

# Revised governance plan mailed to members

A summary of changes in the proposed governance plan has been mailed to the NCAA membership and to all who attended the regional meetings conducted by the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services last summer.

In the memorandum, dated November 5, the NCAA officers noted that legislation to implement the plan will be contained in the Official Notice of the 1981 NCAA Convention, which will be mailed to all members November 21. They also stressed that the governance and championships proposals represent permissive legislation designed to create alternative opportunities for member institutions; in no way would approval of the plan force a member institution to ally its women's pro-

gram with the NCAA.

The officers emphasized several key points about the proposed plan in their memorandum, partially to correct erroneous interpretations circulated by others. The points they cited were:

1. The governance plan—revising the present NCAA structure to accommodate women professionals and provide the opportunity for major services to women's athletic programs and their student-athletes—will be proposed in a series of amendments by the NCAA Council. If adopted, this legislation will involve approximately 215 women in NCAA operations.

2. Proposals to add women's championships in Divisions II and III, and to inaugurate women's championships in Division I, have been received

from various member institutions and will be properly before the 75th Convention.

3. The governance plan provides the means for conducting the women's championships already authorized, as well as the additional ones proposed.

a. An NCAA member institution would be able to enter its women athletes and teams in NCAA events for a period of four years (1981-1985) under the 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. At the same time, an NCAA member could enter the women's championships offered by any other organization, unless prohibited

by the rulings of the other organization.

b. In 1985, an option continues: Each member institution could place its women's program within the NCAA structure, apply the NCAA rules in effect at that time and be eligible for NCAA women's championships, and it also could continue to be a member and enter the championships of other organizations; OR a member institution could decide not to place its women's program in the NCAA (relinquishing its eligibility for NCAA women's championships) and affiliate its women's program with any other national organization it chooses. Such a decision would not affect the mem-

bership status of the NCAA member or its men's program.

A member would continue to have the option of removing its women's program from NCAA jurisdiction at a later date or including its women's program in the NCAA if it had decided not to do so previously.

Thus, these proposals maintain each member institution's autonomy in determining the best course for its women's program. The NCAA Council, however, does not accept the argument that the NCAA must refuse to accommodate women professionals and their programs within the Association's structure. To do so would ignore the development of integrated athletic adminis-

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# NEWS



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## Top football programs show excess receipts

Most members of Division I-A football evidently are taking in more money than they are spending, according to the results of an NCAA study conducted by Cecil N. Coleman.

The research indicates that of the overall Division I-A membership of 139, 85 (61.2 percent) had football programs that generated excess receipts during 1979-80, provided that contributed funds were considered a part of the income.

A total of 110 institutions from Divisions I-A and I-AA reported findings for the con-

fidential study. A control group of 54 received both a questionnaire and a follow-up telephone call, and a noncontrol group of 121 received only the questionnaire. However, the responses of both groups were so similar they were not separated when developing a summary of the study.

All sources of football-related expenses were studied; all sources of football-related revenue were totaled except contributed money. If it appeared contributed funds might determine whether as institution

*Continued on page 7*

## Sports sponsorship jumps

The average number of men's and women's sports sponsored by NCAA member institutions has increased over the last seven-year period.

In 1973-74, the time during which the NCAA learned that Title IX would be applied to intercollegiate athletics, each NCAA institution sponsored an average of 9.0 men's sports. However, for the 1980-81 academic year, each member institution sponsors an average of 9.3 men's sports.

As could be expected, the average number of women's sports rose at an even faster rate during the period. In 1973-74, each member institution sponsored an average of 5.9 women's sports, but by 1980-81, the average has grown to 6.7.

Also, the average number of men's and women's sports sponsored within all but one division increased over the past seven years. For women's sports, Division I sponsorship grew from 6.8 to 7.5 sports per institution, Division II in-

creased from 5.2 to 5.9 and Division III climbed from 5.2 to 6.4.

Men's sports sponsorship increased in Division I (9.8 to 10.2) and Division III (8.7 to 9.1) but fell in Division II (8.4 to 8.2).

The 1980-81 women's sports sponsorship list also shows that basketball currently is the most popular sport within each of the three divisions. A total of 252 Division I institutions sponsor women's basketball, while 176 Division II members and 240 Division III members maintain the sport.

Other women's sports (in order of popularity) are tennis (601), volleyball (568), softball (436), cross country (381), outdoor track (376), swimming (362), field hockey (261), indoor track (259), gymnastics (183), golf (155), lacrosse (97), fencing (79), soccer (57), skiing (40), crew (40), rifle (37), ice hockey (33), badminton (16), synchronized swimming (16), sailing (14), squash (13), bowling (11) and archery (9).



Ithaca running back Bob Ferrigno (30) breaks a long run in the 1979 Division III championship game. See preview on defending champion Ithaca and other NCAA teams in a championships preview story beginning on page 5.

## NCAA membership sets all-time record

NCAA membership jumped to a record level as of October 1 with a 2.1 percent gain in active membership since December 1979.

A total of 740 institutions now hold active membership in the NCAA, compared to 725 last year. The previous record was established in 1978 when 728 institutions held active membership.

The decrease of three active members last year marked the only time since such records were initiated that the number of active NCAA members had

declined.

The subsequent gain of 15 active members marked the biggest jump since 1974, when there was an increase of 26.

*See chart, page 7*

Overall membership (active, allied, associate and affiliated) also reached new heights. As of October 1, there were 883 members, compared to 1978's record of 862. The 2.4 percent increase marks the largest jump since a 3.9 percent hike in 1974.

Allied (73) and affiliated (46)

membership also are currently at record levels.

When the NCAA began its present system of maintaining membership records in 1949, there were 278 active members, three allied members, 28 associate members and eight affiliated members, for a total of 317. The next year, membership increased to 387, the largest recorded increase. Since 1958, growth has been steady, with the percentage of growth never exceeding 3.9 percent and never dropping except for last year.

# No easy answers in recruiting

Perhaps the most positive observation that can be made about the recruiting process in intercollegiate athletics is that it is unmatched, with the possible exception of politics, as a topic of conversation in which each participant feels secure in presenting himself as an authority on the subject. (This also may be the most positive observation one could offer regarding politics.)

What is it about college recruiting that brings out the know-it-all in us? One answer is the lack of a panacea to resolve the recruiting problems that have plagued college athletics for decades. Since there is no simple solution, one person's opinion on this subject often really is just as good (or bad) as another's.

Two ideas espoused in recent years to resolve college recruiting difficulties are the following: (1) eliminate the prohibition against recruiting inducements and create an "open market" in which the highest bidder prevails, or (2) create geographic divisions in which certain institutions "draft" prospective student-athletes from their particular regions, and the prospect attends the institution which selects him in the draft.

These and similar proposals have not gained the support of member institutions that wish to retain the principle of amateurism and do not want to restrict a prospect's opportunity to select on a personal basis the institution he wishes to attend.

The question remains whether the nature of college recruiting can be substantially modified in some more reasonable fashion to eliminate or at least reduce the abuses presently reported.

It was with this thought in mind that the NCAA Recruiting Committee, chaired by commissioner Robert C. James of the Atlantic Coast Conference, reviewed a variety of recruiting proposals during its May 29, 1980, meeting in Kansas City. On that occasion, it was agreed that a special meeting of selected Division I football and basketball coaches should be held to discuss the specific issue of limiting the recruiting season, as well as other recruiting issues affecting member institutions.

In July, a recruiting subcommittee com-

posed of head football and basketball coaches from various Division I institutions met in Kansas City to consider these issues. The subcommittee reviewed recruiting proposals considered during previous NCAA Conventions (such as the economy proposals considered at the 1975 special Convention), as well as additional proposals from the NCAA Recruiting Committee, confidential recruiting surveys, the National Association of Basketball Coaches, the College Football Association and the individual coaches attending the meeting.

It was agreed that the various alternatives would be considered by the basketball and football coaches in separate sessions, and each group would report during the closing session of the meeting the particular proposals the group wished to support. Through this process, the coaches developed proposals that subsequently were reviewed by both the Recruiting Committee and the NCAA Council.

As a result, a series of recruiting amendments has been proposed by the Council to limit the permissible periods for in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts in the sports of football and basketball, to revise the three-contact rule, to limit off-campus evaluation periods, to further restrict the total number of permissible paid visits each prospect is permitted and to stipulate that institutional and conference letter-of-intent signing dates in the sports of football and basketball may occur no earlier than those utilized in the National Letter of Intent Program for those sports.

These proposals (and others related to recruiting which have been submitted by representatives of various member institutions and conferences) will be published this month in the NCAA's Official Notice of the 1981 Convention. Each member institution then will have the opportunity to review these amendments and determine whether to support the proposed modifications in the Association's recruiting format.

After that review, the NCAA membership—the ultimate authority on the subject—will determine the future course of recruiting through its votes at the 1981 Convention.

## 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.

## Drug problem a reality

By Bill Gleason  
Chicago Sun-Times

There are two little newspaper stories that have stayed in the memory bank since last May. They were retrieved and examined again the other day during a long conversation with Monsignor Ignatius McDermott of Catholic Charities.

The stories, which were not much more than "items," appeared in the Sun-Times and other newspapers two days apart. The first quoted Hubie Brown, coach of the Atlanta Hawks pro basketball team, as saying, "Cocaine is a big drug among athletes. These are guys with money." The second story, a few inches longer, reported the death of Terry Furlow, who played guard for the Utah Jazz and Michigan State. In the wreckage of Furlow's car, police investigators found open and empty alcoholic-beverage bottles, marijuana and "a white, powdery substance believed to be cocaine."

McDermott, who is known to two generations of alcoholics and narcotics addicts as "Father Mac," saw Terry Furlow play. Going back over a half-century, the priest has watched almost every Midwestern college basketball player of note and thousands of Chicago-area high school players.

Basketball is McDermott's addiction. On Supersectional day (and night) during the Illinois Class AA high school tournament, he tries to see four games, starting with the Public League championship in early afternoon. He never has failed to get to at least three tournament sites.

This man knows more about basketball than most coaches, and he knows much more about narcotics addiction than most parents.

When he was a young priest assigned to the Charities at Randolph and Des Plaines, Father Mac gave his spare time to the alcoholics who lived on nearby Skid Row. Later, he found time to counsel victims of drug abuse. Out of that grew Addictions Consultation and Educational Services (ACES) of Catholic Charities, and out of that grew the Central States Institute of Addiction.

He's a big guy in the counseling business, a national leader in a field that isn't exactly overcrowded, but he's also just another basketball buff who is saddened when he reads reports of the use of cocaine and free base by players in the National Basketball Association.

He is saddened but, like Judge Earl Strayhorn of the Cook County Criminal Courts, who recently expressed his opinions to me, he is not surprised. Like Strayhorn, McDermott knows that drug addiction does not begin in the NBA and then filter down to influence school kids insidiously. It begins with school kids and then is carried into the NBA, into the National Football League, into Major League Baseball by school kids who have grown up to be athletes.

Like Strayhorn, the priest is tired of rhetoric and excuses from those who know nothing of the subject or, knowing something of it, either ignore it or laugh about it.

"The problem begins with a permissive, apathetic society," McDermott said. "In the wake of that, I suspect that media disclosures about the NBA and the arrest of Ferguson Jenkins on narcotics charges will cause a very small ripple. What has surfaced is only the tip of the iceberg."

Because at least 70 percent of the players in the NBA are Black, many white persons dismiss the incidence of cocaine use as a "Black problem." A man who has been very close to college basketball told me that he doubts if there is any player on a big-time team who is not addicted to some kind of drug. I asked Father Mac if he considered that statement a distortion.

"Probably, but not by too much," he said. "Back in 1976, a Northwestern University study embraced high school students in urban, suburban and rural schools. The students were Black, white, Asian and Latin.

"The study revealed that only 28 percent of those kids were chemical- or alcohol-free. And it found that the peer pressure of the 72 percent upon the 28 percent is enormous."

Consider, as McDermott does, the peer pressure within a high school basketball team. If the 10 members of the team should conform to the study's statistics, at least seven of them will go into a season using *something*. The other three players must be of strong character to stay away from *something*.

The priest has understood the enormity of the pressure and of the problem for a long time. "In 1963 we did a study in a Chicago high school," he said. "Over and over, these seniors told our psychologist, 'Our habits are formed. Get out of the high schools and get into the grammar schools.'"

He knows too well that many of you will read this and think, "Who gives a damn about those overpaid bums in the NBA?" He knows too well that the high school basketball player who comes to practice under the influence of cocaine might be yours. You should give a damn about *that*, but you probably won't.

## Opinions Out Loud

**Harry Edwards, sociology professor**  
**University of California, Berkeley**

New York Times

"When you look at the fact that perhaps nearly 80 percent of Black athletes don't graduate from some colleges, it seems to be a pretty hopeless situation. I see this tremendous carnage every day. We have been to the courts, to the NCAA, but it's the whole educational thing. It's the system. There are some things that are not going to be resolved in the courts and the colleges; they are going to have to be resolved in the home.

"I just heard from some people recently who told me that kids playing football were being redshirted in the seventh grade. Held back just so they'd be stronger football players. In the seventh grade. And, according to these parents, this was going on all over this particular county. So, you can see how the whole thing starts."

**Chris Meyer, basketball player**  
**C. W. Post College**

Chicago Tribune

"Extremely too much emphasis is placed on winning. Even little colleges are pressured into turning their programs into very big winners. You can be a winner even if you never win a lousy basketball game in your life. Everyone should remember that."

**Frank Gilroy, basketball player**  
**St. John's University (New York)**

Chicago Tribune

"Big money has made winning the most important goal of college basketball today. The fun of grade school and high school is gone forever. There is too much money at stake—coaches have to feed their families, players want to make the pros and the colleges have to pay their bills."

**Robert Bowlin, dean of students**  
**University of Oregon**

The Washington Post

"Some individuals are willing to cut corners to win in the context of this enormous budget pressure. The pressure on football to support other sports is so great, especially for those schools which don't receive state support for athletics."

**NCAA**  
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# Future appears bright for women's athletics

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is another in a series on the future of intercollegiate athletics. James Frank, president of Lincoln University (Missouri) and secretary-treasurer of the NCAA, examines women's participation in intercollegiate athletics. Frank chairs the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services and serves on various other committees.

By James Frank  
NCAA Secretary-Treasurer

By virtually any standards, women's participation in intercollegiate athletics has come a very long way in a few years. It was not too long ago that women's competitive intercollegiate contests were virtually nonexistent. This situation changed dramatically in the early 1970s.

Among the chief reasons for this change are the enactment of Title IX and the efforts of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women to provide greater opportunities for females to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

In the past, many colleges and universities had no budget for women's athletics. In 1974, a survey indicated that between 0.5 percent and three percent of the total athletic budget was allocated in support of the women's program.<sup>1</sup>

This situation has changed dramatically. Colleges and universities have increased their budgets tremendously, and the number of sports offered for women since 1973 has soared. Certainly, Title IX provided a vehicle for this kind of change. However, the mere passage of Title IX legislation and issuance of policy interpretations will not insure equality. Giant steps toward providing greater opportunities for females to participate in intercollegiate athletics have been made, but much more needs to be done.

It is clear that there is a growing interest among women for equitable treatment in the job market, in the political arena and in intercollegiate athletics. This pressure is not likely to subside.

In the area of athletics, the pressure will become more intense through the mid 1980s. During the latter half of the '80s, the pressure for women to have greater competitive opportunities and to be involved in the governance of intercollegiate athletics will begin to wane, but only because of the many advances women will have made in the area of intercollegiate athletics. In short, they will have achieved many of their objectives by the end of this decade.

Although the necessity for women to push for increased opportunities will lessen, the reality for colleges and universities to comply with Title IX requirements will cause institutions to look for new and different ways to finance athletic programs.

During the 1980s, there will be increased competition for general revenue funds between "instruction" and "support" programs in universities. Many financially marginal institutions will be forced to curtail their entire athletic program.

## New priorities

In short, new patterns of institutional behavior will be needed as we cope with the financial realities of the 1980s. These new patterns will involve adjusting aspirations, resources and program priorities; this is not a process to which administrators are accustomed.

In view of the controversy surrounding women's athletics and the financial problems faced by institutions, what does the future hold for women's intercollegiate athletics? By 1990, the effect of Title IX on women's athletics will have had a far greater impact proportionately than did Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

When the Supreme Court handed down the 1954 decision on school integration, and with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, this country mandated that Black Americans be brought into all levels of society with action sufficiently affirmative to wipe out many of the causes of racial discrimination. Now, 26 years later, the struggle to achieve equality continues. In many instances, the gains made by Blacks for full equality have been reversed.

I predict that the expanded opportunities for women in intercollegiate athletics will not suffer the slow, painful progress that has characterized the civil-rights movement.

In the years leading up to 1990, consciousness of the issue of women's inalienable right to equitable treatment in athletics will have reached its peak. Women will continue to make sizable gains, both in terms of financial support for the women's program and attention to their cause. Factual equity for women's sports programs will be almost complete.



James Frank  
President, Lincoln University (Missouri)

I believe that financial factors—predominantly those related to spiraling inflation, energy costs and financing higher education—will force more single organizational structures for governance of both men's and women's programs at the institutional level. I believe we will see more and more schools organizing their women's programs into athletic conferences.

Contrary to what many believe, the above-mentioned factors probably will not lead to the establishment of a single governing organization for men's and women's intercollegiate athletics. Two or three years ago, I was one among many who promoted discussions between the NCAA and the AIAW in the hope that agreement could be reached in areas of commonality and that some progress could be made toward the establishment of a single governing organization. Because of developments within the past two years, the formation of a single governing organization does not seem feasible in the foreseeable future.

I could expound in great detail regarding the developments that led to the present situation between the AIAW and the NCAA, but I do not believe any useful purpose would be served by reiterating many of the arguments that we all have heard.

Although the majority of chief executive officers apparently favors a single organization to govern men's and women's athletics, I believe the opportunity has been lost for the time being. The National Junior College Athletic Association accommodated women within its governance structure some time ago. The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics recently completed its reorganization by providing championships for women and including more women within the governance structure. Divisions II and III of the NCAA voted in January 1980 to sponsor women's championships. The NCAA Council is submitting a comprehensive governance proposal to the 1981 NCAA Convention.

The NCAA's governance plan, in intent and in fact, is designed to offer member institutions an

alternative for women's competition and to involve women throughout the NCAA governance structure. It does not force any institution to avail itself of NCAA-sponsored women's championships.

The plan makes provisions for institutions to be eligible to compete in NCAA women's championships under their prevailing state, conference, regional or national women's eligibility rules for a specified period of time. Similarly, because the plan offers an alternative, it will expand the opportunities for women's competition and for governance involvement by women professionals.

It is significant to note that men's athletic programs for decades have had the privilege of selecting different competitive opportunities. The existence of the NCAA and the NAIA and other alternate post-season opportunities in specific sports offered by a variety of organizations have given institutions the option of participating in a great many different men's events.

The entrance of the NJCAA, the NAIA and the NCAA into women's sports championships does not spell the demise of the AIAW. The involvement of the formerly male-dominated organizations could mean unparalleled growth for women's sports. And if the AIAW continues to initiate and refine its program, there is every reason to believe that promotion of women's competition by more than one governing body can be beneficial to the student-athletes, the women professionals and the institutions.

The availability of more than one alternative for women's competition should encourage excellence and, at a minimum, will provide freedom of choice. It is clear that Federal law has rejected "separate but equal" as a means of satisfying Federal civil-rights requirements.

## Institutions determine future

At this juncture, I want to sound a word of caution. Although national governing sports bodies can play a significant role in the promotion and control of athletics, it is my conviction that the fundamental issues involving women's athletics cannot be negotiated at the national level. In the final analysis, the respective institutions of higher education should and must make the decisions after full consideration of the proposals and fair debate in their conferences and national governance organizations.

In summary, I believe the future is very bright for the growth and expansion of intercollegiate sports for women. From my work with the NCAA Council, the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services and the various other committees which have reviewed the governance plan, I know there is a sincere commitment to offering a quality program of women's championships and to providing expanded opportunities for women to be involved in the governance of these sports. It appears that the same type of commitment prevails in the NJCAA and the NAIA. Given this type of commitment by these organizations, it is mutually advantageous for the AIAW and the other organizations to compete and promote those principles which will benefit the students, the women professionals and the institutions themselves.

In the difficult years ahead, there will be a great deal of dialogue, much of which will continue to be directed at understanding the other person's perspective. There will be compromises, and they will be unpopular with many and fraught with their own set of problems. But from this exhausting and rigorous exercise will come a great deal of growth and understanding and, finally, a better program for all parties.

I am truly optimistic about the future growth of women's athletics. This does not mean that the formation of a super sports governing organization is the solution, nor does it mean that the disputes between governing organizations will vanish. It does mean a consensus in areas of commonality such as uniform rules, so that institutions are not caught in a tug of war and are in a position to make intelligent and informed decisions on the issues.

Finally, it means that people in the athletic world should speak whenever possible with *one voice*, in a united appeal. Diversity and differences in views are appropriate and healthy at times. However, we must not expend too much of our energies in accusing and engaging in counterproductive activities. The entire athletic establishment would be better for a cooperative effort, allowing all segments, including men and women, to grow and prosper.

<sup>1</sup>Mary McKeown, "Women in Intercollegiate Athletics," Appendix H to *The Hanford Report*. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1974.

## Rifle rules published

Rules for the conduct of intercollegiate rifle competition have been formulated by the NCAA and became available in early November.

The NCAA Rifle Committee, which has prepared the new rules, recommends that they be followed by all NCAA members sponsoring a varsity rifle team.

Included in the rules are complete descriptions of clothing, equipment and ammunition approved for intercollegiate competition, as well as duties of most officials and rules for conducting rifle meets.

NCAA Rifle Rules will sell for \$1.50 per copy.

Ray P. Carter, rifle coach at East Tennessee State University, serves as secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Rifle Committee. Kenneth G. Germann, commissioner of the Southern Conference, is chairman of the committee.



# Major recruiting proposals face Convention

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The August 1975 special Convention is a landmark for NCAA recruiting legislation. Before that meeting, the NCAA had recruiting legislation pertaining to contacts, illegal inducements, tryouts and campus visits. However, the 1975 special Convention produced several pieces of legislation that are now key elements in recruiting prospective student-athletes.

The following represents the significant recruiting legislation that occurred at the 1975 special Convention and at all subsequent Conventions.

## Recruiting contacts

Since the 1975 special Convention, most recruiting proposals have focused on the area of recruiting contacts.

A total of seven significant changes in recruiting contact rules have been approved in whole or part since the 1975 special Convention. At that meeting, Divisions I and II delegates established the three-contact rule and also designated appropriate periods during which contacts could be made for fall, winter and spring sports.

At the 1976 Convention, delegates approved a measure stipulating that contact with legal guardians or relatives of a prospective student-athlete was to be counted as one of the three allowed contacts. They also amended the 1975 special Convention legislation by prohibiting contacts with a prospect until he had completed his junior year of high school; further, contact was forbidden after June 15 of the prospect's senior year.

In 1977, delegates to the January Convention altered the same rule by stipulating that no contact was to occur after June 15 only in the sports of football and basketball. In 1980, the date was advanced to May 15.

The 1978 Convention brought no changes in recruiting contact legislation, but the 1979 Convention in San Francisco produced legislation stipulating that the institution with which a prospect signs a

National Letter of Intent would not be limited in its recruiting contacts with him after the signing.

In 1980, delegates approved legislation strengthening the so-called "bump" rule. It was emphasized that any face-to-face encounter during which any dialogue exceeding a greeting took place would be considered a contact. Also, the amended regulation provided that any prearranged encounter or any meeting at the site of a prospect's educational institution (or the site of his organized competition or practice) would be considered a contact.

## Campus visits

The 1975 special Convention tabled a proposal that would have prescribed the following periods for expense-paid campus visits: football, October 15 through the third Saturday in February; basketball, January 15 through the second Saturday in April; other sports, January 15 through the second Saturday in May. However, legislation was approved for Division I limiting the total number of paid visits an institution could provide during an academic year, including ceilings of 75 in football and 12 in basketball. Specific limits were placed on other sports as well, and no more than 53 visits were to be allowed for all sports other than football and basketball.

The same Convention also established (Divisions I and II only) a limit of six institutions to which each prospect could receive an expense-paid visit.

In 1976, Division I delegates altered the 1975 special Convention's limits on campus visits. The permissible numbers were increased to 95 in football and 18 in basketball. The limits placed on the number of visits permitted for all other sports were eliminated.

## Other key legislation

Another of the 1975 special Convention proposals that was approved placed a limit on the

## Recruiting, evaluation periods possible

Proposals to create recruiting and evaluation periods will highlight recruiting legislation that will be considered by delegates to the 75th annual NCAA Convention in Miami Beach, Florida.

Any staff member or representative of a Division I or II institution's athletic interests desiring to evaluate a football or basketball prospect's academic standing and playing ability would be required to do so in a prescribed time period, according to legislation proposed by the NCAA Recruiting Committee and sponsored by the Council.

For football, the evaluation period would be between August 1 and December 1 (or the prospect's final high school or junior college contest), as well as the month of May.

In basketball, such scouting activities would be permissible between June 15 and August 1 and between December 1 and March 1 (or the prospect's final contest).

Institutional staff members or representatives of an institution's athletic interests would be prohibited from making personal contact with the prospect during these evaluation periods.

Other Council-sponsored proposals would establish recruiting seasons in Divisions I and II football and basketball.

Recruiting contacts in basketball would be permissible only between August 1 and October 1 and between March 1 (or the date of the prospect's

final game) and May 15. For football, contacts would be permissible only between December 1 (or the date of the prospect's final contest) and March 1.

Another Council proposal would permit three additional in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts at the site of the prospect's educational institution, provided the recruiter received written approval from the institution's executive officer or his representative.

The same proposal also would provide that no institutional or conference letter-of-intent signing date in football or basketball could occur earlier than the dates stipulated in the National Letter of Intent program for those sports.

A final Council proposal would reduce from six to five the number of expense-paid visits a prospect may receive from Divisions I and II member institutions.

The College Football Association also has sponsored a series of recruiting proposals, including one that would specify that the three-contact recruiting limitation would not apply (1) if a contact took place on the grounds of the prospect's member institution or (2) when a contact occurred on the occasion of the prospect's signing of the National Letter of Intent.

Another CFA proposal also would establish a football recruiting season for Divisions I and II during the months of December, January and Feb-

ruary. The same proposal provides that an institution's staff member or athletic representative would be allowed to perform off-campus evaluation for football only during May, August, September, October and November. However, during the recruiting period, unlimited contacts could take place with a prospect, provided that (1) the contacts took place at the site of the prospect's educational institution and (2) permission was obtained from the educational institution's executive officer or his authorized representative and from either the athletic director or head football coach.

The CFA also submitted legislation calling for a reduction from six to four in the number of expense-paid visits a prospect may receive from Divisions I and II institutions. The same organization proposed an amendment that would prohibit an institution from paying for a prospect's visit after the National Letter of Intent signing date; however, the prospect could be reimbursed for a visit to the campus after the signing date, provided he signed a National Letter of Intent with that institution.

A final CFA proposal would eliminate complimentary meals for any prospect visiting a campus at his own expense.

The Big Eight Conference submitted legislation that would permit a student host to receive a maximum of \$20 to entertain a prospect on his official visit.

entertainment of coaches from secondary schools and junior colleges. The legislation allowed the provision of two tickets to home athletic contests, but it prohibited free food and refreshments, which previously had been allowed.

At the same Convention, delegates tabled a proposal that would have prohibited

sending prospects any recruiting aids (such as photographs, films, slides, brochures, calendars, magazines and programs) other than those distributed by the institution's regular admissions office.

In January 1976, delegates from all three divisions approved a significant revision in O.I. 102. Previously, the O.I. had prohibited only the gift of any article of clothing or equipment as an improper inducement. However, the revision provided that any financial aid other than that specifically allowed by NCAA legislation was prohibited. The new interpretation then listed several specific areas of forbidden financial aid, including the arrangement of employment for relatives of a prospect, a gift

of clothing or equipment, the cosigning of loans, the provision of loans to the relatives or friends of a prospect, cash or like items, any tangible items including merchandise, free or reduced-cost services or rental or purchases of any type and free or reduced-cost housing.

In 1978, Convention delegates adopted a proposal prohibiting the arrangement of employment or loans for any prospective student-athlete before the completion of his senior year in high school.

Coaches from high school, college preparatory schools and junior colleges were prohibited from appearing on a college coach's television program as a result of a 1979 amendment adopted by the membership.

## Grant deadline nearing

Groups or individuals seeking approval of research grants by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports have until December 15 to submit their proposals.

Besides a brief title and a concise abstract of the work to be performed, the proposal should include a detailed statement describing the research to be undertaken, past research on the subject, the objectives and the relation of the research to the present state of knowledge in the field and the methods of procedure.

The proposal also should in-

clude a statement on the importance of the research in relation to the NCAA membership.

Groups eligible for grants are NCAA members or comparable institutions and recognized research organizations or individuals.

The principal investigator of the research project should submit 10 copies of the completed proposal to the NCAA national office.

Additional information is available from Dennis L. Poppe at the NCAA national office.



The NCAA Women's Swimming Committee met November 9-11 at the national office building in Mission, Kansas. Susan J. Petersen (right), men's and women's swimming coach at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, chaired the meeting. MacMurray College men's and women's swimming coach Pat Wall (left) was one of the committee members in attendance. Ruth M. Berkey (center), NCAA director of women's championships, met with the committee.

# Questions to be answered in fall championships

Can San Francisco return to the top in soccer? Who will replace Delaware in Division II football? Can an institution outside the state of California win the water polo title?

These and other questions will be answered in the next few weeks as the NCAA begins another season of championships competition. This fall, 10 championships will be conducted in the sports of cross country, football, soccer and water polo.

The National Collegiate Division II Cross Country Championships opened the 1980-81 championships season November 15 at the University of Wisconsin, Parkside. Cross country results, including the Division I championship at Wichita, Kansas, and the Division III meet in Rochester, New York, will be published in the November 30 issue of the NCAA News.

Dates and sites for the remaining seven fall championships are as follows: Division II Soccer, November 28-29, Florida International University, Miami, Florida; Division III Soccer, November 28-29, site to be determined; Water Polo, November 29-30, California State University, Long Beach; Division III Football, December 6, Phenix City, Alabama; Division II Football, December 13, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Division I Soccer, December 13-14, University of South Florida, Tampa; and Division I-AA Football, December 20, California State University, Sacramento.

Capsule reports follow on the teams and individuals to watch at the football, soccer and water polo championships this fall.

## Division I-AA Football

Four teams will be selected for the third National Collegiate Division I-AA Football Championship. Semifinal games will be played on campus December 13, with the winners to meet December 20 in the Camellia Bowl in Sacramento, California.

Florida A&M and Eastern Kentucky claimed the first two Division I-AA titles, and Eastern Kentucky helped its chance for a return engagement by defeating previously unbeaten Murray State in an early-November Ohio Valley Conference game.

Western Kentucky, 9-0, and Murray State, 8-2, rank among one of the early favorites, along with Eastern Kentucky, 7-2. The Racers, winners of the OVC last year, returned 20 starters this season, including all 11 on defense.

The Racer defensive unit, led by all-America safety Terry Love, ranked third in total defense through the first eight games. Murray State lost to Eastern Kentucky in the I-AA semifinals last year.

South Carolina State, first in the NCAA I-AA poll, had a 10-0 record at press time. Henry Odom, who ran for 256 yards earlier this year against Morgan State, leads the Bulldogs' powerful ground attack.

Lehigh, last year's runner-up, was 7-0-2 at press time.

Other teams with high hopes for a national title are Boise State, Boston University, Grambling State, Delaware and Massachusetts.

## Division II Football

A new champion will be crowned in Division II since 1979 winner Delaware has moved to Division I-AA. Eight teams will be chosen for first-round games November 29. Semifinal games will be played on campus December 6, with the championship to be played December 13 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Eastern Illinois, the 1978 Division II champion, ranks as an early favorite after defeating previously unbeaten Northern Michigan in early November. The Panthers, 8-2, have a potent offensive attack and were averaging 32 points per game at press time.

Northern Michigan, 9-1, won the Division II national championship in 1975 and captured its first eight games this season. The Wildcats have been ranked No. 1 at times this year, a remarkable turnaround after a 4-6 record last season.

Nebraska-Omaha, 7-2, won its first seven games in 1980 and was ranked eighth in early November. Some other teams with play-off chances are Jacksonville State, Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, Troy State, North Alabama, American International and Santa Clara.

Eastern Illinois and Northern Michigan are the only former Division II champions still competing at that level. Other previous winners are Louisiana Tech, Central Michigan, Montana State, Lehigh and Delaware.

## Division III Football

Ithaca, the 1979 Division III champion, is the early favorite for the 1980 championship, which will be played December 6 in Phenix City, Alabama. The eight teams selected for postseason competition will play first-round games on campus November 22, with semifinal games scheduled November 29.

Four of the eight teams already have been selected: Ithaca (10-0), Bethany (9-0), Duquesne (8-1-1) and Minnesota-Morris (8-1-1).

Ithaca is the top-ranked team at press time in Division III. The Bombers were averaging 413 yards and 41.5 points per game through the first eight games. Bob Ferrigno (1,174 yards, 14 touchdowns) leads the Bomber ground game.

Other undefeated teams at press time were Widener, Baldwin-Wallace, Dayton, Adrian and Millsaps.

Widener, the Division III total-offense leader through eight games, won the 1977 championship, and Baldwin-Wallace claimed the 1978 title.

Wittenberg, 1973 and 1975 champion and runner-up the past two years, was 8-1 at press time.

## Division I Soccer

After a disappointing loss in the quarterfinals last season,



Bjorn Tronstad leads Dons of San Francisco

San Francisco looms as the early favorite for the National Collegiate Division I Soccer Championship, to be held December 13-14 in Tampa, Florida.

Two teams will be chosen from each of the country's eight regions. Four teams will be chosen at large to complete the 20-team bracket.

San Francisco, 19-0-2 at press time, has four NCAA titles to its credit, including victories in 1975, 1976 and 1978. The Dons were stopped short last year, despite a 23-3-1 record.

Coach Steve Negoesco's Dons are led by Bjorn Tronstad (29 goals last year), Luis Felipe, Dag Olavsen and Roar Andersen.

A new team on the Division I scene is Alabama A&M, a two-time Division II champ. The Bulldogs moved to Division I this season (soccer only) and seem likely to receive a play-off berth with a 15-0-2 record at press time.

Connecticut (19-1-1) and Rhode Island are the top teams in New England, while Columbia (11-1-1) and Cornell (9-2-2) have the early lead in New York. Columbia finished fourth in last year's championship.

St. Louis (12-4-2) will be looking for its 11th NCAA title and its first since 1973. Southern Methodist, 13-1-2, and defending champion Southern Illinois-Edwardsville are other contenders in the Midwest.

Other teams with excellent play-off chances are Philadelphia Textile, Penn State, Indiana, UCLA, Appalachian

State and Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

## Division II Soccer

Division II soccer coaches can breathe easier with Alabama A&M's move to Division I. That won't last long, however, because Lock Haven State, a perennial contender in Division III, moved to Division II this season.

Two teams were picked from each of the four regions in Division II, and two teams were chosen at large to complete the 10-team bracket. The Division II championship will be played November 28-29 at Florida International University in Miami, Florida.

Lock Haven State, 1977 and 1978 champion in Division III, was 16-0 and ranked No. 1 in Division II at press time. The Bald Eagles have been selected for postseason competition six straight seasons.

Former Division II champions with excellent chances of repeating in 1980 are Missouri-St. Louis and Seattle Pacific. Missouri-St. Louis, 12-2 with a win over SIU-Edwardsville, won the 1973 title, and Seattle Pacific, 14-2-5, won the 1978 championship and claimed runner-up honors in 1974, 1975 and 1977.

Other teams picked for the championship are Hartford, Southern Connecticut State, Marist, Tampa, Florida International, Chico State and Eastern Illinois.

## Division III Soccer

With Lock Haven State gone, Babson and Glassboro State appear to be the early

Continued on page 7



Jody Campbell of Stanford

# 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).

## High school all-star contest

**Situation:** A student-athlete may jeopardize his intercollegiate eligibility if, following completion of his high school eligibility in his sport and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest that was not approved in accordance with the requirements of Constitution 3-9-(b), or if he participates in more than two approved all-star contests in either sport. (577)

**Question:** What is the definition of a high school all-star contest for purposes of this regulation?

**Answer:** A high school all-star contest shall be any contest in the sport of football or basketball that is scheduled and publicized in advance; sponsored and promoted by an individual, organization or agency, and played between teams which meet the following criteria: (1) The teams involve individuals who have completed their high school eligibility in the sport and have not yet enrolled in and attended classes during a regular term at a collegiate institution; (2) the individuals participating on the teams are selected from a specific geographic region (e.g., nation, state, county or city) for the proposed competition, and (3) the participants will be involved in competition which occurs outside the framework of a regularly scheduled recreational program involving solely participants from the sponsoring community. Multiple competition (e.g., tournaments) involving more than one contest or two teams will be considered high school all-star competition if the specified criteria are applicable, and each game conducted under such circumstances would be considered a countable contest for purposes of determining a student-athlete's compliance with the requirements of this regulation. [C 3-9-(b)]

## Administration of cash awards (Case No. 7)

**Situation:** A student-athlete participates in athletic competition, and his place finish or performance in the competition is sufficient to win cash or a comparable prize not permitted by NCAA legislation. (191)

**Question:** Is it permissible for the student-athlete to accept the cash or comparable prize to donate to another individual or organization (e.g., his collegiate institution) or to designate that the management of the competition forward such an award directly to another recipient?

**Answer:** No. An award a student-athlete could not receive himself under NCAA legislation may not be forwarded in his name to a different individual or agency. [C 3-1-(a)-(1) and C 3-1-(a)-(3)]

## Optional health insurance (Case No. 51)

**Situation:** A student health service provides health insurance on an optional basis to the student body in general. (352)

**Question:** Would it be permissible for an institution, as a part of its regular grant-in-aid providing for fees, to purchase this insurance for a student-athlete grantee?

**Answer:** No. Only required fees may be paid as a part of an institutional grant-in-aid for student-athletes. [C 3-1-(g)-(1), C 3-1-(g)-(5) and C 3-4-(b)-(3)]

## Off-campus entertainment (Case No. 239)

**Situation:** A prospective student-athlete's entertainment during his official visit shall take place on campus; however, if on-campus entertainment is not available, it may be necessary to entertain the prospect off campus. (533)

**Question:** May an institution entertain a prospective student-athlete outside the city limits of the community in which the institution is located?

**Answer:** Yes, provided such entertainment takes place only in communities contiguous to the city limits of the institution's home community; further, such entertainment must be at a scale comparable to that of normal student life and not excessive in nature. [B 1-7-(j)-(2) and (3)]

# Certifications

The following meets have been certified in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

### Gymnastics

Midwest Gymnastics Championships, Palatine, Illinois, November 28-29.

USCSC Japanese University Tour, November 30-December 15.

Farmingdale Open, Farmingdale, New York, December 5-6.

### Indoor Track

East Coast Invitational, Richmond, Virginia, January 9-10, 1981.

Sunkist Invitational, Los Angeles, California, January 30, 1981.

Portland Federal Mason-Dixon Games, Louisville, Kentucky, February 6-7, 1981.

Southern Indoor TFA Invitational, Montgomery, Alabama, February 14-15, 1981.

# Governance

Continued from page 1

tration at the institutional and conference levels, thereby freezing out women administrators and female student-athletes from enhanced opportunities at the national level of athletic administration and competition.

4. The Department of Education has made clear its interpretation of Title IX. It also has stated that the differing rules of national organizations are irrelevant as means of justifying discriminatory practices as determined by the department. NCAA members always have had the privilege of voluntarily applying NCAA rules to their women's programs. This choice will continue to 1985. At that time, NCAA members must decide whether to commit their women's programs to the same

NCAA administration as their men's, which will confirm their continuing eligibility for NCAA women's championships, or not affiliate their women's programs with the NCAA per 3-b above. In the intervening four years, NCAA member institutions, acting in a common legislative forum, can reconcile the rules to be applied to men's and women's programs; and the NCAA governance plan assures that women will have an important role to play in that process.

"While maintaining the fundamental principle of institutional control," the officers concluded, "the NCAA governance plan reflects favorably the participation ratio of men and women in intercollegiate athletics, it exceeds the ratio of

men and women professionals in intercollegiate athletics and it betters the women's representation offered by other national organizations in higher education which are committed to integrated administration.

"The NCAA Council is enthusiastic in supporting the NCAA governance plan at the 1981 Convention. It believes the plan affords the best opportunities for equal treatment of women student-athletes, that it is best for the future success of women professionals and female student-athletes and that it provides institutional freedom in determining the preferred option for each NCAA member."

The revisions to the plan are cited in the story below.

## Council revisions in governance plan

1. The Council voted to sponsor a proposed amendment to Bylaw 4-1-(b), specifying that, during the 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 programs prior to August 1, 1981. The Council affirmed its position not to propose an amendment to O.I. 12.

During that four-year period (unless subsequently altered by the membership), the women's program of each NCAA member institution would be classified, for NCAA championship purposes, in the institution's NCAA membership division. The member could avail itself of the multidivision classification opportunities of Bylaw 8-3, to be amended as set forth in paragraph 3 below. 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 applies NCAA rules).

2. As to the application of rules and championship eligibility for women's programs at the end of the 1981-to-1985 period, the plan provides that: Effective August 1, 1985, each NCAA member institution shall declare (by the June 1 deadline for Classification Committee actions) whether it will place its women's program in the NCAA. If it does, the institution then must apply all NCAA legislation to its women's program. If it does not, the rules of the Association would not apply to the institution's women's program and the institution would not be eligible to enter NCAA women's championships. This decision would not affect its men's program. In short, this option would continue indefinitely unless the membership voted to change these circumstances. Thus, each member institution would continue to 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 a 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 sport 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 applies NCAA rules.

4. The Council decided to recommend no specific sports sponsorship requirements for women's programs at this time, either for institutional membership 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-(c)].

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. A listing of NCAA member institutions would 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 sport-by-sport financial aid limitations for women. The Council noted that such action is not necessary at this time.

8. The Council voted *not* 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 (No. 1 above). [Note: This amendment has been submitted by a combination of Division III institutions and the proposal will be before the 1981 Convention, but not as part of the Council-sponsored governance plan.]

9. The Council authorized the ad hoc committee on legislation to continue its review of NCAA legislation and propose changes therein as a part of perfecting the governance plan 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. After August 1, 1985, an institution which does not affiliate its women's program with the NCAA should not be permitted to vote on issues affecting only women's athletics at NCAA Conventions.

13. The proposed review of women's representation on NCAA committees four years after implementation of the governance plan should embrace all pertinent aspects of the governance plan, including consideration of the number of women's programs affiliated with the NCAA.

14. The Council agreed that no Bylaw 9-4-(b) requirements (minimum contests and minimum participants) should be adopted for women's sports until Bylaw 9 sponsorship criteria for women are adopted. Similarly, no women's basketball scheduling criteria should be proposed until the membership of one or

Continued on page 7



# Football finances

Continued from page 1

would generate excess receipts, a telephone call was placed to the director of athletics for the necessary data. Although that dollar figure was not included when tabulating the results, its effect was included in the report's conclusions.

The 30 institutions included in Division I-A's top 40 (based on attendance) were surveyed, and all 30 generated excess receipts regardless of contributed funds. The "profit" range was between \$1 million and \$2 million.

In the category of Division I-A's second 40 teams, 20 of 28 (71.4 percent) institutions responding generated excess receipts without considering contributed funds. Two additional institutions reached the excess-receipts category with contributions included, raising the percentage to 78.6.

If the categories cited above are combined, 50 of the 58 institutions (86.2) reporting generated excess receipts. By adding contributed funds, two

other institutions can be included, raising the percentage to 89.7.

By taking the percentage of responses and extrapolating to include all NCAA member institutions at those levels, it could be assumed that 72 of the top 80 football programs show excess receipts.

Of the remaining Division I-A institutions, responses were received from 31; four of those (12.9) showed excess receipts. After including contributed funds, three additional institutions reached the excess-receipts category, raising the overall percentage to 22.6.

Therefore, by applying the percentages cited above to the overall Division I-A membership of 139, it appears that 85 (61.2 percent) of those institutions have football programs that generate excess receipts if contributed funds are considered as part of the income.

In Division I-AA, 21 responses were received; one program (5.2 percent) generat-

ed excess receipts. Five additional institutions (28.6 percent) reached the excess-receipts level by including contributed funds.

Of the 110 institutions that responded to the questionnaire and/or telephone inquiry, excess receipts were generated by 55 (50 percent). By including contributed funds, the total increased to 65 (59.1 percent).

If those percentages of respondents realizing excess receipts in each division are extrapolated to include all I-A and I-AA members, then approximately the number of institutions indicated below have football programs that realize net proceeds when donated funds are included:

Division I-A—Top 80*	72
Division I-A—Others (59)	13
Division I-AA—40	11
Total	96
(53.6 percent of 179)	

\*Based on attendance.

# Championships

Continued from page 5

favorites for the 1980 championship, which will be played on the campus of one of the four semifinalists November 28-29.

The Division III championship has been expanded to 24 teams, with four teams chosen from each of the country's six regions.

Babson defeated Glassboro State for the 1979 championship, and those teams may be headed for another showdown. Babson, a two-time Division III champion, was 10-3-1 at press time and Glassboro State was 16-1-2 and ranked No. 1.

Another former champion, Brandeis, is in the running with a 13-1 record and a No. 2 ranking. Brandeis won the 1976 Division III title.

Other teams still eligible for the Division III title are Ithaca, Binghamton State, Lynchburg, Averett, Kean, Calvin, Ohio Wesleyan, Scranton, Haverford, MacMurray, Lake Forest, Washington (Missouri) and Pomona-Pitzer.

## Water Polo

Five teams have won the water polo championship in the 11-year history of the event, and all of the winners have come from the state of California.

The 1980 prospects look the same with California-Irvine, Stanford and California the early favorites. Other California teams likely to receive consideration for some of the eight berths are Southern California, Pepperdine, UCLA, Long Beach State and California-Santa Barbara.

Teams given a chance to break the California stranglehold may be Loyola (Illinois), Brown, Bucknell or Fordham.

California leads with four championships, followed by UCLA (three), Stanford (two), California-Irvine (one) and defending champion California-Santa Barbara (one).

The 1980 championship will be played November 29-30 at Long Beach State.

# Governance revisions

Continued from page 6

more divisions expresses interest in such criteria.

15. The Council affirmed that the Association's traditional practice of applying newly adopted, more restrictive rules only to those first entering a member institution after adoption of such rules shall be continued in regard to future adoption of such rules governing women.

16. It was agreed that an institution using some other body of rules to govern its women's program during the 1981-to-1985 period may apply officially approved changes in those rules during that period.

17. The Council reaffirmed its intention to delete references to "he," "his" and "him" from NCAA legislation whenever possible.

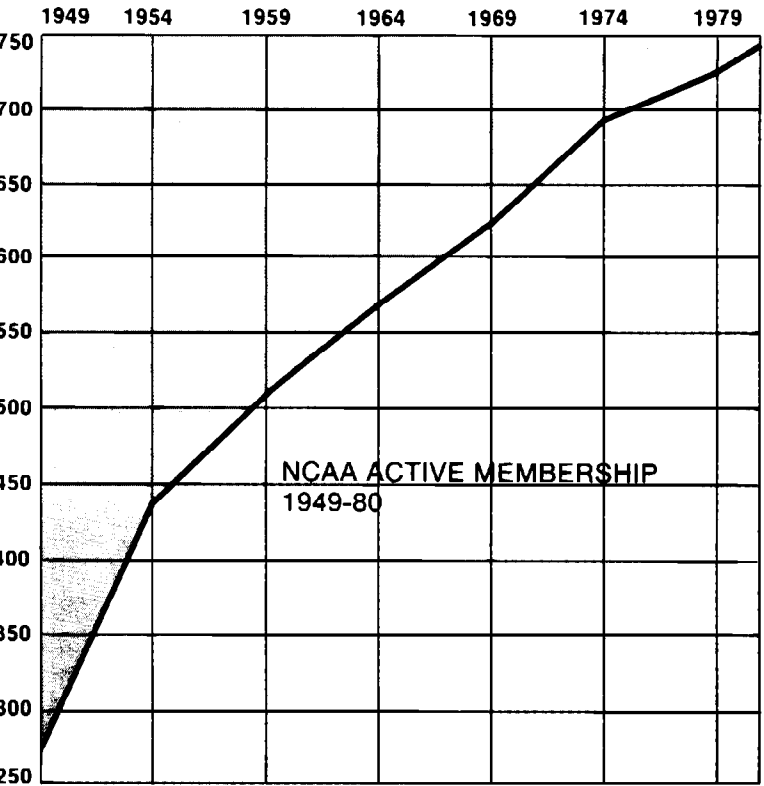
# Chevrolet awards scholarships

By the end of the 1980 college football season, a total of \$1.3 million in scholarships will have been awarded by Chevrolet to NCAA institutions through Chevrolet's NCAA college football scholarship program. More than \$70,000 will be awarded in 1980 alone.

Through the program, which was originated in 1971, \$1,000 scholarships are awarded each week to the general scholarship fund of institutions participating in various regional and national games. The

money goes to the players' respective institutions' general scholarship funds to benefit all students. The funds are administered independently of each institution's athletic department.

The players are chosen by ABC-TV sports commentators. In addition, a most valuable player of the 1980 college football season will be named during half time of the Army-Navy game November 29 in Philadelphia.



## THE NCAA RECORD

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

### DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JACK HORENBERGER retired at Illinois Wesleyan, effective at end of current academic year. DENNIS BRIDGES will replace Horenberger August 1, 1981. JOHN DAVID CROW resigned at Northeast Louisiana, replaced on interim basis by BENNY HOLLIS. EUGENE CORRIGAN named at Notre Dame, effective January 5. Corrigan, current AD at Virginia, replaces EDWARD KRAUSE, who is retiring. BRUCE E. PARKER appointed at Merrimack. AL NEGRATTI resigned at Nevada-Las Vegas.

### COACHES

**Baseball**—JEFF TORBORG selected at Princeton, effective with the 1982 season. JACK HORENBERGER retired at Illinois Wesleyan, effective at end of current academic year.

**Basketball**—JOHN BLOCK chosen at California-Santa Barbara. LARRY COSTELLO named at Utica.

**Cross country**—STEVEN LURIE resigned at Fordham. ED SLATTERY appointed cross country and track coach at St. Louis.

**Football**—JOHN DAVID CROW resigned at Northeast Louisiana, replaced by PAT COLLINS, effective December 1.

**Golf**—DEAN ALLEN selected at North Carolina-Wilmington.

**Gymnastics**—STEVE JOHNSON resigned at Colorado State, named at California-Santa Barbara.

**Ice hockey**—TIM FLYNN chosen at Bentley.

**Swimming**—GEORGE LETCHWORTH named to assist TUCKER DIEDWARD at Youngstown State.

**Tennis**—JEFF MARMEN appointed at La Salle.

**Wrestling**—PHIL PARKER named at Washington State. MICHAEL BRADLEY appointed at Lincoln (Missouri). BILL RACHICH chosen at Ursinus.

### STAFF

**Sports information directors**—GARY SMITH appointed at Frostburg State. TED VAN HESSEN named interim SID at Maryland-Baltimore County. BROOKS TINSLEY chosen at Georgia Tech, replacing JIM SCHULZ. BOB CAMPAGNA named at Cornell College (Iowa). DAVE PADAVANO selected at Campbell. DEBBIE HARMISON chosen at Old Dominion, replacing Bill

SCHNIER, who became assistant athletic director. PHIL LANGAN appointed at Brown. JEFFREY KEENER resigned at Ohio Northern to become assistant SID at Georgia Tech. BILL HUNT named at La Salle.

**Business manager**—KERRY QUINN selected at Rensselaer.

**Ticket managers**—TOM FARINA appointed at Youngstown State. TOM PHILLIPS chosen at Wyoming.

**Promotions director**—FRANK VIVERITO hired at Old Dominion.

### CONFERENCES

BILL STEWART named information director for the Ohio Athletic Conference.

### DEATHS

DEWEY LUSTER, former football, wrestling and boxing coach at Oklahoma. BOB WESTFALL, all-America fullback for Michigan from 1939 to 1941.

### COMMITTEE CHANGES

**Fencing**: AL PEREDO, Bernard M. Baruch College, appointed as secretary-rules editor, replacing Michael A. DeCicco, now chairman of the committee.

**Lacrosse**: DENNIS KAYSER, Springfield College, appointed as Division II representative. E. Richard Watts, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, is now a Division I member inasmuch as his institution has been classified Division I in lacrosse and Richard Garber, University of Massachusetts, declined appointment to the committee.

**Soccer**: JAY MILLER, University of Tampa, replaces Bill Nuttall, no longer coaching soccer. BILL COULTHART, Jacksonville University, replaces Bob Schoonover, no longer coaching soccer.

### Financial summaries

#### National Collegiate Division I Lacrosse Championship

Receipts	\$97,651.84
Disbursements	\$58,280.05
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$39,371.79
	\$54,220.30
	(\$14,848.51)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 77.50
	(\$14,771.01)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$58,462.06
	\$43,691.05
50 percent to competing institutions	\$21,845.54
50 percent to the NCAA	\$21,845.51
	\$43,691.05

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# NEWS

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November 15, 1980

## 1980-81 NCAA championship sites and dates

### Fall

#### Cross Country

- Division I, 42nd. Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas, November 24
- Division II, 23rd. University of Wisconsin, Parkside, Kenosha, Wisconsin, November 15.
- Division III, 8th. University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, November 22.

#### Football

- Division I-AA, 3rd. California State University, Sacramento, California, December 20.
- Division II, 8th. University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 13.
- Division III, 8th. Phenix City, Alabama, December 6.

#### Soccer

- Division I, 22nd. University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, December 13-14.
- Division II, 9th. Florida International University, Miami, Florida, November 28-29.
- Division III, 7th. To be determined, November 28-29.

#### Water Polo

- 12th championship. California State University, Long Beach, California, November 29-30.

### Winter

#### Basketball

- Division I, 43rd. Temple University, The Spectrum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28 and 30.
- Division II, 25th. American International College and Springfield College, Springfield Civic Center, Springfield, Massachusetts, March 20-21.
- Division III, 7th. Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, March 20-21.

#### Fencing

- 37th championship. University of Wisconsin, Parkside, Kenosha, Wisconsin, March 19-21.

#### Gymnastics

- Division I, 39th. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, April 2-4.
- Division II, 14th. University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, March 27-28.

#### Ice Hockey

- Division I, 34th. University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minnesota, March 26-28.
- Division II, 4th. Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts, March 12-14.

#### Rifle

- 2nd championship. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, March 13-14.

#### Skiing

- 28th championship. University of Utah, Park City Ski Area, Park City, Utah, March 11-14.

#### Swimming

- Division I, 58th. University of Texas, Austin, Texas, March 26-28.
- Division II, 18th. Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, March 19-21.
- Division III, 7th. Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, March 19-21.

#### Indoor Track and Field

- 17th championship. University of Michigan, Joe Louis Arena, Detroit, Michigan, March 13-14.

#### Wrestling

- Division I, 51st. Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, March 12-14.
- Division II, 19th. University of California, Davis, California, February 28-March 1.
- Division III, 8th. John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio, February 27-28.

### Spring

#### Baseball

- Division I, 35th. Creighton University, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska, May 30-June 8.
- Division II, 14th. University of California, Riverside, California, May 23-27.
- Division III, 6th. Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, May 29-31.

#### Golf

- Division I, 84th. Stanford University, Stanford, California, May 27-30.
- Division II, 19th. University of Hartford, West Hartford, Connecticut, May 19-22.
- Division III, 7th. Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina, May 19-22.

#### Lacrosse

- Division I, 11th. Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, May 30.
- Division II, 9th. To be determined, May 17.
- Division III, 2nd. To be determined, May 24.

#### Tennis

- Division I, 97th. University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, May 16-24.
- Division II, 19th. University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Indian Rock Resort, Fairfield Bay, Arkansas, May 14-17.
- Division III, 6th. Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Maryland, May 13-16.

#### Outdoor Track and Field

- Division I, 60th. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June 4-6.
- Division II, 19th. To be determined, May 28-30.
- Division III, 8th. Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, May 28-30.

#### Volleyball

- 12th championship. University of California, Santa Barbara, California, May 8-9.