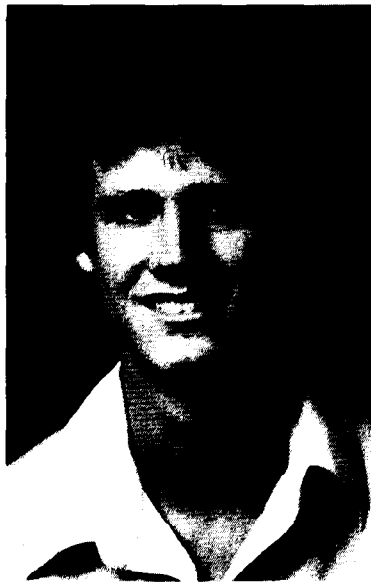




Bill Donnalley



Mark Herrmann



Randy Schleusner



Terry Schroeder



Keith Van Horne

Fall Today's Top Five nominees announced

Five student-athletes who have displayed excellence in a variety of fall sports and who also have displayed superior ability in the classroom have been selected as fall nominees for the NCAA's Today's Top Five Awards.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, football player Bill Donnalley; Purdue University football player Mark Herrmann; University of

Nebraska, Lincoln, football player Randy Schleusner; Pepperdine University water polo player Terry Schroeder, and University of Southern California football player Keith Van Horne are the fall nominees.

In September, five winter-spring nominees also were selected for the awards. They were University of Louisville basketball player Darrell Grif-

fith; Villanova University track and field athlete Don Paige; Holy Cross College basketball and baseball player Ronnie Perry; University of Illinois, Champaign, gymnast David Stoldt, and University of California, Los Angeles, basketball player Kiki Vandeweghe.

The five winners will be selected in December and the awards will be presented at the

NCAA honors luncheon January 12 in Miami Beach.

Each nominee is selected on the basis of his athletic ability and achievement, character, leadership, extracurricular activities and academic achievement. Only seniors from the current calendar year are eligible.

Donnalley

A strong candidate for all-America honors at center,

Donnalley already has earned a position on the all-Atlantic Coast Conference unit. He is an academic all-America who also holds many school strength records.

Donnalley has maintained a 3.56 grade-point average in business administration and is a National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Scholar-Athlete. He has served as a
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NEWS



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Government answers more Title IX inquiries

EDITOR'S NOTE: The NCAA has posed a total of 45 questions to the Department of Education regarding the implementation of the Title IX regulation. The department has answered the following questions; additional questions and answers will be printed as they are available.

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

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

Q: The policy interpretation indicates that Title IX compliance will be assessed by examining, among other factors, the equivalence for men and women of the "time of day competitive events are scheduled." In making scheduling decisions, may an institution take into account differences in the level of spectator interest in men's and women's sports programs? Will equivalency of scheduling be assessed on a sport-by-sport basis?

A: No program component, including equivalency of scheduling, will be assessed on a sport-by-sport basis. An institution may take into account differences in the level of spectator interest in various sports when making scheduling decisions. However, an institution may not justify all scheduling decisions based on spectator interest since the time of day competitive events are scheduled may have a significant impact on whether a sport ever develops a spectator following.

Q: If the student-athletes, coaches and administrators of a women's basketball program choose to schedule games within the institution's home state and contiguous states despite the fact that the men's program is conducted on a national level, is the institution in violation of Title IX?

A: Evaluation of compliance will not be based on a sport-by-sport comparison. An institution which chooses to conduct a nationally competitive program in men's basketball may develop some sport other than basketball for women. If an institution asserts program comparability of men's teams which compete nationwide and women's teams which compete locally, it must show that sufficient competition at the appropriate level is available to the women's teams within the institution's home state and contiguous states.

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Marynell Meadors (left), director of women's athletics at Tennessee Tech University, and Nancy Olson, director of athletics at Florida International University, were among 37 women's athletics leaders who met with members of the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services and its Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation November 23-24 to discuss the provisions of the NCAA governance plan. Related articles appear on page 3.

Official Notice mailed to membership

The Official Notice of the 1981 NCAA Convention, which was mailed to the membership November 21, includes a total of 121 proposals that could lead to one of the most interesting Conventions in recent years.

The NCAA membership will act on those proposals at the 75th annual Convention January 12-14 at the Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida.

The number of proposals is slightly below average for the 10-year period beginning with

the 1972 Convention. The average for the last 10 years for each Convention has been slightly more than 134, ranging from a low of 75 in 1972 to the record high of 225 in 1976.

Chief executive officers of active and allied members received a form accompanying the Official Notice with which they are to appoint their voting and alternate delegates for the Convention. The chief executives were encouraged to review the appointment procedures outlined in the front of the book and to return their

completed forms to the national office at their earliest convenience.

With 121 proposals, this year marked the end of a four-year decline in the number of amendments considered by the Convention. Last year, delegates acted upon 103 proposals in an unusually brief one-day business session.

The largest section in this year's notice is a group of 18 championship amendments. Included in that section are Proposal Nos. 72 and 73, which
Continued on page 5

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.

College sports too big?

By Verne Boatner
The Arizona Republic

Are collegiate sports growing too big for their own good?

If so, is that one of the reasons half of the Pacific-10 Conference is ineligible for postseason football competition, that 1980 was one of the most scandalous years in the history of college athletics?

Dave Strack, the University of Arizona athletic director, has 32 years of experience as a collegiate coach or administrator.

Several things bother him.

"I'm concerned," he said, "because all sports seem to be on a year-round basis now.

"Football is now a year-round business. The same is true for basketball and baseball. I notice Arizona State is playing a fall baseball schedule now.

"I'm not sure that's the right approach. I'm not sure that we shouldn't go back and have some length of season. Football and basketball are the only two that are restricted.

"Our track team practices the full school year. We have fall golf and spring golf, fall tennis and spring tennis, on and on.

"Jerry (Kindall, Arizona baseball coach) has fall baseball practice but no games. But now that (Arizona State baseball coach Jim) Brock's playing a fall schedule, Jerry will think he's got to have it to stay competitive. We've got to return to some sensibility in our programs."

Another thing that worries Strack is year-round recruiting.

"We've got it in football and basketball and maybe in other sports at some places," he said. "But I don't like it. It's added to the problems that universities face.

"We need to eliminate it, to put restrictions on recruiting. We need to get coaches off the road and back at the universities, where they belong, to handle our young men.

"It's another one of those Frankenstein situations where we say, 'Hey, we've got to do it because so-and-so is doing it.'"

Strack has seen the world of sports grow from the kind of pressureless atmosphere he experienced while playing basketball at the University of Michigan in the post-World War II era to the kind of big business it is today.

"It just seems that our stadiums have gotten bigger, crowds have gotten bigger and television has a hell of an impact because of the money involved," he said. "It's on my mind right now because it doesn't look like we will get an (television) appearance this year. That means \$125,000 to us."

Strack said his job is mostly headaches and is little fun anymore.

"The athletic directorship at a university," he said, "used to be a comfortable little job where you met a lot of people, went to a lot of social functions and attended all the football games. But adversity has changed all that.

"College sports has grown into a big operation. When I came here (in 1972), the athletic budget was \$1.25 million. This year it is well over \$5 million.

"And we're breaking even, barely. We are operating on such a fragile financial basis that if we don't get a TV date, or lose a few games and attendance drops, we are in trouble."

Strack is one of the few athletic directors at large universities who are also responsible for the physical education department.

Strack fears a cutback in college sports is on the horizon.

"We've got 21 sports here," he said, "and only two in which revenues exceed expenses. We feel strongly that we should give all coaches the tools to win with, but it's not that easy.

"It would really bother me if we reach the point that we have to reduce our programs.

"I think that's a real possibility, not only for us but for everybody. It's either that or require more subsidization from the university, and I don't think we can expect that at the University of Arizona. They have already been very generous to us."

Strack said there is no question that Arizona, Arizona State and the rest of the Pac-10 have received a black eye from recent scandals.

"If we don't benefit by what mistakes we've made, then we'll be in serious trouble," he said. "I may be naive, but I don't believe there's great trafficking in athletes. I think the vast majority of coaches abide by the rules.

"Winning is very important, but hopefully it doesn't make you commit errors in your thinking. But I have to admit that the past year has been a very difficult one for me."



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"Forgive me, Algeron, but I really must be running along. There's a gentleman here to see me from the Federal Bureau of Excessive Sports Violence."

Opinions Out Loud

Marv Harshman, basketball coach
University of Washington

The Associated Press

"Some of us were around during the betting scandal. Some things today disturb us.

"Once you start letting down in some of the areas of academics or getting people in that maybe shouldn't be in or fudging a little bit on an extra visit or something like that, then the players might get the idea that whatever you can get away with is OK.

"The possibility of another betting scandal is always there because all of us, I'm afraid, have a certain amount of greed in our body."

Bill Battle, former football coach
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Boston Globe

"You want to do what you have to do to beat the competition, so you invest months of time and effort into recruiting a prospect. Then he starts to lean the other way and you try to do what you have to do, within the bounds of your own ethics and morality, to keep him interested. I finally decided I didn't want to spend that much time trying to sign 17- and 18-year-olds that your livelihood depended upon who were not necessarily the most stable guys in the world."

Roman Gabriel, head football coach
California Polytechnic State University, Pomona

Houston Chronicle

"In a lot of situations, I think kids are used for their four years of athletics and then turned loose with nothing to show for it. Very, very few can go on to play pro ball. When our players leave here, we want them to be well-balanced, disciplined individuals. We want to teach them how to get along well in society."

Leo F. Miles, director of athletics
Howard University

"Black folks need to come out and support our teams. They don't come out like they used to. We seem to spend a lot of money for our Black entertainers, but our Black colleges don't get the fan support they should. Why do you think Notre Dame, Ohio State and those big white schools do so well? Because they get community support."

Charley Pell, football coach
University of Florida

Louisville Courier-Journal

"There's no question the 95 (scholarship) limit has had a drastic effect upon football. Now that it's more balanced, the leadership—the 'perennial powers,' I guess you'd call them—seem to be trying to eliminate the freshman-eligible rule. That would involve boosting the scholarships past 95 again.

"That might be an attempt by them to restore their dominance. I don't know. We went to 95 to save money, then to freshman eligibili-

ty to give the 95 rule some sense and credibility. Now we're wondering if it was the right thing to do. It seems like we're going in a circle. But, for better or worse, it has stirred up some leadership."

Donald B. Canham, director of athletics
University of Michigan

"We've got to do away with freshman eligibility. And I mean all sports. We've got guys playing football in the Big Ten for three games before they go to class. How can you justify that academically?"

John Robinson, football coach
University of Southern California

San Francisco Chronicle

"The easy way is to just shut out those who don't meet the standards and just turn our backs on them. But I think there's more to it than that. I think the college experience can be valuable—if it's done right. . . .

"I think athletic ability should count for something in deciding whether a below-average student gets a chance to go to college, just as musical ability might count for another student.

"But I don't think any coach should ever be allowed to decide whether to make an exception. If a young man is 6-6 and 260 pounds, that's going to count for too much with a coach."

Jeff Dankworth, former football player
University of California, Los Angeles

Los Angeles Times

"The problem with so many athletes who play college football is that they have so much ability that they don't have to work hard. And when they do have to work hard for football, it's only for a few months of the year, and their work is immediately rewarded by coaches and fans cheering them. Nobody cheers you in the classroom. The gratification has to come from within. . . .

"The general pressure (to admit good athletes) is always there. How do you turn down an O. J. Simpson? The No. 1 problem is that colleges are admitting inferior students. But there aren't many that aren't inferior because high schools aren't requiring that you achieve in order to pass. They (college athletes) are the victims of a degenerative secondary education system. The problem is insoluble until some standards are changed in the secondary school system."

NCAA NEWS

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Governance issue momentum generated in '70s

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The issue of providing programs and services for women within the NCAA structure is not a recent development. As early as the 1960s, the leadership of the NCAA explored ways to assist women's sports programs; the first action on the Convention floor relating to women's programs, however, did not occur until 1975.*

Since then, attempts to further involve women within the NCAA have occurred in four of the past five NCAA Conventions. The following provides background on the evolution of the governance issue since 1975.

1975 Convention

Two resolutions regarding women's intercollegiate athletics were considered by the 1975 Convention.

The first, sponsored by the NCAA Council at the recommen-

ation of legal counsel, stressed the need for the NCAA to offer its services to women student-athletes because the Association "must move to adjust its concepts and programs to meet the demands of today's society and today's law."

That resolution called for the Council to prepare a comprehensive report on women's athletics. The report was to be completed by May 1, 1975, and then reviewed by the membership. After the review, the Council would prepare appropriate proposals for the 1976 Convention.

The report was to include whether the Council thought it was desirable or legally necessary for the NCAA to sponsor national championships for women. Also, the Council was to direct a Special Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics to explore the

possibility of a pilot program of women's championships.

The resolution was defeated. However, a second resolution (sponsored by California State University, Long Beach) was approved. The wording was the same as in the first resolution, except that it called for the Council report to be circulated among all members of both the NCAA and the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. After comments from both groups were received, an NCAA-AIAW joint committee would make recommendations to the Council, which then would submit appropriate legislation to the 1976 Convention.

1976 Convention

Acting in response to the directive of the 1975 Convention, the Council prepared its report, obtained reaction and produced

three resolutions for the consideration of the 1976 Convention.

The first resolution endorsed equal application of NCAA rules to both men's and women's programs effective September 1, 1977. The same proposal also defined "varsity intercollegiate athletic programs."

The Convention voted to refer that proposal to the Council for further study and consideration.

The second resolution stated that the NCAA was willing to adopt programs to enhance women's participation in intercollegiate athletics. However, the resolution concluded that, for a variety of reasons, the time was improper for the NCAA to institute championships exclusively for women. The resolution was tabled.

The final resolution, which was approved, called for the establishment of the Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. The committee would be responsible for keeping the membership informed of developments in women's intercollegiate athletics and of the legal and societal obligations of the NCAA in this area.

Interim events

After the action of the 1976 Convention, the Council adopted the position that it would not sponsor additional proposals regarding the governance of women's intercollegiate athletics until the membership (including institutional and conference levels) directed it.

At the 1978 Convention, six members joined to propose the initiation of three women's championships in Division II (basketball, gymnastics and swimming). After spirited debate, the proposal was defeated, 31-44.

A proposal by Division III members to establish women's championships in basketball, field hockey, swimming, tennis and volleyball appeared before the

1979 Convention. It also was defeated, with no count taken.

In October 1979, the NCAA Council—having heard reports and recommendations from the Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics, the three division steering committees and the Long Range Planning Committee—formed the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services. The action was dictated because of what the Council perceived to be an increasing pattern of single administrative structures for men's and women's programs at the institutional and conference levels. The membership, the Council believed, should determine if it also wanted such a structure at the national level.

As the special committee was being formed, Divisions II and III member institutions submitted amendments to the 1980 Convention to establish women's championships in those divisions. As a result, the women's athletics portion of the committee's overall assignment became its priority consideration.

1980 Convention

Women's championships for both Division II and Division III were approved overwhelmingly by those divisions at the 1980 Convention. In each division, the amendment called for the establishment of women's championships in basketball, field hockey, swimming, tennis and volleyball. Both were amended to delay the effective dates to the 1981-82 academic year rather than 1980-81. Further, the Division II action withstood a rescission vote.

The Convention also approved a resolution stating that only those individuals coaching women's teams or directly involved in the administration of women's athletics should be appointed to committees with responsibilities in the area of women's athletic activities.



Tamli Gannon (left), administrative assistant for the Big Eight Conference, and June B. Davis, women's director of athletics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, listen to comments during the November 23-24 meeting on NCAA governance in Kansas City.

Common questions about NCAA governance package

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following questions and answers are the first of 60 discussing the NCAA governance issue. The remaining questions and answers will be published in the December issue.*

As institutions of higher education increasingly have moved their male and female intercollegiate athletic programs under one administrative structure, there has been increased interest in the involvement of women in the NCAA, administratively and competitively.

The NCAA governance plan was initiated as a result of the expressed interest of many member institutions in making available to their female athletes those NCAA programs and services available to their male athletes and affording an opportunity for their professional staff to be involved in the overall management of intercollegiate athletics at the national level.

The plan's basic concept is to offer member institutions an additional option for their women's intercollegiate athletic programs and to make available, within the NCAA, the legislative mechanism for achieving, in an orderly manner, common rules for the men's and women's athletic programs of those institutions which wish to affiliate their women's programs with the NCAA.

Governance plan

The proposed NCAA governance plan will provide:

- Opportunities for women to become an integral part of the NCAA committee and policy structure. The plan, as proposed by the NCAA Council, would involve approximately 215 women in NCAA operations.

- 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.

During this time, women would have expanded opportunities to participate in determining the future NCAA rules to govern men's and women's sports. 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.

- In 1985, each member institution may 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 membership 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.

Championship opportunities

The 1980 NCAA Convention adopted women's championships in five sports in Division II and five sports in Division III effective with the 1981-82 academic year. Legislation to increase women's championship opportunities in Divisions II and III, as well as to inaugurate championships in Division I, will be voted upon at the 1981 NCAA Convention.

The 1981 Convention proposals, coupled with the actions of the immediate past NCAA Convention, would provide a total of 29 women's championships, all beginning in the 1981-82 academic year, as follows:

Division I (9)

Basketball, cross country, field hockey, gymnastics, softball, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and volleyball.

Division II (9)

Basketball, cross country, field hockey, gymnastics, softball, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and volleyball.

Division III (8)

Basketball, cross country, field hockey, softball, swimming, tennis, outdoor track and volleyball.

All divisions (3)

Fencing, golf and lacrosse.

These championships will afford women alternate participation opportunities and recognition.

The governance and championships proposals represent permissive legislation—an NCAA member would not be obligated to place its women's program under NCAA rules, a member would not be required to enter NCAA championships for women and staff members would not be obligated to serve on NCAA committees. The governance plan does create alternate opportunities for member institutions, their women professional adminis-

trators and coaches and their female student-athletes to avail themselves of the services and programs of the NCAA without restricting their opportunities to participate in the programs of other organizations.

Institutional representation in the NCAA

Q1: Why did the governance committee and the Council reject the concept of dual or two separate votes for each institution at the Convention?

A1: The committee and the Council believe that dual or divided voting would undermine the concept of institutional control, the most fundamental precept of the NCAA. The institution is responsible for its athletic program, and it votes an institutional position at NCAA Conventions. Permitting divided voting could result in no institutional position.

It is difficult, conceptually, to understand the NCAA governance plan, and its fundamental principles, without recognition and understanding of the historic NCAA principle of institutional control.

Q2: If the provisions of Bylaw 7-5 and the enforcement program are to apply equally to men's and women's programs, won't violations by the men's program cause the women's program to be placed on probation (or vice-versa)?

A2: No. Enforcement Procedure 7-(a) provides: "As a guiding principle, the NCAA penalty should be broad and severe if the violation or violations reflect a general disregard for the governing rules; in those instances in which the violation or violations are isolated and of relative insignificance, then the NCAA penalty shall be specific and limited." The vast majority of NCAA penalties apply only to the sport in which the violations are found.

The only instances in which penalties are applied to the entire program are those in which there is willful and general disregard for the governing legislation, usually the conditions and obligations of membership set forth in Constitution 4-2.

Q3: To whom does "the primary woman administrator of athletic programs" refer (in terms of receiving Association mailings and serving on the Council and Executive Committee)?

A3: The top-ranking woman in the institution's intercollegiate athletic structure (e.g., associate director of athletics, assistant director of athletics, women's athletic director, coordinator of women's athletics) who does not

Continued on page 5



Miners strike it rich

Texas-El Paso runners finished first, second and fourth to help the Miners win their fifth title in the last six years at the National Collegiate Division I Cross Country Championships in Wichita, Kansas.

Suleiman Nyambui, who won the 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs at the Division I Outdoor Track Championships last June, took individual honors in a time of 29:04.0. Amazingly, Nyambui's title was the first individual championship for the Miners in the 41-year history of the event.

Matthew Motshwarateu (second) and James Rotich (fourth) were just off Nyambui's pace of 4:41 per mile. Other Texas-El Paso team finishers were Michael Musyoki (30th) and Gabriel Kamau (36th).

Arkansas and Penn State trailed Texas-El Paso by nearly 100 points, but the Razorbacks and Nittany Lions waged their own battle. Arkansas edged the Lions by one point, thanks to the top-10 performances of Mark Andersen and David Taylor.

Oregon, last year's runner-up and four-time champion in the 1970s, finished a disappointing 20th. Greg Erwin was the Ducks' top finisher in 83rd position.

Top individuals: 1. Suleiman Nyambui, Texas-El Paso, 20:04.0; 2. Matthew Motshwarateu, Texas-El Paso, 29:06.4; 3. Solomon Chebor, Fairleigh Dickinson-Teaneck, 29:08.4; 4. James Rotich, Texas-El Paso, 29:13.9; 5. Garry Henry, Pembroke State, 29:14.6; 6. Mark Scrutton, Colorado, 29:20.7; 7. Alan Scharsu, Penn State, 29:25.2; 8. Mark Andersen, Arkansas, 29:27.4; 9. Dan Heikkinen, Michigan, 29:28.0; 10. David Taylor, Arkansas, 29:32.8.

Team results: 1. Texas-El Paso, 58; 2. Arkansas, 152; 3. Penn State, 153; 4. East Tennessee State, 189; 5. UCLA, 207; 6. Western Kentucky, 233; 7. Michigan, 243; 8. Clemson, 287; 9. Villanova, 298; 10. Iowa State, 303.

Humboldt takes II title

Humboldt State, the runner-up in Division III last season, won the 1980 National Collegiate Division II Cross Country Championships at the University of Wisconsin, Parkside, in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Mark Conover and Danny Grimes led the way for the Lumberjacks in their first season of Division II competition. Humboldt State, three-time runner-up in Division III, ended a two-year streak by Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo.

Individual honors went to Pembroke State's Garry Henry, who set a Division II championship record at 10,000 meters with a winning time of 29:32. The record previously was held by Ralph Serna (29:42) of California Irvine.

Besides Conover (second) and Grimes (third), other Humboldt State finishers were Frank Ebner (13th), Tim Becker (54th) and Roger Innes (66th).

Thanks to Henry's winning effort and David Lewis (11th), Pembroke State finished second in the team race, only five points behind Humboldt State. Defending champ Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo claimed third-place honors.

Top individuals: 1. Garry Henry, Pembroke State, 29:32; 2. Mark Conover, Humboldt State, 30:11; 3. Danny Grimes, Humboldt State, 30:19; 4. Steven Alvarez, California-Riverside, 30:27; 5. Mark Curp, Central Missouri State, 30:33; 6. Gregg Sanders, Shippensburg State, 30:40; 7. Lindsay Brown, Mankato State, 30:45; 8. Gary Bicking, Shippensburg State, 30:51; 9. John Steinberg, Ferris State, 30:51; 10. Terry Gibson, Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, 30:53.

Team results: 1. Humboldt State, 115; 2. Pembroke State, 120; 3. Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, 132; 4. Ferris State, 153; 5. Mankato State, 176; 6. St. Cloud State, 183; 7. Eastern Illinois, 205; 8. Indiana (Pennsylvania), 234; 9. Shippensburg State, 241; 10. California-Riverside, 244.

Carleton balance wins

Carleton used team balance to win its first National Collegiate Division III Cross Country Championships at the University of Rochester in Rochester, New York.

Although Carleton's highest individual finisher was Todd Schater in 17th place, the Knights bunched five runners in the top 60 to total 121 points, four ahead of runner-up Augustana (Illinois).

Other Carleton team members in the five-mile race were Chris Bierman (25th), Bill Herman (35th), Robert Jacobson (39th) and David Waltz (58th).

Jeff Milliman of North Central took individual honors at the Durand-Eastman Park in Rochester with a time of 25:20.2, three seconds ahead of Macalester's Paul Mausling. Milliman and Mausling finished fourth and third, respectively, last year.

North Central, winner of four of the last five Division III championships, finished a distant seventh with 219 points. Other previous Division III team champions were Ashland, Mount Union and Occidental.

Top individuals: 1. Jeff Milliman, North Central, 25:20.2; 2. Paul Mausling, Macalester, 25:23; 3. Mark Whalley, Principia, 25:31; 4. Clark Cox, Occidental, 25:40; 5. Eric Holmboe, Franklin and Marshall, 25:41; 6. Mark Glessner, Luther, 25:42; 7. Dave Miller, Gettysburg, 25:44; 8. Rob Jensen, Augustana, 25:45; 9. Spencer Smith, Wesleyan, 25:46; 10. David Peterson, St. Olaf, 25:46.

Team results: 1. Carleton, 121; 2. Augustana, 125; 3. Luther, 175; 4. Southeastern Massachusetts, 183; 5. St. Thomas, 204; 6. Hope, 215; 7. North Central, 219; 8. Calvin, 275; 9. Brandeis, 278; 10. Rochester, 319.



Top Five nominees

Continued from page 1

fund raiser for the Boy Scouts of America and plans to attend the Harvard business school.

He is on the dean's list and is a member of the Carolina Monogram Club.

Herrmann

Rated among the top candidates for the Heisman Trophy, Herrmann has claimed a variety of career NCAA passing records. Entering this year, he had maintained a 2.8 grade-point average in general management, and the dean of the business school projected his final grade-point average

would be about 3.2 based upon his remaining electives.

He has earned the Iron Key, an honor presented to senior students who have shown consistent academic performance coupled with outstanding extracurricular activities. He has helped with the NCAA's campaign to fight drug abuse and has participated in fund drives for the United Way, the American Cancer Society and the Boy Scouts of America.

Schleusner

College football fans will long remember the touchdown run that Schleusner, an offen-

sive guard, made last year against Oklahoma on a trick play. He also has gained respect for his blocking abilities, earning all-Big Eight Conference honors.

Schleusner has earned a 3.63 grade-point average in pre-medicine and has been recognized as a National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Scholar-Athlete.

Schroeder

Schroeder is considered among the top water polo players in the world. He is a three-time all-America selection and has been a member of the U.S. national team. He led

the nation in scoring as a junior and a sophomore.

He maintained a 3.75 grade-point average in sports medicine and also captured the President's Award for Academic Achievement. He has spoken frequently at alumni meetings at the request of the university president.

Recognized among Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, Schroeder serves as a youth counselor and teaches vacation bible school during the summer months.

Van Horne

Recognized as one of the fin-

est offensive tackles in college football, Van Horne finished second in this year's balloting for the Outland Trophy. The three-year starter also was a semifinalist in voting for the Lombardi Trophy.

Van Horne has earned a 3.3 grade-point average in broadcast journalism and has served as a counselor for the National Youth Sports Program and for Direction Sports (a program that creates interaction between disadvantaged youths and the team). He also is a disc jockey for the campus radio station.

Official Notice

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seek to initiate Division I women's championships in nine sports (basketball, cross country, field hockey, gymnastics, softball, swimming and diving, tennis, outdoor track and volleyball) and National Collegiate Championships in women's fencing, women's golf and women's lacrosse.

Also appearing in the section are a proposal (No. 70) and a resolution (No. 71) that would block the initiation of all women's championships. The chair intends to rule both out of order, but the sponsors have indicated they will challenge that decision at the Convention.

Other significant legislation also applies to women's championships. Among those proposals are the following:

- An attempt to rescind the Divisions II and III women's championships that were adopted at the 1980 Convention.

- Legislation to delay the effective dates (from 1981-82 to 1984-85) of the Division II and III women's championships that were implemented at the 1980 Convention.

- A proposal to add championships in cross country, gymnastics, softball and outdoor track to the existing women's Division II championships.

- A proposal to add cross country, softball and outdoor track to the existing women's championships in Division III.

On another championship matter, seven Pacific-10 Conference institutions have sponsored a proposal to create separate National Collegiate Division I Diving Championships.

Amateurism: A short section of three proposals is headed by an amendment that would allow a student-athlete's institution to purchase his complimentary tickets at their face value. According to the proposal, no other source would be

allowed to purchase the tickets.

Also, an NCAA Council amendment would stipulate that any substantial credit arranged for a student-athlete (other than regular institutional loans) by the institution's athletic interests would constitute prima facie evidence of an extra benefit.

Academic requirements: The eight-proposal section on academic requirements focuses on satisfactory-progress rules. One (No. 30) is a Big Ten Conference proposal that would establish both quantitative and qualitative academic progress requirements for eligibility. Another (No. 31) is sponsored by the NCAA Council and would require student-athletes to meet a defined standard of academic progress in order to maintain eligibility to participate in intercollegiate competition.

Other Council academic requirement proposals would restrict the use of nonresident courses to establish eligibility, clarify the use of summer-school courses taken from institutions other than the certifying institution to establish eligibility and require member institutions to publish their satisfactory-progress requirements as a condition of membership.

Financial aid: One of the key proposals of the Convention will be No. 38, a Council-sponsored amendment to Bylaws 9-1, 9-2 and 10-3 that would establish a modified program of financial aid based on need for Divisions I and II. The proposal would exempt tuition, fees and course-related books and also would establish a Financial Aid Committee.

A Pacific-10 Conference proposal would eliminate the annual limit of 30 awards presented in Division I-A Football but would keep the overall ceiling at 95.

Proposal Nos. 44 and 45 each

would lower the number of maximum awards allowed in Division I-AA Football. One of the proposals would lower the maximum awards limitation from 75 to 60 while the other would lower the maximum number of awards from 75 to 70 (based on equivalencies) and the number of student-athletes to whom those awards could be distributed from 95 to 90.

A Big Ten Conference amendment would result in an across-the-board decrease in maximum awards for all sports except football and basketball. The proposal also would prohibit the total number of awards in sports other than football and basketball from exceeding 60 (rather than the current 80).

A Gulf South Conference proposal would raise the maximum number of financial awards in Division II football from 45 to 55.

Governance: This section consists of five proposals designed to incorporate women's athletics into the existing NCAA structure. See another story elsewhere in this issue for further details on the governance plan.

Recruiting: Proposals from the NCAA Council and the College Football Association both seek to establish recruiting seasons in football and basketball (Nos. 58-60). Also, a Council amendment would create evaluation periods that would limit the time during which an institution's athletic interests could evaluate talent off-campus.

A CFA proposal would lower the number of permissible expense-paid visits from six to four, while similar Council legislation would drop the figure from six to five.

Also in the recruiting section are CFA and Council proposals to alter the present three-contact rule. One CFA amendment (No. 55) specifies that the

three-contact rule would not apply to any contact made on the grounds of a prospect's educational institution. The Council amendment on permissible contacts (No. 57) would permit three additional contacts under certain circumstances and would stipulate that conference signing dates in football and basketball could occur no earlier than the signing dates for the National Letter of Intent in those sports.

Eligibility: Heading the eligibility section is a Pacific-10 Conference amendment to require entering freshmen to have maintained at least a 2.750 grade-point average in high school to be eligible for varsity competition in Divisions I and II. However, four years of varsity competition would be allowed for student-athletes not competing as freshmen. Council proposal No. 87 would increase the existing 2,000 grade-point requirement to 2,200.

A Big Ten Conference amendment (No. 88) would require any junior college transfer not having graduated from the junior college to spend one year in residence before becoming eligible. A similar proposal from the Mid-American Conference would require one year of residence for any junior college 2,000 nonqualifiers.

Membership classification: Proposal No. 97 would require any institution not classifying its football program in Division I to sponsor at least six varsity intercollegiate sports for Division I membership.

A Missouri Valley Conference amendment would alter the membership requirements in Division I-A Football. The proposal would lower the sports sponsorship criteria from eight to six and from 12 to nine.

Also, a proposal from the Big Sky Conference would permit member institutions to be

classified in Divisions I and II, or Divisions II and III in all sports.

Playing seasons: This section is headed by a proposal from a large group of soccer-playing institutions to increase the number of preseason practice days from 15 to 19, to permit up to three preseason scrimmages and to establish foreign tour restrictions for soccer similar to those that currently exist for football and basketball.

Extra events: A Council proposal would permit contacts between bowl game management and member institutions between November 1 and the third Saturday in November; invitations, however, could not be issued before 6 p.m. local time on the third Saturday in November.

Big Ten Conference legislation would permit contact between bowls and institutions to occur between August 1 and September 1.

An NCAA Council proposal would permit the same tie breaker used in the National Collegiate Football Championships also to be employed in certified postseason games.

Another Council proposal would specify that a postseason game would not receive certification if it did not return to the participating institutions an amount of money determined by the Extra Events Committee or 37.5 percent of the gross receipts, whichever is greater.

Personnel: This section is composed of four proposals focusing on Division I football assistant coaches.

General: This section includes an NCAA Council resolution encouraging athletics self-study programs for all members. Also included is an amendment that would provide the NCAA Television Committee with the authority to penalize any member institution violating the Television Plan.

Governance

Continued from page 3

serve as chief executive, faculty representative or director of athletics.

Q4: How can women expect to have their interests considered and protected in NCAA Conventions when nearly all of the NCAA voting delegates are men?

A4: It is unreasonable to assume that men automatically will vote against women's interests, or that women would vote against men's interests. The majority of men and women in education are neither male chauvinists nor militant feminists.

Secondly, the voting delegate at NCAA Conventions votes an institutional position. A delegate is concerned about the overall interests and welfare of the institution and its programs. Those responsible for women's athletic programs must provide the chief executive, the faculty representative and the athletic committee (or whatever combination determines the institutional view) with appropriate information about the women's program and the possible effect of proposed legislation on that program, just as those responsible for men's programs do at the present time.

Q5: Will institutions conducting their men's and women's athletic programs under separate administrative structures be required to have a single athletics council or committee govern both programs?

A5: No. The plan provides that it shall be the institution's choice whether to apply NCAA legislation to its women's program from 1981 to 1985. If, after that period, the institution determines to affiliate its women's program with the NCAA, then the institutional control requirements of NCAA Constitution 3-2-(a) would apply. These provisions provide a choice between administrative or faculty control, or a combination thereof.

Application of NCAA legislation to women's sports

Q6: Specifically, how will the proposed 1981-to-1985 period work in terms of applying legislation to women's programs?

A6: From August 1, 1981, to August 1, 1985, an NCAA member institution would be eligible to enter its women athletes and women's teams in NCAA championships for women under either NCAA rules or the published rules of any recognized organization that were used to govern its women's program prior to August 1, 1981. It also could enter the women's championships offered by any other organization during that period, unless the other organization adopted a ruling prohibiting that opportunity.

In short, a member institution could adopt NCAA rules for its women if it wanted, or it could use the rules it has been applying to its women's program; and it would be eligible for women's championships in any organization it chooses. It would not be required to apply NCAA rules to its women's program in that period.

Q7: In terms of applying legislation to women's programs, what happens in 1985?

A7: An option remains. By August 1, 1985 (actually, by the June 1 deadline for Classification Committee actions), each member institution would declare whether it wishes to affiliate its women's program with the NCAA. If it does not, it can align (or continue to align) its women's program with any other organization it chooses, relinquishing its eligibility for NCAA women's championships but not affecting the institution's NCAA membership status in any other way. If the institution does choose to affiliate its women's program with the NCAA, it will be required to apply the NCAA legislation in effect at that time to its women's programs and will be eligible for NCAA women's championships. It also would continue to

be free to enter the women's championships of other organizations, unless the other organizations adopted rulings prohibiting this.

No member institution would be required to affiliate its women's program with the NCAA. The choice remains strictly an institutional prerogative.

Q8: If an institution does not choose to affiliate its women's program with the NCAA, either during or after the 1981-to-1985 period, what effect will there be on the men's program of the institution?

A8: None.

Q9: How can the Association offer programs and services for women without amending Official Interpretation 12 to apply all NCAA legislation to women?

A9: O.I. 12, a part of Constitution 4-2, is not a statement limiting the jurisdiction of the NCAA to male and mixed teams. Rather, it is a requirement that the governing legislation of the Association shall apply to male and mixed teams unless specified otherwise in the rules of the Association.

In terms of offering championships for women, Constitution 5-7 authorizes the membership to establish championships and imposes no limitation as to the participants. New championships for women were established last January by Divisions II and III in accordance with the constitution and the provisions of Executive Regulation 2-1. Under Bylaw 4-1-(b), all of the eligibility rules of the constitution and bylaws would be applicable to the members of those teams unless otherwise specified, as proposed in the Bylaw 4-1-(b) amendment to be considered at the 1981 Convention.

Q10: Why shouldn't NCAA legislation be applied immediately to women's programs, as some have urged?

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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).

Campus visit unrelated to recruitment

Situation: A prospective student-athlete visits an institution's campus for a purpose having nothing whatsoever to do with his athletic recruitment by the institution (i.e., band trip, fraternity weekend, athletic team attendance at sporting event with high school coach). The institution's department of athletics or representatives of its athletic interests are not involved in any way in the arrangements for the visit other than providing, in accordance with established policy, free admission to an athletic event as a public relations gesture on a group basis rather than personally to the prospect.

Question: During the visit, may the prospect receive more than a free admission to an athletic event (e.g., room and board, entertainment) which is not arranged by the department of athletics or a representative of its athletic interests without the visit being considered a paid visit?

Answer: Yes. However, any involvement by the institution's athletic interests would be prima facie evidence of athletic recruitment and would constitute a paid visit. [B 1-7-(f)]

Paid campus visit

Situation: The father of a prospective student-athlete finances a visit for his son and several other prospects to visit a campus. The father is a representative of the institution's athletic interests.

Question: Does this visit count as an expense-paid visit for the prospective student-athletes other than the son of the representative?

Answer: Yes. [B 1-7-(i)-(1)]

Paid campus visit—friends or relatives

Situation: The only means by which friends or relatives of a prospective student-athlete may receive cost-free transportation to visit an institution's campus is if they accompany the prospect at the time he travels in an automobile to visit the institution's campus.

Question: Does this legislation require that the automobile be one which is owned by the prospect or his parents?

Answer: Any automobile may be used by the prospect in traveling to the campus, provided it is not obtained from any representative of the institution's athletic interests, any institutional athletic staff member or the institution. [B 1-7-(i)-(1)]

Improper transportation expenses

Situation: A prospective student-athlete travels via automobile to visit an institution's campus at the expense of someone other than the prospect. (213)

Question: Is it permissible to reimburse the prospect at the permissible mileage rate when he has not incurred any actual expenses for the transportation?

Answer: No. Reimbursement of the prospect in this instance for expenses he did not actually incur would constitute an extra benefit and an improper inducement. It would not be considered to be reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred by the young man. [B 1-7-(i)-(1), B 1-1-(b)-(1) and B 1-7-(a)]

Certifications

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

- East Coast Invitational, Richmond, Virginia, January 9-10, 1981.
- TFA/USA Indoor Invitational, Kansas City, Missouri, January 23-24, 1981.
- Albuquerque Jaycee Invitational, Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 24, 1981.
- Sunkist Invitational, Los Angeles, California, January 30, 1981.
- Wanamaker Millrose Games, New York, New York, February 6, 1981.
- Portland Federal Mason-Dixon Games, Louisville, Kentucky, February 6-7, 1981.
- Southern Indoor TFA Invitational, Montgomery, Alabama, February 14-15, 1981.
- Jack in the Box Invitational, San Diego, California, February 20, 1981.

Championship Corner

1. The following championship dates and sites have been approved: 1981 Division II Outdoor Track—Western Illinois University, Macomb, May 28-30. 1982 Division II Swimming and Diving—Clarion State College, Clarion, Pennsylvania, March 18-20.
2. The following institutions have been approved to host regional diving competition in the 1982 Division I Swimming and Diving Championships, March 12-13: Districts 1 and 2—Harvard University; District 3—University of Alabama; District 4—Ohio State University; Districts 5 and 6—Southern Methodist University; Districts 7 and 8—Brigham Young University.

Four cited in infractions cases

Auburn University has been penalized for violations occurring in its intercollegiate football program and the University of San Francisco has been placed on one-year probation for violations in its intercollegiate basketball program by the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

In addition, the committee has reprimanded the United States Military Academy for violations in its football program and the University of Oklahoma for violations in its football and track programs.

Auburn: After reviewing information regarding the university's football program, the Committee on Infractions found that several additional violations had occurred since Auburn was placed on probation in April 1979. The committee therefore imposed a one-year probationary period on the university effective November 2, 1980. The additional penalty will expire November 2, 1981.

No sanctions were imposed in conjunction with the new penalty, and the sanctions imposed in 1979 to prohibit appearances on NCAA-controlled football telecasts or participation in postseason football bowl games will be permitted to expire under the

terms of the original penalty on April 24, 1981.

The Committee on Infractions found violations related to recruiting inducements, entertainment and in-person recruiting contacts.

San Francisco: The institution was placed on probation for one year by the NCAA in October 1979 for violations occurring in the conduct of its intercollegiate basketball program and now has been penalized again. After reviewing allegations of violations involving the university's basketball coaching staff during the period the institution was on probation, the Committee on Infractions found that several violations had occurred and imposed a one-year probationary period on the university effective November 2, 1980. The additional penalty will expire November 2, 1981.

No sanctions were imposed in conjunction with the new penalty, and the university will remain eligible to participate in postseason basketball competition during the 1980-81 academic year.

The Committee on Infractions found violations related to ethical conduct, recruiting inducements, entertainment and in-person recruiting contacts. Also, the committee

found a violation related to the eligibility of one soccer player during the 1978-79 academic year, which will require that the records of the university's 1978 Division I Soccer Championship be vacated.

Oklahoma: The action against Oklahoma will not affect the university's eligibility for postseason competition or television appearances in either track or football.

The Committee on Infractions found violations related to the principles governing recruiting and the administration of financial aid.

Army: The action against Army will not affect the academy's eligibility for postseason competition or NCAA television appearances.

Allegations of violations in the conduct of the academy's intercollegiate football program have been widely publicized during the past two years. Investigations conducted by the institution and the NCAA confirmed that violations had occurred, primarily involving policies implemented by the athletic department during the 1976-77 academic year.

The NCAA found violations of NCAA legislation related to recruitment and athletic personnel limitations.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

LOU SPIOTTI selected at Rochester Tech . . . JOHN PONT released at Northwestern.

COACHES

Baseball—JIM WILLOUGHBY named at Suffolk.

Basketball—BOB JOHNSON chosen at Emory and Henry.

Fencing—FRANCISCO MARTIN appointed at Bernard Baruch.

Football—CLAUDE GILBERT released at San Diego State . . . RICK VENTURI released at Northwestern . . . DuWAYNE DIETZ resigned at St. Thomas . . . AL TABOR released at Virginia State . . . DAVID URICK resigned at Hobart to become assistant AD Urick remains lacrosse coach . . . RICHARD WILLIAMSON released at Memphis State.

Lacrosse—RICHARD KIMBALL named at Michigan State.

STAFF

Sports information directors—STAN BLACKFORD named at Southern Illinois-Carbondale . . . RANDY STACY resigned at Tennessee Tech to become assistant SID at Kentucky . . . JACK PERRY selected at Alabama . . . CRAIG SMITH chosen at Lafayette . . . LYNN ADAMS appointed at Oklahoma City . . . TOM HATHAWAY named at Cincinnati . . . JOHN CARNER selected at Plymouth State . . . JOHN FREW resigned at Hofstra . . . AL GOLDIS hired at Queens.

CONFERENCES

DALE RATERMAN named director of information for the Midwestern City Conference.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Voting: RUDY CARVAJAL, California State University, Bakers-

field, replaces J. Michael Bossert, California State University, Sacramento, declined, as the District 8 representative.

Football Rules: DAVID M. NELSON, University of Delaware, moved into the Division I position vacated by Harold S. Westerman, resigned, inasmuch as the University of Delaware now is classified Division I-AA in football; MILTON J. PIEPUL, American International College, named to replace Mr. Nelson as a Division II representative on the committee.

Swimming: BILL MILLER, Clarion State College, replaces James R. DeLacy, resigned.

Drug Education: ROBERT J. MURPHY, Ohio State University, replaces Leonidas S. Epps, per Bylaw 10-1-(f).

Postgraduate Scholarship: KEITH COLSON, New Mexico State University, replaces Harold Jeskey, retired.

Television: GECIL N. COLEMAN, Midwestern City Conference instead of University of Illinois, Champaign.

United States Wrestling Federation: DENNIS L. POPPE, NCAA, replaces Jerry Miles.

National Collegiate Division III Lacrosse Championships

Receipts	\$ 24,927.00
Disbursements	\$ 15,814.75
	\$ 9,112.25
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 28,611.90
	(\$ 19,499.65)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 335.70
	(\$ 19,163.95)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 33,941.81
	\$ 14,777.86
50 percent to competing institutions	\$ 7,388.92
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 7,388.94
	\$ 14,777.86

National Collegiate Rifle Championships

Disbursements	\$ 7,533.45
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 7,533.45

National Collegiate Division III Swimming and Diving Championships

Receipts	\$ 13,665.63
Disbursements	\$ 22,314.03
	(\$ 8,648.40)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 94,107.89
	(\$102,756.29)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 2,991.92
	(\$ 99,764.37)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$102,696.51
	\$ 2,932.14
Amount due competing institutions	\$ 1,291.65
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 1,640.49
	\$ 2,932.14

Governance

Continued from page 5

A10: The NCAA governance committee and the Council believe that most member institutions would prefer a "phase-in" period—a time during which they can review existing NCAA rules as to their appropriateness for men's and women's athletics, work on revisions as needed and study in other ways the best course for their women's athletic programs, without limiting their administrative and competitive alternatives. The governance plan as proposed assures those options. When the 1981-1985 period expires, it is not the Council's intention to propose that O.I. 12 include women's programs at all member institutions. To apply O.I. 12 to women's programs would eliminate all options for the institution at that time (1985), and that is not the purpose of the plan.

Q11: What will be the role of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation if the governance plan is adopted?

A11: The committee, composed of men and women, will study NCAA legislation and propose changes therein as a part of the continuing study of the application of NCAA rules to men's and women's programs.

Q12: Why did the Council in its October meeting decline the governance and ad hoc committees' suggestions that Bylaw 5 and Bylaw 9-3 be amended to establish certain NCAA limitations on athletically related financial aid for women?

A12: To establish NCAA financial aid limitations for women's programs at this time, the Council believed, might limit the flexibility provided by the governance plan, which provides that an institution will not be required to apply NCAA legislation to its women's program in the 1981-to-1985 period, and only thereafter at its choice. The Council assumed that in the interim there would be a systematic reevaluation of NCAA rules and their application to men's and women's programs.

Subsequently, it has become apparent that a substantial number of member institutions, as a matter of institutional choice, are interested in applying NCAA legislation to their women's programs during the 1981-to-1985 period, beginning with the 1981-82 academic year. Therefore, in a special meeting held November 24, 1980, the Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation voted unanimously to ask the Council to sponsor a resolution at the 1981 Convention to establish appropriate financial aid limitations and possibly other requirements as needed for such women's programs (but not applicable to those not wishing to apply NCAA legislation to their women's programs). The NCAA Council will respond to the recommendation prior to the opening of the 1981 NCAA Convention.

Q13: Why commit women's athletics, now or in the future, to a body of rules that has been subject to so many

well-publicized abuses? Why not permit women to develop their own mode of athletic governance?

A13: The abuse of NCAA rules is not necessarily a condemnation of the validity of the rule as much as it is an unwillingness by some individuals to observe the rules. As indicated, an institution is not forced, now or in the future, to adopt NCAA rules for its women's program. Alternative athletic governance systems are available in other organizations for those who choose to pursue them.

More importantly, the NCAA plan will guarantee women direct participation in the formulation and implementation of the rules governing all of intercollegiate athletics. If there are ill-advised rules, the best way to affect those rules is to work within the organization to bring about change.

Q14: The AIAW has stated that "it is almost certain that NCAA recruiting rules will be applicable" to women's programs. Is that true?

A14: No. No institution will be required to apply NCAA legislation to its women's program in the 1981-to-1985 period. As of 1985, it again has the choice of applying NCAA legislation to its women's program. The principal impact upon male female recruiting policies will come from the application of Title IX. Inasmuch as different organizational rules cannot be used to justify discriminatory practices as determined by the Department of Education, it is apparent that each institution will be required, under present Title IX interpretations, to achieve equivalency in recruiting expenditures, efforts and benefits for men and women in accordance with their own circumstances.

Division membership classification

Q15: Why do the governance committee and the Council believe that it is not feasible to permit sport-by-sport classification opportunities? Why should the institution's membership division be the same for men's and women's programs?

A15: Unlimited sport-by-sport classification is neither philosophically sound nor legislatively feasible in the NCAA structure. Philosophically, the vast majority of NCAA member institutions consider all of their men's sports in the same division. A small percentage avails itself of the limited multidivision classification privilege. NCAA Divisions II and III have adopted formal statements of philosophy that urge consistent application of the respective division's principles to all sports.

The NCAA, unlike the AIAW or NAIA, has carefully defined provisions for voting by *division* on certain legislative proposals (e.g., those regarding recruiting, playing seasons, championships eligibility, financial aid limitations, coaching staffs and division membership criteria), thus giving each division a great degree of autonomy in

determining the best regulations for its membership. Unlimited sport-by-sport classification would effectively end that process.

A final note: Except in men's football and basketball, no member institution is required to compete against any specified number of opponents in its own division.

Q16: Why does the plan not specify at least minimum sports sponsorship requirements for women? Would not such a requirement encourage institutions to develop their women's programs further?

A16: The NCAA Council decided not to propose minimum sports sponsorship requirements for women's programs at this time and has asked the Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation to study the matter. Title IX interpretations impose requirements in this area on all NCAA members. (At the present time, the AIAW requires sponsorship of only one women's sport for membership in that organization.)

Q17: Why are the restrictions on the proposed multidivision classification opportunities for women different from those applied to men's football and basketball?

A17: Women consulted by the Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation do not believe there is any one women's sport that has the nationwide membership acceptance to be singled out in the manner of men's football and basketball. When this occurs, it is assumed that women's athletic leaders will propose appropriate treatment for that sport or sports.

Q18: If the NCAA is going to offer programs and services for women, why is a member institution prohibited from counting a women's sport toward fulfillment of the existing sports sponsorship requirements?

A18: No women's sports sponsorship requirements are being proposed for membership in the NCAA or for division classification; therefore, the existing requirements, which were adopted for men's programs only, will continue for the same purposes for which they were originally designed. The ad hoc committee also has been assigned this subject for later recommendation.

Q19: Would institutions be required to "upgrade" their women's programs to classify them in the same NCAA division as their men's programs?

A19: Not necessarily, although some may do so to comply with the Title IX interpretations. Also, most institutions apparently classify their men's and women's programs similarly in their respective organizational memberships.

There is no requirement proposed in any women's sport that would force an institution to schedule a certain percentage of opponents from the same division in that sport, and there is no prohibition against an institution being classified in different divisions in the same sport in different organizations, as is the case for men's football in the NAIA and NCAA.

Title IX

Continued from page 1

Q: An institution provides a training table for members of the football team because, due to the extended practice session for the sport, regular student dining facilities are closed by the conclusion of football practice. To be in compliance with Title IX, is the institution required to make a training table available to other male student-athletes and/or to a proportionately equal number of female student-athletes?

A: Provision of a training table for football players will not mandate similar provisions for other male athletes. Since dining services constitute direct benefits to students, they will be considered in evaluating overall program comparability. If a training table is provided for football players due to extended practice sessions and if women's teams have practice sessions which conflict with student cafeteria hours, it would be appropriate to make similar arrangements for women's team members.

Q: An institution has special locker-room facilities for its football team. Assuming that the locker-room facilities for male and female student-athletes in sports other than football are equivalent, is the institution in compliance with Title IX?

A: If locker rooms used by female athletes are significantly poorer in quality and availability than those provided for male athletes, including football players, the institution may not be providing equivalent benefits and opportunities to female athletes in this program area. As with all program components, if these deficiencies are substantial enough in and of themselves to deny equality of athletic opportunity, the institution will be found in noncompliance. It shall not be a defense to say that locker facilities for women are equivalent to those provided for all nonfootball male athletes.

Q: Will financial aid awarded on the basis of need ever be considered to be an athletic scholarship or grant-in-aid? Specifically, an institution recruits a

student because of his or her athletic ability. However, no preference regarding athletic ability is shown in admission and the student simply is referred to the financial aid office, where financial aid is determined on the basis of the applicant's financial need and he or she receives no special treatment. Is financial assistance awarded to the student subject to the proportionality requirement merely because the student was recruited as an athlete?

A: No. Aid which is demonstrably unrelated to athletic ability will not be included in the calculation of athletic financial assistance.

Q: If an institution gives a student a preference in admission because of his or her athletic ability but extends financial aid to that student solely on the basis of need, is that aid subject to the proportionality requirement?

A: No, so long as the financial aid is demonstrably unrelated to athletic ability.

Q: An institution gives a student an advantage in the admissions process because of athletic ability and awards financial aid to that student solely on the basis of need. If the institution's financial aid package for the student-athlete contains a greater-than-standard proportion of scholarship assistance (as compared to loan assistance) because of the student's athletic ability, is the aid received by that student subject to the proportionality requirement?

A: Funds based solely on need (i.e., demonstrably unrelated to athletic ability) are not subject to the proportionality requirement. The packaging of need-based aid will be reviewed to determine that equivalent benefits based on athletic ability are proportionately available to athletes of both sexes. It may be permissible, for example, for an institution to award a greater-than-standard proportion of scholarship assistance (as compared to loan assistance) to athletes so long as a greater-than-standard proportion is given to athletes of each sex.

Q: An institution sets aside sufficient financial assistance funds to aid all athletes who demonstrate financial need. The aggregate amounts awarded by sex are not proportionate because of different distributions of need levels among male and female participants. Would the funds awarded be considered athletic grants-in-aid (or scholarships)? Would the disproportionality violate Title IX, or would the difference in need distributions constitute a nondiscriminatory factor justifying the lack of proportionality?

A: So long as the determination of need is based on sex-neutral, nondiscriminatory formulas or procedures, the proportionality requirement will not apply. However, distribution of the need-based aid will be examined to determine whether equivalent benefits are proportionately available to male and female athletes. Examples of "equivalent benefits" include proportions of grants and waivers (as compared with loans) awarded, favorable job assignments and pay rates under a work-study program and assistance in obtaining employment during the academic year.

Q: In what circumstances, if any, is it permissible for an NCAA Division III member institution (which does not award athletic financial assistance to men) to award athletic financial assistance to women who participate in intercollegiate athletics under AIAW regulations at any divisional level?

A: An institution may choose not to make any awards of financial assistance based on athletic ability. If an institution awards athletic financial assistance to students of either sex, it must do so for students of both sexes. One exception to this rule is that an institution may provide athletic financial assistance to members of one sex to overcome the effects of conditions that have limited opportunities of that sex to participate in the athletic program. This exception is based on the Title IX regulatory section on voluntary affirmative action, 34 C.F.R. 106.3(b).

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November 30, 1980

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Carl S. Blyth (left), secretary of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, is shown accepting the Distinguished Service to Safety Award from John H. Hast of the U.S. Interior Department. The award is presented annually by the National Safety Council's Public Safety Division and recognizes public safety service consistent with the goals of the National Safety Council. The National Federation of State High School Associations received a similar award at the October 20 luncheon in Chicago.

Next in the NCAA News . . .

- Financial aid based on need promises to be one of the more controversial topics facing the 1981 convention. Two leaders from the academic community examine the issue in a pro-con discussion.
- Academic eligibility legislation has come under close scrutiny in the last year. The December 15 News will discuss pending academic eligibility legislation and will review how the current rules have evolved.

Sports festival crew selected

The United States Olympic Committee has selected an all-star lineup of college sports information directors and other publicists for its press services staff at next summer's National Sports Festival.

The group will handle all duties pertaining to the press attending the sports festival, which will be conducted in Syracuse, New York. About 2,500 athletes from 33 sports will compete in the event.

The sports publicity contingent includes:

Hal Bateman, sports information director, U.S. Air Force Academy; Jim Brock, executive vice-president, Cotton Bowl; Don Bryant, assistant athletic director, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Bob Condon, sports information director, Southern Methodist University; Bob Cornell, sports

information director, Colgate University; Howard Davis, sports information director, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Kevin DeMarrais, sports information director, Columbia University; Lynn Flocke, women's sports information director, University of Texas, Austin; Mary Jo Haverbeck, women's sports information director, Pennsylvania State University; Debby Jennings, women's sports information director, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Bill Hancock, service bureau director, Big Eight Conference.

Larry Kimball, sports information director, Syracuse University; Susie Kincaid, women's sports information director, University of Nebraska, Omaha; Don Kopriva, sports information director, University of Wisconsin, Parkside; Phil Langan, sports information director, Brown University; Rich Lewis, sports information director, Providence College.

Dave Preston, sports information director, University of San Francisco; Bob Peterson, sports information director, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; Tim Simmons, sports information director, University of Colorado; Nick Vista, sports information director, Michigan State University, and Dave Wohlhueter, sports information director, Cornell University.

FWAA all-America team announced

Heisman Trophy candidates Mark Herrmann of Purdue, George Rogers of South Carolina, Jarvis Redwine of Nebraska and Freeman McNeil of UCLA head the 1980 Football Writers Association of America all-America team.

The defensive team is led by Pittsburgh's Hugh Green, Nebraska's Derrie Nelson and UCLA's Ken Easley.

The complete all-America first team:

Offense
Quarterback—Mark Herrmann, Purdue; Running backs—George Rogers, South Carolina; Jarvis Redwine, Nebraska; Freeman McNeil, UCLA. Ends—Anthony Carter, Michigan; Ken Margerum, Stanford. Center—John Scully, Notre Dame. Guards—Ron Wooten, North Carolina; Sean Farrell, Penn State. Tackles—Terry Tausch, Texas; Keith Van Horne, Southern California. Kicker—Rex Robinson, Georgia.

Defense
Linemen—Ron Simmons, Florida State; Scott Zetek, Notre Dame; Hugh Green, Pittsburgh; Derrie Nelson, Nebraska; Lawrence Taylor, North Carolina. Linebackers—Bob Crable, Notre Dame; David Little, Florida; Mike Singletary, Baylor. Defensive backs—Ken Easley, UCLA; Ronnie Lott, Southern California; Scott Woerner, Georgia. Punter—Ray Stachowicz, Michigan State.