimum-contest and minimum-participant requirements similar to those in Bylaw 9-4-(b) should be applied to women's sports, with appropriate women's committees to recommend the minimums.

5. Basketball scheduling criteria such as those in Bylaws 9-1-(c), 9-2-(d) and 9-3-(d) should be applied to women's basketball, with specific requirements to be recommended by appropriate women's committees.

6. Administration of NCAA membership should continue on an institutional basis; if one segment of an institution's men's program or women's program does not meet the criteria of its division, the institution's membership should be reclassified or unclassified per Bylaws 8-1-(c), (d) and (e).

Convention operations and legislative procedures

The present straw-voting procedures in the division round tables (on legislation limited to a single division) should be formalized to specify that an issue that does not receive 25 percent of the round-table vote may not be considered by the business session.

Administrative structure

1. Annual meetings of representative groups of chief executive officers from all three divisions should be conducted for the purpose of discussing key issues in intercollegiate athletics, with the understanding that the agenda for any such meeting would include substantial policy issues only.

2. An annual "state of the Association" message should be sent to all chief executives and the use of periodic opinion questionnaires should be given consideration.

3. The NCAA Council should be expanded from 16 to 20 members, the Executive Committee from eight to 10 and the steering committees from 16 to 20 in Division I and from eight to 10 in Divisions II and III, with all of the 14 additional positions guaranteed for women for a six-year period, after which it is assumed that appropriate female representation will be achieved without this legislated requirement. The four Council positions would include two from Division I and one each from Divisions II and III. The guaranteed numbers for women are minimums; women also could be elected to other positions on these bodies. The six-year period may require adjustment if the terms of Council members are changed, as recommended by the committee.

4. The limitation of only one committee member from a playing conference [Constitution 5-1-(a)-(7) and 5-2-(a)-(5)] should not be applied at this time to guaranteed women's positions on the Council, Executive Committee and steering committees inasmuch as such a restriction would unduly limit the number of qualified women.

5. The Association should continue the policy specifying a majority of faculty representatives (and chief executives) on the Council and a majority of athletic directors (and conference commissioners) on the Executive Committee, but the guaranteed women's positions should not be considered in administering this policy.

6. The Executive Committee should be expected to adjust the Association's budget, through its normal budgetary processes, to provide the financing and personnel needed to administer services for women that are approved by the membership. [Note: The Executive Committee has taken the initial steps to provide the necessary administrative support for this program.]

Programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics

1. The Association should offer championships based on the demonstrated interests of its membership; further, when the Council and Executive Committee decide to sponsor women's championships proposals, leaders in women's athletics should be asked to recommend the appropriate sports.

2. NCAA championships for women should receive the same expense allowances and other support services afforded men's championships. If such championships are established by a division, such support should be comparable within that division.

3. The criteria for establishing and continuing NCAA championships (based on minimum percentages of members sponsoring the sports) should apply to both men's and women's championships.

4. The establishment of women's championships will necessitate a declaration procedure in which, early in the season in a sport, an institution will declare if its women's team in that sport will participate in the NCAA championship if selected.

5. The concept of conference automatic qualification should be extended to women's championships.

6. Subject to the Association's normal budgetary process, the provisions regarding distribution of receipts and underwriting of deficits should be the same for men's and women's championships.

7. National statistics and schedule programs should be offered for women's sports; leaders in women's athletics would recommend the sports for which such programs would be offered.

8. Appropriate publications for women's sports should be developed, including championships administration handbooks and, as needed, annual books containing the official playing rules of the respective sports, either in separate editions (women's) or common editions (men's and women's).

9. The Postgraduate Scholarship Committee should be asked to recommend appropriate numbers of scholarships (and the amount of the scholarship) for men and women, based on the numbers participating in the various sports.

10. Women's championships should be included, whenever possible, under the terms of the Association's televi-

sion contracts as well as in films produced by NCAA Productions.

11. Such Association services as travel and medical insurance, the honors program and sports promotion activities should be extended to women's intercollegiate athletics.

General principles of committee representation

1. Separate committees should be established to administer the women's championships adopted by the Association. Whereas the men's and women's committees in a sport would convene separately, the committees (or subunits) also should conduct annual joint reporting and discussion sessions.

2. Leaders of women's athletics should be asked to determine the playing rules to be used in each sport in which an NCAA women's championship is offered, either by formulating NCAA rules or by adopting other rules. Where NCAA rules are needed, the separate women's committee in that sport should formulate and maintain those rules unless common men's and women's rules are to be used, in which case a common committee would be responsible.

3. Women's sports committees, with or without playing rules responsibilities, should be of comparable size to the corresponding men's committees and should be financed in the same manner.

4. It is inherent in the NCAA committee procedure that guaranteed or earmarked positions on any committee are contingent upon the availability of persons qualified for the particular assignment and willing to serve.

5. Guaranteed positions for women should be considered minimums; women may be appointed to nonguaranteed positions on any committee.

6. No current member of an NCAA committee should be expected to serve a shorter period of time than would be served without guaranteed women's representation; therefore, on some committees, positions will become available to women's athletics leaders on the basis of attrition.

7. Guaranteed women's positions on the Association's general and Council appointed committees should not be subject to the playing-conference rule set forth in Bylaw 10-1-(g) inasmuch as application of that restriction might unduly limit the number of qualified women available for service on those committees.

Representation for women's athletics on NCAA committees

1. Committee on Committees: There should be a separate women's Committee on Committees to nominate individuals to serve on the women's sports committees; further, the general committees set forth in Bylaw 10-4 should be made Council-appointed committees (Bylaw 10-3) and no longer should be appointed by the Committee on Committees. The size and division representation of the women's Committee on Committees and of the women's sports committees should be based on those sports and those divisions offering women's championships.

2. Nominating Committee: Expand from 12 to 16 members for a period of six years, with the four additional positions constituting a minimum guarantee for women: two from Division I and one each from Divisions II and III. Women occupying the positions of associate or assistant athletic directors shall be eligible for appointment in addition to those normally eligible as chief executive officers, faculty athletic representatives and directors of athletics.

3. Academic Testing and Requirements: Continue present six-member structure, including at least one from each division; guarantee two of the six positions for women. [Women would be added to the committee as soon as vacancies occur; i.e., by attrition.]

4. All-Star High School Games: Continue present five-member structure, with none guaranteed for women until the NCAA certifies women's all-star games; at that time, expand committee to six, with two guaranteed for women, one immediately and one by attrition.

5. Classification: Expand from 10 to 13 members; guarantee four of the 13 for women, one from each division and one at large, three immediately and one by attrition.

6. Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports: Expand from 10 to 13 members, continuing all present requirements and adding one more medical doctor; guarantee four of the 13 for women, each representing one of the categories specified in the bylaws, three immediately and one by attrition.

7. Constitution and Bylaws: Expand from three to four members; guarantee one for a woman, immediately.

8. Drug Education: Continue present four-member structure (plus one ex officio); guarantee one for a woman, by attrition.

9. Eligibility: Expand from three to five members, at least one from each division; guarantee two of the five for women, immediately.

10. Extra Events: Continue present eight-member structure, with none guaranteed for women until the NCAA certifies women's extra events; at that time, expand committee to 11 members, with three guaranteed for women, at least one from Division II or III.

11. Governmental Affairs: Continue present five-member structure as Council subcommittee; women eligible when they serve on Council.

12. Infractions: Expand from five to six members, with one of the six guaranteed for a woman, immediately; return to five-member structure (with one guaranteed for a woman) at earliest opportunity.

13. Insurance: Continue three-member structure, with one guaranteed for a woman, by attrition.

14. International Relations: Continue nine-member structure, with three of the nine guaranteed for women, by attrition.

15. Junior College Relations: Continue four-member structure (plus two ex officio), with one guaranteed for a woman, immediately. [The committee noted that a woman has been appointed to this committee effective September 1, 1980.]

16. Long Range Planning: Continue 12-member structure; guarantee four positions for women, including one of the two student-athlete appointments. One woman will join the committee September 1, 1980; the others would be by attrition.

17. National Youth Sports Program: Continue six-member structure (plus several ex officio); guarantee two positions for women, one of whom is already serving, the other at the earliest opportunity to replace a senior member of the committee.

18. Postgraduate Scholarship: Continue six-member structure; guarantee two of the six for women, one immediately (one scheduled to join committee September 1, 1980) and one by attrition.

19. Professional Sports Liaison: Continue nine-member structure, representing the appropriate sports, with none for women until relationships with professional organizations in women's sports become a problem.

20. Promotion: Expand from four to five members (plus three ex officio), with one guaranteed for a woman, immediately.

21. Public Relations: Continue 12-member structure (plus one ex officio); guarantee four of the 12 for women, by attrition.

22. Recruiting: Expand from seven to nine members; guarantee three of the nine for women, two immediately (one representing women's basketball) and one by attrition.

23. Research: Expand from seven to nine members, continuing present requirements; guarantee two of the nine for women, immediately; return to seven-member structure (with two guaranteed for women) at earliest opportunity.

24. Summer Baseball: Continue three-member structure, with none guaranteed for women inasmuch as there is no women's summer baseball program.

25. Television: Expand from 12 to 16 members (plus one ex officio); guarantee four of the 16 for women, two from Division I and one each from Divisions II and III, immediately.

26. Top Ten Selection: Continue six-member structure (most positions earmarked for certain representation), with none guaranteed for women. Representation for women should be developed in the future, based on changes in the College Athletics Top Ten format.

27. Theodore Roosevelt Award: No change; consists of the NCAA president and the four immediate past presidents.

28. Women's Intercollegiate Athletics: Continue 12-member structure, with six of the 12 guaranteed for women, three immediately (presently serving) and three by attrition. The function of this committee will change as women's programs are offered by the Association.

Dues

The NCAA Council approved in principle the concept of a possible dues increase to fund expanded women's services, with the understanding that the Executive Committee is responsible for the details of any such plan.

Application of NCAA legislation to women's sports

1. NCAA legislation, generally, should be applied equally to men's and women's athletic programs, with differing rules as exceptions where necessary. A special study should be made of NCAA legislation, including the possible need for phase-in periods in applying common regulations and including the application of the student-athlete-statement requirements to women's programs.

2. O.I. 12 should be amended to delete the reference to all-male teams and mixed teams of males and females.

3. All references to gender (i.e., he, him, his) in NCAA legislation should be eliminated or modified editorially, rather than by legislation.

4. The Bylaw 5 financial aid limitations should be continued for men's programs in Divisions I and II and the current AIAW limitations, including the head-count feature, should be applied by the NCAA to women's programs in those divisions, with the understanding that the membership (or Council) may propose changes in the limitations for men or women in the normal legislative process.

5. NCAA legislation regarding financial aid in Division III should be applied to men's and women's programs alike.

NCAA spring championships

Golf
Lacrosse
Tennis
Volleyball

Columbus takes II golf

Columbus played four consistent rounds to win the 1980 National Collegiate Division II Golf Championships at the Ellendale Country Club in Houma, Louisiana.

Host Nicholls State owned a five-stroke margin after 54 holes of play, but the Colonels were 14 strokes over par for the final 18 holes and finished third overall.

Columbus won the tournament with a 72-hole total of 1,178. Florida Southern was second (1,181), followed by Nicholls State (1,184), Troy State (1,187) and Northridge State (1,196).

The 1980 championship was the second Division II title for Columbus. The Cougars won the 1978 title and tied for the runner-up spot last year with Florida Southern.

Bob Windom was the top individual for Columbus with a two-over 290, good for fourth place. Other Columbus individuals were Fred Holton (295), Jim Stuart (298), Jay Childs (299) and Wade May (307).

Troy State's Paul Perini won the individual championship with an even-par 288. Perini was six over par after three rounds but shot a closing 66 to win medalist honors by one stroke.

Les Agne of Southern Illinois-Edwardsville and Tom Patri of Florida Southern finished one stroke behind Perini at 289. Nicholls State golfers Carl Poche and Allen Rebstock tied for fifth with 291 totals.

Stanislaus wins again

Stanislaus State continued its mastery of the Division III Golf Championships, winning the event for the fifth consecutive year and shattering the tournament record in the process.

The Warriors used only 1,156 strokes in taking the championship, outdistancing second-place Ramapo by 21 strokes. The previous record of 1,221, set by Stanislaus State in 1976, was broken by 12 teams.

Mike Bender, the ace of the Stanislaus State group, won his second consecutive medalist title with a 72-hole total of 286, also a record. Bender, an Iowa native, toured the Willow Creek Golf Club in Des Moines in two strokes under par for the four rounds. That marked the first time that any Division III player had broken par for the entire championship.

Three other Stanislaus State players finished in the top 10, including Shawn McEntee (290), Ben Norwood (291) and Andy Geyer (292).

A spectacular finish enabled Ramapo's Jeff Thomas to finish second and earn the right to participate in the Division I championship in Columbus, Ohio. Thomas, who had a 72-hole total of 289, eagled the par-five 17th hole and then sank a long birdie putt on the par-four 18th to claim sole possession of second place. Lynchburg's Sam Martin joined McEntee in a tie for third place.

Johns Hopkins triumphs

Johns Hopkins won its fourth National Collegiate Division I Lacrosse Championship, defeating Virginia, 9-8, in the 1980 event at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.



Virginia, the No. 1 seed, gave the Blue Jays all they could handle, however. Jeff Harris scored the winning goal for Johns Hopkins in the second overtime period with an assist from Jim Bidne.

In winning for the third consecutive season, Johns Hopkins continued its dominance of the lacrosse championship. In addition to their four titles, the Blue Jays have finished runner-up three times in the 10-year history of the event.

Johns Hopkins also gained revenge in the process. The Blue Jays entered the title game with a 13-1 record, the only loss being a 12-9 regular-season reversal to the Cavaliers. Virginia entered the championship with a 10-game winning streak.

The possibility of a rout existed after one period as Johns Hopkins scored four goals in the first nine minutes and led, 4-1, at half time. The Cavaliers were not to be denied, however, and scored six goals in the third period to take a 7-6 lead.

Jim Zaffato scored the tying goal for Johns Hopkins at 7:45 of the fourth period to send the game into overtime. The Blue Jays were limited to one shot in the two overtimes, but Harris' shot found the net at 3:12 of the second extra period.

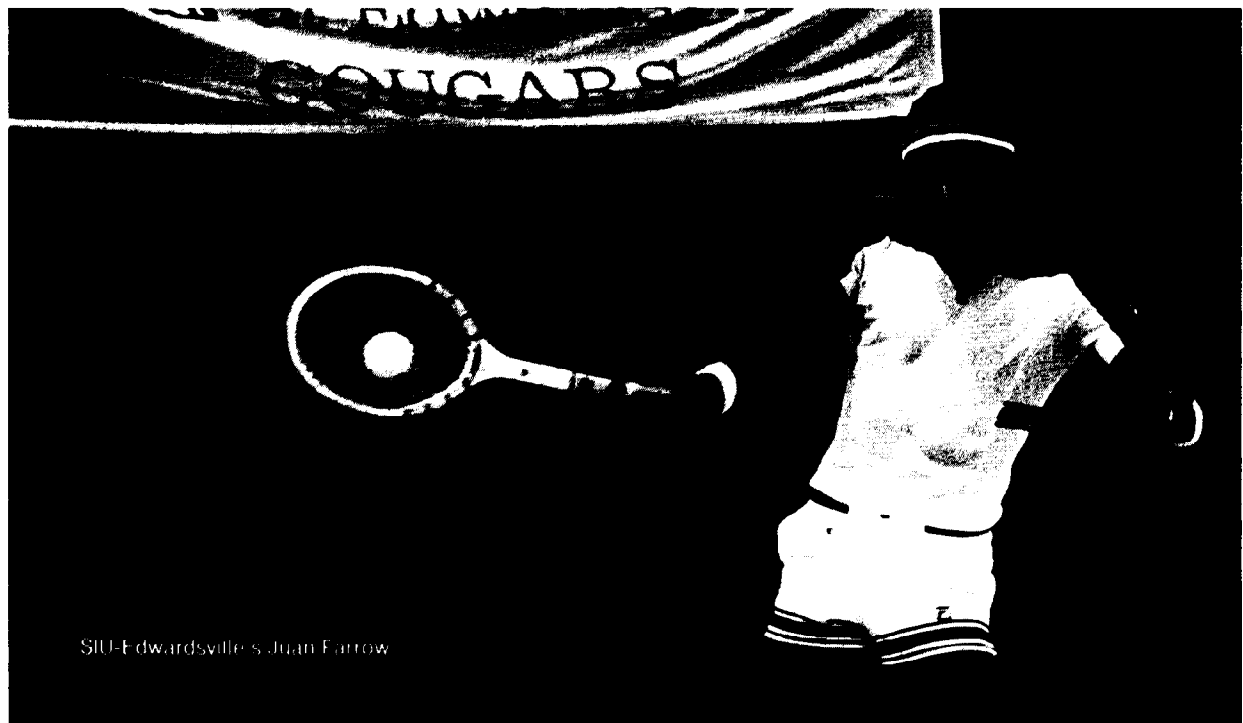
With its third-quarter surge, Virginia dominated in shots (35-25), faceoffs (19-1) and ground balls (53-40). Bidne was the individual leader for Johns Hopkins with three goals and two assists. Brendan Schneck added two goals and one assist, and Harris contributed two assists in addition to his game-winning goal.

Johns Hopkins advanced to the championship game by defeating Harvard, 16-12, and Syracuse, 18-11. Virginia gained its berth by beating Cornell, 9-8, and North Carolina, 11-10, in overtime.

Retrievers bring back victory

Led by Jay Robertson's six goals, Maryland-Bal-

Continued on page 7



SIUEdwardsville's Juan Farrow

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).

Division III—offer of aid

Situation: A Division III member institution wishes to change its membership to Division II effective September 1 of the next academic year. (574)

Question: Under such circumstances, may the institution offer financial aid exceeding need to prospective student-athletes who would first enroll in the institution subsequent to the Classification Committee's review of the institution's request for change of division membership?

Answer: Yes, provided (1) the financial aid exceeding need is not actually awarded until the change in membership becomes effective, (2) the institution has officially applied for the change in membership at the time it offers the aid, (3) any offer exceeding the financial need of the recipient states in writing that the awarding of such aid is contingent upon the change of division membership being approved, and (4) the institution agrees to notify each potential recipient promptly if its application is denied by the Classification Committee in its June meeting. [B 8-4-(a) and 9-3-(a)-(4)]

Awards—supplementary purchase arrangements

Situation: Under the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(i)-(1)-(ii), the value of any and all awards received by any one competitor in a special event such as a postseason football game may not exceed \$200. (570)

Question: May an institution enter into a supplementary purchase arrangement with an awards supplier, whereby the supplier agrees to sell an award (e.g., a watch or ring) at a price within the limit specified by this legislation, with the understanding that the institution will make additional purchases of other unrelated items to enable the supplier to recover his costs for the original purchase?

Answer: No. Such an arrangement would be contrary to the intent of the specific requirements of NCAA legislation governing permissible awards. [C 3-1-(i)-(1)-(ii)]

Limitations on value of awards

Situation: The provisions of Constitution 3-1-(i)-(1)-(ii) and (iii) permit personalized awards for intercollegiate athletic participation which may not exceed in value the amounts of \$200 and \$150, respectively. (571)

Question: If a member institution has participated in a special event such as a postseason football game and also has won a conference or national championship in that sport during the same season, may the institution combine the total value limits of Constitution 3-1-(i)-(1)-(ii) and (iii) to provide a more expensive award to some or all of its student-athletes than would be permissible under the separate application of each regulation?

Answer: No. The limitations on the value of awards may not be combined; further, the value of a particular award may not exceed the appropriate limitation regardless of whether a student-athlete contributes to its purchase; finally, awards presented by a member institution under this legislation must be uniform for all members of the team receiving the awards. [C 3-1-(i)-(1)-(ii) and (iii)]

Hardship rule—subsequent participation

Situation: A student-athlete may be granted an additional year of competition by his conference or his institution for reasons of "hardship," which is defined as that incapacity resulting from injury or illness under certain specified conditions. One of these conditions is that the injury or illness occurred in the first half of the season and resulted in incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season. (573)

Question: May a student-athlete qualify for an additional year of eligibility under the hardship rule if he suffers an injury during the first half of the season, attempts to return to competition during the second half of the season and then is unable to participate further as a result of aggravating the original injury?

Answer: No. Inasmuch as the student-athlete participated in further competition during the second half of the season subsequent to his initial injury, the original injury did not result in his incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season, and he would not meet the requirements of Bylaw 4-1-(d)-(2)-(ii). [B 4-1-(d)-(2)-(ii)]

Championship Corner

1. The Division II Basketball Committee will meet June 22-25 in Springfield, Massachusetts.
2. The NCAA Baseball Committee will meet July 14-16 in Itasca, Illinois.
3. Washington and Lee University has been approved as host institution for the 1982 Division III Swimming and Diving Championships, March 18-20.
4. The Fencing Committee will meet June 28-29 in New York, New York.

Summer leagues are certified

A total of 56 summer basketball leagues have been approved thus far by the NCAA officers.

Under the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-9-(c)-(1), a student-athlete may participate during the period between June 15 and August 31 on a team in a basketball league approved by the NCAA Council. However, the student-athlete must obtain written permission from his institution's director of athletics (or the director's official representative) to participate in an approved league. This written permission must specify the particular league in which the student-athlete is authorized to participate.

In order for a summer basketball league to receive consideration for approval from the Council, it must submit an application form indicating that the league meets the criteria set forth under the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-9-(c)-(1)-(i) through (viii). Following is a list of all summer basketball leagues that have received approval to date from the NCAA officers, acting for the Association's Council:

- Englewood Summer Municipal League; Englewood, Colorado
- Wilmot Avenue League; Trumbull, Connecticut
- Budweiser-Michelob League; Chicago, Illinois
- Margate Park League; Skokie, Illinois
- Abe Saperstein League; Lincolnwood, Illinois
- Kylana "I.M.A.G.E." League; Shively, Kentucky
- Montgomery County Recreation Department Men's League; Silver Spring, Maryland
- Project Survival League; Baltimore, Maryland
- Cranston Recreation League; New Bedford, Massachusetts
- Greenfield League; Greenfield, Massachusetts
- Roxbury League; Mattapan, Massachusetts
- Cinnaminson League; Cinnaminson, New Jersey
- City of Hobbs League; Hobbs, New Mexico
- Mt. Vernon Recreation League; Mt. Vernon, New York
- Lima YMCA League; Lima, Ohio
- North Ridgeville City League; North Ridgeville, Ohio

Tim Gleason joins NCAA staff

Tim Gleason, graduate assistant athletic business manager at Nicholls State University, has been named to the position of administrative assistant in the NCAA statistics service.

Gleason, 25, will assume the position June 11. He will be responsible for coordinating the national and conference football statistical programs, for football and basketball schedule sales and for the promotion of NCAA championships.

At Nicholls State, Gleason has been in charge of game-day operations including tickets, programs, concessions and souvenirs. Gleason, who graduated from Biscayne College with a degree in sports administration, also served as tournament director for the NCAA Division II Golf Championships when Nicholls State hosted the event in May.

Gleason also served as intramural supervisor at Youngstown State University. The program included 4,000 students and 43 activities.

- Operation Positive League; Canton, Ohio
- Men's College League; Glen Mills, Pennsylvania
- Upper Darby Recreation League; Upper Darby, Pennsylvania
- West Reading League; West Reading, Pennsylvania
- Zinn's Park League; Denver, Pennsylvania
- J. A. Henry's League; Chattanooga, Tennessee
- Music City League; Antioch, Tennessee
- City of Bedford League; Bedford, Texas
- Franklin League; Franklin, Virginia
- Vienna Adult League; Town of Vienna, Virginia
- USA Basketball Development Leagues; Los Angeles, California
- San Francisco Summer-Pro League; San Francisco, California
- Pearl Street Community Center League; Waterbury, Connecticut
- Men's Summer AA, A & B Leagues '80; Atlanta, Georgia
- Hawaii Summer League; Honolulu, Hawaii
- Mayor Panici's League; Chicago Heights, Illinois
- Central Illinois Collegiate League; Decatur, Illinois
- Department of Recreation League; Decatur, Illinois
- Metro Basketball League; Kansas City, Kansas
- J. C. Best League; South Portland, Maine
- Montgomery County Adult League; Silver Spring, Maryland
- Crompton Park Senior League; Worcester, Massachusetts
- St. Cecilia League; Detroit, Michigan
- J. C. Recreation Collegiate League; Jersey City, N.J.

- Wayne Valley League; West Milford, New Jersey
- Clovis Recreation League; Clovis, New Mexico
- Capital City League; Raleigh, North Carolina
- Bay Village Recreation League; Bay Village, Ohio
- Mifflin League; Columbus, Ohio
- Corvallis League; Corvallis, Oregon
- Oregon All-Star League; Portland, Oregon
- Greater Mayfair Senior League; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Connie Hawkins Adult League; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- North Providence League; Cranston, Rhode Island
- Gillespie League; Memphis, Tennessee
- Doris Miller YMCA League; Waco, Texas
- Tidewater League; Norfolk, Virginia
- Roanoke City Department of Parks League; Roanoke, Virginia
- Bellevue Nike Summer League; Kirkland, Washington

Applications for approval of summer basketball leagues will be accepted in the NCAA office no later than July 15, 1980.

A student-athlete's eligibility would be adversely affected if he participated in an unapproved league or if he participated without the permission of the appropriate representative of his institution in any league.

All-star contests approved

A number of high school all-star contests scheduled for July have been approved by the NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee.

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

The 1980 Convention amended Constitution 3-9-(b), effective August 1, to restrict 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 July. Games approved for August will appear in the July 15 issue of the NCAA News.

July all-star games

State	Date	Location	Sport	Name of Game
California	July—	Azusa	Football	Glendora Rotary-San Gabriel Valley
	July 3	Costa Mesa	Football	Orange County North-South
	July 9	Fresno	Basketball	Central California
	July 11	Whittier	Football	Kiwanis "605"
	July 13	Cambria	Football	Small Schools
	July 14	Ventura	Football	Ventura County Lions & Coaches
	July 18	Suisun City	Football	Napa/Solano East-West
	July 18	Pasadena	Football	Shrine Classic
	July 26	Vista	Football	Carlsbad Rotary and East-West
	July 26	Stockton	Football	Lions Central California
Illinois	July 26	Santa Barbara	Football	Santa Barbara County
	July 25-26	Hamilton	Basketball	Tri-State Area Series
Indiana	July 5	Kendallville	Basketball	Northeast Indiana
	July 5	Bloomington	Football	North-South
Iowa	July 12	Cedar Falls	Basketball	Iowa All-Star
Maryland	July 18	Cumberland	Football	Ali Ghan Shrine East-West
	July 26	Minneapolis	Football	Seventh Annual Minnesota
Missouri	July 26	Jefferson City	Football	Missouri Lions East-West
Ohio	July 11 or 12	Berea	Football	Cuyahoga County East-West
	July 18	Akron	Football	Akron Beacon-Journal Charity
	July 25	Massillon	Football	Ohio North-South
West Virginia	July 25	Mentor	Football	Mentor Lions Save-a-Sight
	July 19	Charleston	Football	Rhododendron North-South
Wisconsin	July 12	Madison	Basketball	Wisconsin Basketball Coaches
	July 19	Oshkosh	Football	Wisconsin Shrine

Spring championships

Continued from page 5

timore County defeated Adelphi, 23-14, to win the National Collegiate Division II Lacrosse Championship in Baltimore, Maryland.

The championship was a rematch of the 1979 finale when Adelphi defeated the Retrievers, 17-12. It was the first title for Maryland-Baltimore County in the seven-year history of the Division II championship.

Maryland-Baltimore County, 11-3 on the season, had defeated Adelphi, 14-11, in a hard-fought regular-season game. However, the Retrievers quickly gained the lead in the championship and never looked back.

Robertson, an all-America attacker, scored four of his team's five first-period goals as Maryland-Baltimore County took a 5-2 lead.

After Adelphi closed the Retriever lead to 10-7 at half time, Maryland-Baltimore County scored eight goals in the third quarter and took an 18-10 lead into the final period.

Robertson finished with six goals and two assists, but he received plenty of help from Joe Baldini (four goals, one assist), Marty Cloud (three goals, one assist) and Dave Quattrini (three goals).

Eddie Hughes paced Adelphi with six goals and one assist. Other top scorers for the Panthers were Duane Nowicki (four goals) and Dave Leistman (three goals).

Hobart grabs III lacrosse

Hobart scored seven goals in the final two periods to defeat Cortland State, 11-8, in the first National Collegiate Division III Lacrosse Championship.

Although it was the first Division III title for Hobart, winning is nothing new for the Statesmen. Hobart won Division II titles in 1976 and 1977 and was runner-up on three other occasions. Before this year, Division III teams competed in the Division II championship.

Hobart trailed 5-4 after two quarters, but the Statesmen scored the first four goals in the third quarter to take an 8-5 lead. Mark Darcangelo and Larry Grimaldi scored two goals each in the second half to lead the comeback.

Darcangelo and Scott Petosa scored three goals each for Hobart, and Grimaldi added two goals and one assist. Other Hobart goals were scored by Roy McAdam, Jon Feinstein and Jeff Knaus.

John Koerner led Cortland State scoring with two goals. Mark Koetzner tallied one goal and two assists, and Larry O'Leary contributed three assists.

Hobart dominated all statistical categories. The Statesmen led in shots (50-28), faceoffs (17-6) and ground balls (82-52). Each team scored three goals on extra-man opportunities.

Hobart advanced to the championship game by defeating MIT, 38-1, and Salisbury State, 21-5. Cortland State defeated Ohio Wesleyan, 13-10, and Ithaca, 11-9, to reach the title match.

Cards fly high in tennis

Robert Van't Hof of Southern California, elimi-



Southern California's Robert Van't Hof

nated in 1979 by the slimmest of margins, blitzed to victory in the Division I Tennis Championships in Athens, Georgia.

Van't Hof, seeded No. 5 in the 64-player field, defeated top-seeded Peter Rennert of Stanford, 6-3, 7-5, to claim the singles crown. Last year, Van't Hof was ousted when he suffered a heartbreaking loss in the quarterfinals, dropping a 7-5, 4-6, 7-6 decision to Erick Iskersky of Trinity (Texas).

This year, Van't Hof was all but untouchable. He was forced to a third set only once, when he defeated Clemson's Mark Dickson in the quarterfinals, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3. Van't Hof downed unseeded Leif Shiras of Princeton in the semifinals before taking the title match against Rennert.

Van't Hof gained an advantage over Rennert by getting in almost 70 percent of his first serves. Rennert had seven service aces but was able to get only 39.2 percent of his first serves in play.

Rennert, however, did play a major role in leading Stanford to the team championship. The No. 1-ranked Cardinal defeated California-Berkeley's Scott McCain, 6-2, 6-4, and then teamed with Lloyd Bourne to win a critical doubles match over Cal's Chris Dunk and Marty Davis. The team championship was the fifth for Stanford, which also won in 1973, 1974, 1977 and 1978.

Mel Purcell and Rodney Harmon of Tennessee became the first Volunteers to win a national championship in doubles as they topped Tony Giammalva and John Benson of Trinity (Texas), 7-6, 7-6. It was only the second time in the last 21 years that a California team had not been involved in the doubles finals, the last time being 1979 when Trinity's Iskersky and Ben McKown defeated Tennessee's Andy Kohlberg and Michael Fancutt.

Cougars repeat in II tennis

Behind the play of Juan Farrow and Hugo Nunez, host Southern Illinois-Edwardsville won its third consecutive title at the National Collegiate Division II Tennis Championships in Edwardsville, Illinois.

In an all-Cougar singles final, Farrow won his third title in four years by defeating Nunez, his teammate and doubles partner, 6-2, 6-3. Farrow won the singles championship in 1977 and 1978 before losing to another teammate, Arjun Fernando, in 1979.

The Cougar duo also won the doubles championship, defeating Juan Hidalgo and Torbjorn Fasth of Nicholls State, 6-1, 7-5. Farrow teamed with Fernando to win the 1979 title.

SIU-Edwardsville accumulated 24 points, third highest total in the 18-year history of the event. Nicholls State was second with 12 points, followed by Hayward State (9), Rollins (8) and St. Augustine's (6).

The Cougars, with three team titles, are tied for second on the all-time list with Los Angeles State. California-Irvine is the all-time leader with six titles. SIU-Edwardsville is tied with Los Angeles State for first in all-time individual championships with four.

Farrow won all six singles matches in straight sets. His closest match came in the fourth round against Tony Mmoh of St. Augustine's, 6-4, 6-4. Nunez, meanwhile, was forced to three sets in his semifinal match against Hidalgo, 4-6, 7-6, 6-1. Farrow defeated teammate Raimo O'Jala, 6-1, 6-1, in his semifinal match.

Gusties take first title

John Mattke and Paul Holbach claimed the doubles title to help Gustavus Adolphus win its first National Collegiate Division III Tennis Championships in Claremont, California.

Gustavus Adolphus, runner-up last year, edged host Claremont-Mudd-Scripps, 14-13, for the team title. Two-time winner Kalamazoo was third with 12 points.

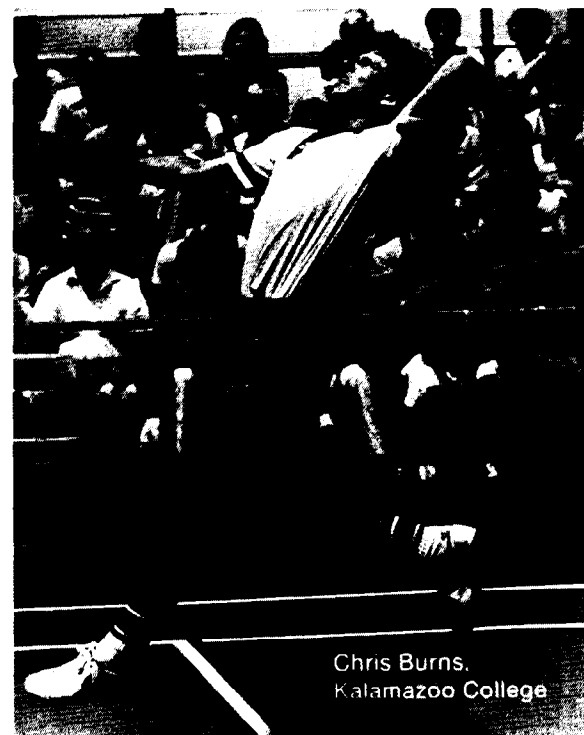
Mattke and Holbach were extended to four sets in the doubles championship but defeated Paul Metsch and John Rosenberg of California-San Diego, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Mattke, the No. 1 seed, lost early in singles competition, however. After defeating Everett Gee of California-San Diego, 6-4, 6-1, in his first match, Mattke was beaten by unseeded Chris Burns of Kalamazoo, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4. The upset proved to be a spark for Burns as he won his next five matches en route to the championship.

In the singles final, Burns fought back after losing

the first set to defeat A. J. Shaka, the No. 2 seed from Claremont-Mudd-Scripps. Burns got stronger as the match progressed, winning, 3-6, 7-6, 7-5, 6-2. Shaka won the singles title in 1977.

In semifinal matches, Burns defeated John Locksley of Swarthmore, 7-6, 6-3, and Shaka beat Stewart Jackson of Washington and Lee, 6-3, 7-6.



Chris Burns, Kalamazoo College

USC wins in volleyball

Southern California continued the West Coast dominance of the National Collegiate Volleyball Championship, defeating cross town rival UCLA, 15-7, 6-15, 15-13, 15-8, in the 1980 event at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana.

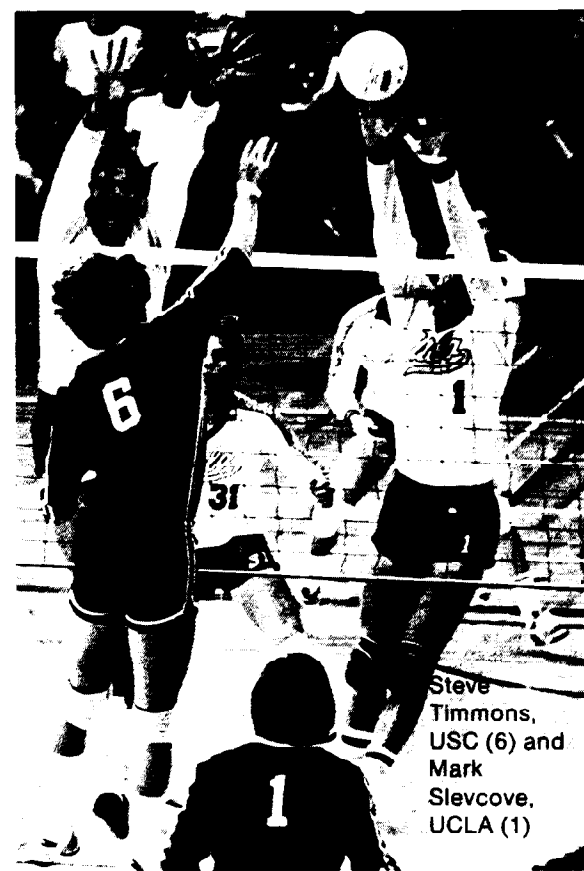
The Trojans, 1977 champion, became only the second team to win two titles. UCLA has dominated the event, winning seven of the 11 championships.

UCLA beat Southern California in four games for the 1979 championship and entered the 1980 title game with 63 victories in its last 64 matches. However, the Trojans quickly established control of the championship match by taking a 13-3 lead in the first game en route to a 15-7 victory.

The Bruins scored six straight points at the end of the second game to defeat the Trojans, 15-6, and even the match.

In the critical third game, Southern California's Tim Hovland and Dusty Dvorak scored the deciding points to give the Trojans a 15-13 victory. Southern California jumped to a 9-2 lead in the final game and held on for a 15-8 win.

Dvorak was named most valuable player of the tournament. Besides Dvorak and Hovland, other members of the all-tournament team were Steve Timmons (Southern California), Pat Powers (Southern California), Steve Gulnac (UCLA), Karch Kiraly (UCLA) and Andy Dumpis (Ohio State).



Steve Timmons, USC (6) and Mark Slevcove, UCLA (1)

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June 15, 1980



NEWS

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

DAN BELLUOMINI resigned at San Francisco . . . JIM KEHOE named acting AD at Maryland . . . ROBERT ARIAS appointed at Loyola Marymount . . . BEN CARNEVALE retiring this month at William and Mary . . . MIKE McGEE selected at Cincinnati . . . ERNEST SCHWARZ named interim AD at East Carolina . . . JOHN P. CLARK chosen at Plymouth State, effective September 1 . . . FLOYD WALKER resigned at Central Missouri State . . . ROBERT FISCHER named at UCLA, effective July 1.

COACHES

Baseball—MARK NEWMAN hired at Old Dominion . . . CLAIR RIERSON released at Iowa State, replaced by LARRY CORRIGAN . . . DENNIS BRANT appointed at George Washington.

Basketball—DON EDDY resigned at Eastern Illinois, effective July 15 . . . PAUL BYRON named at Bridgewater State, replacing TOM KNUDSEN, who resigned . . . FLOYD THEARD resigned at Kentucky State, named at Denver . . . SILAS MCKINNIE chosen at Kentucky State . . . GENE FAHEY appointed at Plymouth State . . . JAMES BORCHIK hired at Thiel . . . STEVE HUMANN named at South-

ern Oregon State . . . TOM FEELY resigned at St. Thomas . . . TOM RYSER appointed at Curry . . . JOHNNY JONES selected at South Carolina State.

Football—JERRY HOWELL chosen at Occidental . . . EDWIN DECKER hired at Cortland State . . . ROBERT LARSEN named at Chicago . . . STEVE MILLER resigned at Morningside.

Ice hockey—LOUIS FRIGON resigned at Plattsburgh State.

Soccer—TIM CARTER selected at Eckerd.

Swimming—MIKE McNAMA named at San Jose State . . . WILLIAM SANFORD retired at Buffalo . . . BILL ADAMS appointed at Central Michigan . . . TOM SHEERAN resigned at Niagara.

Tennis—DOYLE ROYAL resigned at Maryland . . . BILL MURPHY retired at Arizona, effective June 30 . . . JOHN HUBBELL chosen at San Jose State.

Track and field—RAY HELSING resigned at Ferris State, will remain cross country coach . . . FRANK COSTELLO withdrew his resignation at Maryland.

Wrestling—MARK FALLER hired at Franklin and Marshall . . . JIM DeHORN selected at Hope.

STAFF

Sports information director—KEN SMITH named at East Carolina . . . DON BAKER resigned at Kansas.

Business manager—ROBERT E. SMITH appointed at Oklahoma, replacing KEN FARRIS, who remains as associate athletic director.

DEATHS

W. STEWART WAY, basketball coach at Marshall in the early 1970s.

NOTABLES

DICK McGUIRE, former golf coach at New Mexico, and RICHARD GORDIN, golf coach at Ohio Wesleyan, inducted into Collegiate Golf Coaches Hall of Fame.

CONFERENCES

ROBERT D. KREIDLER named president of State University of New York Athletic Conference . . . JOSEPH KEARNEY appointed commissioner of Western Athletic Conference . . . DAVE GAVITT chosen commissioner of Big East Conference.

1979 National Collegiate Soccer Championship		
Receipts		\$ 65,290.00
Disbursements		\$ 59,630.68
		\$ 5,659.32
Team travel and per diem allowance		\$ 73,825.54
		(\$ 68,166.22)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA		\$ 80,132.72
		\$ 11,966.50
50 percent to competing institutions	\$ 5,983.24	
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 5,983.26	\$ 11,966.50

1979 National Collegiate Water Polo Championship		
Receipts		\$ 12,065.91
Disbursements		\$ 10,858.51
		\$ 1,207.40
Team travel and per diem allowance		\$ 48,379.59
		(\$ 47,172.19)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA		\$ 51,983.53
		\$ 4,811.34
50 percent to competing institutions	\$ 2,405.68	
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 2,405.66	\$ 4,811.34