



## Art Linkletter to be honored with Teddy award

Noted radio and television personality Art Linkletter has been named winner of the 1981 Theodore Roosevelt Award, the highest honor presented by the NCAA.

The award will be presented to Linkletter January 12 at the NCAA honors luncheon, held in conjunction with the Association's 75th annual Convention in Miami Beach, Florida.

Linkletter is best known for his two long-running television and radio programs, "People Are Funny" and "House Party." "People Are Funny" was on NBC radio and television for 19 years and was rated in the top 10 radio programs 11 times. "House Party" ran on CBS radio and television for 25 years, was one of the top daytime shows from its inception in 1945 and won one Emmy Award.

The Theodore Roosevelt Award is presented annually to a prominent American "for whom competitive athletics in college and attention to physical well-being thereafter have been important factors in a distinguished career of national significance and achievement."

Linkletter is the 15th man to receive the award, named for the 26th president of the United States.

Roosevelt was most responsible for implementing the organization of the NCAA as he prevented the abolition of intercollegiate football by calling together college administrators to formulate safer playing rules in 1905. The NCAA was formed officially in 1906.

Previous Teddy Award winners include President Dwight Eisenhower; Senator Leverett Saltonstall; Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White; Purdue University President Frederick L. Hovde; National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official Christopher C. Craft Jr.; Jerome H. "Brud" Holland, U.S. Ambassador to Sweden; General of the Army Omar N. Bradley; Jesse Owens, considered the greatest track and field athlete of this century; President Gerald R. Ford; Rear Admiral Thomas J. Hamilton, USN, Ret.; Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley; Eastman Kodak board chairman Gerald B. Zornow; Los Angeles Times publisher Otis Chandler, and 1980 winner Denton A. Cooley, world-renowned heart surgeon.

A three-year letterman in basketball at San Diego State University, Linkletter led his



Art Linkletter

team in scoring in 1932-33 (7.0) and 1933-34 (8.8). He was team captain during his senior season and was named to the all-Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference team.

Linkletter also competed in swimming, earning varsity letters in 1933 and 1934. He held the West Coast backstroke record for several years. Linkletter also was involved in other campus activities, serving

as president of the Men's Student Council and columnist on the school newspaper.

Linkletter was graduated from San Diego State in 1934 with a bachelor of arts degree in English and psychology. Despite this background, he took a job at KGB Radio in San Diego and pursued broadcasting as a profession.

In addition to his two radio and television programs, Linkletter has appeared in two major motion pictures and six television dramas. He also is an established author, having written 13 books since 1950. His most famous nonfiction book, "Kids Say the Darndest Things," is one of the top 15 bestsellers in publishing history and was No. 1 for two consecutive years.

His other books include "People Are Funny," "Kids Sure Rite Funny," "Secret World of Kids," "Child's Garden of Misinformation," "Oops, Or I Wish I'd Said That," "Linkletter Down Under," "Women Are My Favorite People," "Drugs At My Doorstep" and "How To Be a Supersalesman."

Linkletter has continued his interest in intercollegiate athletics since his playing days. In

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### Appointment forms will be mailed soon

The annual procedure in which chief executive officers appoint their official delegates to the NCAA Convention will begin November 21 when the forms to be used in that process are mailed to all members.

The form is sent only to the chief executive officer of each NCAA member institution and organization. It accompanies the chief executive's copy of the Official Notice of the Convention. Faculty athletic representatives and directors of athletics do not receive the appointment form inasmuch as only the chief executive officer is authorized to make the appointments, and the chief executive must sign the form.

The only change in this year's process is that each active and voting allied member now is entitled to appoint as many as four voting and alternate delegates, rather than three, and chief executives are being encouraged to consider the inclusion of women in their delegations.

Other delegate-appointment procedures:

- When no appointment form is received from the chief executive, no other institutional representative is permitted to complete the form at the time of Convention registration. In such cases, the institution's representatives will be registered as visitors until written authorization is received from the chief executive officer.
- Once the form has been signed and submitted by the chief executive, no one may be added as a voting or alternate delegate without a letter or telegram from the chief executive.
- Once the voting and alternate delegates have been properly appointed, they may transfer voting rights among themselves as the institution desires. No badges will be changed among voters and their alternates at the Convention.
- Allied conferences without voting privileges, associate members and affiliated members may appoint one delegate each. That delegate may speak on the Convention floor but does not have voting privileges.
- Members and nonmembers of the Association are permitted to register as many visiting delegates as they wish. Visitors are considered observers at the Convention and may neither speak nor vote during the business session.

## Council to sponsor 55 proposals

Significant proposals in the areas of financial aid, recruiting, eligibility and athletic governance are among approximately 55 amendments the NCAA Council will sponsor at the 1981 NCAA Convention.

The Council reviewed about 75 legislative items in its October 15-17 meeting in Kansas City, Missouri. That number is comparable to the October total a year ago. However, only about a dozen of those have been submitted by member institutions; and it seems likely the number before the delegates at the January Convention probably will exceed the unusually low 103 in the 1979 Convention Program.

The Council voted to sponsor legislation to establish a modified form of aid based on need in Divisions I and II and to implement the NCAA governance plan, providing programs, services and representation for women's intercollegiate athletics within the NCAA. Both of those decisions are reported in detail elsewhere in this issue.

In addition, the Council will sponsor amendments to the Divisions I and II recruiting legislation to limit the periods in which prospective student-athletes may be evaluated and recruited in the sports of football and basketball and to maintain certain limitations

on the number of recruiting contacts in all sports.

Several proposals will be offered by the Council in the general area of eligibility and academic requirements, including these:

- Establishment of a national satisfactory-progress rule.
- Limitations on the use of nonresident summer school, extension and credit-by-examination courses.
- An increase in the Bylaw 4 grade-point-average requirement from 2.000 to 2.200.
- A requirement that member institutions publish institutional satisfactory-progress rules.
- Removal of the five-year rule from the constitution and placement of it in the bylaws, where each division could act independently in amending it.

As a result of the report of the Special Committee on Institutional Self-Study, chaired by Francis W. Bonner, Furman University, the Council voted to sponsor a resolution at the 1981 Convention recommending periodic self-examination of the athletic program by each member institution, with the NCAA making available a sample self-study procedure for those interested.

Bonner's committee also was asked to obtain reactions to its self-study document

from the regional accrediting agencies and from selected chief executive officers, directors of athletics and conference commissioners.

The Council also reviewed sports-sponsorship data showing an increase in both men's and women's sports at NCAA member institutions over the past three years, as reported in the October 15 News, and directed the staff to publicize that data nationally.

Also, the Council approved a recommendation of the Research Committee that sports-participation data be obtained annually from member institutions via the institutional information form, rather than every five years as in the past.

In membership actions, the University of Hawaii, Hilo, was elected to associate membership and Illinois State University and Indiana State University, Terre Haute, were transferred from District 4 to District 5.

The Council made tentative appointments to Council-appointed committees for terms beginning September 1, 1981, as well as some that would become effective immediately if the governance plan is adopted at the 1981 Convention.

Committees reporting at the October meeting, in addition to

*Continued on page 4*

# Taking a good look in the mirror

Too often, all of us become so involved in day-to-day operations that we don't take the time to evaluate why events are happening the way they are. It is just as much a fact of life in intercollegiate athletics as in any other highly competitive activity in our society.

Butler University recognized this problem and decided to examine the state of affairs in its athletic department with a thorough self-study process.

Although such studies could be done for selfish reasons, hoping to cast the university in a favorable light without really attempting to find true answers, Butler's approach was open-minded and judicious. Almost every institution could benefit from a similar self-examination.

The university appointed a committee of administrators, faculty members, students, alumni and parents. President John G. Johnson presented the committee with a mission statement and a series of questions to answer.

The committee collected all available information in studying Butler's athletic programs for the last 10 years. Then, to determine the needs of the future, the committee submitted questionnaires to five groups—current students, prospective students, former student-athletes, current student-athletes and alumni.

One of the areas covered in the 10-year study was that of academic performance by student-athletes. This would be a meaningful study for all institutions to undertake in view of the frequent suggestion by sports critics that most athletes exist at a subintellectual level and never graduate from college. Butler discovered that more than 70 percent of all student-athletes attending the university during

the 1970s earned their degrees, whereas only 55 percent of all entering freshmen during that time completed their degree work at Butler.

Only four percent of enrolled students and three percent of prospective students favored curtailment of the Butler athletic program, while 80 percent supported some sort of expansion. Butler officials also were able to gain valuable advice concerning which sports should be added in the event of expansion.

While examining the past 10-year period and looking to the future, Butler officials were able to conclude that their athletic department was healthy and functioning in an honorable fashion. However, the study would have been no less valuable if the results had led to a disappointing conclusion. At least the university would have discovered a problem and would have been on the way to correcting it.

A special NCAA committee, chaired by Francis W. Bonner, Furman University, has studied the institutional self-study concept. A 28-page document, which eventually may be used in some fashion in the academic accreditation process, was issued at the October meeting of the NCAA Council. Although it still must be reviewed by regional accrediting agencies and others, it is proposed that NCAA guidelines for self-study of an institution's intercollegiate athletics program be made available to the membership on request. This program will be outlined to the membership at the 1981 NCAA Convention.

A thorough, conscientious self-study project should be of immense value to each member institution, and we believe the program initiated by Mr. Bonner and his committee should reap long-range benefits for all of college athletics.

## Columnary Craft

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

## Giving the old college try

By Frank Boggs  
Colorado Springs Sun

In the relatively brief life of a college football season some nice things do happen. Undoubtedly, more than we hear about. Recruiting scandals hit our front pages as do wild tales of how tackle Johnny Duncie just got himself a Phi Beta Kappa key although somehow forgetting to show up in class the last four years.

So that was why, here on a magnificently beautiful afternoon near the mountains, a football game in which Colorado State defeated the Air Force Academy became rather secondary. The score was 21-9, but that was not all that important, either.

What made it a better day than most was that a little boy—actually a little man—left the hospital and watched the Rams play the game he loves so dearly.

His name is Tim Diddle. He is 13 years old. He has dark hair, a warm smile and thick casts on both legs. His mother and dad are dead. His 11-year-old sister, Missy, is injured horribly, too, and has been in a Fort Collins hospital. Their very tiniest sister, 18-month-old Amy, has been in a coma.

It was a car wreck. One family from Ohio on vacation; one awful instant when the car left the highway and crashed.

An ambulance brought Tim to the game. He could not leave the stretcher, so he was placed on the pretty grassy hill in the south end zone of Hughes Stadium. The hill slopes sharply and nobody could figure a better way for Tim to see. Four Colorado State football players placed him there. A beach umbrella shaded him from the warm September sun.

Tim Diddle, an Ohio State Buckeye fan deluxe, saw his new team, Colorado State, win its opener. Then while the players were hollering in the locker room, Tim's stretcher was rolled in.

The players got quiet because their new friend had come to visit. "A sad, sad story," said Steve Fairchild, the Rams' quarterback who had thrown three touchdown passes. One by one, Ram players went over to say something and to pat Tim's small shoulders.

"I go up (to the hospital) every day," said Colorado State coach Sark Arslanian. "Maybe just for five minutes. I always take 'em something. You get there, see these kids and all the problems you think you've got, you just forget."

"I was orphaned when I was 13. I can relate. My aunt adopted me and I lived with my grandparents."

Those of us talking football with Sark learned all about this because a man dressed in an ambulance driver's uniform came into the little room where we were taking notes. He hesitated, then finally interrupted. "I'm sorry, coach, but we must leave now and Tim would like to see you."

Sark excused himself and what they said is their business.

Sark said, and I'm positive he meant it, he isn't looking for publicity.

God knows a college football coach gets enough of that.

Eventually he had turned the conversation back to the game, explaining how Fairchild had looked at quarterback, how Air Force was tough, how he was going to correct the problems he saw even though his team did win the game.

Arslanian went one-up in WAC football on another nice man, Ken Hatfield of the Air Force Academy.

But the truth is this: A little boy from Ohio had a beautifully wonderful day here Saturday and college football made it possible. And that is how college football should forever conduct itself.

## Opinions Out Loud

**Fred Akers, football coach**  
University of Texas, Austin  
Chicago Sun-Times

"It is understood in this profession that you succeed, that you win. But I'm not talking about something peculiar to football. The president of General Motors isn't president because he's a good ol' boy. If he doesn't succeed, he's replaced."

**Lee Corso, football coach**  
Indiana University  
The Bloomington Herald-Telephone

"I believe that the '80s will produce a more conscientious movement (in cleaning up college athletics) than we have had for a long time. We are making more rules now within the coaching profession. If we don't clean our own act up, who will?"

"I'm a firm believer in maximum penalties for the guy who habitually breaks the rules. And now this gets into a different area and the whole university is involved."

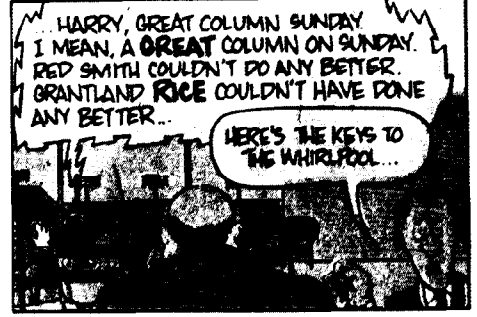
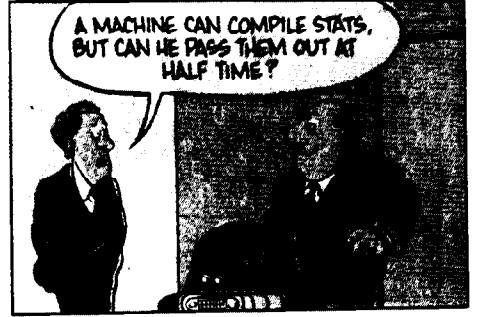
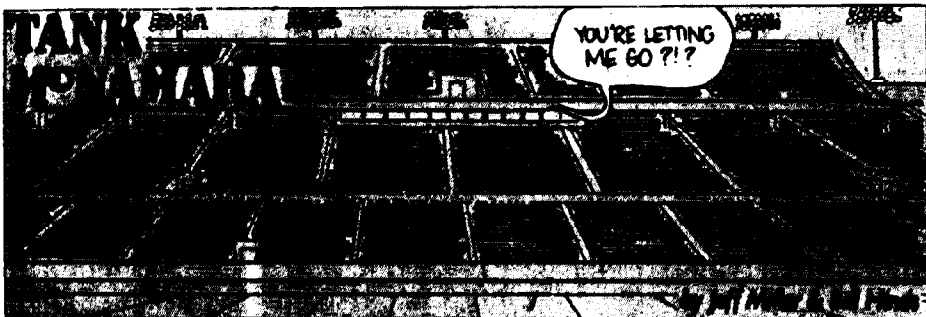
"I really think that by the end of the '80s, college football will be back where it once was: on the campuses, with a place of honor."

**NCAA NEWS**

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Published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, 1111 Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Phone: 913/384-3220. Subscription rate: \$9 annually.

The editorial page of the NCAA News is offered as a page of opinion. The views expressed on this page do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership.



# 41 years of evolution of financial aid rules

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles examining key issues facing the 1981 NCAA Convention. Other areas to be explored will be recruiting, academic eligibility and governance.

## General principles

NCAA involvement in regulations governing the awarding of financial aid can be traced to 1939, when the membership adopted Article 3 of the constitution, "Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics."

Section 4 stipulated financial aid provisions for athletes and generally was designed to ensure equal treatment for athletes. Specific policies included:

1. Scholarships had to be awarded through the institution's regular agency, with athletic participation not a factor.
2. No athletic department funds could be used for aid to athletes except payment for employment.
3. Athletes could not lose aid for failure to participate in athletics.
4. Aid awarded on the basis of need to athletes was to be extended without regard to the proportion it represented of the institution's total aid awarded.
5. Athletes were required to give a "full and honest effort" for employment.
6. College authorities were to determine the legitimacy of aid from a source other than persons on whom the athlete normally was dependent.

These general principles represented the Association's financial aid philosophy through the World War II period, although brief explanatory notes were added in 1941 to further define the thinking of the Association. Slight changes in wording occurred periodically, but the only content change that appears to have been significant was a provision in 1941 requiring the institution's financial aid agency to provide the recipient with a complete written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

## The NCAA Sanity Code

With the relaxation of some financial aid regulations at institutions and in conferences following World War II, NCAA rule making came to the fore with the so-called "Sanity Code." Enforcement machinery in the form of a compliance committee also was approved by the 1948 NCAA Convention. The code established three criteria for awarding financial aid to athletes:

1. Need (tuition and fees only).
2. Academic record.
3. Other nonathletic factors.

In the above categories, all financial aid was to be awarded by the institution's regular financial aid agency and was required to be available to all students.

The Sanity Code permitted awarding financial assistance when athletic ability was a factor but only if the aid:

1. Did not exceed tuition and fees.
2. Was awarded on the basis of need.
3. Was awarded by the institution's regular agency.

The Sanity Code placed no limit upon the amount of aid that could be awarded when a good academic record was the major factor or if athletic ability was not at all a factor.

In addition, the Sanity Code included the requirements adopted as general principles in 1939 to protect the recipient's aid and permitted certain "indirect aids" such as medical attention, meals on sanctioned trips and during practice periods while the institution was not in season and one meal per day during the season (training table).

The provisions of the Sanity Code were short-lived, however; the NCAA voted it out of the constitution in 1951.

## Development of the grant-in-aid system

After only one year without the Sanity Code, NCAA members began adding provisions to the constitution to enable the Association to manage the financial aid situation.

The first provision, adopted in 1952, permitted financial aid to athletes only if awarded by the institution or received from persons on whom the athlete was naturally or legally dependent. This prohibition of outside funding for athletes was considered a significant step in the evolution of financial aid legislation.

## Current proposal calls for aid-based need

A financial-aid-based-on-need proposal will be introduced by the NCAA Council to Divisions I and II delegates at the 75th annual Convention.

The proposed legislation was formulated in October by the Special Committee to Review NCAA Financial Aid Legislation and refined by the NCAA Council at its October meeting in Kansas City.

The proposed amendments to Bylaws 9-1 and 9-2 provide that an institution desiring to become a member of Division I or II shall not award any student-athlete financial aid that exceeds the cost of tuition, fees and books or that exceeds the student-athlete's financial need. Need will be determined by a need-analysis system that conforms to the national standard developed by the United States Department of Education.

If the student-athlete's need is determined to exceed commonly accepted educational expenses [Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1)], he may receive a legitimate loan, provided the loan is (1) for student educational assistance, (2) available to all other students and administered on the same basis for all students and (3) based on a regular repayment schedule.

The proposal also stipulates that any Division I

or II student-athlete receiving institutional financial aid shall become ineligible for competition if the money from aid plus money derived from any employment exceeds his need.

The committee followed six criteria in composing the legislation. The criteria were that any financial aid proposal:

- Should apply equitably to all sports.
- Should be administered through existing mechanisms.
- Should not interfere with recruiting or with the national letter of intent.
- Should take into consideration the problems that existed under the so-called "Sanity Code" (such as how to handle nonathletically related financial aid or employment earnings).
- Should avoid undue competition between institutions.
- Must reduce costs.

A 1976 proposal for aid based on need resulted in the first roll call vote at an NCAA Convention. The legislation was defeated in Division I by only eight votes.

Need proposals at later Conventions exempted football and basketball from the need consideration. They also were defeated.

## Changes in the '70s

The period of calm that persisted throughout the 1960s preceded the numerous changes of the 1970s. The following principles summarized NCAA financial aid regulations by 1972:

1. Athletically related grants-in-aid ("athletic scholarships") were permitted but could not exceed "commonly accepted educational expenses."
2. Commonly accepted educational expenses were defined as tuition and fees, room and board, books and course-related supplies and \$15 per month for incidental expenses.
3. A partial work requirement was permitted to be included in a grant, but income from employment during a semester had to be counted toward the limit.
4. Financial aid had to be awarded by the institution unless it was from those persons on whom the athlete was dependent or unless the award had no relationship to athletic ability.
5. No practices were permitted that could be construed as pay for participation in intercollegiate athletics. Basic principles in this policy included no payment of excessive expenses and no special benefits for athletes.
6. No gradation of cancellation of aid was permitted unless the athlete became ineligible, engaged in serious misconduct or fraudulently misrepresented himself.

Beginning with the 1973 NCAA Convention, major changes in financial aid legislation reappeared. Among constitutional provisions adopted that year was a rule limiting athletically related grant-in-aid awards to one-year duration.

In addition, 1973 was a significant year in the history of NCAA financial aid legislation because of the adoption of Bylaw 5, the first limits on the permissible number of awards. These limits, although modified, are still in effect today.

Major provisions of the new Bylaw 5 included:

1. Any athlete receiving financial aid based in any degree upon his athletic ability or who was recruited and participated on a varsity team must be counted in the limits.
2. University- and college-division institutions had equal limits.
3. In football and basketball, there was a limit on the number of awards that could be issued in addition to initial awards. In all other sports, there was a limit on the value of additional awards. This "value" provision allowed institutions to use an aggregate expenditure figure to award grants.
4. In the case of multisport competitors, the athlete had to be counted in football if he participated in that sport. If he participated in basketball but not in football, he must be charged against basketball. In all other cases, he could be charged against any one of the sports in which he was participating.
5. Official Interpretation 500 defined financial aid as "all institutional funds such as scholarships,

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## Committees discuss legislation

The three NCAA division steering committees discussed proposed legislation and other matters at meetings conducted October 13-14 in Kansas City in conjunction with the meetings of the NCAA Council.

The Division I Steering Committee focused on four areas of particular interest: recruiting, academic standards, financial aid (need) and governance.

The committee supported legislation to specify that an institutional or conference letter-of-intent signing date for football or basketball may occur no earlier than the dates stipulated in the National Letter of Intent program for those sports. Committee members also agreed that legislation should be developed to permit a limited number of additional recruiting contacts while restricting recruiting and evaluation periods in both football and basketball.

The committee also reviewed a proposal designed to require student-athletes to meet a defined standard of academic progress in order to participate in intercollegiate athletics. It was agreed to support this concept with the understanding that the NCAA Council would give further consideration to the number of accumulative credits that must be earned by a student-athlete to remain eligible during each season.

A majority of committee members supported a proposal to amend Article 9 of the bylaws to require financial aid partially based on need as a Division I membership criterion. The proposal would require an institution to award all financial assistance in excess of tuition and fees on the basis of the recipient's financial need as determined by a need-analysis system that conforms to the national standard formulated by the U.S. Department of Education. The proposal would permit an institution to award

tuition and fees to a student-athlete without consideration of his need.

The application of NCAA legislation in determining eligibility for NCAA-sponsored women's championships also was reviewed by the committee. It recommended to the Council that Bylaw 4-1(b) be amended to permit an institution to be eligible for NCAA women's championships under either NCAA rules or those of any state, conference, regional or national organization that were used to govern the institution's women's program prior to August 1, 1981. That provision, which would continue until August 1, 1985, would provide each member institution flexibility in selecting among the alternatives in women's postseason competition.

### Division II

The Division II Steering Committee successfully recommended to the Council that it sponsor legislation to remove the five-year rule from the constitution and place it in the bylaws, where each division may act upon it separately.

The committee voted to oppose the concept of aid based on need for Division II and reviewed other legislation being considered for the 1981 Convention.

A formula was established for selecting Division II chief executive officers to attend the 1981 NCAA-sponsored meeting of chief executive officers. The plan would allow one to attend from each allied conference, one from the Division II membership of the Eastern College Athletic Conference and two from independent institutions.

The committee also noted that Division II members will sponsor establishment of additional women's championships in the sports of cross country, gymnastics, softball and outdoor track. Committee members did not endorse establishment of a women's

sports-sponsorship requirement at this time, nor did they favor a "core concept" for sports sponsorship (for example, a minimum number of sports for men and women in Division II, with other sports permitted to be classified in other divisions).

Committee members also reviewed parts of the governance plan and planned the division round table for the 1981 Convention. The round table will consist primarily of a review of legislation and acting upon waiver requests per Bylaw 8-1(f).

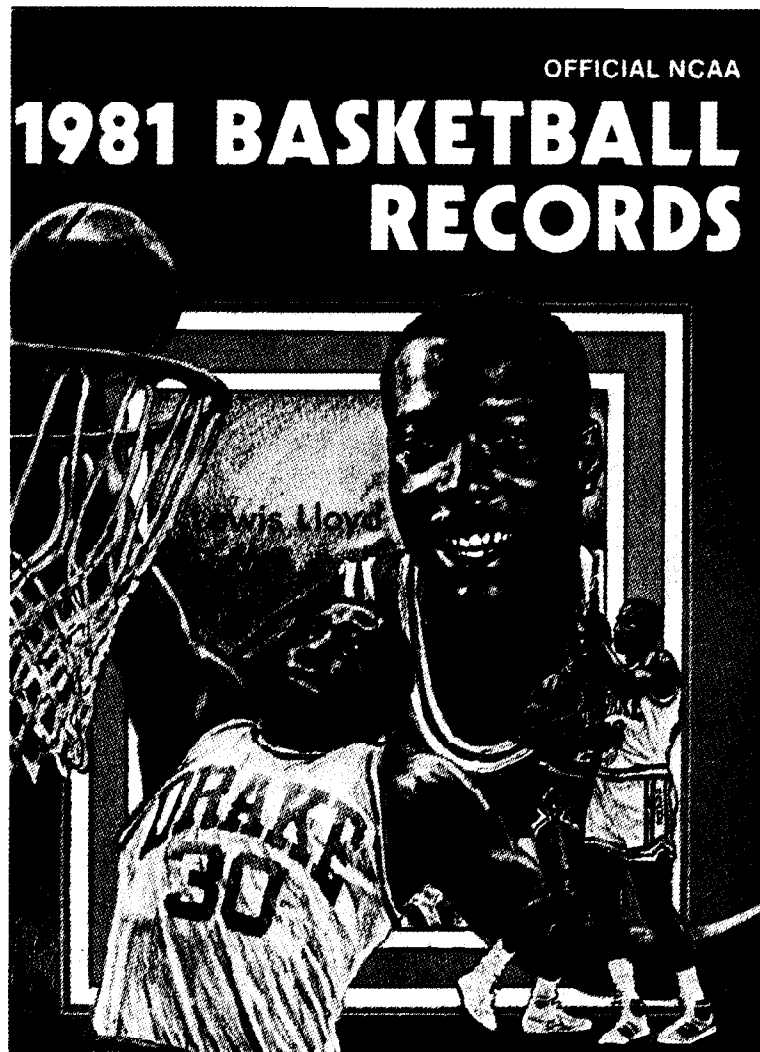
### Division III

The Division III Steering Committee noted that Division III institutions plan to sponsor an amendment to Executive Regulation 2-1(b)-(2). The regulation provides that in order for a division to initiate a sport, that sport must be sponsored by 25 percent of the entire membership and also by 25 percent of each division. The amendment would allow a division to initiate a sport if 25 percent of the sponsoring division and 25 percent of the entire membership conducted that sport.

The committee noted that Division III institutions were considering an amendment to the governance plan that would require Division III institutions to comply with that division's financial aid regulations during the four-year period from 1981 to 1985.

Also, the committee asked the Council to sponsor a clarifying interpretation to Bylaw 9-3(a)-(6) to define the requirement that financial aid packages for athletes must be consistent with the overall policy of their institution's financial aid office.

In another instance, the committee asked the Council to sponsor an amendment to Bylaw 9-3(a)-(5) to permit the use of income from endowed funds received before January 1979 for financial assistance to student-athletes.



## Basketball books printed

NCAA Basketball Records makes its debut this month as the newest publication available from the NCAA.

The 176-page book generally follows the format of the NCAA Football Records and includes college basketball records of the modern era, both individual and team, for all NCAA divisions. Also listed are the all-time statistical leaders, all-America teams since 1905 and NCAA basketball championship records. Incorporated in the new publication are the preceding season's results of NCAA member institutions that sponsor varsity basketball, formerly published as Basketball Scores. NCAA Basketball Records sells for \$3.

Other titles published by the Association for the sport of basketball include NCAA Basketball Rules and Interpretations, \$3 per copy; Read-Easy Basketball Rules, an abridged version of the official rules for the casual fan, \$1.50; NCAA Illustrated Basketball Rules, \$3; Official Basketball Scorebook, approved for use in scoring games at all levels of play, \$3, and NCAA Basketball, the 85th annual edition of the basketball guide, \$3.

NCAA Basketball will be available in early November. All other basketball publications are currently in stock and available for purchase from the NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

## Linkletter

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1961, he was named to the Board of Trustees at Springfield College, and that institution's swimming facilities are named in his honor.

He is a member of the President's National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention; the Presidential Commission to Improve Reading, and the National Coordinating Council of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. Also, he is a good-will ambassador abroad for the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Linkletter has been involved with many charitable organizations, including Heart Fund, Boy Scouts of America, Foster

Parents Plan, Easter Seals, Goodwill Industries, YMCA and City of Hope.

He has been awarded eight honorary doctorate degrees from colleges and universities and has been named speaker of the year, salesman of the year and grandfather of the year.

Linkletter maintains physical fitness today with outdoor activities such as backpacking, swimming, surfing, scuba diving and skiing. His chief interest today is his work in the crusade against drug abuse. He writes, speaks and broadcasts in his fight against misuse of drugs.

## Council meeting

Continued from page 1

the Special Committee to Review NCAA Financial Aid Legislation and the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services (and its Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legisla-

tion), included the Constitution and Bylaws, Eligibility, Public Relations, Television, All-Star High School Games, Research and Divisions I, II and III Steering Committees (see related story on this page).



1981 Theodore Roosevelt Award winner Art Linkletter (center) has maintained a long-standing interest in Springfield College. He is shown above attending a Springfield baseball game with President Wilbert Locklin (left) and Athletic Director Ed Steitz.

# Deadline near for committee recommendations

Nominations for vacancies on NCAA sports committees to be filled at the 1981 NCAA Convention must be forwarded to each member's district representative no later than December 1, according to John Caine, chairman of the Committee on Committees.

The Committee on Committees is responsible for soliciting nominations from the membership for individuals interested in serving on NCAA sports committees. It then makes its recommendations to the Convention.

Any nomination must be submitted to the district representative by the deadline so the committee can review all nominees at its meetings January 10-12 in conjunction with the Convention.

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

Division II members are Thomas J. Niland Jr., Le Moyne College (District 2); Donald J. Mohr, Wright State University (District 4), and Joe Lindahl, University of Northern Colorado (District 5).

Representatives from Division III are Willie Shaw, Lane College (District 3), and at-large members Eugene M. Haas, Gettysburg College, and Thomas M. Kinder, Bridgewater College (Virginia).

Any institution submitting nominations is urged to pay particular attention to eligibility requirements in connection with respective division, district and other requirements stated in Bylaw 10 of the NCAA Manual.

Other qualifications for a committee member include having:

- The reputation and character to indicate clearly that he will use the committee membership to serve the NCAA and not to serve his self-interest or that of his institution or conference.
- The respect of others engaged with the responsibilities of that committee.
- The time and ability to perform the duties involved.

Following is a list of sports committee vacancies that will be acted upon by the 1981 Convention. Expirations occur September 1, 1981. Committee members' division and district are listed in parentheses:

**Baseball**—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: Dick Bergquist (chair), University of Massachusetts (I-1); Richard C. Jones, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (I-5), and Don Schaly, Marietta College (III-4). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one from Division III.

**Basketball Rules**—Five expirations. Eligible for reelection: Don Casey, Temple University (I-2); Thomas J. Apke, Creighton University (I-5); Jerry T. Pimm, University of Utah (I-7), and Kenneth Stibler, Biscayne College (II-

3). Not eligible for reelection: Paul Rundell, San Francisco State University (II-8). Three of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two from Division II. One representative must be from District 3 and one from District 6, 7 or 8.

**Division I Basketball**—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: David R. Gavitt, Providence College (I-East). Not eligible for reelection: Wayne Duke (chair), Big Ten Conference (I-Mideast), and O. Kenneth Karr, East Carolina University (I-AL). One of those elected or reelected must be from the Mideast Division I basketball region, one from the East region and one at large. Mr. Duke must be replaced as the chair.

**Division II Basketball**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Bob Moorman, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (II-South Atlantic). Not eligible for reelection: Floyd A. Walker (chair), Central Missouri State University (II-South). Mr. Walker's replacement as a committee member should be from the East Division II basketball region since this is the region that has not been represented for the longest period of time. Mr. Walker must be replaced as the chair.

**Division III Basketball**—Two expirations. Not eligible for reelection: Russell B. DeVette (chair), Hope College (III-Great Lakes), and Leon Eastlack, Colorado College (III-West). New representatives should be from the Midwest and Northeast Division III basketball regions since these are the regions that have not been represented on the committee for the longest period of time. Mr. DeVette must be replaced as the chair.

**Fencing**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Alfred R. Peredo, Bernard M. Baruch College (secretary-rules editor) (III). Not eligible for reelection: Stanley S. Sieja, Princeton University (I).

**Football Rules**—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Rocco J. Carzo, Tufts University (III-1); Hugh D. Hindman, Ohio State University (I-4), Henry F. Witt, Iowa Central Community College (JC). Not eligible for reelection: William D. McHenry, Washington and Lee University (III-3). Mr. McHenry's replacement must be from Division III. One must be elected or reelected from Division I and one from Division III. One member must be a junior college representative.

**Division I-AA Football**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Andrew T. Mooradian, University of New Hampshire (I-AA-East), and Lyle H. Smith (chair), Boise State University (I-AA-West). One of those elected or reelected must be from the East I-AA football region and one from the West I-AA football region.

**Division II Football**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Victor A. Buccola (chair), California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (II-West), and Milton J. Piepul, American International College (II-East). One of those elected or reelected must be



Paul Amodio



Joseph Eagan



C. D. Henry

## Three Convention committees named

Members of the Credentials, Memorial Resolutions and Voting Committees have been appointed for the 1981 Convention.

Paul V. Amodio, Kent State University, will chair the Credentials Committee. Others are Richard A. Clower, Western Maryland College, and C. Donald Cook, Fairfield University.

Rev. Joseph Eagan, University of San Francisco,

will chair the Memorial Resolutions Committee. The rest of the committee will consist of Kenneth L. Gardner, Northeast Missouri State University, and Gary N. Wodder, University of Scranton.

The members of the Voting Committee, which will be chaired by C. D. Henry, Big Ten Conference, will be William A. Gillis, Salem State College; David R.

Ocorr, University of Rochester; Robert E. Stewart, Troy State University; Bruce A. Grimes, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay; Robert T. Brooks, Oral Roberts University; Frank Windegger, Texas Christian University; Edward L. Hanson, Montana State University; Rudy Carvajal, California State University, Bakersfield, and Walter Reed, Jackson State University.

from the West Division II football region and one from the East Division II football region.

**Division III Football**—One expiration. Not eligible for reelection: J. William Grice, Case Western Reserve University (III-North). Mr. Grice's replacement as a committee member must be from the North Division III football region. Mr. Grice must be replaced as the chair.

**Golf**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: William D. Johnson, Dartmouth College (I). Not eligible for reelection: Roderick W. Myers, Duke University (I). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I. Mr. Myers must be replaced as the chair.

**Gymnastics**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Jack L. Swartz, Wheaton College (III). Not eligible for reelection: William Ballester, University of Oregon (I). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I and one from Division III.

**Ice Hockey**—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: Don Brose, Mankato State University (II-West); William J. Cleary Jr. (secretary-rules editor), Harvard University (I-East). Not eligible: John P. Matchefts, U.S. Air Force Academy (I-West). One of those elected or reelected must be from the East Division I ice hockey region and one from the West Division II ice hockey region.

**Lacrosse**—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: John C. Parry, Brown University (I); Chuck Winters (secretary-rules editor), State University of New York, Cortland (III).

Not eligible: Paul J. Doherty, Adelphi University (II). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one from Division II and one from Division III.

**Rifle**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Edward F. Etzel Jr., West Virginia University, and Master Sgt. Ken Hammill, U.S. Military Academy (both Division I).

**Skiing**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Fred Lonsdorf, Michigan Tech University (I), and Tom Parac, Montana State University (I).

**Soccer**—Five expirations. Eligible for reelection: David Chaplik, University of Santa Clara (I-Far West); Tom Griffith, Dartmouth College (I-New England); Robert J. Zifchak, Middlesex County (New Jersey) College (JC). Not eligible for reelection: W. Clyde Partin, Emory University (III-South-New Jersey), Bill Shellenberger, Lynchburg College (III-South-New Jersey). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two from Division III and one must be a junior college representative. One representative must be from District 6, 7 or 8.

**Swimming**—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Robert L. Pease, University of Missouri, Rolla (II-5); Prentice Ryan, Oakland (Michigan) Community College (JC). Not eligible for reelection: James E. Counsilman, Indiana University (I-4), and Richard W. Gilbert, Cornell University (diving expert) (I-2). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one from Division II and one must be a junior college representative. One representative must be from District 1 or 2.

**Tennis**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Dick LeFevre, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (I), and William Wright, University of California, Berkeley (I). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I.

**Track and Field**—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Joseph G. DuCharme, Dickinson College (III-2); Jay Flanagan, Carthage College (III-4); John Mitchell, University of Alabama (I-3). Not eligible for reelection: Cleburne Price Jr., University of Texas, Austin (I-6, chair). Two members must be elected or reelected from Division I, two from Division III. One representative must be from District 1 or 2. Mr. Price must be replaced as the chair.

**Volleyball**—One expiration. Not eligible for reelection: Donald S. Shondell, Ball State University (I). Mr. Shondell must be replaced as the chair.

**Water Polo**—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Jerry Hinsdale, University of California, Davis (II, chair), and James R. Sprague, Sunny Hills High School, Fullerton, California. One must be elected or reelected to represent secondary schools.

**Wrestling**—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Allen J. Abraham, San Francisco State University (II-8); J. Barron Bremner, Cornell College (III-5), and Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University (II-5). Not eligible for reelection: Lonnie D. Timmerman, Drake University (I-5). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two from Division II, one from Division III. One must be from District 3.

# 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).

## Eligibility proceedings—counsel and expenses (Revises Case No. 65)

**Situation:** A student-athlete is involved in proceedings conducted by his institution, its athletic conference or the NCAA that relate to his eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics. (531)

**Question:** May the student-athlete receive actual and necessary expenses from the institution to attend such proceedings, and may he be provided legal representation in such proceedings by the institution (or a representative of its athletic interests) without charge to the young man?

**Answer:** Yes. Provision of expenses and legal counsel in such proceedings would be considered a benefit incidental to the student-athlete's participation in intercollegiate athletics. [C 3-1-(g)-(5) and C 3-1-(h)-(4)]

## Student-athlete—commercial items (Revises Case No. 39)

**Situation:** An individual or agency desires to sell commercial items (e.g., T-shirts, sweatshirts, serving trays, playing cards, posters, photographs) on which the name or picture of a student-athlete appears. (448)

**Question:** Is it permissible for a student-athlete to permit his name and picture to be used in this manner without jeopardizing his eligibility under the Association's professional rulings?

**Answer:** No. Further, if a student-athlete's name or picture initially appears on such an item without his knowledge or permission, he (or his institution acting in his behalf and in his name) is required to take affirmative action to have his name or picture removed from the item. [C 3-1-(e)]

## Institutional promotional activities

**Situation:** A student-athlete may not permit the use of his name or picture to directly advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of a commercial product or service. (575)

**Question:** Is the use of his name or picture by a member institution for promotional activities incidental to his participation in intercollegiate athletic competition permissible under this legislation?

**Answer:** Yes, it being understood that such promotional activities are restricted to the use of a student-athlete's name or picture in official institutional publications (e.g., game programs) or the sale of official team or individual pictures or posters. No commercial company or service may be associated (other than through the reproduction of the sponsoring company's regular trademark or logo on the item) with the sale of the picture or poster under such circumstances, and any other use of the student-athlete's name or picture by the institution to promote the sale or use of a commercial product would be prohibited. [C 3-1-(e)]

## Professional organization funds

**Situation:** A professional sports organization desires to provide funds for developmental purposes involving intercollegiate athletics. (581)

**Question:** In what manner must such funds be administered in order to comply with the requirements of NCAA legislation?

**Answer:** The funds must be administered through the Association's national office and must be provided without any conditions other than that the funds are utilized for developmental purposes in a particular sport. The term "developmental purposes" shall include officiating expenses, research and educational projects, the conduct of summer leagues and the purchase of equipment. [C 2-2-(a) and C 3-1-(b)]

# Championship Corner

The following dates and sites for wrestling have been approved for the 1981 championships:

### Division I

East: Old Dominion University, February 27-28

Mideast: Indiana State University, Terre Haute, February 27-28

West: California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, February 27-28

### Division II

East: Morgan State University, February 20-21

Mideast: Youngstown State University, February 20-21

South: Pembroke State University, February 13-14

Midwest: University of Wisconsin, Parkside, February 19-20

West: California State University, Bakersfield, February 20-21

### Division III

Northeast: Trenton State College, February 21-22

East: Salisbury State College, February 21-22

Mideast: MacMurray College, February 20-21

Midwest: University of Minnesota, Morris, February 20-21

West: California State College, Stanislaus, February 20-21

# Governance revisions to membership

A summary of the key segments of the NCAA governance plan, as modified and approved by the NCAA Council in its October 15-17 meeting, will be mailed to all members early in November.

Mailing of the summary is intended to give member institutions and conferences as much time as possible to study the governance recommendations before they are voted upon at the 1981 NCAA Convention. The actual legislation to implement the plan will be sent to the membership November 21 in the Official Notice of the 1981 NCAA Convention, which also will include all portions of the plan that do not require legislation.

Council actions regarding the plan in its October meeting included the following:

1. The Council voted to sponsor the proposed amendment to Bylaw 4-1-(b), which specifies that, during a transition period between August 1, 1981, and August 1, 1985, eligibility for NCAA women's championships may be governed either by NCAA rules or by the formalized, published rules of any recognized state, conference, regional or national organization that were used to govern the institution's women's program prior to August 1, 1981. There will be no

amendment proposed by the Council to O.I. 12.

During that four-year period (which could be modified in the interim by membership vote), the women's program of each NCAA member institution would be classified, for NCAA championship purposes, in the institution's NCAA membership division. It then could avail itself of the multidivision classification opportunities of Bylaw 8-3, to be amended as set forth elsewhere in the plan. Its eligibility for the appropriate NCAA championships would be under the organizational rules under which it conducted its women's program prior to August 1, 1981 (unless it voluntarily opts for NCAA rules).

2. The Council treated the question of application of rules and championship eligibility for women's programs at the end of the 1981-to-1985 period, a matter previously not answered specifically in the governance plan. The Council adopted this position: Effective August 1, 1985, each NCAA member institution must have declared (by the June 1 deadline for Classification Committee actions) whether or not it will place its women's program in the NCAA. If it does, it must then apply all NCAA legislation to

its women's program. If it does not opt for NCAA status for its women's program, there would be no adverse effect on its men's program.

In short, this option would continue indefinitely unless the membership voted to change these circumstances. Thus, each member institution would have the option to place its women's program in the organization it prefers, both for application of rules and for championship competition, after the 1985 date.

3. The Council voted to sponsor the proposed amendment to Bylaw 8-3 to permit a member of Division II or III to place any one women's sport in Division I and to permit a member of Division I or II to place any one women's sports in Division II or III, in addition to the existing privileges for men's teams in that regard. Such multidivision classification would occur under the organizational rules applied to the institution's women's program prior to August 1, 1981, unless the institution voluntarily opts for NCAA rules.

4. The Council decided to recommend no specific sportsponsorship requirements for women's programs at this time, either for institutional mem-

*Continued on page 7*

# Financial aid history

*Continued from page 3*

grants, loans, work-study program assistance, on-campus employment and aid from governmental or private sources for which the institution is responsible for selecting the recipient or determining the amount of aid, or providing matching or supplementary funds for a previously determined recipient." The O.I. also included off-campus employment earnings and sources of aid during the academic year for which the athletic interests of the institution interceded in behalf of the recipient.

In 1974, Constitution 3-1 was extensively rewritten, with the emphasis being on the professional/college relationship. Rather than professional participation (or compensation) being prohibited across the board, the new rule permitted an athlete to be a professional in sports other than those in which the athlete wished to compete at the college level (for example, a collegiate basketball player could play professional baseball and be compensated by the baseball team). The legislation, however, banned any financial aid to a student-athlete under contract to or receiving compensation from a professional sports organization.

Additional changes were adopted in Bylaw 5, including the exemption of Division III institutions from the scholarship limits. The award limits were revised to reflect this change.

Also, the "aggregate expenses" provision was rewritten to permit the use of "equivalency" in determining the amount of aid available for athletes in sports other than football and basketball. The equivalency rule limited the value of books and course-related supplies to \$200 per academic year and limited the payment of incidental expenses to nine months per year (\$15 for nine months, maximum \$135).

In 1975, only two significant financial aid changes were approved. The amateurism rules were amended to define more clearly what constitutes pay from professional sports organizations. Also, the O.I. 500 definition of financial aid was revised to exclude legitimate loans available to all students and administered on the same basis to all students.

One of the more important changes occurred in 1976, when the definition of "commonly accepted educational expenses" was modified. NCAA members at this time eliminated course-related supplies and the \$15 per month allotment for incidental expenses, leaving room, board, books, tuition and fees as the maximum amount.

In addition, the provisions for gradation or cancellation of financial aid were to include

situations in which a student-athlete withdrew voluntarily from a sport for personal reasons. The definition of "countable players" in Bylaw 5 also was amended to include players who were recruited, were receiving financial aid as set forth in O.I. 500 and were participating on a varsity team. The O.I. 500 provision had not been included previously.

Other Bylaw 5 changes included a specification that Division I multisport participants in swimming and water polo were to be counted against the total in swimming and the expansion of the permissible use of equivalencies to all sports except Division I football and basketball (previously prohibited in Division II football and basketball).

Revisions in 1977 included a provision allowing athletes to receive Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, with the stipulation that the value of the grant be included in the total aid permitted. In 1978, the amateurism rule was amended to permit compensation from the United States Olympic Committee to athletes who suffered financial loss from leaving their jobs to prepare for Olympic competition.

The most recent financial aid revisions took place in 1979, when the "special arrangements" provision of the constitution was expanded to more clearly define practices that were not permitted. Specific prohibitions included:

1. Special discounts or payment arrangements on purchases.
2. Loans without interest.
3. Guarantees of bond.
4. Regular or periodic use of an automobile without (or at a reduced) charge.
5. Transportation to or from the site of a summer job without (or at a reduced) charge.
6. The provision of special services (e.g., laundry, dry cleaning) without (or at a reduced) charge.
7. Material benefits connected with on-campus or off-campus student-athlete housing if such benefits are not available to the student body in general.
8. The signing or cosigning of a note with an outside agency by an athletic staff member or representative of the athletic interests of the institution to arrange a loan for a student-athlete, whether for his benefit or anyone else.

Another 1979 change was a revision of the definition of exempted players in the Bylaw 5 provisions to include those injured or ill to the point they apparently would not be able to compete again.



Extra events committee stresses meet certification

Before a student-athlete in the sports of gymnastics and track and field is allowed to participate in any outside competition, NCAA Bylaw 2-4 stipulates that the meet must be certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee.

Any domestic event held during the calendar year that is not sponsored, promoted, managed or controlled by a collegiate entity (a two-year or four-year institution) requires certification.

Gymnastics and track and field coaches are advised to make certain that they are knowledgeable of any competition in which their student-athletes participate to avoid potential loss of eligibility.

Meets certified for this year are as follows:

- Gymnastics**  
Caesar's Palace Invitational Meet, Las Vegas, Nevada; November 9, 1980  
Farmingdale Open, Farmingdale, New York; December 5-6, 1980  
Midwest Championship, Palatine, Illinois; November 28-29, 1980  
USCSC Japanese University Tour, November 30-December 15, 1980  
Wisconsin Open Championship, Waukesha, Wisconsin; November 7-8, 1980
- Track and field**  
East Coast Invitational, Richmond, Virginia; January 9-10, 1981  
Portland Federal Mason-Dixon Games, Louisville, Kentucky; February 6-7, 1981

- Southern Indoor Track and Field Association Invitational, Montgomery, Alabama, February 14-15, 1981  
Sunkist Invitational, Los Angeles, California; January 30, 1981

The NCAA News includes a section listing up-to-date certifications.

In the event a student-athlete is planning to participate in a meet conducted by a noncollegiate entity, coaches should make sure it has been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee. Approval by the United States Gymnastics Federation or the Track and Field Association is not sufficient by itself. NCAA sanction is required in addition to USGF or TFA/USA approval.

Meets that do not involve a large number of competitors and that are local in nature may not require certification if classified as nonincome. This determination would be based on several factors, such as the purpose of the meet, the entry fee and admission charges, as well as the overall financial operation. Regardless, the Extra Events Committee advises coaches to check with the NCAA to determine whether the competition has been classified as nonincome before allowing a student-athlete to participate.

For more information regarding the certification procedures, contact Ralph McFilen, assistant director of championships.

Governance

Continued from page 6

bership in the NCAA or for classification in any particular division.

5. The Council agreed that men's and women's programs in a sport should be treated separately for purposes of unclassified membership [Bylaw 8-1-(e)].

6. The Council agreed that the institutional compliance form specified in Bylaw 4-6-(d) should include a requirement that the institution state in that form what rules [per the Bylaw 4-1-(b) provision] it will apply to its women's program each year in the 1981-to-1985 period and that a listing of all NCAA member institutions should be available each year indicating the rules each is applying to its women's program.

7. The Council voted not to amend Bylaw 5 to establish the current sport-by-sport financial aid limitations for women as NCAA limitations, noting that such action is not necessary in view of the Bylaw 4-1-(b) provision and, in fact, would be contrary to the intent of that provision.

8. The Council voted to amend Bylaw 9-3 to specify that the Division III need criterion applies to both men's and women's programs, noting that such action would be contrary to the intent of the Bylaw 4-1-(b) provision. [Note: This amendment already has been submitted by a combination of Division III institutions; therefore, the proposal apparently will be before the

1981 Convention, but not as part of the Council-sponsored governance plan.]

9. The Council authorized the Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation to continue its work in regard to NCAA legislation as the governance plan is perfected and implemented during the ensuing four years.

10. In response to a suggestion by representatives of the American Council on Education Presidents' Committee on Collegiate Athletics, the reference to the policy specifying a majority of athletic directors and conference commissioners on the Executive Committee will be deleted from the plan.

11. In response to suggestions offered at the NCAA-sponsored meeting of chief executive officers September 29-30, the commitment in the plan to a concerted effort to continue to provide opportunities for Blacks in the NCAA structure will be amended to state "Blacks and other minorities."

12. The Council voted not to sponsor the portion of the plan requiring an institution to withdraw an amendment that fails to receive at least 25 percent of the vote in a division round table.

All other portions of the plan, as well as the September 22-23 actions of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation, were approved by the Council.



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NCAA sports films are available

A variety of exciting sports films is available from the NCAA Library of Films, including highlights from the 1979-80 NCAA championships.

Films from NCAA basketball, football, golf, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, soccer, swimming, track and field, volleyball and wrestling championships are available either for

rent or purchase.

The sale price of each 10-minute film is \$140, while a 20-minute film costs \$170. The three-day rental fee for a 10- or 20-minute film is \$45.

All films are 16-millimeter and produced in color with sound. No other film formats are available.

The films are produced an-

nually, and new highlights will be available after the 1980-81 championships year.

Those interested in ordering or purchasing a film should use the order blank above. The inventory available for purchase is listed below. Orders also may be placed by telephoning the Library of Films at 816/471-7800.

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Basketball			0378 1978 Highlights			0775 1975 Highlights		
Code	Title	Length	0377	1977 Highlights	20 min	0774	1974 Highlights	20 min
0080	1980 Highlights	20 min	0375	1975 Highlights	20 min	0773	1973 Highlights	20 min
0079	1979 Highlights	20 min	0373	1973 Highlights	20 min	0772	1972 Highlights	20 min
0078	1978 Highlights	20 min	0372	1972 Highlights	20 min	0771	1971 Highlights	20 min
0077	1977 Highlights	20 min	0371	1971 Highlights	20 min	0770	1970 Highlights	20 min
0076	1976 Highlights	20 min	0370	1970 Highlights	20 min			
0075	1975 Highlights	20 min	0301	Promotional Film	10 min	Track and Field		
0074	1974 Highlights	20 min	Ice Hockey			Code	Title	Length
0073	1973 Highlights	20 min	Code	Title	Length	0880	1980 Highlights	20 min
0072	1972 Highlights	20 min	0480	1980 Highlights	10 min	0879	1979 Highlights	20 min
0071	1971 Highlights	20 min	0479	1979 Highlights	10 min	0878	1978 Highlights	20 min
0070	1970 Highlights	20 min	0478	1978 Highlights	10 min	0877	1977 Highlights	20 min
0069	1969 Highlights	20 min	0477	1977 Highlights	20 min	0876	1976 Highlights	20 min
0068	1968 Highlights	20 min	0473	1973 Highlights	20 min	0875	1975 Highlights	20 min
0001	"The Champions" Promo	20 min	0472	1972 Highlights	20 min	0874	1974 Highlights	20 min
Football			0471	1971 Highlights	20 min	0873	1973 Highlights	20 min
Code	Title	Length	Code	Title	Length	0872	1972 Highlights	20 min
0102	"100th Year of College Football"	20 min	0580	1980 Highlights	10 min	0871	1971 Highlights	20 min
0177	"1977 Preview"	20 min	0579	1979 Highlights	10 min	0870	1970 Highlights	20 min
0178	"1978 Preview"	20 min	0578	1978 Highlights	10 min	0801	Promotional Film	10 min
0179	"1979 Preview"	20 min	0577	1977 Highlights	20 min	Volleyball		
0180	"1980 Preview"	20 min	0576	1976 Highlights	20 min	Code	Title	Length
0107	"1979-80 Pac-10 Review/Preview"	20 min	0575	1975 Highlights	20 min	0980	1980 Highlights	10 min
0108	"1979-80 Big Ten Review/Preview"	20 min	0501	Promotional Film	10 min	0979	1979 Highlights	10 min
0109	"1979-80 SEC Review/Preview"	20 min	Soccer			0978	1978 Highlights	10 min
Golf			Code	Title	Length	0977	1977 Highlights	20 min
Code	Title	Length	0678	1978 Highlights	10 min	0974	1974 Highlights	20 min
0279	1979 Highlights	20 min	0677	1977 Highlights	10 min	Wrestling		
0278	1978 Highlights	20 min	0676	1976 Highlights	20 min	Code	Title	Length
0277	1977 Highlights	20 min	0671	1971 Highlights	20 min	1080	1980 Highlights	20 min
0275	1975 Highlights	20 min	0601	Promotional Film	20 min	1079	1979 Highlights	20 min
Gymnastics			Swimming			1078	1978 Highlights	20 min
Code	Title	Length	Code	Title	Length	1077	1977 Highlights	20 min
0380	1980 Highlights	10 min	0780	1980 Highlights	20 min	1076	1976 Highlights	20 min
0379	1979 Highlights	10 min	0779	1979 Highlights	20 min	1075	1975 Highlights	20 min
			0778	1978 Highlights	20 min	1074	1974 Highlights	20 min
			0777	1977 Highlights	20 min	1073	1973 Highlights	20 min
			0776	1976 Highlights	20 min	1072	1972 Highlights	20 min
						1071	1971 Highlights	20 min
						1070	1970 Highlights	20 min
						1001	Promotional Film	10 min

Gymnastics Committee discontinues book

The NCAA Gymnastics Committee officially has adopted the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) Code of Points, the FIG Measurement and Dimensions Booklet and the National Gymnastics Judges Association's Men's Rules Interpretations as the basis for NCAA intercollegiate competition.

As a result, the NCAA Gymnastics Rules book no longer will be published. Instead, a bulletin has been issued that details some additions to and

modifications of FIG rules that apply only to collegiate competition. In case of a difference between an FIG rule or NGJA interpretation and the NCAA exceptions, the latter will take precedence in collegiate competition.

NCAA gymnastics competition has long been conducted according to the FIG rules and NGJA interpretations, one factor that has made the publication of a separate rules book unnecessary and impractical. In addition, the NCAA

Gymnastics Rules did not meet criteria for producing playing rules in any sport as established by the NCAA Executive Committee—that such rules be complete, necessary and separate and distinct from other rules for that sport.

Any questions concerning rules or interpretations should be directed to Richard M. Aronson, secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Gymnastics Committee, University of Lowell, Lowell, Massachusetts 01854.

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October 31, 1980

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

## TFA/USA to request Athletics Congress membership

The Governing Council of the Track and Field Association/United States of America (TFA/USA) has approved a resolution authorizing the organization's officers to request membership in The Athletics Congress (TAC).

The resolution marked the culmination of 10 months of negotiation with TAC by TFA/USA officers and Executive Director Berny Wagner. Included in the negotiations were guarantees that the high school and college communities would have appropriate representation in TAC.

"There still are some areas of discussion we must pursue," Wagner said. "But enough conditions have been met to satisfy our Governing Council that the school/college group will have a voice in the development of our sport."

The Athletics Congress, which is the national governing body for track and field, was formed as a result of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978. Among various provisions, the act provided that a national sports organization could be declared the national governing body for only one sport.

"As a result of that act, the AAU, which had been an umbrella organization for several sports, began spinning off indi-

vidual organizations," said Wagner. "TAC is an outgrowth of the AAU's Men's Track Committee."

"The AAU told the international governing body for track that The Athletic Congress should be the new national governing body because it really was just the AAU. Our organization has been working to see that TAC isn't just the AAU."

At the suggestion of TFA/USA, certain numbers of delegates and positions are reserved for people from the school/college community. At least one-third of the Executive Committee of the Men's Track and Field Committee and the Women's Track and Field Committee will come from the school/college community. At least 20 percent will be athletes.

"Our definition of the school/college community has been those people whose primary vocation includes the administration or coaching of athletics," Wagner said. "The definition was changed by TAC to 'persons whose vocation includes the administration or coaching of athletics in the school/college community.' I believe this definition is perhaps even stronger than the previous one."



Berny Wagner

Wagner noted that TAC now has divorced itself from the AAU completely, especially on a national level. Although the national office will continue to be in Indianapolis, where the AAU headquarters are, TAC will move out of AAU House in November.

"TAC conscientiously not only has avoided the appearance of control by the AAU, but has made efforts to remove itself in fact from the influence of the AAU," said Wagner.

"At the local level, there is still some foot-dragging in es-

tablishing TAC groups for decision-making purposes. The rank and file are still conditioned to the AAU structure. But ground is being gained."

Sanctioning, registration and insurance—three of the primary areas of influence and irritation when the AAU controlled the sport—have been modified by The Athletics Congress.

According to the TAC bylaws, which contain principles advocated by TFA/USA, sanctions automatically will be granted to TAC members for both domestic and international competition held in the United States.

"TAC will still sanction meets in terms of meeting certain guidelines to guarantee protection of amateur standing," explained Wagner. "Obviously that must be done. But sanctioning will not be used as a tool for grabbing power."

In addition, registration will be required for athletes only in those meets conducted by The Athletics Congress.

"This means that athletes should not need to register for events conducted by separate clubs or organizations," Wagner noted. "It looks as though registration will become a function of the club or

institution rather than the individual, as well. And the insurance will be optional."

Wagner said he is pleased with the influence TFA/USA has had in the formulation of the new national governing body for track. He also is pleased with the progress TFA/USA has made in its short history.

The organization primarily exists to represent the school/college community and other individuals who had become disenchanted with national governing authority for track and field, according to Wagner. It grew out of a merger of the United States Track Coaches Association and the United States Track and Field Federation in 1978.

"We have tried to effect reasonable and beneficial policies and procedures in track and field so that the people involved in the sport every day would have a proportional voice in the governing of the sport," he said.

"I believe that in our very short history, we have made great progress," he continued. "We have found ways to fund programs, provide services and reestablish the role of the school/college community in track and field."