



NEWS



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Dallas Times Herald sports columnist Blackie Sherrod (left) talks with Field Scovell (center), Cotton Bowl team selection chairman, and Texas football coach Fred Akers during a stop on the NCAA-ABC Football Promotion Tour in August. Reporters from across the country met with six of the nation's outstanding players and 10 coaches during the eight-day tour.

Council considers proposed legislation

Proposed legislation in the areas of academic credits, financial aid, recruiting and women's intercollegiate athletics highlighted the NCAA Council meeting August 13-15 in Denver.

In the area of academic credits, the Council voted to sponsor an Academic Testing and Requirements Committee proposal to preclude the use of correspondence, extension and credit-by-examination courses to establish eligibility unless the courses were completed at the certifying institution or unless they were completed by a transfer student at the last institution at which he was enrolled before his transfer.

Some members of the Council expressed concern that continuing education organizations had shown resistance to the proposal because many legitimate courses would be affected. Therefore, the Council included an exception provision to the proposal, under which the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee would recommend standards for such exceptions.

The Council also directed the staff to draft legislation to establish an NCAA normal-progress rule. According to one suggestion, a student-athlete would have to complete 20 percent of the academic units of the institution's degree requirements during the 12-month period preceding his

second year of competition. A total of 40 percent of the required degree units would have to be completed before the student-athlete would be eligible for a third year of competition, and 60 percent would be required for a fourth year of competition.

The Council will review the staff's legislative draft at its October meeting.

In another matter regarding normal academic progress, the Council agreed to sponsor a proposal transferring the provisions of Recommended Policy 13 to Constitution 4-2, which would require NCAA member institutions to publish their satisfactory-progress requirements as a condition of membership. This proposal would be withdrawn if an NCAA normal-progress rule were adopted.

Extensive discussion of aid-based-on-need proposals headed the financial aid deliberations. It was reported that institutions and allied conferences within Divisions I and II are considering sponsoring legislation of this nature.

The Council voted to form a special committee to define a realistic, workable approach to such legislation. The subcommittee will evaluate the economic implications of the legislation and how it might affect an institution's funding of men's and women's sports. The

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Executive Committee meeting

Travel allowances discussed

Matters involving transportation and per diem allowances for NCAA championships commanded much of the attention of the NCAA Executive Committee at its summer meeting in Denver.

Although no final action was taken, the committee strongly indicated that within those divisions sponsoring both men's and women's sports, the transportation and per diem allowances would be the same for both sexes. The amount of travel money, however, may not remain the same for all divisions. The minimum per diem will remain at \$25 for 1980-81 events.

Regarding the administration of the per diem allowance, the committee agreed to pay per diem to any host institution competing in its own championship and also to any institutions competing in that championship located in that metropolitan area.

The committee also ruled that exceptions shall not be granted to the standard per diem rule. That rule states that representatives of an institution are entitled to receive one full day of per diem on the travel day preceding any championship competition and one-half day of per diem for the day after the competition concludes.

The group approved the NCAA's 1980-81 general operating budget of \$22,490,000, which is 11.9 percent larger than the 1979-80 budget. The budget is balanced, and a chart detailing both revenue and expense will appear in the September 30 issue of the NCAA News.

A total of \$1,273,000 was set aside in a funded reserve that will be used for future travel allowance. This action was taken in anticipation of the inauguration of women's championships in 1981-82.

The committee amended Executive Regulation 5-2 to alter the Association's policy regarding bowl game payoffs.

According to the new policy, bowls will be required to pay either 37.5 percent of the gross receipts or a \$200,000 guarantee to each competing institution, whichever figure is greater.

The Extra Events Committee suggested the change in view of a survey that revealed that approximately two-thirds of the \$18 million paid to bowl participants last season was consumed by food, lodging and transportation costs. In some cases, the committee said competing teams were required to pay institutional money to cover the cost of the trip because 37.5 percent of the gross receipts was inadequate for expenses.

The new rule will be in effect

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Ad hoc committee named

The Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services has been authorized by the NCAA Council to continue its work and an ad hoc committee has been appointed to study and report to that committee on various legislative considerations.

Specifically, the ad hoc committee will study the appropriate application of various

NCAA legislative requirements, particularly in the area of eligibility. The study will include consideration of desirable phase-in periods for legislative applications.

The ad hoc committee will be chaired by John L. Toner, director of athletics at the University of Connecticut, a member of both the Council

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Education Department responds to Title IX questions

EDITOR'S NOTE: The NCAA has posed a total of 35 questions to the Department of Education regarding the implementation of the Title IX regulation. The department has answered the following questions; additional questions and answers will be printed as they are available.

The answers indicate the position of the Department of Education as to what Title IX requires. Because that department has responsibility for implementing and enforcing the Title IX regulation, its interpretations of the regulation are important.

However, the validity of these interpretations and of the Title IX regulation itself ultimately will be determined by the courts.

Q: In calculating whether an institution is allocating proportionate amounts of financial assistance to men and women, the policy interpretation states that compliance will be measured "by dividing the amounts of aid available for the members of each sex by the numbers of male or female participants in the

athletic program and comparing the results." In making this calculation, will the term "participant" include only members of varsity intercollegiate teams?

A: "Participant" is defined in the December 11, 1979, policy interpretation as an athlete:

- Who is receiving the institutionally sponsored support normally provided to athletes competing at the institution involved (coaching, equipment, medical and training room services), on a regular basis during a sport season; and
- Who is participating in organized practice sessions and other team meetings and activities on a regular basis during a sport season; and
- Who is listed on the eligibility or squad lists maintained for each sport, or
- Who, because of injury, cannot meet a, b, c above but continues to receive financial aid on

the basis of athletic ability.

Any student-athlete described by this definition should be included in the participant count without reference to her or his designation as a "varsity," "junior varsity," "freshman team," "A or B squad" athlete or other nomenclature assigned by the institution.

Q: Will difference in the comparative levels of competition of the various men's and women's sports programs at an institution ever constitute a nondiscriminatory factor justifying a lack of proportionality in the institution's allocation of athletic grant-in-aid (or scholarship) funds to men's and women's teams? Specifically, if an institution competes in Division III of AIAW in all of its women's sports and in Division III of the NCAA in all but one of its men's sports (which is classified in NCAA Division I), can the more demanding competitive requirements of

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Presidents seek more involvement

The NCAA is an organization of institutions—that is, the member colleges and universities of the Association. To advance that principle of institutional control, any delegate voting at an NCAA Convention must be certified by his or her institution's chief executive officer.

Occasionally one hears that the NCAA's legislative system is controlled by people who are not "on the firing line" or not involved in athletics on a day-to-day basis. This complaint frequently comes from groups of coaches who object when restraints are imposed on their programs.

One of the principal reasons for this, we believe, is that an institutional position must take into consideration the overall interests of the institution and not just what might be best at that passing moment for one sport. For example, the declared policy of the Department of Education in the implementation of Title IX and the general budget erosions resulting from inflation make an institutional viewpoint more important than ever.

The NCAA is controlled by institutions. This system has served intercollegiate athletics well, and there is no reason to believe that it will not continue to do so in the future. The chief executive officers of a number of NCAA members have become increasingly active in NCAA affairs and another encouraging sign is the special meeting of chief executive officers, scheduled for September 29-30 in Kansas City.

Although presidential involvement at NCAA Conventions has been good (attendance has ranged from 80 to 140 in recent years), many chief executives have been

frustrated by their inability to find the time to become more involved in NCAA planning. The NCAA, in turn, has been frustrated in its efforts to accommodate an obviously heightened presidential interest in the affairs of the NCAA.

The NCAA has attempted to keep presidents as informed as possible through the use of memorandums and publications such as this one. This apparently has not been enough for many chief executives who early on want to know what the issues are and what the options are for solving them.

Attendance at this first meeting will include 29 chief executives from Division I, 12 from Division II and 12 from Division III. Twenty-five of the voting allied Division I conferences each will select a representative, while a proportionate number (four) will be selected from the Division I independents.

The purpose of the meetings will be to outline several of the principal issues facing intercollegiate athletics today. Matters that will be considered include the NCAA governance committee report; Title IX interpretations and Department of Education enforcement plans; possible changes in NCAA policies and rules, including anticipated legislation dealing with financial aid and recruiting for the 1981 Convention; NCAA television issues, and the NCAA enforcement program.

The chief executive officers directly exercise many responsibilities under the dictates of NCAA legislative requirements, and we hope they will respond favorably to this newest effort to involve them more directly in NCAA planning.

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.

Olympic future appears dim

By Verne Boatner
The Arizona Republic

Another Olympics has come and gone.

How effective was the American-led boycott and what will be its repercussions at Los Angeles in 1984?

Before moving to Woodlands, Texas, Dick Smith coached some of the world's most prominent divers from his Swim Gym in Phoenix.

In a letter from Moscow, where he coached the Brazilian diving team, Smith claims the boycott had far less impact than most expected.

"Unfortunately," he wrote, "the USA is not even missed a little bit. At least, I have not seen or heard any indications of our great kids being missed.

"No matter how anti or pro the boycott, anyone would have to say that it (the Olympics) was a most splendid, disciplined, beautiful, fun thing to see. The village quarters, facilities, food, transportation, security and everything right down the line are first class plus.

"The diving and swimming complex is really in two separate buildings separated by a glass wall and beats anything I ever dreamed of."

Hard to measure: Four-time Olympian George Young, now the athletic director at Central Arizona College, made many Soviet friends during his international competitions. He has also traveled extensively in the Soviet Union.

He was among the first to endorse the boycott.

"I think it had to be, and it will probably be hard—if not impossible—to measure its effect," Young said.

Young, who excelled in distances from 1,500 meters to the marathon, believes something similar to the asterisk placed beside Roger Maris' home-run record should be applied to all winners at Moscow.

"People who look at the record books in years to come will remember that the Americans weren't there. So many of the results, especially in swimming, don't mean a thing," Young said.

"I hardly consider them to be the Olympics. They were just a big sports festival. The Olympics involve everybody.

"As far as I'm concerned, you can leave that page blank in the history of the Olympic Games."

Young fears there will never be another Olympics free of boycotts. He believes the Soviets have the power to destroy the Olympics by retaliating with an organized boycott in 1984 at Los Angeles.

"They could probably convince more countries not to come than the U.S. did at Moscow," Young said. "When the Russians say something they get a lot more loyal following than we do.

"If it does happen, I'd say you could write off the Olympics in the form now being held. Two massive boycotts would really hurt."

To hide plans: Young suspects that the Soviets will keep everyone in the dark as to their intentions until the last moment. That alone might have a greater financial impact on Los Angeles than did the dearth of tourists in Moscow.

"Knowing how the Russian and Iron Curtain countries react," he said, "I can't help but believe that it (Moscow boycott) will have an effect on the '84 Olympics. They normally don't let us get away with anything without having a reaction or response of some kind.

"It wouldn't surprise me, for example, if they wait and let us make all preparations before saying, 'We're not coming to Los Angeles.'

To save the Olympics, Young recommends such drastic moves as a permanent site financed by all participants, reduction of events to what he terms "basic Olympic sports such as track and field, boxing, wrestling, etc." and an open policy allowing any country to participate.

"The Olympics is getting so big that very few countries can afford to host them," said Young. "Sports like swimming and basketball, where comparatively few countries field strong teams could hold their own Olympics at a different site."

Looking back over his Olympic experiences, Young recalled, "The first three (1960, '64, '68) were very exciting and held in the spirit they should have been. I had a lot of friends from Russia and other countries.

"But '72 (in Munich) was kind of strange. It got into politics. They ran the Rhodesian athletes out. Terrorists killed Israeli athletes. There was an atmosphere of 'I'll be glad when this is over so I can get out of here.'

"And the last two Olympics have been plagued by boycotts.

"As far as I'm concerned, unless the situation changes, I was lucky to participate in the last true Olympics."

Opinions Out Loud

Jim Kehoe, director of athletics
University of Maryland, College Park
The Washington Post

"We're dealing with a catastrophic rate of inflation. You're talking about costs that have gone up about 25 percent since I left as athletic director two years ago. There's no way in the world you can generate an extra 12 percent in revenue every year.

"It costs as much for a football helmet today as it cost for an entire uniform a few years ago. It's inevitable in college athletics today that we're going to see sports abolished and a severe reduction in travel and squad sizes in other sports."

Bo Schembechler, football coach
University of Michigan
Detroit News

"It is in the best interest of the kid to not play varsity football as a freshman. That is a tremendous burden to go to any school and compete as a freshman and establish yourself academically. I'm for anything they can come up with—raising academic standards, limiting campus visits, limiting coaches' contacts, prohibiting the head coach from off-campus visits—that would be a blessing."

Stan Isaacs, sports writer
Newsday

"Colleges that have big-time college football programs are perverting the aims of higher education. The stampede for gate receipts and TV monies from regular-season and bowl games leads, not only to toadying to TV, but to all sorts of abuses—illegal recruiting, grade-fixing, point-shaving, contract-jumping by coaches and a whole atmosphere of hypocrisy that perverts the educational process. When colleges pay attention to education and leave big-time football entertainment to the pros, the abuses of TV will magically fade away."

Richard Young, athletic director
Oklahoma State University
Denver Post

"I really think we have to get a handle and control on athletics. This 'keeping up with the Joneses' thinking has to stop. Because they do it, we have to do it, too. Recruiting, for example—more isn't necessarily better. I'm for quality, I guess, over quantity. I think there will be a time soon when many institutions return to an educational base rather than an entertainment base for intercollegiate athletics."

Barry Switzer, football coach
University of Oklahoma
Des Moines Register

"A lot of them (athletes) get degrees at our place, but even those who don't, the fact they've been here four or five years and had the opportunity means they go out better than if they'd never had the opportunity. I'm talking about getting a smile on your face and learning how to meet people, getting rid of some of the problems and complexes kids have when they're growing up."

Lou Holtz, football coach
University of Arkansas
Arkansas Democrat

"One reason so many coaches are against freshmen being eligible is that it puts so much pressure on the athlete that he does not make a real good adjustment to college. The athlete becomes disillusioned and unhappy. Many freshmen who do not get to play regularly end up dropping out of school in many instances."

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of opinion. The views expressed on this page do not
necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA member-
ship.

ED selects eight institutions for review

Eight institutions have been selected for Title IX intercollegiate athletics compliance reviews, according to the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Education.

The institutions are the University of Akron, the University of Bridgeport, Cornell University, Howard University, the University of Kansas, the University of Michigan, Oklahoma State University and Washington State University.

Those institutions are among 80 colleges and universities that have one or more Title IX complaints now pending. OCR has indicated it plans to investigate all colleges and universities with unresolved complaints. A second group of institutions to be investigated will be notified in September.

Those institutions reportedly are Cornell University, the University of Hawaii, the University of Kansas, North Texas State University, Washington State University, the University of Akron, the University of Michigan and the University of Bridgeport.

In all cases, the investigations will not be limited to matters raised in the complaints. Instead, a comprehensive intercollegiate athletic compliance review will be performed.

The Department of Education has formulated a 200-page book (Title IX Intercollegiate Athletics Investigator's Manual), which will provide the framework for the compliance reviews. The manual describes compliance review procedures and clarifies the standards and criteria the Education Department will apply in enforcing the athletics provisions of the Title IX regulation.

The first step in a compliance review is the issuance of a notification-of-review letter, which is sent from the OCR regional office to the chief ex-

ecutive officer of the institution selected for review. The letter is accompanied by a data request that asks for extensive information about the institution's intercollegiate athletic program.

The manual indicated that investigations would include the following additional steps:

- Pre-on-site analysis of the information received from the data request in order to determine which program components should be targeted for in-depth, on-site investigation.

- On-site interviews, inspections data collection and verification.

- Post-on-site analysis of all data collected.

OCR expects its on-site work at the first eight institutions being investigated to begin in October. The results of the compliance review will be due 90 days after the initiation of the on-site part of the investigation.

The NCAA is preparing analysis of the OCR manual that will highlight new developments and policy clarifications not contained in the Title IX intercollegiate athletics policy interpretation issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in December 1979.

Also, the NCAA has established a national Title IX information center from which member institutions may obtain documents related to Title IX and intercollegiate athletics. Copies of the OCR manual, the model forms being used by OCR regional offices in preparing compliance review notification letters and data requests and the analysis of the OCR manual now being prepared will be provided on request.

Any such request should be directed to the NCAA Title IX information center at 202/862-7070.

Ad hoc committee

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and the governance committee.

Others appointed to the committee:

Alan J. Chapman, Rice University; John Chellman, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia; Linda Estes, University of New Mexico; Susan Feamster, University of Kentucky; Hubert Heitman Jr., University of California, Davis; Judith Holland, University of California, Los Angeles; Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Conference; Elizabeth A. Kruczek, Fitchburg State College; Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges; Gwen Norrell, Michigan State University, and D. Alan Williams, University of Virginia.

"The ad hoc committee will meet in September and should be in a position to present an interim report at the time of the October Council meeting," Toner said.

In addition to authorizing continuation of the governance committee and establishing the ad hoc committee, the Council in its August meeting reviewed the revised governance plan and approved it with only minor modifications.

The revised plan, as approved by the Council, will be mailed in mid-September to the membership and to all individuals who attend one of the July regional meetings in Denver and Pittsburgh.

"While the Council will review the governance programs again in legislative form in October, the mailing in September is designed to enable member institutions to review the proposals and submit any desired amendments to them prior to the November 1 amendment deadline," ex-

plained James Frank, NCAA secretary-treasurer and chairman of the governance committee. "If we waited to mail the plan after the October meeting, that opportunity would be severely limited."

The only Council modifications in the plan as it was reported in the August 15 issue of the NCAA News were these:

- The proposed annual message to chief executive officers should be devoted to issues in intercollegiate athletics, rather than necessarily to NCAA legislative matters.

- The Council accepted the concept of an equal minimum number of specified positions for men and women on the vast majority of NCAA committees.

- The Council approved the committee's recommendation that a study be conducted four years after the plan is implemented to determine the wisdom of adjusting the allocations based upon circumstances at the time. The Council specified that the study also should consider whether the Association should continue to permit women who are not chief executives, faculty representatives or directors of athletics to serve on the Council and Executive Committee after that time and, if so, to consider whether males who do not occupy those positions also should be given that privilege.

- The Council agreed that proposals to establish NCAA women's championships should continue to emanate from the membership, rather than from the Council and Executive Committee.

- The committee's recommendation regarding a declaration procedure for eligibility for NCAA women's championships was deleted.

- The committee had asked the Council to suggest appropriate representation on the Television Committee, and the Council decided to rename the present Television Committee as the Football Television Committee, adding two women as members, and to create a new General Television Committee to include three positions for women, three for men and three open, with at least two members from each division.

In general discussion, the Council emphasized the need to make it clear to the membership that the NCAA plan is designed to offer member institutions an alternative for women's competition and involvement.

President William J. Flynn termed the governance plan "an excellent compromise" and praised the special committee. He noted that there appears to be increasing support for the plan among the membership.

Council sets rifle requirements

The NCAA Council has determined that to meet the requirements of Bylaw 9-1 or 9-2, an institution counting rifle as one of its sports must participate in at least eight contests (with at least four participants in each meet) and must limit its grants-in-aid in that sport to four (based on value) in effect at any one time.

The Council directed the staff to prepare amendments to Bylaws 5-5-(b) and (g), 9-4-(b) and 9-4-(b)-(2) for the Council to study at its August meeting. The proposals would establish a maximum awards limitation and minimum contest and participant requirements in the sport of rifle.

Title IX questions

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the Division I program justify a departure from proportionality in scholarship allocations?

A: No. Differences in athletic association division status will not justify differences in overall scholarship allocation. "More demanding competitive requirements" will not justify a departure from proportionality in scholarship allocations.

Q: If an institution classifies its sports programs by level of competition (or intensity), can differences in those levels justify differences in overall scholarship allocations (assuming the institution fully meets the levels of competition requirements of Part C of the policy interpretation)?

A: No. Differences in level of competition will not justify differences in overall scholarship allocation. For purposes of determining compliance, athletic financial assistance opportunities will be evaluated independently of Part C of the policy interpretation.

Q: If students of one sex are more athletically proficient than students of the other sex at a particular institution, can this difference justify differences in overall grant-in-aid or scholarship allocations? If not, is the institution required to allocate such financial aid funds in proportion to participation regardless of the comparative levels of athletic excellence achieved by students of each sex?

A: Section 106.37(c) of the Title IX regulation requires that athletic financial aid funds be available

to students of each sex in proportion to their athletic participation. Differences in the "athletic proficiency," however that might be defined, between students of one sex and students of the other sex will not justify differences in overall grant-in-aid or scholarship allocations.

Q: If an institution makes an equal effort to recruit quality athletes of both sexes, but ends up with disproportionately less skilled or fewer skilled athletes of one sex than the other, must it nevertheless award athletic scholarship funds in proportion to participation levels?

A: An institution must make available opportunities to receive athletic scholarship funds in proportion to participation rates. As noted in the policy interpretation, an evaluation of compliance with Section 106.37(c) may consider reasonable professional decisions related to program development concerning actual awards of athletic financial assistance. However, the skill level of athletes of one sex may not be compared to the skill level of athletes of the other sex.

Q: Similarly, if the students of one sex demonstrate through a sex-neutral process a lack of interest in participating at the level of athletic proficiency the students of the other sex have elected, do such circumstances allow an institution not to award athletically related financial aid to such students proportionally?

A: No. The availability of athletic financial assistance may not be tied to the interest, or lack thereof, of students in the institution. The availability of such assistance is dependent on the number of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics. An institution must make available opportunities to receive athletic scholarship funds in proportion to participation rates.

Q: If an institution (a) provides athletic grants-in-aid for one or more of its men's intercollegiate sports and one or more of its women's intercollegiate sports, (b) awards financial aid to students participating in other sports solely on the basis of need and (c) makes certain that the athletic grant-in-aid funds [(a) above] are allocated between men and women in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in all of its intercollegiate sports, will the institution be in compliance with Title IX?

A: Yes. Each institution may select the sports for which it chooses to offer financial assistance based on athletic ability. Such aid is subject to the proportionality requirement based on the overall participation rate. The number of sports for either men or women for which financial aid is offered is not an issue. Thus, assuming (a) and (c) above, and further assuming that the institution can demonstrate that the financial aid awards described in (b) are made without reference to athletic ability, no violation of the athletic financial assistance provision of Title IX will be found.



Omaha's Rosenblatt Stadium, site of College World Series

Baseball attendance soars

College baseball was played before more than six million fans in 1980, according to a nationwide survey conducted by Collegiate Baseball.

Attendance soared dramatically as an estimated 6,828,768 fans enjoyed the college brand of ball. The previous mark was 5,231,371, established in 1979.

Highlighting the attendance figure was a record 95,406 people who witnessed the National Collegiate Division I Baseball Championship (the College World Series) in Omaha, Nebraska. Included in that figure is a new single-game standard of 15,276 fans who watched Arizona defeat Hawaii for the national title.

Arizona also led the nation in home attendance, attracting 113,951 fans for 35 playing dates, including the NCAA regional playoffs. Miami (Florida) was second, drawing 92,353.

Rounding out the top ten were: South Carolina, 67,650; Arizona State, 59,359; Pan American, 40,320; Florida State, 38,000; Mississippi State, 36,538; Hawaii, 32,931; North Carolina, 32,000, and Texas A & M, 28,000.

Committee acts on crowd control

The NCAA Baseball Committee has taken strong action to influence the behavior of participants and spectators at future NCAA baseball championships.

In a recommendation approved by the Executive Committee, the University of Arizona will not be allowed to serve as a host institution for a baseball regional should the university's team be a participant in the 1981 championship. The action was a result of crowd control problems that occurred at the West regional in the 1980 baseball championship. In addition, the university must inform the committee of steps it has taken to prevent a recurrence of the crowd con-

trol problems.

The Executive Committee advised more study be done of other proposals that came before it regarding the problem of crowd control at baseball championship events.

The major rules change coming out of the July 12-16 Baseball Committee meeting was a strengthening of the rule on "bench jockeying."

The committee also addressed the problem of safety by recommending pitching and first-base screens be used during pregame practice. The pitching screen becomes mandatory in 1982.

In other Executive Committee action concerning baseball, standardized regional dates for

the 1981 baseball championship were established for May 21-24. Previously, some regionals were played as much as 10 days before others.

In addition, the committee supported the recommendation that the College World Series begin on a Saturday evening (May 30) in 1981 and continue through the following weekend. Thus, the 1981 College World Series will be held May 30-June 8. The two-weekend series schedule will be tried on a two-year trial basis.

The committee also awarded the 1981 Division II championship to Riverside, California, with the University of California, Riverside, serving as host institution.

Eight golfers chosen for Japanese competition

Eight top collegiate golfers, including NCAA medalist Jay Don Blake of Utah State, will travel to Tokyo December 13 to compete in the sixth NCAA-Japan golf tournament.

Blake will be accompanied by the remaining top eight undergraduate finishers in the 1980 National Collegiate Division I Golf Championships. Mike Holder, coach of NCAA champion Oklahoma State, will coach the American team and Bill Johnson, coach at Dartmouth and a member of the NCAA Golf Committee, will be the team leader.

The American golf team holds a 4-1 edge in the series

after winning last year's match, 26-14. The American team won its other titles in 1975, 1977 and 1978 in Pebble Beach, California. Japan's only victory came in 1976.

Besides Blake, four other top 10 finishers from the Division I championships will be competing. Bryan Norton of Oral Roberts qualified for the team along with teammate Joe Rasett, Bob Tway of Oklahoma State and Fred Couples of Houston.

Other team members are Jodie Mudd (Georgia Southern), Barry Willardson (Brigham Young) and Joey Sindelar (Ohio State). The first alternate is Jeff Jones of Tennessee.

Officiating film now available

A football officiating film illustrating various types of personal fouls is now available from the NCAA.

The 16-millimeter color film entitled "Sportsmanship: A Question of Attitude" was produced by NCAA Productions. The NCAA provided a grant to the NCAA Football Rules Committee and the American Football Coaches Association to produce the film.

The 17-minute historical and instructional film uses game footage and presentations by NCAA Football Rules Committee Secretary-Rules Editor David M. Nelson to demonstrate the various types of personal fouls.

The film sells for \$160. Any interested individual or group may purchase the film by contacting the NCAA.

Sports medicine update

Football fatalities decline in 1979 season

By Frederick O. Mueller
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill

The American Football Coaches Association, the National Federation of State High School Associations and the NCAA collect data each football season concerning fatalities and serious head and neck injuries.

Fatality data have been collected since 1931; the head and neck survey is in its fourth season. Following is a summary of the 1979 Annual Survey of Football Fatalities:

1. Four fatalities were directly related to football during the year 1979. Three of the fatalities occurred in high school football and one in college football.

2. Ten football fatalities were associated with indirect causes (heat stroke, heart failure, etc.).

3. The incidence of direct fatal injuries is very low on a 100,000-player exposure basis. The rate of fatalities for 1979 was .25 per 100,000 players.

4. Most direct fatal injuries usually occurred during regularly scheduled games. During the 1979 season, one fatality occurred in a game and three occurred in practice.

5. The 1979 survey shows that the greatest number (two) of fatalities occurred during September.

6. The major activities in football would naturally account for the greatest number of direct fatalities. In 1979 tackling incurred two fatalities and being tackled resulted in one. The activity involved in one fatality was unknown.

7. In 1979 three of the direct fatal injuries resulted from injuries to the head. One fatality resulted from injury to the spinal cord.

8. In many cases, football is not directly responsible for fatal injuries. In 1979, there were 10 indirect fatalities. Two of those were the result of heat stress.

The report shows that the number of direct fatalities (those deaths which resulted directly from participation in football) dramatically decreased when compared with the reports of the past 25 years. For example, in 1968 there were 36 direct fatalities. A rule change in 1976 which eliminated the head as a primary and initial contact area for blocking and tackling played a major role in reducing injuries.

The Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports strongly recommends that all coaches continue to teach the proper fundamentals of blocking and tackling and that they stress this point with their assistant coaches and players.

Again in 1980, NOCSAE-approved helmets will be mandatory in both high school and college. The NOCSAE certification program has been another factor that has helped reduce the number of football fatalities.

Based on the findings of the 1979 Football Fatalities Survey, the following recommendations were made:

1. A preparticipation medical examination should be required upon a student-athlete's initial entrance into an institution's intercollegiate athletic program. Medical records should be maintained during the student-athlete's career. Provided there is a continuous awareness of the health status of the athlete, the traditional annual preparticipation physical examination for all student-athletes is not necessary.

2. All personnel concerned with training football athletes should emphasize proper, gradual and complete physical conditioning. Particular emphasis should be placed on neck-strengthening exercises.

3. A physician should be present at all games and practice sessions. If it is impossible for a physician to be present at all practice sessions, emergency measures must be provided.

4. All personnel associated

with football participation should be cognizant of the problems and safety measures related to physical activity in hot weather.

5. Each institution should strive to have a team trainer who is a regular member of the faculty and who is adequately prepared and qualified.

6. Cooperative liaison should be maintained by all groups interested in the field of athletic medicine (coaches, trainers, physicians, manufacturers, administrators, etc.).

7. There should be strict enforcement of game rules, and administrative regulations should be enforced to protect the health of athletes. Coaches and school officials must support game officials in their conduct of athletic contests.

8. There should be a renewed emphasis on employing well-trained athletic personnel, providing excellent facilities and securing the safest and best equipment possible.

9. There should be continued research concerning the safety factor in football (rules, facilities, equipment, etc.).

10. The technique of "spearing" or "goring" must be eliminated from the game of football. This can be accomplished by the strict enforcement of the rules of the game by both coaches and officials.

Compliance forms due September 15

NCAA member institutions have until September 15 to return certification of compliance forms to the NCAA national office.

The forms (officially known as the 1980-81 Institutional Certification of Compliance Form and the Athletic Department Staff Members Certification of Compliance Form) must be returned by the prescribed date in order for an institution to enter team or individual competitors in 1980-81 NCAA-sponsored championship meets or tournaments.

The chief executive officer must sign the institutional certification of compliance form, which states that all athletic department staff members have received a careful review of the rules and regulations of the NCAA as they apply to the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

The Athletic Department Staff Members Certification of Compliance Form must be signed by all appropriate athletic department staff members. The guidelines designate the appropriate athletic department personnel.

ESPN begins 24-hour programming

After completing a first year that included 1,500 hours of NCAA sports, the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network planned to begin 24-hour, seven-day-a-week programming September 1.

ESPN's first year of coverage included regular-season events in 18 sports and in various conference and NCAA championships. Regular-season coverage provided exposure for 224 events, featuring 164 member institutions to which \$617,740 in rights fees were paid. In addition, 26 championships in 13 allied conferences received coverage, with rights fees of \$104,000 paid.

ESPN provided the most extensive coverage of NCAA championships ever by a single network. Its fall cablecasts included segments from championships in Divisions I, II and III cross country; Divisions II and III football; Divisions I, II and III soccer, and water polo. Winter championships coverage included Divisions I, II and III basketball; fencing; Division II Gymnastics; Divisions I and II ice hockey; skiing; Divisions II and III swimming, and Divisions II and III wrestling. Spring championships cablecast were Division I baseball; Divisions I, II and III golf;

Divisions I, II and III lacrosse; Divisions I, II and III tennis, and Division II outdoor track.

Divisions II and III baseball and the Division III outdoor track championships were not televised because of site problems. ESPN had cable television rights to those championships, but the NCAA Television Committee waived the commitment.

Statistics for ESPN's regular-season coverage were impressive. Football highlighted fall coverage in 1979. A total of 52 cablecasts were aired with 81 institutions appearing and receiving \$140,250 in rights. Soccer had 19 appearances by 30 institutions with \$57,000 in rights paid. One water polo match was included.

Basketball led winter coverage in 1979-80. A total of 73 appearances were made with 83 participating institutions receiving \$248,500 in rights. Ice hockey was a popular sport for ESPN, with 25 cablecasts for 21 members providing \$65,000 in rights. Gymnastics had 11 exposures featuring 12 institutions with \$33,000 in rights. Eight wrestling matches were cablecast featuring 10 members that received \$24,000 in rights. Swimming received two exposures by four members for

\$5,000. One fencing match was included.

Baseball was ESPN's most popular spring sport. Twelve games involving 12 institutions provided \$14,000 in rights. Lacrosse (nine exposures, 16 members, \$22,500 in rights), tennis (six exposures, \$1,990 in rights) and outdoor track and volleyball (two exposures for five members, combined rights of \$3,000) also received coverage. One crew race also was covered.

The NCAA Television Committee currently is negotiating with ESPN to revise certain portions of the contract. When the negotiations are complete, the terms will be outlined in the NCAA News.

With the growth of ESPN's staff, the network has assumed responsibilities for contacting NCAA institutions and conferences and for negotiating contracts for individual events in 1980-81. Although the NCAA staff will have a reduced role in this capacity, the television committee has instructed it to continue monitoring ESPN's activities.

Questions concerning the NCAA's agreement with ESPN should be directed to C. Dennis Cryder or James W. Shaffer at the national office.



Baylor linebacker Mike Singletary was among those taking part in the recent NCAA-ABC Football Promotion Tour. Singletary is shown here being interviewed in Dallas.

Executive Committee

Continued from page 1

for the 1980-81 bowl season.

In other business, the Executive Committee authorized the officers to appoint a Subcommittee on Program Evaluation to review a number of ancillary programs. The new subcommittee will examine the possibility of reducing or eliminating some programs.

The committee also:

- Referred to the Subcommittee on Program Evaluation

a suggestion from the Division III Steering Committee that instead of distributing net receipts to the participating institutions in the Division III football and basketball championships, that money should be used to defray transportation expense within that division.

- Studied a proposal to locate championships at more centrally situated sites in order to reduce transportation costs.

Council meeting

Continued from page 1

subcommittee also will review Federal aid programs and their relationship to need-based aid.

Recruiting Committee Chairman Robert C. James described the formation of a subcommittee on recruiting, composed of 19 selected head football and basketball coaches and chaired by Northwestern University Athletic Director John Pont.

Both the committee and the subcommittee supported academic proposals relating to nonresident credit courses and to the formulation of a normal-progress rule. The groups also strongly recommended that an institution's certification of eligibility be performed by someone outside the athletic department who has been designated by the institution's chief executive officer, but the Council reaffirmed the current NCAA position of having the chief executive officer designate the staff members.

The basketball coaches from the subcommittee recommended a single national letter-of-intent date and suggested an NCAA national letter program. Further, the coaches suggested an April 15 to May 1 signing period in that sport and proposed that a prospect would lose his first year of eligibility in Division I basketball if he did not sign the national letter during that two-week period. The Council did not support the concept of a loss of eligibility for any prospect not signing in the designated time.

The football coaches recommended the second Wednesday in February as the signing date in that sport and noted that the current letter-of-in-

tent program is administered effectively by the Collegiate Commissioners Association.

Both the basketball coaches and football coaches also supported the concept of developing recruiting periods within each calendar year for their respective sports.

Recruiting periods

The basketball representatives proposed that off-campus, in-person recruiting be permitted only from July 1 to October 1 and from March 1 (or the date of the prospect's last high school or junior college contest if later than March 1) to May 1. Evaluation of prospective basketball student-athletes (with no in-person contact) would be allowed only from July 1 to October 1 and from December 1 to March 1 (or the date of the prospect's last contest, as previously noted).

The basketball coaches also recommended a proposal that would permit a prospective student-athlete to visit a member institution's campus at any time during the year; however, no expense-paid visit could occur earlier than the opening day of classes of the prospect's senior year in high school.

In football, the coaches proposed that off-campus, in person recruiting be permitted only during December, January and February. No recruiting would be allowed until the completion of the prospect's final contest.

Evaluation of a football prospect would be permitted from August through December (or the date of the prospect's final contest, if later

than December 1) during May.

Another proposal from the football coaches would permit prospective student-athletes to make their official expense-paid visits only from September to February (before the national signing date). After the national signing date, a prospect would be required to pay his own expenses for a campus visit but could be reimbursed by the institution with which he eventually signs his letter of intent, assuming one of the permissible number of paid visits is involved.

If the Convention approves the recruiting-period proposal, the football coaches would favor a future amendment to permit tryouts—in the form of specific, limited physical tests for prospects—during May. If approved, no other evaluation of prospects would be allowed during that month. In response to questions from the Council, James said details of the tryout procedure had not been determined but that they probably would involve some sort of regional plan rather than allowing each institution to host its own.

Contacts

The Council directed the staff to draft legislation regarding the recruiting contact provisions for consideration at its October meeting. In considering the matter, the Council noted that (1) revisions in the contact provisions must be contingent upon successful limitation of the permissible recruiting periods, (2) the national organization of secondary school principals should be contacted for its reaction to the proposal as it relates to

recruiting in the high school and (3) the "bump" provision must be clarified to include situations in which visual recognition occurs without actual face-to-face contact.

NCAA Secretary-Treasurer James Frank reported for the Special Committee on Governance, Organization and Services. The Council reviewed all portions of the governance plan that had been revised since the April meeting and recommended that the committee be authorized to continue. Further, an ad hoc committee was appointed (see story, page 1) to deal with future applications of NCAA rules.

On other matters, the Council:

- Referred all matters regarding freshman eligibility to the Division I Steering Committee. One proposal provided that all freshmen 2,000 qualifiers would be eligible for financial aid and practice, based on institutional and conference regulations, but only those graduating from high school with a grade point average of 2.750 or higher would be eligible for competition during their first year.

- Voted to sponsor an amendment to Bylaw 9-1 to require an institution that does not sponsor football or does not classify its football program in Division I to sponsor at least six varsity intercollegiate sports to qualify for Division I membership.

- Agreed to sponsor Classification Committee legislation to amend Bylaw 8-1-(c) to reduce from three to two years the period of time a member of

a division has to conform to that division's membership criteria. Also, the Council voted to introduce legislation amending Bylaw 8-1-(e) to specify that unclassified membership resulting from failing to meet a scheduling requirement in a given sport would apply only to the institution's team in that given sport.

- Directed that an interpretation be formed to stipulate that the NCAA national office could receive developmental funds from a professional sports organization, provided the money was awarded without any conditions other than that it be used for development purposes in a particular sport. The Council will consider the interpretation at its October meeting.

- Approved a Junior College Relations Committee proposal to develop a pamphlet detailing NCAA rules affecting junior colleges, including applicable interpretations. The pamphlet would be directed to the two junior college organizations for distribution to their memberships. The Council referred to the Division I Steering Committee a proposal to permit the hardship interpretation for junior college students.

- Instructed the staff to draft legislation establishing that any financial credit arrangements made by a representative of an institution's athletic interests in behalf of a student-athlete or prospective student-athlete would be considered prima facie evidence that an extra benefit has been arranged in violation of the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5).

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).

Teaching sports activities

(Revises Case No. 45)

Situation: Prior to enrollment in an NCAA member institution, a prospective student-athlete is employed to render services restricted solely to teaching or instructing sports activities. (124)

Question: Does such employment jeopardize the individual's eligibility upon enrollment at an NCAA member institution?

Answer: No. Constitution 3-1-(f)-(2) prohibits a student-athlete from being employed to give instruction in a particular sport. Inasmuch as the individual is not a student-athlete at the time of this employment, this interpretation does not affect his eligibility. [C3-1-(f)-(2)]

Involvement in gambling activities

(Revises May 15, 1980, News interpretation)

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 activities related to intercollegiate sports 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 providing information to assist individuals involved in organized gambling activities, soliciting a bet on any intercollegiate team, 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. [C3-6-(a) and 3-9-(e)]

Hardship rule—conference championship

Situation: If a student-athlete suffers an incapacitating injury or illness which occurs when he has not participated in more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his sport, he may be granted an additional year of postseason eligibility under the hardship rule. (579)

Question: For purposes of determining the eligibility of a student-athlete under this legislation, would a conference championship event be considered in calculating the number of completed events in his sport?

Answer: Yes, it being understood that a conference championship event in a sport shall be counted as one contest in determining the institution's completed events in that sport, regardless of the number of days or games involved in the championship. Further, the calculation of completed events in a particular season for purposes of this regulation would not include postseason competition conducted subsequent to the completion of the institution's regular-season schedule and conference tournament. [B4-1-(d)-(2)-(ii)]

Championship Corner

1. The NCAA Executive Committee approved the following championship dates and sites for the 1980-81 academic year:

Fencing: University of Wisconsin, Parkside, March 19-21.

Rifle: U.S. Military Academy, March 13-14.

Division II Baseball: University of California, Riverside, May 23-27.

Division II Golf: University of Hartford, May 19-22.

Division III Basketball: Augustana College (Illinois), March 20-21.

Division III Cross Country: University of Rochester, November 22.

Division III Golf: Greensboro College, May 19-22.

2. The following dates and sites for cross country regionals were approved for the 1980 championship:

Division I, November 15: District 1, Northeastern University; District 2, Lehigh University; District 3, Furman University; District 4, University of Illinois, Champaign; District 5, Iowa State University; District 6, University of Texas, Austin; District 7, Boise State University; District 8, Stanford University.

Division II, November 1: Northeast, Indiana University (Pennsylvania); Great Lakes, University of Wisconsin, Parkside; Southeast, Troy State University; North Central, St. Cloud State University; South Central, Southeast Missouri State University; West, California Poly-State Luis Obispo.

Division III, November 15: New England, Southeastern Massachusetts University; New York, Albany State; Southeast/South, Bethany College; Midwest, Lebanon Valley College; Great Lakes, Hope College; Midwest, Augustana College (Illinois); West, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges.



Pat Truly (center) of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and Temple Pouncy (right) of the Dallas Morning News visit with Alabama's Major Ogilvie on the Dallas stop of the NCAA-ABC Football Promotion tour.

Competitive safeguards committee reissues responsibility statement

The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports has reissued its statement advocating that athletic programs and athletes share responsibility for the prevention of sports-related injuries.

The statement, which was issued originally in August 1978, is as follows:

"Participation in sport requires an acceptance of risk of injury. Athletes rightfully assume that those who are responsible for the conduct of sport have taken reasonable precautions to minimize the risk of significant injury. Periodic analyses of injury patterns continuously lead to refinements in the rules and/or other safety guidelines.

"However, to legislate safety via the rule book and equipment standards, while often necessary, is seldom effective in and by itself. To rely on officials to enforce compliance with the rule book is as insufficient as to rely on warning labels to produce behavioral compliance with safety guidelines. By compliance is meant respect on everyone's part for the intent and purpose of a rule or guideline, not merely technical satisfaction with some of its phrasing.

Questionable compliance

"Some sport safety problems lend themselves readily to identification and solution (such as heat stroke and the administration of liquid freely during early football practice). Some safety problems may be less clearly identified (such as head injuries), and solutions may be developed on selected assumptions and the premise that measurable standards are better understood than qualitative rhetoric. (For instance, a program should purchase a helmet manufactured in accordance with NOCSAE standards instead of purchasing the 'best helmet possible.') Some safety problems remain problems because of questionable compliance with the legislated solutions (dental mouthguards, for example).

"Using football head/neck injury prevention as an illustration with current significance, it is impossible and

should be unnecessary to expect the game officials to examine each helmet of the squad before the game to ensure that each helmet has met the NOCSAE standard. Respect for the approved safety standard alone should ensure that nothing but NOCSAE helmets are available to be worn.

Emphasis needed

"Optimal effectiveness, moreover, will come only from the athlete's informed compliance with all basic principles of head/neck injury prevention. The committee therefore encourages football coaches to discuss the following information with their squads at the onset of the season, to put it on all players' lockers for emphasis and then to remind them of the essentials periodically during the season:

1. Serious head and neck injuries, leading to death, permanent brain damage or quadriplegia (extensive paralysis from injury to the spinal cord at the neck level), occur each year in football. The toll is relatively small (less than one fatality for every 100,000 players and an estimated one nonfatal severe brain and spinal cord injury for every 100,000 players), but persistent. They cannot be completely prevented due to the tremendous forces occasionally encountered in football collisions, but they can be minimized by manufacturer, coach and player compliance with accepted safety standards.

2. The NOCSAE seal on a helmet indicates that a manufacturer has complied with the best available engineering standards for head protection. By keeping a proper fit, by not modifying its design, and by reporting to the coach or equipment manager any need for its maintenance, the athlete is also complying with the purpose of the NOCSAE standard.

3. The rules against intentional butting, ramming or spearing the opponent with the helmeted head are there to protect the helmeted person much more than the opponent being hit. The athlete who does

not comply with these rules is the candidate for catastrophic injury. For example, no helmet can offer protection to the neck; and quadriplegia now occurs more frequently than brain damage. The typical scenario of this catastrophic injury in football is the lowering of one's head while making a tackle. The momentum of the body tries to bend the neck after the helmeted head is stopped by the impact, and the cervical spine cannot be splinted as well by the neck's muscles with the head lowered as with the preferred "face up, eyes forward, neck bulled" position. When the force at impact is sufficient, the vertebrae in the neck can dislocate or break, cause damage to the spinal cord they had been protecting and thereby produce permanent loss of motor and sensory function below the level of injury.

4. Because of the impact forces in football, even the "face up" position is no guarantee against head or neck injury. Further, the intent to make contact "face up" is no guarantee that that position can be maintained at the moment of impact. Consequently, the teaching of blocking/tackling techniques which keep the helmeted head from receiving the brunt of the impact are now required by rule and coaching ethics. Coaching techniques which help athletes maintain or regain the "face up" position during the milieu of a play must be respected by the athletes.

"This illustration covers only one significant safety problem in one sport. Other sports and other concerns within football can be similarly approached. Coaches should acquaint the athlete appropriately with the risks of injury and the rules and practices they are employing to minimize the risk of significant injury while pursuing the many benefits of sport. The athlete and the athletic program have a mutual need for an informed awareness of the risks being accepted and for sharing the responsibility for controlling those risks."

Berkey joins other women on staff

A recent wire service report incorrectly stated that Ruth M. Berkey, the new director of women's championship events, will be the first woman executive to join the NCAA staff.

In fact, Berkey will be the 10th female administrator on the staff. Others, listed with the dates they assumed their administrative responsibilities, are:

Maxine R. Alejos, circulation manager, publishing department, 1974.

Patricia E. Bork, publications editor, publishing department, 1978.

Jennifer A. Boyer, production coordinator, communications department, 1979.

Marjorie K. Fieber, business manager, general administration department, 1958.

Roberta A. Rogers, administrative assistant, communications department, 1979.

Lavonne G. Seifert, assistant director of publishing, publishing department, 1977.

Fannie B. Vaughan, administrative assistant, general administration department, 1965.

Shirley Whitacre, administrative assistant, communications department, 1971.

Skipper A. Zipperlen, administrative assistant, general administration department, 1979.

Record set for payments

Each of the Final Four participants in the National Collegiate Division I Basketball Championship received record payments of \$326,377.55, plus expenses.

National champion Louisville and UCLA, Iowa and Purdue received equal payments from an all-time record amount \$12,157,002.35 in gross receipts.

After expenses, net receipts were \$11,348,724.53, an all-time record. Of that amount, \$6,364,362.32 was distributed to the 48 participating institutions.

Three levels of distribution were in effect this year. First- and second-round losers each received equal payments of \$81,594.39, plus expenses. Teams that lost in one of the four regionals received checks for \$203,985.97, plus expenses.

NCAA Productions televised 25 of the 48 games in the tournament and generated a record income of \$350,725.62, up 70 percent from 1979.

Declaration form deadline nearing

The NCAA-NAIA joint declaration form must be returned to both organizations by September 15.

The form is designed to notify the two associations of an institution's plans regarding championships for the 1980-81 year. The institution's chief executive officer must sign and return the form since he is responsible for the total program.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

DAVID WAGNER appointed at Georgia Southern ... RUSS SLOAN named at Fresno State ... CARL ULLRICH resigned at Western Michigan, named at Army ... J. PATRICK CLYSDALE selected acting AD at Western Michigan ... DEWEY KING chosen at Carroll ... DEBORAH CHIN named acting AD at New Haven ... WILLIAM STIER JR. hired at Ohio Northern ... JAMES SULLIVAN retired at Boston State ... DAVE COFFEY appointed at Tennessee Tech after resigning as business manager at Central Michigan ... ART OGDEN selected acting AD at Maryville (Tennessee) ... MIKE POLLIO chosen at Kentucky Wesleyan ... HARRY FORSYTH named at South Dakota State ... BILL MENEFEE named interim AD at Baylor.

COACHES

Baseball—RICH KRUMHOLZ selected at Hofstra ... BRUCE SABATINI appointed at St. Peter's ... RON RAILEY chosen at Colorado State ... MIKE GERAKOS hired at California-Irvine ... DAVID STANTON selected at Kentucky Wesleyan.

Basketball—FRANK SZYMANSKI taking leave of absence at Baltimore, JIM CASEY named interim coach. Szymanski will continue athletic director duties ... MIKE ZINN appointed at Occidental ... MIKE POLLIO chosen at Kentucky Wesleyan ... TOM MILLER named at Cornell.

Cross country—ELMORE BANTON named cross country and track and field coach at Ohio ... DEWEY KING selected cross country and track and field coach at Carroll ... VINCENT LANANNA resigned at C.W. Post, named at Dartmouth ... GENE JONES appointed cross country and track and field coach at Toledo ... STEVE BARTOLD named cross country and track and field coach at Yale.

Football—PETE KONDOS named at Boston State.

Golf—STEVE NELSON appointed at Longwood, replacing DICK WILLIAMSON.

Gymnastics—CHUCK LUNDBLAD hired at South Dakota State.

Lacrosse—PAUL ROSE selected at Colgate ... MICHAEL WALDVOGEL appointed at Yale.

Rifle—SGT. JIM VILVENS named at St. Peter's, replacing SGT. JAMIE HART.

Soccer—JERRY BUTCHER appointed at Dayton ... RANDALL PASQUA selected at Maryville (Tennessee) ... LAWRENCE ZELENY chosen at Gettysburg ... NASSER SARFARAZ named at Cleveland State, replacing STEVE PARKER, who joined coaching staff at Clemson ... PAUL ROSE hired at Colgate.

Swimming—NICK MAZZARELLA selected at Long Island ... BURT PEAKE hired at Southeast Missouri State.

Tennis—AL CARTER chosen at Shaw ... AL YODER named at Longwood.

Track and field—LEE ROYSTER appointed at Shaw ... BILL JORDAN selected at St. Peter's, replacing BOB SHORT, who resigned ... LAWRENCE ZELENY chosen at Gettysburg ... GENE ESTES named at Fresno State.

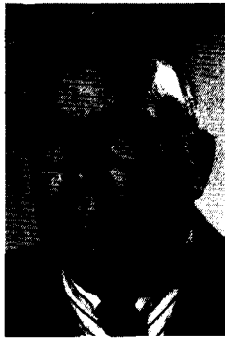
Wrestling—STEVE NELSON chosen at Longwood, replacing NELSON NEAL.

STAFF

Sports information directors—LECOUNTE CONAWAY named at Shaw ... MICHAEL MADSEN ap-



Harry Forsyth (left), new South Dakota State director of athletics



James Sullivan (right), retiring AD at Boston State

pointed at Morningside ... ROBERT SAGEN hired at St. Norbert ... JAMES MAGRANN selected at Trenton State, replacing RAY VETH, who resigned ... RICHARD VAUGHN chosen at American ... ERIC BURDICK resigned at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo ... JOHN DAKIN named at Lincoln (Missouri).

Trainer—MICHAEL SABATELLE selected at Maryville (Tennessee).

DEATHS

DAVE MUSSELMAN, two-time Pacific-10 Conference wrestling champion at Arizona.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Lacrosse: CHUCK WINTERS, Cortland State University College, named secretary-rules editor. E. RICHARD WATTS, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, appointed chairman of committee.

Fencing: MICHAEL E. DeCICCO, University of Notre Dame, appointed chairman. RICHARD OLES, Johns Hopkins University, replaces CHARLES SIMONIAN, Ohio State University, as member of committee.

Division II Football: FRED MARTINELLI, Ashland College, and MILTON J. PIEPUL, American International College, replace GORDON K. LARSON, University of Akron, and DAVID M. NELSON, University of Delaware, whose institutions will be classified Division I-A effective September 1, 1980. VICTOR A. BUCCOLA, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, to replace Larson as chairman of committee.

Track and Field: JAY FLANAGAN, Carthage College, replaces DAVID B. TURK, Calvin College.

Constitution and Bylaws: HUBERT HEITMAN JR., University of California, Davis, replaces STANLEY J. MARSHALL, South Dakota State University, deceased. ALAN J. CHAPMAN, Rice University, appointed chairman.

Promotion: JOSEPH L. KEARNEY, Western Athletic Conference, replaces WILES HALLOCK, Pacific-10 Conference, resigned, as chairman. GEDRIC DEMPSEY, University of Houston, replaces Mr. Hallock as member of committee. MIKE WILSON, University of Washington, replaces DON BAKER, no longer associated with an NCAA member.

Voting: ROBERT T. BROOKS, Oral Roberts University, replaces JAMES R. DOYLE, Creighton University, declined, as District 5 representative.

Television: WILES HALLOCK, Pacific-10 Conference, appointed chairman, replacing CECIL COLEMAN, University of Illinois, Campaign, who will continue as District 4 member of the committee.

Infractions: THOMAS J. NIELAND, LeMoyne College, replaces STANLEY J. MARSHALL, deceased, effective immediately.

Nominating: HARRY M. CROSS, University of Washington, replaces LOUIS A. MYERS, University of

Arizona, resigned, as District 8 representative.

Division I Basketball: KENNETH KARR now is athletic director at East Carolina University and is the at-large representative on the committee. F. A. Geiger, Stanford University, assumes one of the West region positions.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1—Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Royce N. Flippen (AD); Norwich University: Joseph G. Sabol (AD); Yale University: Martin Griffin (F).

District 2—Bethany College: Todd H. Bullard (P); Delaware State College: H. Allen Hamilton (F); University of Maryland, Eastern Shore: Tyrone Lewis (AD); State University College at Plattsburgh: Eldridge W. Roark (F); Ernest P. Rangazas (AD), 518/564-3140; Susquehanna University: George O. Machlan (F).

District 3—University of Alabama: Howard B. Gundy (P); Alabama State University: Levi Watkins (P); Davidson College: (F) delete; Dillard University: discontinued membership; East Carolina University: Ernest Schwarz (F); East Tennessee State University: William H. McCarthy (AD); Eastern Mennonite College: Richard C. Detweiler (P); Mercer University: Leslie H. Peek (F); Alabama A&M University: Gene Bright (AD); Florida State University: James Jones (F); Philip R. Fordyce (interim AD); University of Louisville: Bill Olsen (AD); North Carolina Wesleyan College: (F) delete.

District 4—Augustana College: Bruce McCart (F); Heidelberg College: John Spezzatello (AD); North Central College: Allen B. Carius (AD); Ohio Northern University: William F. Stier Jr. (AD); Winona State University: Wrestling reclassified to Division II; Youngstown State University: Bill Narduzzi (AD).

District 6—Texas Tech University: John Conley (interim AD).

District 7—University of Denver: Reclassified to Division II with ice hockey Division I.

District 8—Seattle Pacific University: Wesley E. Lingren (F); Keith R. Phillips (AD).

Allied—College Football Association: New address is 4707 College Boulevard, Suite 205, Leawood, Kansas 66211 [(913) 642-6748].

College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin: Greg Gardner, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois 61701 (P).

National Association of Division I-A Independents: J. O. Coppedge, Director of Athletics, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland 21402 (P); Walt Cummins, University of Pittsburgh (S).

State University of New York Athletic Conference: Robert Kreidler, Director of Athletics, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, New York 13901 (P).

Trans America Athletic Conference: New address is Huntington Office Park, Suite 1255, 7505 Pines Road, Shreveport, Louisiana 71129 [(318) 686-7111].

New Members—State University College at Purchase, Purchase, New York 10577: Michael Hammond (P); Donald W. Campbell (AD) 914/253 5030 [District 2; Division III (no football)].

Texas A&I University, Kingsville, Texas 78363: Duane Leach (P); Gerald Robins (F); Gilbert Steinke (AD)—512/595-2411 [District 6; Division II all sports].

University of Wisconsin, Platteville, Wisconsin 53818: Warren Carrier (C); Alva Jared (F); John Barth (AD)—608/342-1573 [District 4; Division III all sports].

University of Wisconsin, Stout, Wisconsin 54751: Robert S. Swanson (C); Orville Nelson (F); William P. Burns (AD)—715/232-2116 [District 4; Division III all sports].

Armstrong College, 2222 Harold Way, Berkeley, California 94904: John Evan Armstrong (P); Robert Montgomery (F); Barbara McGowan (AD)—415/848-2500 [associate member].

Northern Intercollegiate Conference: David J. Rislove, Winona State University, Winona, Minnesota 55987 [507/457-2101] (Executive Secretary); Richard Ojangan-gas, University of Minnesota, Duluth (P); Members: Bemidji State University, Mankato State University, Moorhead State University; Northern State College, St. Cloud State University, Southwest State University, University of Minnesota, Duluth; Winona State University; University of Minnesota, Morris. [Division II, all sports, voting allied member].

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

1980 National Collegiate Division II Lacrosse Championship

Receipts	\$ 8,698.27
Disbursements	\$ 5,507.92
	\$ 3,190.35
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 3,800.00
	(\$ 609.65)
Expenses absorbed by host institution	\$ 148.82
	(\$ 460.83)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 6,175.41
	\$ 5,714.58
50 percent to competing institutions	\$ 2,857.30
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 2,857.28
	\$ 5,714.58

1980 National Collegiate Volleyball Championship

Receipts	\$32,781.99
Disbursements	\$27,934.22
	\$ 4,847.77
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$24,970.50
	(\$20,122.73)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$28,097.20
	\$ 7,974.47
50 percent to competing institutions	\$ 3,987.24
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 3,987.23
	\$ 7,974.47

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Staff personnel to contact for NCAA information

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Academic Requirements

Tom Yeager

Baseball

Div. I—Jerry Miles
Div. II—Ralph McFillen
Div. III—Dennie Poppe
Publications, specifications—
Tim Schmad

Basketball

Div. I—Tom Jernstedt
Press—David Cawood
Program—Dave Seifert
Div. II—Jerry Miles
Div. III—Ralph McFillen
Publications, specifications—
Lavonne Seifert

Bowl Games

Ralph McFillen

Business Manager

Marjorie Feiber

Certification (sport)

Ralph McFillen

Championships Accounting

Lou Spry

Committees

Fannie Vaughan

Congress

Tom Hansen

Contracts

To be named

Controller

Lou Spry

Council

Ted Tow

Convention

Arrangements—Jim Wilkinson
Honors Luncheon—
David Cawood
Hotel—Marjorie Feiber
Legislation—Steve Morgan
Press—David Cawood

Cross Country

Jerry Miles
Specifications—Wally Renfro

Drug Education

Jim Wilkinson

Eligibility

Steve Morgan

Employment

Jim Wilkinson

Enforcement

David Berst

ESPN

Dennis Cryder, Jim Shaffer

Executive Committee

Lou Spry

Extra Events

Ralph McFillen

Federations

Jerry Miles
Dennie Poppe

Fencing

Richard Hunter
Publications—Tim Schmad

Football

Div. I-AA—Jerry Miles
Div. II—Dennie Poppe
Div. III—Richard Hunter
Publications, specifications—
Tricia Bork

Foreign Tours

Janice Bump

Gambling Task Force

David Cawood

Golf

Dennie Poppe
Publications—Bruce Howard

Governmental Relations

Tom Hansen

Gymnastics

Jerry Miles
Publications, specifications—
Tricia Bork

Halls of Fame

Jack Waters

High School

All-Star Games
Ralph McFillen

Honors Program

David Cawood

Ice Hockey

Dennie Poppe
Publications, specifications—
Tim Schmad

Insurance

To be named

Interpretations

Bill Hunt

International Competition

Jerry Miles

Lacrosse

Richard Hunter
Publications, specifications—
Lavonne Seifert

Legislation

Steve Morgan

Library of Films

Jim Shaffer

Long Range Planning

Ted Tow

Marketing

Jack Waters

Membership

Shirley Whitacre

Metrics

Wally Renfro

NCAA News

David Pickle

NYSP

Jim Wilkinson

NOCSAE

Dennie Poppe

Postgraduate Scholarships

Fannie Vaughan

Press Relations

David Cawood

Productions

Dennis Cryder
Jim Shaffer

Promotion

Jack Waters

Public Relations

David Cawood

Publishing

Wally Renfro
Circulation—Maxine Alejos

Radio

David Cawood

Research

Dale Meggas

Rifle

Richard Hunter
Publications—Lavonne Seifert

Skiing

Richard Hunter
Publications—Wally Renfro

Soccer

Ralph McFillen
Publications, specifications—
Bruce Howard

Sports Safety, Medicine

Dennie Poppe

Statistics

Div. I—Jim Van Valkenburg
Div. II—Jim Wright
Div. III—Mike Bowyer
Football research—Steve Boda
Basketball research—Mike Bowyer

Steering Committees

Div. I—Bill Hunt
Div. II—Ted Tow
Div. III—Tom Hansen

Swimming

Ralph McFillen
Publications, specifications—
Tricia Bork

Television

ABC Football—Tom Hansen
ESPN—Dennis Cryder
NBC Basketball—Tom Jernstedt
NCAA Championships—
Dennis Cryder
NCAA Productions—
Dennis Cryder
Research—Dave Seifert

Tennis

Jerry Miles
Publications, specifications—
Tricia Bork

Title IX

Tom Hansen

Track and Field

Richard Hunter
Publications, specifications—
Wally Renfro

Volleyball

Jerry Miles
Publications—Tim Schmad

Volunteers for Youth

Jim Wilkinson, Steve Wenger

Water Polo

Jerry Miles
Publications, specifications—
Tim Schmad

Women's Championships

Ruth Berkey

Wrestling

Dennie Poppe
Publications, specifications—
Bruce Howard

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NEWS

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