

Dayton's Chris Chaney (No. 85) stops Ithaca running back Bob Ferrigno (No. 30) during the finals of the NCAA Division III Football Championship. Details of this and other NCAA fall championships appear on page 4 of this issue.



# NEWS



VOL. 17 • NO. 18

December 15, 1980

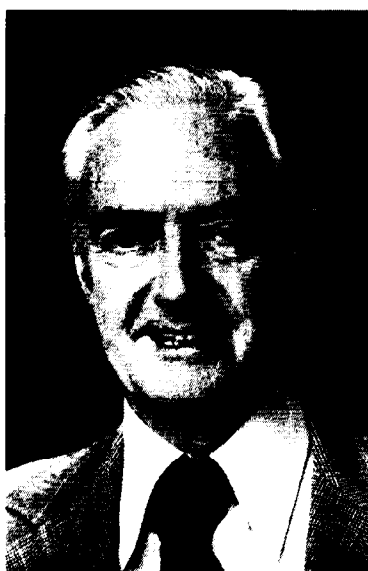
## Smith to emcee honors luncheon

Veteran newscaster Howard K. Smith will serve as master of ceremonies for the NCAA honors luncheon January 12 in Miami Beach.

As a member of the ABC news staff for nearly 20 years, Smith reported on most of the important stories of the period for both the ABC Television and Radio Networks. He also provided widely quoted commentary for ABC's World News Tonight and the American Information Radio Network and hosted several programs in the award-winning ABC News Closeup series of documentaries. Among his many duties, Smith has provided election-night coverage, followed former President Nixon's trip to Moscow and reported on President Nixon's resignation. He also covered the Vietnam War extensively.

In 1974, Smith was chosen to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. In 1975, he became the only newsman ever to address the House of Representatives when he was chosen as a Special Congressional Honoree for his contributions to American journalism.

Smith won the Overseas



Howard K. Smith

Press Club Award in 1967 for television interpretation of foreign affairs. It was his sixth such award; four of the previous awards were won consecutively for best reporting from abroad.

Before joining ABC, Smith was with CBS for 20 years. While there, he won an Emmy Award in 1961 for writing CBS Reports: The Population Explosion.

Smith has an athletic back-

ground, having captured three letters in track while attending Tulane University. While participating in track, Smith set a school record in the high hurdles and served as team captain. After graduation, he attended both Heidelberg and Oxford Colleges as a Rhodes Scholar. Tulane honored Smith with an honorary doctorate in 1955, the first of 11 such awards he has received from various colleges and universities.

The honors luncheon will take place during the NCAA's 75th annual Convention at the Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel in Miami Beach. The luncheon begins at noon after the completion of the division round-table meetings.

The highlight of the luncheon will be the presentation of the Theodore Roosevelt Award to noted television personality Art Linkletter.

Today's Top Five Award recipients (five outstanding current student-athletes) will be honored, along with five former student-athletes who will receive the Silver Anniversary Awards for distinguishing themselves through careers 25 years after college graduation.

## Banner year

### Football attendance sets a record

With the Big Ten, Southeastern, Big Eight and Pacific-10 Conferences and the Eastern independents all establishing all-time highs in attendance per game, national major-college (Division I-A) attendance hit another record high in 1980.

The total was 26,515,894, an increase of 653,093 (or 2.53 percent) over 1979. The increase came from all sectors in Division I-A. The seven top-attendance conferences combined averaged a record 48,520, up 273 per game. The 31 major independents averaged 30,703, up 1,598 per game. The other six major conferences averaged 13,176, up 222 per game.

The Big Ten's 64,074 was an all-time national conference record. The SEC's 59,774 broke its record set last year by 2,540 per game. The Big Eight averaged 54,477 and the Pac-10 46,996 in setting new highs. The biggest increase in Division I-A was by the 12 Eastern independents, jumping 5,166 per game (17.61 percent) to a record-high 34,496 per game. Among the other six major conferences, the biggest increase was 1,744 per game (17.15 percent) by the Southern Conference, to reach 11,916. The Mid-American jumped 540 to 13,940 per game and the Missouri Valley jumped 761 to 13,780 per game. Even though the Southland's average declined from 1979's record high, its 14,272 average was still highest in this group of six conferences.

Division I-AA also increased by 158,405 spectators to 2,614,892. Its average of 10,377 per game was an increase of 391 over 1979. (Last season's figures for the seven new I-AA members were added to the 1979 figures for the other 39 I-AA teams to provide a valid comparison; Division I-A had the same 139 teams this season.)

Adding Division I-A and I-AA together produces a total of 29,130,786, an increase of 811,498 over 1979. When Divisions II and III and non-NCAA members are added, it seems certain last year's record-high 35 million will be surpassed. This would be the 26th increase in college football attendance in the last 27 years.

### TV ratings show slight increase

For the first time since 1976, television ratings for the NCAA football series on ABC have improved.

The overall rating (percentage of total sets tuned to NCAA football) for the 23 telecasts this season was 11.5, an increase of 0.9 percent over last year's 11.4 finish. The 1980 share (percentage of sets in use tuned to NCAA football) was 32, compared to the 1979 share of 33.

Several games highlighted the 1980 television season, beginning with the September 1 prime-time telecast of Texas vs. Arkansas. That game achieved a 15.8 rating, better than 22 of the 23 telecasts in 1979.

The drive toward the season-ending increase began around early November, however, and was highlighted by the national doubleheader televised November 15. The opening game, Michigan vs. Purdue, achieved a 12.2 rating. That game was followed by the dramatic Notre Dame-Alabama clash, which had an 18.4 rating and was watched in a record 14,320,000 homes.

Regionals, headed by Michigan-Ohio State and Oklahoma-Nebraska, the following Saturday had a 15.1 rating; the second game that day, Southern California vs. UCLA, had a 15.3.

The season finished strongly on December 6 as Florida vs. Florida State had a 10.7 rating and Southern California vs. Notre Dame totaled 15.9.

NCAA football ratings had declined 19.1 percent over the past three years, from the 1976 high of 14.1 and 10,040,000 homes. However, the NCAA share over the same period declined by only 10.8 percent, indicating that fewer people were watching television of any kind on Saturday afternoons.

## Satisfactory-progress rules head academic proposals

Three satisfactory-progress proposals head the academic requirements section in the Official Notice of the 1981 Convention.

The first is from the Big Ten Conference and provides quantitative as well as qualitative progress standards that student-athletes must meet in order to maintain their eligibility. In addition to establishing a minimum amount of course work that would have to be completed each academic year in order for a student-athlete to remain eligible for

competition, the proposal also would set minimum grade-point averages.

See related article, page 2

The Big Ten proposal (No. 30) would allow junior college transfer credits to be considered in the quantitative compilation. Also, it would provide for the NCAA Eligibility Committee to grant relief from the provisions of the legislation upon a showing of hardship.

An NCAA Council proposal (No. 31) establishes only quantitative satisfactory require-

ments. Unlike the other proposals, the Council amendment would take a term-by-term approach to satisfactory progress rather than assessing progress from academic year to year.

Credit hours determining satisfactory progress would have to be earned at the certifying institution; hours earned during summer school could be used to satisfy the requirement.

The Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements could establish criteria for ex-

ceptions to the Council's legislation, which would be administered by conferences and, in the case of an independent institution, by the NCAA Eligibility Committee.

A College Football Association proposal (No. 32) also would establish quantitative satisfactory-progress requirements. It would allow for work completed at other institutions to count toward satisfactory progress and would assess a student-athlete's eligibility at the beginning of every fall term.

Proposal Nos. 34 and 35, both sponsored by the NCAA Council, address the question of academic standards. No. 34 would prohibit extension and credit-by-examination courses from counting in an evaluation of a student-athlete's academic standing, although it would provide for the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee to grant exceptions. No. 35 would clarify the use of summer-school courses taken from institutions other than the certifying institution to establish eligibility.

## A test for all athletic programs

Harold L. Enarson, president  
Ohio State University  
Educational Record

"Spectator sports are deeply embedded in the American culture and in the institutions of higher (and not so higher) learning. Most Americans would have great difficulty even imagining universities without football and basketball teams—and with good reason. As a cynical friend once remarked, 'Now that public hangings are forbidden, where else can you go and enjoy the contagion of the crowd and its excitement?'"

"Truly, a football Saturday on a crisp autumn day anywhere in the United States has everything: marching bands and twirlers, the entrance of the warriors in colorful costume, the surge of battle across the field, the swing from exhilaration to despair as the visiting team scores again. Incredible color and vitality—the shadows creating their own hourglass, the geometry of shading greens moving across the field as the game draws to a close.

"In truck stops, in corporate board offices, everywhere Americans gather, the talk is of sports. Sports play a major role in our land, and on our campuses as well. The public identifies with our gladiators; they yawn over our press releases extolling the achievements of our faculty. Intercollegiate sports are public entertainment.

"Sports also represent critically important investments of fiscal and human resources. As such, they must meet several tests:

- The program must be affordable. If the entire program is not self-sufficient, those who guide the institution—president, trustees, alumni, townspeople—must be prepared to ex-

plain to students and/or legislators why they spend what they do, why they divert funds away from academic purposes to subsidize public entertainment.

- The program must be balanced. Pouring large resources into one or more 'major' sports while starving the so-called minor sports is indefensible.

- Athletics must be under control—under control by coaches, faculty, the president and, ultimately, the trustees. Plainly, college sports are not controlled when coaches cheat in recruiting, when transcripts are forged, when credits are given for classes not attended. Sadly, college sports are not under control when influential 'friends'—sometimes without the knowledge of anyone in the institution—violate NCAA rules. College sports will not be under control if the 'win-at-any-price' obsession dominates play.

- Above all, the program must contribute to the healthy development of the participant."

Al Oppedal, freelance writer

Des Moines Register

"We should never forget that (college football) is a game played by boys, and all of us surely made some mistakes at a similar age that we wouldn't want 50,000 people to witness.

"It's the boys who play the game that make it the great attraction it is. Perhaps being able to go on with life and to view the disappointing experiences with objectivity in future years is in itself a value of college football that's more meaningful than an unbroken string of victories, both for fans and players.

"In real life, no one can expect to finish unbeaten and untied."

## A history of academic legislation

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the final installment in a series of four articles reviewing the background of key issues facing the 1981 NCAA Convention.

General NCAA eligibility rules, such as one that required a student-athlete to take a "full schedule of work," were set forth in the Association's constitution and bylaws during the period from 1906 to 1938.

However, there was no national effort to enforce such principles; and interpretations were as diverse as the institutions involved. In 1939, member institutions participating in the annual NCAA Convention voted to establish eligibility rules for National Collegiate Championships, placing in the hands of the Association's Eligibility Committee the authority to rule on the eligibility of student-athletes participating in NCAA meets and tournaments.

The eligibility rules in effect in 1946 for National Collegiate Championships included the requirements that a student-athlete must be admitted to the institution under the published admission rules applicable to all students and that he must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution. These basic academic standards remain applicable under present NCAA legislation.

In 1952, the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3 (Academic Standards) were amended to include the requirement that in order to be eligible to represent a member institution in intercollegiate competition, a student-athlete must be making normal progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Beginning with the 1959-60 academic year, the eligibility rules for NCAA championships were amended to require that a student-athlete must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution.

During the 1962 Convention, the membership voted to replace this 10-semester rule (required for NCAA meets and tournaments) with a constitutional provision that has become known as the five-year rule. This rule, which governs all intercollegiate participation

by a student-athlete, presently states:

"He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government being excepted."

Concerned about the differing admission standards for recruited prospective student-athletes among member institutions, the NCAA membership, effective January 1, 1966, conditioned a member's eligibility to enter a team or individual competitor in NCAA-sponsored meets and tournaments upon observance of a regulation that became known as the 1.600 rule. This rule required member institutions to limit their scholarship or grant-in-aid awards to incoming student-athletes who predicted a minimum college grade-point average of 1.600 (based on a maximum of 4.000).

The components in determining whether a student-athlete qualified under the 1.600 rule were ACT or SAT test scores combined with the student's high school class rank or grade-point average at the sixth, seventh or eighth semester. In addition, a student-athlete's eligibility for subsequent grant-in-aid awards and participation was based on the requirement that he achieve a college grade-point average, either accumulative or for the previous academic year, of at least 1.600.

The 1.600 rule remained in effect until 1973. At that time, factors such as the introduction of Federally financed college aid programs for disadvantaged students, the increasing number of colleges adopting open-door admissions policies, the feeling that the 1.600 rule was an

Continued on page 3

## 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.

### Back to regional play-offs?

By Frank Dolson  
Philadelphia Inquirer

On one side of Widener University's Memorial Stadium field, all was madness. Red-jerseyed Dayton football players came charging off the bench, shouting, laughing, hugging, celebrating. Onto the field they swept, their fans in hot pursuit, and on the field they remained, for a very long time. "Their kids didn't want to leave," Widener coach Bill Manlove would say later.

They wanted to savor a storybook victory in the semifinals of the NCAA's Division III play-offs, a 28-point rally in the second half that erased a 24-0 Widener lead. And while the kids in red frolicked, the kids in blue milled around for a few minutes, then walked slowly, sadly over the hill beyond the sidelines and back to the locker room, a few blocks away.

Manlove was in the middle of the crowd when Robert Bruce, president-elect of the university, located him.

"Good season," Bruce said, shaking his hand.

"It kinda doesn't mean much, does it?" the coach replied. "That's the trouble with play-offs. It all boils down to one game."

We have a mania in this country. We have to be No. 1—in everything. Even in small-college football.

**Too many steps?:** It isn't enough to have a great season, to win nine or 10 or 11 games in a row. We have to take the next step, and the step after that, and the step after that, until there aren't any left.

Eight teams were invited to compete in the Division III play-offs. Seven must go out as losers.

Manlove has seen the play-off monster from both sides. He has known the great joy of "being No. 1" and the great disappointment of elimination.

"From a coaching standpoint, I was never in favor of play-offs," he said. "I will say this: It's a great situation when you win. . . . But only one team leaves happy. The others have to leave on a sour note. I think it'll take time for those seven to look back and say, 'It was a positive season.'"

There's something wrong with that—especially in football, where the play-offs really don't prove a thing.

Basketball is different; dozens of teams can be picked for a postseason tournament. In football, too many deserving teams—a Wabash in Division III or a Delaware in I-AA, for instance—must be bypassed.

"The play-offs," said Delaware Athletic Director Dave Nelson, "are like a genocide. We're going to get rid of everybody but one."

But there's more wrong with the play-offs than that. For one thing, the extended season runs into final exams at many schools. For another, title games are held at remote places that most students and supporters can't hope to reach.

**No following:** Think Dayton (of Ohio) vs. Ithaca (of New York) in Phenix City, Alabama, for the Division III title doesn't make much sense? Consider this:

"We've been in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Longview, Texas, and Sacramento, California (for Division II title games)," Nelson said, "and I don't think we ever sold more than 250 tickets. But when we went to Atlantic City (for regional play-off games in the old days), we couldn't get enough tickets."

Nelson, among others, would like to see a return to those old days when postseason play was limited to one game in each area, and regional champions were crowned. Period.

At least then, the season didn't drag on and on. At least then, fans were able to attend the final game. At least then, more than one team wound up a winner.

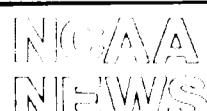
Other problems would be averted, too. Think of the travel complications that arise when a Widener has to make eleventh-hour plans to fly a football squad to a play-off game.

"Last year," said Manlove, "we had to fly to Wittenberg (in Springfield, Ohio) at 11:30 on Thanksgiving night."

But perhaps the biggest headache of all is the NCAA restriction—designed to save money, of course—on the number of players allowed to dress for a play-off game.

"We had 110 kids on the squad," Manlove said, "but only 48 are allowed to be in uniform. We ask these kids to be strongly involved, then we have to say, 'Sorry, you can't get dressed.' It's a touchy thing. We lost a young man—a senior—a week ago because he wasn't going to dress. I can understand his feelings. If we had just regional championships (with lower transportation costs), we wouldn't have to worry about that."

Manlove isn't kidding himself, though. Neither is Nelson. Good, common sense seldom is a consideration when everybody's caught up in America's favorite pastime: trying to be No. 1.



**Editor . . . . . David Pickle**  
**Asst. Editor Bruce Howard**

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

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

# Financial aid based on need: Is the time right?

## Davison says athletics a special case

By Fred C. Davison, President  
The University of Georgia

The star quarterback completing a pass before 80,000 spectators and a national television audience and the third-string lineman watching from the sideline have much in common.

They are both students at an institution of higher education. Both demonstrated sufficient athletic ability to be recruited by the institution, and both received full scholarships that pay all educational expenses.

The third-ranking player on the women's golf team and the leading scorer on the women's basketball team, like the two football players, received scholarships after demonstrating athletic ability. All these students and their teammates on scholarship probably will continue to receive financial aid for four years, whether they are stars or substitutes.

I use this example to address a question now before the National Collegiate Athletic Association membership: Should athletic scholarships be based on financial need?

My answer is a firm and emphatic no!

I believe, for a number of reasons, that a financial-need-only system is unfair to the students involved.

Consider that while we are discussing athletic scholarships based on need only, all NCAA member institutions award some academic scholarships based totally on ability and performance with no regard for financial need. Many of our academic scholarships exceed in value full scholarships awarded to student-athletes.

Many of our academic scholarships carry no special requirements, while athletic scholarships carry numerous special requirements.

Student-athletes must observe curfews and follow rules set down by coaches; academic scholarship recipients observe only the less stringent general rules of conduct imposed on all members of society. Athletes many times must live and study in an environment assigned to them under strict supervision; athletes must meet a rigid practice schedule; athletes often must forego such normal pleasures as going home for the weekend.

Academic scholarships carry none of these restrictions and, in fact, often include many additional prerequisites such as travel opportunities and special class experiences. Academic scholarships are awarded, however, on the basis of ability alone, and no special requirements are made on student recipients.

The rewards received by a student-athlete include the opportunity to perform in a competitive setting for personal enjoyment and to entertain those who follow sports, and most importantly, the opportunity to gain an education at no charge. Athletes awarded a scholarship do not lose it because athletic performance does not meet a coach's expectations. All student-athletes are treated the same under a system that is as fair to all as is possible.

In the area of athletics specifically, there are other reasons that a need-based program is unfair.

Consider the morale of a star athlete from a family judged to be affluent. He or she receives no financial aid while the third stringer who performs not nearly at the same level, but is considered to have financial need, receives full financial aid. The star player is bringing acclaim and perhaps financial support to the institution but is penalized. On a personal level, the athlete is not recognized for excellence in performance.

How does a need-only scholarship program work when the financial sit-

uation of a student's family changes dramatically following his or her enrollment? Do we take away the scholarship if Dad's finances improve or award a scholarship if the family's financial position declines in the student's second, third or fourth year?

Athletic scholarships based on need also penalize parents who have planned on a long-range basis to meet the educational needs of several children. If one child is athletically talented and another is not, the parents may assume that the first youngster is likely to receive scholarship assistance. This, in turn, frees funds for the second child. The parents might not qualify under a financial need ascertainment, though, and both children would be helped less than either would have been under our present system.

All NCAA-member institutions adhere to a limit on the number and content of athletic scholarships, and all are limited to a specific period of recruiting of high school students. It is not feasible to gather and evaluate expeditiously financial information during the current brief recruiting period so that need and amount could be determined. An alternative is expansion of the time in which we are allowed to recruit and an increase in the contact allowed with high school athletes. Both of these changes would be harmful to high school academics and athletics, the precise reasons that we instituted the current restrictions on recruiting activities.

If athletic scholarships were based on financial need alone, students eligible for partial support would be compelled in many cases to seek outside employment while enrolled. The time and effort required of athletes makes this nearly impossible, while the potential for abuse in job opportunities offered gifted athletes is obvious.

Financial aid programs at colleges

*Continued on page 7*

## Young cites financial benefits

By Charles E. Young, Chancellor  
University of California, Los Angeles

As I look at the problems facing intercollegiate athletics in the '80s—for both the young men and women in our program—I am convinced that the nation's colleges and universities no longer can afford the luxury of awarding financial aid on any other basis than that of "need."

The legislation being offered at the NCAA's 1981 Convention, while not going the whole way in establishing "need" as the sole basis for providing the gifted athlete the means to attend college, is nevertheless an important and necessary milestone in establishing the athletic scholarship on a similar basis to the overwhelming majority of other scholarship assistance.

I recognize the break that Proposal No. 38 makes with the traditional philosophy of the athletic grant-in-aid system that takes no account of the ability of the student-athlete's parents to finance their child's education, but I don't share the beliefs of those who predict the dire consequences of such a break with tradition. Quite apart from the fact that I see no other economic choice for those of us who wish to preserve our programs at the same level of excellence we believe to be important for both men and women, I am not at all pessimistic about the ability of processes already in place to determine equitably the "need" of the student-athlete and administer the system fairly.

Those who oppose change can be negative about how much money this legislation will save NCAA member universities. Amounts will vary from one institution to another. It will save UCLA and those Divisions I and II public institutions with maximum allowable numbers of grants a very considerable sum. And I believe every institution will be able to put itself on

a substantially sounder financial base than at present.

Obviously, "need" is not a panacea for all of the economic ailments faced by intercollegiate athletics; but it has a great deal of merit for a number of other reasons as well.

With the requirements of Title IX a reality (whether or not we agree with the means by which equality is being defined and regulated), it simply does not make sense for there to be discrimination among and between sports, men's or women's, in the dispensing of scholarship assistance. It seems to me that universities, in providing scholarship assistance, are doing so to enable a student to receive an education. That is their mission.

And while I recognize that a football player or basketball player at UCLA has demands upon him (or her) not expected of others, I also am aware of the nonfinancial awards the student-athlete is receiving as a result of his athletic experience. The educational rewards and character development are sufficient in my judgment to obviate the need or desirability for the income-sports participant receiving an extra bonus. Amateur athletics is still a viable and worthy ideal.

In addition to everything else, the scholarship based on "need" simply makes more sense in light of virtually everything else that is done in the financial aid area with our system of higher education. It is equitable for other students, and even the extreme intensity of competition for top student-athletes is not beyond our coping if we really want to do it.

Surely, there will be problems. That's no reason for failing to take a step that not only is desirable for higher education to undertake in behalf of intercollegiate athletics at this point in time, but, in my opinion and that of many of my colleagues, is an absolute necessity.

## Academic eligibility

*Continued from page 2*

interference with institutional responsibility and autonomy and questioning of the validity of the national tests motivated the Association's membership to abolish the rule.

In its place, the membership adopted the 2.000 rule, requiring institutions to limit their scholarship or grant-in-aid awards and eligibility for participation to student-athletes who have graduated from high school with an accumulative sixth, seventh or eighth semester grade-point average of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000). This rule also was related to institutional eligibility for NCAA meets and tournaments.

The following year (1974), Divisions II and III member institutions voted not to apply the 2.000 grade-point average requirement to student-athletes in their divisions.

From the date of the elimination of the 1.600 prediction rule and enactment of the 2.000 legislation, segments of the NCAA membership and the NCAA Council have voiced concern about the academic requirements affecting the initial (and continuing) eligibility of student-athletes for participation and financial aid. Some believe that the high school grade-point average of 2.000 is not a significant standard and for the past several years have attempted to strengthen the rule.

Following is a summary of key academic legislation considered by recent Conventions:

### Academic proposals at recent NCAA Conventions

**1976:** A proposed amendment to Bylaw 4 (rules governing NCAA championships) was defeated that would have required a student-athlete to earn at least 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of credit by the beginning of the second year and thereafter to earn an average of 12 credits for each academic term attended.

**1977:** Constitution 3-3-(c) was amended to permit students who have completed requirements for baccalaureate or equivalent degrees to utilize any remaining eligibility during the five-year eligibility period established by Constitution 3-9-(a), provided that eligibility is utilized at the institution where the student-athlete studied and competed as an undergraduate.

**1978:** Constitution 3-3-(c) was amended to clarify that a student-athlete must be enrolled in a minimum full-time program of studies to be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate competition and to provide an exception to this requirement for a student-athlete who is in the final semester of his baccalaureate program.

The Convention defeated a proposed amendment to Bylaw 4 related to institutional eligibility for NCAA championships, which was referred to as the "triple-option" proposal. This

proposal would have required a student-athlete to establish his eligibility on the basis of a 2.250 high school grade-point average or an ACT score of 17 or an SAT score of 750. In addition, the proposal would have affected practice and participation but permitted awarding of financial aid to nonqualifiers.

Delegates to the 1978 Convention also defeated legislation to reinstitute 1.600 rule.

**1979:** Two separate "triple-option" Bylaw 4 proposals were defeated. Both required a student-athlete to establish his eligibility on the basis of a 2.250 high school grade-point average or an ACT score of 17 or an SAT score of 750. One proposal prohibited nonqualifiers from practicing and competing but permitted the awarding of financial aid. The other proposal restricted nonqualifiers in all three instances.

**1980:** A proposed amendment to Bylaw 4 raising the high school grade-point average required for freshman eligibility from 2.000 to 2.200 was defeated.

Also defeated was a proposed amendment to Bylaw 4 raising the high school grade-point average required for freshman eligibility from 2.000 to 2.200 but permitting a student with at least a 2.000 grade-point average to be considered a qualifier if he has an ACT score of 17 or an SAT score of 750.

# NCAA fall championships

Football  
Soccer  
Water polo

## Dayton flies to title

Dayton took advantage of seven Ithaca turnovers to breeze to a 63-0 victory in the National Collegiate Division III Football Championship in Phenix City, Alabama.

Dayton jumped to a 28-0 lead at half time as four Ithaca mistakes gave the Flyers excellent field position. Dayton started its four first-half touchdown drives at the 36-, 22-, eight- and 31-yard lines in the Ithaca end of the field.

After a scoreless third quarter, Dayton erupted for five touchdowns in the final period. Three of the five scores followed interceptions by the Flyer defense.

Ithaca, the defending Division III champion, never generated any offense as the Bombers crossed midfield only two times. The Bombers had four interceptions, three fumbles and punted four times in their 14 possessions.

Gradlin Pruitt led Dayton rushers with 148 yards in 33 attempts. Greg Bazany and Garry Smith each had 49 yards rushing. For Dayton, it was its first Division III championship and marked the seventh straight season that a different team has claimed the title. Wittenberg is the only two-time winner.

Dayton	13	15	0	35	—	63
Ithaca	0	0	0	0	—	0

	Dayton	Ithaca
First downs	18	11
Rushing yardage	293	89
Passing yardage	63	32
Passes (Att.-Comp.-Int.)	9-4-0	19-3-4
Return yardage	91	0
Punts (No.-Avg.)	3-39.3	4-36.5
Fumbles-Lost	0-0	4-3
Penalties-Yards	4-30	7-45

Dayton—Jim O'Hara 9 run (kick failed) 5:25

Dayton—Gradlin Pruitt 15 run (Jim Fullenkamp kick) 2:16

Dayton—Pruitt 2 run (Fullenkamp kick) 10:40

Dayton—Garry Smith 1 run (Greg Bazany run) 5:03

Dayton—Jon Vorpe 5 run (Fullenkamp kick) 14:14

Dayton—Vorpe 3 run (Fullenkamp kick) 12:37

Dayton—Bazany 6 run (Fullenkamp kick) 8:52

Dayton—Bazany 25 run (Fullenkamp kick) 6:09

Dayton—Pete Madden 31 interception return (Fullenkamp kick) 4:39

**First round:** Ithaca 41, Wagner 12; Minnesota-Morris 41, Dubuque 35; Dayton 34, Baldwin-Wallace 0; Widener 43, Bethany 12.

**Semifinals:** Ithaca 36, Minnesota-Morris 0; Dayton 28, Widener 24.

**Championship:** Dayton 63, Ithaca 0.

## Babson wins in overtime

Babson's John Sisk scored the winning goal with 1:06 left in the first overtime as the Beavers defeated Scranton, 1-0, to win the 1980 National Collegiate Division III Soccer Championship at Babson College in Massachusetts.

Ironically, the goal was Sisk's first in his four years at Babson. The senior defensive back fired a 35-yard shot from the right side to the left corner of the Scranton net. Jim Fisher received credit for the assist.

The teams battled to a scoreless tie after 90 regulation minutes on a muddy field that hampered both teams' offensive attacks. Babson had one scoring opportunity go awry in the first half when Bob LeBlanc fired a shot to the left of an open net.

In a rematch of last year's championship, Babson downed Glassboro State, 1-0, in four overtimes in the semifinals. Scranton defeated Washington (Missouri), 4-1, in its semifinal match.

Babson is the first three-time winner of the Division III championship. The Beavers' other titles came in 1975 and 1979. Scranton's runner-up finish was its best in school history.

Scranton	0	0	0	—	0
Babson	0	0	1	—	1

**First overtime:** 1. Babson—John Sisk (Jim Fisher), 103:54.

Shots: Scranton 22, Babson 18.

Fouls: Scranton 22, Babson 23.

Saves: Scranton 8, Babson 13.

**First round:** Brandeis 2, Plymouth State 0, Babson 1, Westfield State 0 (2 ot); Ithaca 2, Buffalo 0; Binghamton State 4, Clarkson 3 (2 ot); Calvin 4, DePauw 3; Ohio Wesleyan 2, Bethany 1; Scranton 2, Grove City 1 (2 ot); Haverford 4, Elizabethtown 3 (ot).

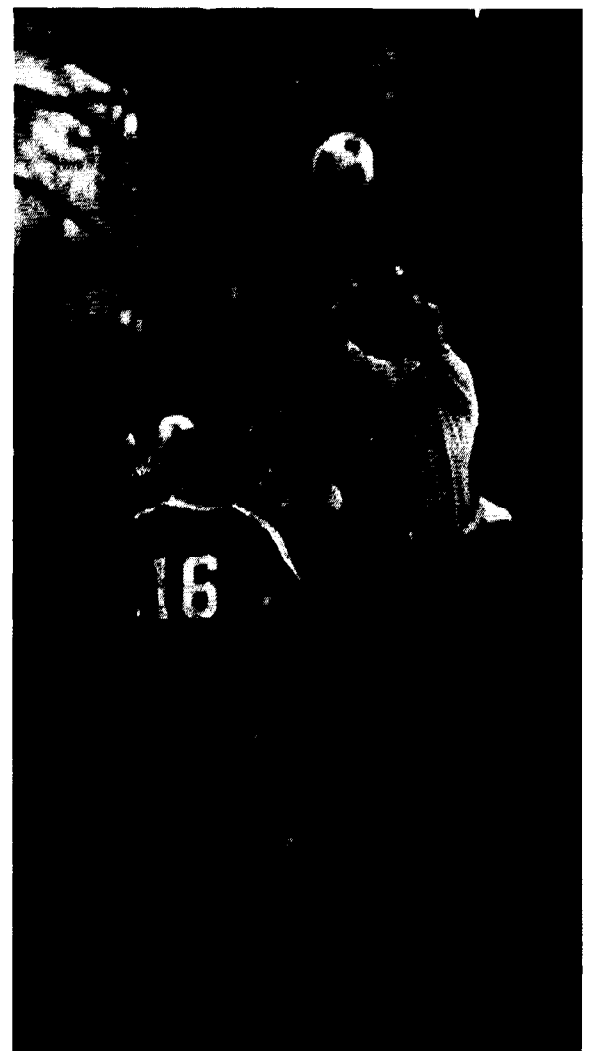
**Second round:** Babson 3, Brandeis 2 (2 ot); Binghamton State 1, Ithaca 0 (2 ot); Glassboro State 1, Lynchburg 0; Averett 1, Kean 0; Calvin 1, Ohio Wesleyan 0; Scranton 3, Haverford 1; MacMurray 2, Lake Forest 1 (3 ot); Washington (Missouri) 5, Pomona-Pitzer 0.

**Quarterfinals:** Babson 2, Binghamton State 1; Glassboro State 5, Averett 1; Scranton 1, Calvin 0; Washington (Missouri) 1, MacMurray 0.

**Semifinals:** Babson 1, Glassboro State 0 (4 ot); Scranton 4, Washington (Missouri) 1.

**Third place:** Glassboro State 1, Washington (Missouri) 0.

**Championship:** Babson 1, Scranton 0 (1 ot).



Babson goalie Brian Cahill makes save

## Stanford No. 1 in water polo

Stanford built a five-goal advantage and withstood a fourth-period charge by California to win its third national title, 8-6, at the 1980 National Collegiate Water Polo Championship in Long Beach, California.

Chris Kelsey and Jody Campbell led the charge enabling the Cardinals to take a 6-2 lead at half time. Kelsey scored two of his three goals in the second period, while Campbell scored once and contributed four assists. Kelsey tied California's Kevin Robertson for game scoring honors with three goals.

Stanford, which won its other two national titles in 1976 and 1978, had an easy route to the championship, defeating Loyola (Illinois), 22-5, and Pepperdine, 17-6. California defeated defending champion California-Santa Barbara, 11-7, and California-Irvine, 9-7, in overtime.

Stanford's victory continued the California domination of water polo. Stanford and UCLA both have three team titles and trail only California, which has four. No team outside the state of California has ever won the water polo championship.

For the fourth straight year, Bucknell's Scott Schulte was the tournament's leading scorer. Schulte and Robertson each had 12 goals in their three tournament games. Schulte had the best individual game with six goals against Loyola (Illinois).  
Stanford ..... 3 3 2 0 — 8  
California ..... 1 1 1 3 — 6

**First period:** 1. Stanford—Steve Smith (Jody Campbell), 1:45; 2. California—Kevin Robertson, 2:14; 3. Stanford—Alan Mouchawar (Campbell), 4:20; 4. Stanford—James Bergeson (Campbell), 6:17; **Second period:** 5. Stanford—Chris Kelsey, 2:26; 6. California—Alan Gresham, 4:29; 7. Stanford—Campbell (Smith), 4:39; 8. Stanford—Kelsey (Campbell), 6:52; **Third period:** 9. California—Bob Diepersloot (Ken Candelaria), 0:26; 10. Stanford—Kelsey, 1:03; 11. Stanford—Bergeson (Mouchawar), 4:22; **Fourth period:** 12. California—Diepersloot, 3:32; 13. California—Robertson, 5:25; 14. California—Robertson (Mark Vigeant), 6:17.

**First round:** Stanford 22, Loyola (Illinois) 5; Pepperdine 9, Southern California 8; California-Irvine 13, Bucknell 4; California 11, California-Santa Barbara 7.

**Second round:** Southern California 16, Loyola (Illinois) 3; California-Santa Barbara 10, Bucknell 8; Stanford 17, Pepperdine 6; California 9, California-Irvine 7.

**Seventh place:** Bucknell 8, Loyola (Illinois) 4.

**Fifth place:** Southern California 11, California-Santa Barbara 4.

**Third place:** California-Irvine 10, Pepperdine 8.

**Championship:** Stanford 8, California 6.

## Lock Haven victorious

The move from Division III to Division II did not affect Lock Haven State as the Bald Eagles finished a perfect season by defeating Florida International, 1-0, at the National Collegiate Division II Soccer Championship in Miami, Florida.

Freshman reserve Tom Kretsch scored the winning goal 36 seconds into the second overtime period as Lock Haven State, 21-0, claimed its third national soccer title. The Bald Eagles, coached by Mike Parker, won Division III titles in 1977 and 1978.

Kretsch, who had entered the game during the first overtime, took a long pass, maneuvered past Florida International's Greg Anderson and kicked the ball past a diving Henry Westmoreland, the Florida International goalie. The ball then trickled into an open net.

Florida International, playing in its first Division II championship, finished with a 13-4 record. The Sunblazers, playing on their home field, carried an 11-game winning streak into the match and lost their first home game since 1978.

The Sunblazers controlled the game but missed several scoring opportunities. "We're an opportunistic team and we waited patiently for our chance," Parker said. "It took us a while to get it, but when we got it, we didn't waste it."

Lock Haven State	0	0	0	1	—	1
Florida International	0	0	0	0	—	0

**Second overtime:** 1. Lock Haven State—Tom Kretsch, 105:36.

Shots: Lock Haven State 15, Florida International 17.

Fouls: Lock Haven State 13, Florida International 18.

Saves: Lock Haven State 8, Florida International 13.

**First round:** Southern Connecticut State 4, Marist 1; Lock Haven State 3, Eastern Illinois 1.

**Quarterfinals:** Southern Connecticut State 2, Hartford 1 (2 ot); Florida International 1, Tampa 0;



Lock Haven's Robby Gould (left)  
Florida International's Joash Dukes

Chico State 3, Seattle Pacific 2 (3 ot); Lock Haven State 2, Missouri-St. Louis 1.

**Semifinals:** Florida International 3, Southern Connecticut State 1; Lock Haven State 1, Chico State 0.

**Third Place:** Chico State 2, Southern Connecticut State 1 (2 ot, penalty kicks).

**Championship:** Lock Haven State 1, Florida International 0 (2 ot).

# Common questions about NCAA governance package

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following questions and answers are the last of 60 discussing the NCAA governance issue. The first 19 were printed in the November 30 issue of the News.

## Programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics

**Q20:** If the Council is in favor of providing programs for women's athletics, why does it insist that member institutions (rather than the Council) sponsor legislative proposals to establish women's championships?

**A20:** Keep in mind that the governance plan and the issue of women's championships are separable for purposes of legislative consideration. The governance plan makes possible the accommodation of women's championships if the membership wants them. The Council's position for the past five years has been that proposals to establish women's events in the NCAA should be sponsored by member institutions; at the same time, the Council and Executive Committee have agreed that any such championships adopted by the membership should receive full Association support so as to be conducted in a manner comparable to NCAA men's championships.

**Q21:** Won't application of the Executive Regulations 2-1-(a) and (b) sponsorship requirements for establishment of championships for women deter the growth of emerging women's sports? Why not offer the same number of championship opportunities currently offered by the AIAW?

**A21:** The executive regulations will have no more of an adverse effect on women's sports than they do on men's sports. The establishment of the minimum-sponsorship restrictions in Executive Regulations 2-1-(a) and (b) is related to the Association's policy of guaranteeing transportation and, when possible, per diem for participants in NCAA championships. Permitting the establishment of championships for which only a few institutions are eligible (e.g., 32 NCAA institutions sponsor women's badminton; only 16 offer synchronized swimming) diminishes the funds available in those sports in which large numbers of institutions participate.

**Q22:** If the NCAA offers 29 championships for women and the AIAW offers more, won't affiliation with the NCAA reduce the postseason opportunities for women?

**A22:** No. The 29 NCAA women's championships (including those already adopted and being proposed by members this year) represent increased championship opportunities for women's athletics. Three different national organizations will be offering women's championships, and an institution may belong to any or all of those organizations and participate in any or all of their championships, unless another organization decides to deny that opportunity.

**Q23:** Why did NCAA Divisions II and III member institutions adopt NCAA-sponsored championships for women?

**A23:** It seemed apparent that those voting in favor included these types of institutions: (1) those that are not affiliated with the AIAW or any other organization for purposes of women's athletics; (2) those that prefer the alternative of being able to have their men's and women's programs in the same organization, for various reasons; (3) those that are not happy with certain aspects of the program offered by the AIAW, and (4) those that simply want more than one opportunity for national postseason competition for women.

**Q24:** Will NCAA championships for women offer state, district and/or regional qualifying competition comparable to the system utilized by the AIAW, or will they employ the more selective pattern used in NCAA men's championships?

**A24:** The operating principle for NCAA-sponsored women's championships will be similar to that utilized for NCAA men's championships; i.e., national championships should be meaningful competition for the most gifted athletes and are not intended to be little more than extensions of the regular season.

Specifically, in championships for team sports, institutions will be invited to compete in NCAA-sponsored women's championships after consideration of such factors as won-lost record, strength of schedule and geographic representation. This evaluation will be done by regional advisory committees composed of individuals immediately active in women's athletics. The advisory committee will rank possible selections for recommendation to the women's sports committee in each sport. That committee then will determine the invitations to be issued to compete in the NCAA championship. In championships in individual sports, individual competitors will qualify for certain of these NCAA championships on the basis of approved performance standards which will be published in advance. In individual championships for which performance standards are not appropriate (e.g., tennis), regional advisory committees will rank possible selections and the respective sports committees will determine the invitations to be issued.

Automatic qualification for conference champions will not be a factor in NCAA-sponsored women's championships until the appropriate women's sports committees believe that such a procedure is desirable and feasible in their respective sports. [Only eight of the 43 NCAA championships for men utilize the automatic-qualification procedure (Executive Regulation 2-6).]

## Committee Representation

**Q25:** Why permit males to serve on the Women's Committee on Committees and the women's sports com-



Sue Gozansky, University of California, Riverside, (left), and Bernette Cripe, Whittier College, during a joint meeting of the Divisions II and III Women's Volleyball Committees.

mittees? Is this a subterfuge to permit men to control those committees?

**A25:** To deny male administrators and coaches of women's teams the privilege of serving on these committees would be to disenfranchise a segment of the professionals in women's athletics. Of the first 38 individuals appointed to the women's sports committees to administer the Divisions II and III women's championships already established, 35 (92 percent) are women.

**Q26:** The plan specifies minimum allocated positions for women on the Association's Council-appointed and general committees, as well as on the Council, Executive Committee and steering committees. Does that mean women, specifically, or could those positions be filled by men administrators or coaches of women's programs?

**A26:** The minimum allocated positions for women on the Council, Executive Committee, steering committees, Nominating Committee and all general (i.e., Council-appointed) committees are reserved for women, not male administrators or coaches of women's teams.

The recommended representation on the Council and Executive Committee was based on these considerations: (1) The work of those two bodies is detailed and complex, requiring significant background and experience in NCAA activities and legislative applications, and it is generally accepted that service on the steering committees or certain other key committees in the NCAA structure is essential to provide such experience; (2) further expansion of the Council and Executive Committee (to accommodate additional women) beyond that recommended would result in additional costs that might be better allocated to other membership services, and such expansion would not contribute to greater efficiency; (3) representation on the Council is best considered in multiples of four in view of the critical 2-1-1 division representation formula (i.e., two Division I representatives for each Division II and Division III representative), resulting in the proposed expansion of four (or 20 percent) on the Council (same percentage was applied to the Executive Committee); (4) the 20 percent representation figure is a significantly greater commitment to women's representation at the policy-making level than that afforded at the present by member institutions themselves or by other national organizations in higher education committed to male and female participation.

It should be noted that women's representation on the Council and Executive Committee will be a part of the four-year review of women's representation as referenced in Question 57.

**Q27:** Why did the NCAA committees reject the concept of 50-50 representation for men and women on all NCAA committees? On what basis were the minimum allocations for men and women determined?

**A27:** The 50-50 concept assumes that there are the same number of male and female student-athletes involved in intercollegiate athletics at NCAA members, equal numbers of male and female coaches and a 50-50 ratio between male and female administrators at member institutions. Such balanced ratios do not exist.

The minimum allocations on the steering committees and the general committees were based, for the most part, on a formula of one-third allocated for women, one-third for men and one-third unallocated (and thus available to either). The one-third was based on a projected participation ratio of approximately two men athletes to one woman athlete. (Best available data at this time indicates the actual ratio is 7 to 3.)

**Q28:** Why include Division I women in the governance plan when that division has not established women's championships?

**A28:** Championships and participation of women in NCAA affairs are separate issues. Championships are only one of many programs and services provided by the NCAA.

The 1981 Convention could vote in favor of the governance plan, including women in the administrative structure and general committees, without offering Division I championships (or championships for women in any division, for that matter). Or, the Convention might approve championships for women but not approve the governance structure. The governance plan itself recognizes the fact that the substantial majority of NCAA member institutions now have a single, integrated structure for both men's and women's athletics.

**Q29:** The plan says that allocated positions for women are minimums. In practice, however, isn't it likely that men will be given all of the unallocated positions?

**A29:** No. The Council's tentative appointments to all Council-appointed committees already include at least two instances of women being appointed to unallocated positions. It is the hope of the governance committee and Council that the appointing agencies will appoint the best available individuals to the unallocated positions, regardless of sex.

**Q30:** Why does the NCAA oppose representation for student-athletes on its governing bodies and committees?

**A30:** The inference is in error. At the same time, appreciation of the NCAA commitment to the principle of institutional control is essential. The institution is the NCAA member; the chief executive of the institution decides whom to appoint as the institution's voting and alternative representatives to the NCAA. The NCAA deals directly with the chief executive, faculty athletic representative and director of athletics (and, in addition, with the adoption of the governance plan, the primary woman administrator of athletic programs). Coaches, student-athletes and other institutional personnel are expected to voice their views within the institution as it determines an institutional position on issues.

The governance plan proposes adding student-athletes to committees where their background and experience would enable them to make meaningful contributions. Those committees include Drug Education, National Youth Sports Program, Postgraduate Scholarship and Recruiting, in addition to the two student positions already existing on the Long Range Planning Committee.

**Q31:** Why not expand all NCAA committees so women can be given greater (and immediate) representation on all of them?

**A31:** Such expansion would be unnecessarily costly. The NCAA pays full transportation and per diem expenses for all committee members attending NCAA meetings. It was felt that women's interests would prefer to see NCAA funds used for programs such as women's championships, rather than for expansion of committees which probably would operate more efficiently at their present sizes.

**Q32:** Why are women included on such committees as the proposed Football Television and Postseason Football Committees, as well as on All-Star High School Games, Summer Baseball and perhaps others where the committee duties involve only or primarily men's sports?

**A32:** The NCAA governance plan is directed toward an integrated structure in intercollegiate athletics. It is a disservice to competent women to exclude them from dealing with intercollegiate athletics in all of its phases. Inclusion of women on committees such as those cited is intended to provide the opportunity for women to be exposed to areas of intercollegiate athletics perhaps not available to them before, which should be beneficial to them and the sports involved.

**Q33:** How many women would be involved in the NCAA administrative and committee structure if the governance plan were adopted?

**A33:** At a minimum, approximately 215, if all portions of the plan were adopted and all proposed women's

Continued on page 6

# Governance questions

Continued from page 5

championships were established. In addition, it is assumed that women would be named to special committees and to the annual Convention committees as the plan is implemented.

## Dues and Finances

**Q34:** How does the NCAA propose to finance programs and services for women? Specifically, where will the funds come from?

**A34:** The Executive Committee will adjust the Association's budget to provide the necessary financing and personnel to administer the services proposed and already has taken the initial steps in that regard, including the setting aside of a special reserve of \$1,273,000.

In 1979-80, transportation costs (\$2.9 million) for men's championships exceeded projections because air fares increased at an unprecedented rate of between 36 percent (fall championships) and 48 percent (spring championships) during that budget year. For 1981-82, it is estimated that transportation guarantees for men's championships will cost \$3.5 million and women's transportation guarantees will be \$2.1 million, based on the proposed 29 championships. It is projected that these costs can be met from increased revenue from existing NCAA championships, additional revenues from other Association programs and revenues from the conduct of some of the women's championships.

**Q35:** Will dues be increased? If so, by how much?

**A35:** The present plan does not propose a dues increase. Inasmuch as NCAA dues can be altered only by vote of the membership in amending Rylaw 7-3-(a), such a proposal could not be before the membership until the 1982 Convention and could not become effective until the 1982-83 academic year.

It is worth noting, however, that NCAA dues have not been increased for six years, even though the inflation rate for those six years has been 53.9 percent, and that NCAA dues are quite low in comparison to the institutional services and benefits provided. Current NCAA dues are \$500 or \$400 for Division I (depending on football classification), \$200 in Division II and \$100 in Division III. Although membership dues constitute only about nine-tenths of one percent of the 1980-81 NCAA income budget, it is likely that an increase in dues will be proposed at some point to assist in funding some of the proposed ancillary programs for women.

In considering the dues paid to the various national organizations in intercollegiate athletics, the Executive Committee would urge each member institution to compare the following: (1) national dues; (2) regional and/or state dues required by national affiliation (none in the NCAA; conference affiliation is not required for NCAA membership); (3) entry fees for national championships; (4) reimbursement of expenses for participating in national championships; (5) registration fees for conventions or other meetings, and (6) costs of participation by institutional staff members on committees (i.e., transportation and living costs for meeting attendance).

**Q36:** Will the NCAA Executive Committee raise the assessment on football television revenues to fund women's programs?

**A36:** The NCAA Executive Committee does *not* plan to meet the costs of women's services and programs by increasing this assessment.

**Q37:** Why did the NCAA fail to answer the question raised at the regional meetings as to the amount of increased cost an institution would incur by placing its women's program in the NCAA? How much would it cost?

**A37:** The NCAA governance committee and Council did not "fail" to answer that question. Their responses have been that whether or not an institution's costs increase in such areas as recruiting or financial aid will *not* be determined by the NCAA governance plan, but by the Department of Education's declared policy in the enforcement of Title IX. Each institution will have to deal with the department's proportionality standard in terms of scholarship and grant-in-aid expenditures for men and women, and with its equivalency standards in terms of personnel, expenditures and benefits devoted to recruiting. In the meantime, no institution will be required to apply any NCAA rules to its women's program until 1985 and will not be required to do so then if it does not choose to.

The rules of national organizations *cannot* be used as reasons to modify the department's proportionality or equivalency requirements, according to the Department of Education.

**Q38:** Won't the NCAA be forced to increase its staff (and its budget) substantially to offer the proposed programs and services for women's athletics?

**A38:** Many of the services probably can be offered with essentially the existing staff and only minimal cost increases (e.g., enforcement, publications, statistics, films). Staff increases in those areas would be considered only when necessary in view of overall responsibilities.

The experience of the championships department requires one administrative staff member for every 10 championships; therefore, if the 19 additional women's championships being proposed at the 1981 Convention are established, two women administrators would be added to the present woman director, Ruth Berkey.

**Q39:** Will transportation and per diem expenses for men's championships be reduced to provide equal treatment for women's championships?

**A39:** The Executive Committee believes the Association will be able to guarantee transportation expenses for all men's and women's championships. It is possible that neither would receive per diem, or receive a lesser amount of per diem than in the past. Regardless, men's and women's championships within a division would be treated comparably.

**Q40:** Will the present dollar amounts distributed to participating institutions from net receipts in "profitable" men's championships be less in order to provide funds for women's championships?

**A40:** It is not likely, except the Division III Steering Committee has recommended that such distributions in that division be discontinued and the moneys be used to fund Division III men's and women's championships instead.

## General

**Q41:** What was the objective of the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services? Why was it appointed in the first place?

**A41:** The special committee was appointed in the fall of 1979 after the NCAA Council, in its October 1979 meeting, had considered reports and recommendations of the NCAA Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics, the three division steering committees and the Long Range Planning Committee. It became apparent in that meeting that a clear pattern had emerged of establishing single administrative structures for athletics at the institutional level and in several conferences. As a result, the Council agreed that the membership should decide whether the NCAA should provide services for women at the national level.

In addition, the committees' reports had included suggestions regarding the Association's legislative procedures, its existing governance structure and improved means of involving institutional chief executive officers in NCAA affairs. The Council concluded that a special committee should be appointed to study all of those issues; that was the charge given to the Special Committee on Governance, Organization and Services, which includes four chief executives, four faculty athletic representatives, four directors of athletics, a former NCAA president and a conference commissioner.

**Q42:** What is the general purpose of the governance plan? Is it an attempt to take over women's athletics?

**A42:** A primary purpose of the plan is to provide member institutions the opportunity to decide if they want the NCAA to provide programs, services and representation for women. Before the governance committee had prepared its recommendations, part of that question was answered at the 1980 NCAA Convention when the membership of Divisions II and III voted to establish NCAA-sponsored women's championships in each division.

The plan does two things: (1) It provides the framework in which those already-established championships can be conducted, including determination of eligibility for those events, and (2) it creates the opportunity for women to be involved in all levels of the NCAA structure.

The plan is *not* a "takeover;" it provides an alternative or an additional opportunity for each institution's women's athletic program. An institution holding the appropriate organizational memberships would have three alternatives for its women's program—the AIAW, the NAIA and the NCAA. It could participate in any or all of them, and it would at no time be forced to commit that program exclusively to one organization.

**Q43:** Does the plan provide for a merger of national governing organizations in intercollegiate athletics? If not, why not?

**A43:** The plan does not provide for a merger. It provides only an alternative for each member institution.

While some institutions have expressed interest in establishing a single national governing organization for all of intercollegiate athletics, others caution against that type of monolithic and monopolistic structure, which would force each institution to hold membership in just one organization. This would be contrary to the diversity in higher education, itself. What many institutions apparently do want, however, is the *opportunity* to have their men's and women's programs in the same organization. The NCAA plan provides that opportunity without requiring all institutions to make that choice.

**Q44:** Why does the NCAA want to move into women's athletics now, after years of showing no interest in that area?

**A44:** First, it is not true that the NCAA has shown no interest in women's athletics. As early as the 1960s, the Association offered assistance to women's athletics, but women's leaders of that era were not interested in the type of competitive programs in which men were engaged.

More recently, the 1975 and 1976 NCAA Conventions considered proposals dealing with possible NCAA involvement in women's athletics. Those proposals were sponsored by the NCAA Council upon the advice of NCAA legal counsel. Those two Conventions tabled or defeated the proposals, thus expressing the membership's desire at that time not to have the NCAA involved with women's athletics.

As a result, the Council adopted the position that it would not offer additional proposals in that regard or take other steps regarding national governance of women's athletics until direction emanated from the institutional

and conference levels. The Council maintained that posture until October 1979, when it became apparent that a significant number of institutions and several conferences had adopted single administrative structures for men's and women's athletics and wanted the matter considered at the national level.

**Q45:** Is it true that the NCAA has, on several occasions, refused to meet jointly with representatives of the AIAW? If so, why?

**A45:** Meetings of NCAA and AIAW representatives, committees and joint subcommittees have occurred regularly since 1975.

In late 1978, the Council received a further request from the AIAW for a joint meeting to discuss athletic governance. The Council declined that request because of its conviction, in light of past experiences during the previously mentioned meetings, that the central question of athletic governance for colleges and universities cannot be negotiated properly or successfully by national organizations but must be decided by the colleges and universities, themselves, after they have determined the preferred administrative structure for men's and women's athletics on their respective campuses.

**Q46:** Will implementation of the NCAA governance plan bring about the demise of the AIAW?

**A46:** There is no reason to believe the AIAW will or should cease to operate if the NCAA offers programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics. The NCAA governance committee is on record as favoring continuation of the AIAW's alternative structure and philosophies because there are institutions that prefer that particular mode. There is nothing in the NCAA plan to prevent the AIAW from doing so, if it believes in its philosophy and is willing to test its concepts and ideas against those of other groups and organizations.

It is noteworthy that some observers predicted the NAIA would die when the NCAA began offering what were then called College Division championships more than 23 years ago. The NAIA has grown and for years has offered a viable alternative in men's competition for those institutions choosing membership in that organization or dual NCAA-NAIA membership. There is no reason to believe the same cannot be true for the AIAW.

**Q47:** Why does the NCAA choose to ignore the fact that AIAW voting delegates have voted, in last year's AIAW Delegate Assembly, to oppose the NCAA governance plan and NCAA-sponsored championships for women?

**A47:** That fact has not been ignored. It is obvious that there are women who are opposed to NCAA involvement in women's athletics. It is equally obvious that there are women strongly urging that same NCAA involvement. Neither of those facts is particularly germane to the purpose of affording member colleges and universities of the NCAA the opportunity to decide what programs, services and representation, if any, their national organization should offer to women's intercollegiate athletics.

**Q48:** Will an institution be permitted to belong to any combination of the AIAW, NAIA and NCAA, or will it have to choose membership in only one national governing organization?

**A48:** The flexibility of the NCAA governance plan is that an NCAA member institution may hold membership and participate in any organization(s) it chooses, with no adverse effect on its eligibility for NCAA championships or other services. The only way this would not be true is if the rules of another organization were to prohibit it, and it does not seem logical that a majority of colleges and universities in any organization would knowingly restrict their options in that regard.

**Q49:** If the NCAA is interested in equal opportunity for women in athletics, why has it consistently opposed the Title IX legislation? Why is it continuing its current court action in that regard?

**A49:** The NCAA never has opposed the Title IX statute; in fact, the NCAA Council is on record as supporting the concept of equal opportunity for women in intercollegiate athletics. The NCAA has opposed the bureaucratic overreach reflected in the Title IX interpretations, which the NCAA believes extends beyond the intent of Congress in adopting the statute itself.

The NCAA position, and the legal premise involved, is that the Federal government should not be permitted to dictate policies and conditions in institutional programs that receive no Federal funds; in short, that Federal involvement in an institution's affairs should be limited to those programs directly receiving Federal moneys.

This legal question extends well beyond the athletic area. It is a matter of resisting, at the behest of many institutions, ever-increasing Federal government intervention in institutional matters where there is no Federal equity involved.

Several other court actions have been instigated that treat the same questions raised by the NCAA. If it appears that the pertinent legal issues can be resolved in one or more of those cases, it is likely the NCAA Council will discontinue the NCAA suit.

**Q50:** It has been charged that the NCAA members have "consistently refused to adopt legislation which would achieve economies in athletics, have refused to recognize that due process has a place in the treatment of students and coaches, and is invested with almost absolute power over its member institutions. . . . it refused to implement

Continued on page 7

# New Mexico penalty announced Davison

The University of New Mexico has been placed on probation for three years by the NCAA Committee on Infractions as a result of violations occurring in the conduct of the institution's intercollegiate basketball program.

The penalty includes sanctions during the first two years of the probationary period that will prohibit the university's basketball team from participating in any postseason competition or from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program during the 1980-

81 and 1981-82 academic years.

Also, based on violations that affect the eligibility of certain student-athletes who participated in the first-round game of the 1978 Division I Basketball Championship, the university will be required to return approximately \$36,000 (90 percent of its net receipts from the event) to the NCAA.

During the NCAA's investigation of this case, the university's intercollegiate athletic program became the subject of wide publicity. In November 1979, law-enforcement officials

uncovered information concerning the alleged falsification of a transcript for a basketball player at the institution.

In considering the case, the Committee on Infractions found violations of NCAA legislation in varying degrees related to the principles governing transportation, complimentary tickets, extra benefits, institutional control, academic standards, ethical conduct, financial aid, various recruiting regulations and certification of compliance with NCAA legislation.

Continued from page 3

and universities involve numerous factors in decision-making. A student living in a major metropolitan area where the cost of living is high might qualify for financial aid if the family income is \$20,000. A student recruited by the same institution might live in a rural area with a much lower cost of living and the same family income of \$20,000. Would one receive aid and the other be denied assistance even though both families have the same income and both students compete in the same sport?

In any way that comes to mind, the proposal to base athletic scholarships on financial need alone is unfair.

My statements should be viewed within the context of my own institution, though many other universities and colleges are the same where scholarships are concerned.

The University of Georgia spends no appropriated dollars, either state or Federal, on scholarship programs, nor does it waive any fees or tuition for out-of-state recipients. All funds used to operate athletic programs come from generated revenue and private contributions to the scholarship fund. All academic scholarships are funded by private, philanthropic gifts. All scholarship

money has to be raised or generated from voluntary sources.

We have been successful in both areas in terms of raising money and gaining support from friends and supporters of athletics and academics.

None of the money used in athletics, though, is available to the academic program, nor would it be if we reduced scholarships through financial need criteria. The money generated by athletics goes to support athletics; conversely, we do not use money from the general educational program to finance athletics, nor would we even if our state allowed such expenditure. The possible financial motive of using athletic funds for other purposes thus does not exist for the University of Georgia nor for many other NCAA institutions.

The innate fairness of our current system of awarding athletic scholarships on the basis of performance and ability seems clear, logical and irrefutable.

The inherent unfairness and possible abuses of a financial-need-based system for athletic scholarships seem equally clear and obviously undesirable.

My vote is for fair and equal treatment of all student-athletes.



Nancy Stevens, Franklin and Marshall College, chairs Field Hockey Committee meeting.

## Governance questions

Continued from page 6

recommendations [by Congress] relating to fundamental fairness in the treatment of student-athletes." How much of that is true?

**A50:** None of it. The NCAA membership, beginning with the special "economy" Convention in August 1975, has adopted numerous proposals to effect economies in athletics; it will consider more such proposals in the 1981 Convention.

The Association's due-process requirements and procedures meet every constitutional test and more; further, the Association has certain rules, plus a recommended policy, that set forth the due-process considerations that should be observed at the institutional level.

The NCAA's "powers" are limited to those given to it by the member institutions. The organization applies only those rules and regulations that have been approved by the member institutions in Convention assembled.

Finally, the NCAA did not refuse to implement the recommendations of a Congressional subcommittee regarding "fairness in the treatment of student-athletes." The membership has adopted numerous modifications in the enforcement and eligibility procedures of the Association in recent years and, in fact, affords greater due process and "fairness" than are required in other regulatory activities. Of course, the primary responsibility for due process in regard to student-athletes rests with the institution itself.

**Q51:** What are the Title IX compliance implications of adoption of the NCAA governance plan?

**A51:** 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 that department.

Many NCAA member institutions have cited the need for a common forum in which to determine comparable rules for men's and women's athletics. The NCAA plan will provide a forum in which institutions can determine not only appropriate and comparable legislation in terms of eligibility, but also arrive at suitable modification of rules for both men and women to assist institutions in meeting the proportionality and equivalency tests of the department's policy interpretation.

**Q52:** Isn't it true that the NCAA governance plan and the idea of NCAA-sponsored championships for women are being promoted almost entirely by men? Aren't women in athletics almost unanimously opposed to this concept?

**A52:** No. The opinions of a great many women have been a part of this process. A total of 38 women have agreed to serve on the NCAA women's sports committees to conduct the Divisions II and III women's championships adopted last January. Women in all parts of the nation have expressed support for the plan and interest in serving on additional NCAA committees. Women, for the most part, have fostered the proposal for Division I women's championships. There are many women who

resent the implication that they can operate effectively only in a separate-but-equal structure and who welcome the opportunity to succeed professionally in an integrated athletic environment.

**Q53:** Why does the NCAA claim that its governance plan will benefit the woman professional?

**A53:** It will increase several-fold the number of opportunities for women professionals to serve in administrative and committee positions at the national level because it will add a third organization in which such opportunities are available.

It will afford women the opportunity to work directly with the overall issues of intercollegiate athletic management and to challenge existing concepts if they choose to do so. It will enable them to improve their skills by working directly with those who have had greater experience in certain areas.

**Q54:** Did the NCAA governance committee ignore the advice of those attending the July regional meetings in Denver and Pittsburgh? It has been charged that the committee made "few, if any" modifications in the governance plan as a result of those meetings.

**A54:** Not so. The committee, in fact, considered fully (and it is a matter of record) each suggestion made at those meetings. As a result of those meetings, it modified 25 of the 42 segments of its previous plan.

In fact, the increased flexibility now included in the plan is the direct result of the regional meetings, as are the increased representation for women on general committees and the steering committees, elimination of the six-year limitation on allocated women's positions, inclusion of women on certain committees not proposed earlier and a renewed commitment to the inclusion of Blacks and other minorities on NCAA committees, as well as other adjustments.

**Q55:** Why is the NCAA proposing "minimal" representation for women on its policy-making bodies?

**A55:** The proposed minimum allocations for women in the NCAA administrative structure are hardly "minimal." On the NCAA Council and Executive Committee, women would be assured of at least 20 percent of the positions. This represents a major "affirmative action" commitment that is greater than the women's representation afforded by other leading national organizations in higher education committed to male and female participation.

On the division steering committees, which play an ever-increasing role in policy formulation, the proposed minimum allocations for women represent 30 percent of all the positions on those committees.

**Q56:** Will the allocated positions for women result in certain institutions and conferences being deprived of having their men serve on those bodies?

**A56:** In certain cases, the minimum allocations for women represent increases in committee size (e.g., Council, Executive Committee), so there will not necessarily be any effect on the number of positions for which men

would be eligible. In other cases, there would be a reduction in the number of positions for which men would be eligible as women are included in an integrated administrative and committee structure. However, the total number of such positions, if the plan were fully implemented, is only approximately 30.

**Q57:** Specifically what will be involved in the proposed review of women's representation four years after the plan is implemented?

**A57:** The study would attempt to determine whether the minimum allocations for women continue to be appropriate at that time based on developments in administration of and participation in women's athletics. Among the factors to be considered would be the male-female participation ratio at that time and the number of institutions choosing at that time to affiliate their women's programs with the NCAA.

**Q58:** Why does the plan permit more than one individual from a playing conference to serve on the same committee? Won't that permit certain conferences to control certain committees?

**A58:** The plan would permit one man (but not two) and one woman (but not two) from the same playing conference to serve on any NCAA committee because the governance committee did not want to arbitrarily create a situation in which either men or women in a given conference would be precluded by the other from serving.

It is impossible for any conference to gain control of a committee. The Nominating Committee, Committee on Committees and Council traditionally have been attentive to the need for balanced representation on the committees they appoint.

### Convention operations, legislative procedures

**Q59:** Why did the governance committee propose no substantive changes in the Association's Convention operations and legislative procedures? Was this topic even discussed by the committee?

**A59:** The governance committee gave full consideration to every suggestion it had received regarding NCAA Convention operations and legislative processes. It chose to recommend only (1) that chief executive officers be urged to include women in their NCAA Convention delegations and (2) that certain amendments be withdrawn if they do not receive at least 25 percent of a round-table vote. The Council approved the first of those but deleted the second from the plan inasmuch as such a requirement would change the informational nature of the round tables and unnecessarily formalize voting procedures in the round tables. Otherwise, the committee believes the Association's Conventions and legislative procedures operate smoothly and in the best interests of the membership.

**Q60:** What happened to the committee's assignment to review the present district and division structures of the Association?

**A60:** The committee has discussed both of those topics and placed them on the agenda for its first 1981 meeting.

5	Governance questions
4	Fall championships
3	Financial aid pro/con
2	Background of academic legislation
1	Academic proposals
1	Smith to emcee honors luncheon
1	TV ratings
1	Football attendance

In this issue:

December 15, 1980

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

Nail Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906



# NEWS

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Permit No. 4794

PAID

U. S. POSTAGE

Nonprofit organization

## Women's championships position open for applications

Applications are being accepted by the NCAA for the position of assistant director of championships.

The new position will be established if any of the additional women's championships being proposed at the 1981 NCAA Convention are adopted. The new assistant director will be responsible primarily for championships department activities affecting women's competition.

Specifically, the person hired will assist in preparing for the 10 Divisions II and III women's championships authorized by the 1980 Convention and any additional women's championships established at the 1981 Convention.

Existing women's championships are in Divisions II and III basketball, field hockey, swimming, tennis and volleyball.

The 1981 Convention will consider proposals to establish National Collegiate Championships in women's fencing, golf and lacrosse; Division I women's championships in basketball, cross country, field hockey, gymnastics, softball, swimming and diving, tennis, outdoor track and volleyball; additional Division II women's championships in cross country, gymnastics, softball and outdoor track, and additional Division III women's championships in cross country, softball and outdoor track.

The assistant director of championships will work with sports committees in developing recommended sites and dates for championships and will process proposed budgets from prospective host institutions.

Pending adoption of additional championships at the Convention, the position is scheduled to be filled by February 15. Applications are due January 5 and should be sent to Ruth M. Berkey, director of women's championships, at the national office.

## Next in the NCAA News

The 1981 NCAA Convention promises to be one of the most significant events in the history of intercollegiate athletics. From the governance package to academic eligibility legislation to a wealth of recruiting proposals, this Convention stands out like none in recent history. The issues—as well as the College Athletics Top Ten Awards winners—will be covered.



Everett D. Barnes

## Former president Eppy Barnes dies

Everett D. "Eppy" Barnes, one of only two individuals ever to serve as both NCAA president and NCAA secretary-treasurer, died November 19 after suffering a heart attack.

Barnes served as athletic director at Colgate University from 1956 to 1968 and before that served as Colgate baseball coach from 1939 to 1956. He was NCAA secretary-treasurer in 1963 and 1964 and president in 1965 and 1966. Only current President William J. Flynn of Boston College also served in both capacities. Barnes was the last athletic director to be elected president until Flynn assumed his duties in 1979.

## Copyright distribution delayed

Distribution of money awarded in September by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal has been blocked by an appeal filed in Federal court. The appeal delays distribution of nearly \$200,000 awarded by the tribunal to member colleges represented by the NCAA (NCAA News, October 15, 1980).

Several recipients of funds from the royalty pool filed suit in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as anticipated by observers of the CRT proceedings. Those recipients are seeking a modification of the tribunal's original allocation. More than \$14 million currently is included in

the pool, which is composed of fees paid by cable systems for rights to telecasts retransmitted by those systems during 1978.

Since no indication currently is available concerning a hearing and decision, the 1978 funds may not be released for some time.

Meanwhile, the tribunal announced that on March 2, 1981, it will schedule proceedings relating to allocation of a similar pool of funds from copyright payments for 1979 telecasts. The panel will have one year from the start of proceedings in which to determine the 1979 allocation.

## Operation Intercept resumes

The NCAA enforcement department has begun its 1980-81 version of Operation Intercept, a concentrated program of interviews with approximately 100 highly recruited prospective student-athletes in the sports of basketball and football.

Since the program was initiated in 1979, Operation Intercept has proved beneficial in assisting prospective student-athletes and their families in the recruiting process. The

program also has been useful in the development of information concerning current recruiting practices of NCAA member institutions.

NCAA investigators began the 1980-81 program by concentrating on interviews with football prospects in the Southeastern United States. In future weeks, investigators also will interview prospects located in other parts of the country.