

# Survey demonstrates satisfaction with TV plan

A survey of the membership's attitude toward the current Football Television Plan (1978-1981) indicates considerable satisfaction with the plan and its administration.

In particular, most institutions responding to the survey indicated they see no need to alter the current national series appearance rule (a maximum of four appearances in

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two years plus a fifth appearance under special circumstances) and believe the current plan does a satisfactory job of providing the greatest possible exposure for the membership while protecting in-stadium attendance.

The survey also inquired about the membership's interest in having two networks telecast the series instead of one, as is currently the case. While sentiment on this question was general, this option is being considered actively by the NCAA Football Television Committee.

Regarding the appearance limitations, 58.6 percent of the responding Division I members said they believe the appearance limits should remain at current levels, while another 14.7 percent said they think further limits should be enacted. Six percent favored a less demanding appearance limit and 20.7 percent favored a relaxation only if inflation and economic conditions dictated.

The leadership of the College Football Association (CFA) has indicated that the present NCAA plan is unacceptable and has announced intentions to formulate a separate television plan for the CFA membership to observe.

This proposed plan would provide for six appearances in two years with four permitted in any one year. For this reason, the NCAA Football Television Committee, which conducted the survey, analyzed responses from CFA members and found that their responses paralleled closely those of the Division I membership generally.

For example, of the 30 ath-

letic directors representing CFA institutions who responding to the survey, 17 (56.7 percent) preferred the current appearance limitations, while five (16.7 percent) favored change only if it is economically necessary.

The 1978-1981 NCAA football plan provides each year for 23 programs (an increase of 15 percent over the 1976-1977 plan) and 116 individual team appearances (an increase of 42 percent over the previous plan). There was overwhelming endorsement in Division I (95.7 percent) of these increased opportunities for football-playing members, and 73 percent opposed reduction of the team-appearance opportunities.

Most responding Division I and CFA members preferred to have the NCAA explore the possibilities of a two-network arrangement for telecasting college football. In Division I, 31 suggested exploring the new arrangement, opposed to 25 preferring to keep the series on one network. (CFA favored two networks by 68.4 percent.)

However, the most popular response to the two-network question was that the subject is too complex for precise answers without considerable research and that the Football Television Committee should make the decision after consulting with the appropriate communications companies.

A strong vote of confidence was given to the current plan's provisions for protecting in-stadium attendance. A total of 83 Division I responses said the plan is functioning well in that regard, while only 31 said the plan should have been either more or less protective of attendance.

Most institutions said the four-year plan worked as well as the two-year plans that previously had been used (64 yes, 7 no from Division I, and 90 yes, 12 no from all respondents). However, most institutions said the NCAA should proceed with a two-year plan in order to maintain more flexibility (47 yes, 26 no in Division I, and 72

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## TV plan has small effect on attendance

While providing exposure and additional revenue for the membership, the NCAA Football Television Plan is designed so that televised college games cause minimal harm to attendance at other college games.

A review of the period covered by the 1978-1981 Football Television Plan demonstrates that objective has been realized for the past three seasons, particularly in Division I-A. Attendance for 1980 was up 2,417,133 over the 1977 season, which represents about \$16.6 million in increased revenue (assuming an average ticket price of \$6 in 1978, \$7 in 1979 and \$8 in 1980).

For the membership in general, NCAA football-playing members have realized approximately \$17.7 million in attendance revenue

resulting from an NCAA attendance increase of 2,731,847 for the 1977-1980 period.

Division I-A's attendance gains and dollar increases for each season over the preceding season are as follows:

1978 over 1977: 936,026 (attendance increase) at \$6 per ticket = \$5,616,156.

1979 over 1978: 844,886 (attendance increase) at \$7 per ticket = \$5,914,202.

1980 over 1979: 636,221 (attendance increase) at \$8 per ticket = \$5,089,768.

Division I-AA attendance improved after a rocky beginning in 1978, which resulted in increased revenues for that segment of the Association as well:

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# NEWS



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Brigham Young's Doug Padilla (right) moves inside on his way to victory over Texas-El Paso's Suleiman Nyambui in the two-mile run at the Men's Indoor Track Championships. The results of this championship and others begin on page 6. (District News photo)

## Classification petitions are due June 1

Petitions from member institutions wishing to change division membership or requesting multisport classification for the 1981-82 academic year must be received in the NCAA national office not later than June 1.

Institutions planning any membership classification action may obtain a copy of the official petition form by contacting Shirley Whitacre, membership secretary, at the national office.

All petitions received by the deadline will be considered by the NCAA Classification Committee when it meets June 25 in Dallas, Texas.

"It is particularly important that member institutions be aware of the petitioning process and the June 1 deadline this year," according to Capt. J. O. Coppedge, committee chair, "in view of the fact that an institution now may request multidivision classification for its women's athletic program.

"Any institution that plans to take advantage of the provisions of either Bylaw 9-3 for multidivision classification or Bylaw 9-4 for change of division membership must petition by June 1. These provisions now apply to both men's and women's programs, regardless of the organizational rules under which the women's program will be operated in 1981-82."

The provisions of Bylaw 9-1(a) also permit an institution to classify its women's program in a division other than its men's program if the NCAA Council deems that unusual circumstances warrant such action.

All membership classification actions approved by the Classification Committee will become effective September 1, 1981, or a later September 1 if the petitioner so chooses.

## Convention sets records

In terms of both percentage and numbers, attendance at the 75th annual NCAA Convention in Miami Beach surpassed most previous records.

The total delegate count was 1,314, which easily eclipsed the previous record of 1,109 (Atlanta, 1978). All other total attendance records were broken, including organizations represented (726), registered voters (623 or 78.8 percent) and

active members represented (578).

Records also were set in each of the three membership divisions. A total of 286 Division I members (93.5 percent) were represented, while 153 delegates (73.6 percent) were present from Division II institutions and 187 attended from Division III. The 63 percent attendance rate from Division III also was a record.

## Council reviews high school all-star game certification

During the 1980 NCAA Convention, the membership amended the legislation governing the participation of prospective student-athletes in high school all-star competition. That legislation, appearing as Constitution 3-9(a) in the 1981-82 Manual, has been reviewed by the NCAA officers and Council in regard to the regulation's application to all-star competition scheduled during the spring and summer

of 1981.

The provisions of Constitution 3-9(a) stipulate that a student-athlete shall be denied the first year of intercollegiate athletic competition if, following completion of high school eligibility in the student-athlete's sport and before enrollment in college, the student-athlete was a member of a squad that engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest that was not specifically

approved by the appropriate authority. If the student-athlete participates in more than two approved all-star contests in either sport, that also is a violation.

To receive the necessary approval, such an all-star football or basketball contest must be approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Associations or all

of the state high school athletic associations involved. The Council has designated the NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee to act in place of any state association that declines to assume such jurisdiction.

In October 1980, the Council adopted the definition of high school all-star competition that now is included in the Manual as Case No. 150. This

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# A tombstone for sportsmanship

By Maury White  
Des Moines Register

Many coaches and fans around our vast land have exercised their inalienable right to speak freely so much this basketball season that another segment of society is wondering if it's time to buy a tombstone for sportsmanship, which seems terminally ill, if not already dead.

Some of the latter group, such as Ted Wernimont of Iowa City, have even put considerable thought into trying to upgrade the operation of college basketball.

"I propose a fourth official be hired, paid twice as much as the other three, and be stationed at midcourt in front of the scorer's table," writes Wernimont. "This official's job is to stand calmly and listen to the childish temper tantrums, constant chattering and general whining that most all college coaches see as an integral part of 'coaching' basketball.

"Any comment directed to another official is an automatic two-shot 'T.' Our fourth official will listen calmly as each coach struts, stomps, waves his arms, falls to his knees, begs, screams and pulls his hair."

Wernimont would have the fourth official take notes of complaints, then confer with the others at intervals and give a calm summary.

"Our coaches will be able to meet their needs to intimidate, embarrass and control without screwing up a very fine game designed to be played on the floor without outside interference," he says. "Whaddya think?"

Well, the cost factor would be a problem, since most schools feel they can afford only two officials. But the idea has merit. Law students, seeking experience at acting judicial, might serve as No. 4 (or 3) for class credit.

What I really think, though, is that basketball should operate under a rule where the coach is anchored to the bench and not allowed to leap around and inflame the crowd.

Bill Evans, one of our state's greatest prep cagers ever and an all-time selection at Drake, has taught and coached at Carroll for more than 30 years. Never, not once, has he said that winning is *everything*.

- "Where are the voices of the college presidents who have unruly coaches and fans?" asks Evans.

- "Where are the voices of the conference commissioners?"

- "The win-at-any-cost coaches who deliberately get technical fouls are doing a devastating job on the sportsmanship views of the young."

- "Eliminate the worst rule in basketball, where we allow the defense to run in front of a dribbler . . . making no attempt to play defense but to draw a charging foul."

Wernimont went about his crusade tongue-in-cheek, Evans didn't, but both obviously are concerned about a growing cancer. Far too many people think that screaming *against* foe or official replaces yelling for their team.

Who are those people? You. Me. That great philosopher, Pogo, once said, "We have met the enemy and he is us." Coaches keep insisting, "Someone should keep us in check." Until that does happen, more self-control would help.

Some fans have become unbelievably cruddy. At Missouri, where foe-baiting has become an art form, a segment of the crowd taunted Iowa State's Ron Falenschek—for having broken a bone in his foot in practice the day before.

If that is good 'ol American fun, maybe good ol' America should reexamine what rightly can be considered fun. When griping and invective becomes the total act and great play by a visitor is never appreciated, how can it be sport?

Give yourself a quick, incredibly easy quiz. If you never, or hardly ever, see the foul called against a player of your choice as a foul, you is the enemy.

# 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.

## Who are those guys?

By Furman Bisher  
Atlanta Journal

When the NCAA put its foot down on the proposed Herschel Walker Insurance Company, the authority for the ruling was a man named David Berst.

"We have been asked to review our rules, and we find them quite clear," Berst said. "I don't think this comes close to being within the regulations."

Case closed.

But just a darn minute. A question flashes through the mind of Bulldog dissenters. Who the hell is David Berst? What right has he to sit out there in Kansas and hand down a ruling on how we want to run athletics at Georgia? Who does he think he is, God jr.?

This is who David Berst is. He is director of enforcement for the NCAA, all 6 feet, 4 inches of him. He is a physically impressive young man of 32, with the well-chiseled aquiline features of an ancient Roman gladiator. His brown hair is curly, his expression serious to the point of brooding. He has a wife, two children, lives in a modest home in the suburbs and drives a second-hand Subaru station wagon that he dealt for just when his old Volkswagen was about to collapse beneath him.

He played basketball at MacMurray, a small college in Illinois, where he came under the spell of a coach named Bill Wall, a fervent athletics moralist. Through Wall, Berst became interested in the NCAA and how it works. Now he's part of the works, about an eight-year veteran.

His department falls under the direction of Bill Hunt, whose title is assistant executive director, which means he is the fabled Walter Byers' next in command. Hunt is a Texan, but not a member of Lamar's and Nelson Bunker's club. Not of oil, silver, horses and Kansas City Chiefs and World Championship Tennis. He is a graduate of Southern Methodist law school, 37, sandy haired and as pleasant as a spring sun. Under his and Berst's direction is a field staff of eight; pitifully small, it would seem, to keep order among 15,000 or so athletes and coaches spread over 50 states. Consider that no more than 10 years ago it was a staff of two.

Consider that in 1970, the legal budget for the NCAA was \$2,400 and that today it is \$788,000. [Editor's note: Actually \$40,400 and \$850,000, respectively.] Sin on campus hasn't necessarily increased at such a breakneck speed, but the trend to litigation has, as in the words of Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas law professor who is chairman of the NCAA infractions committee: "The code has become, 'When in doubt, sue.'"

Now, about the NCAA itself. That stands for National Collegiate Athletic Association. The NCAA isn't Walter Byers, the director, and Bill Hunt and David Berst and the rest. The NCAA is those 700 college members. This is their headquarters, a rather unpretentious building that immediately strikes one as being too small to be the capital of American college athletics. It's located on the corner of Nall Avenue and a busy expressway, Highway 56, in Mission. "Shawnee Mission" comes from the postal address.

Byers and corps are merely those 700 colleges' delegated staff. They don't make rules or propose legislation or bring the house down upon some wretched offender coach and school. The college people make their own rules, the staff enforces them. If Wright's infractions committee ordered a hanging, Byers and bunch would rig the gallows and spring the trap, but purely as the delegated enforcers. They wouldn't be emotionally involved. They view Amherst with the same cold candor as they view Auburn or Arizona. It's just another day in the trenches for them, toting their lunch pail and keeping the assembly line moving.

Violations may reach the office in a broad variety of forms—newspaper clippings, magazine reports, enraged alumni ratting on rival alumni. "Once," said Hunt, "from a woman who had just been divorced from a basketball coach. She sent us three pages of information about what her husband had been doing." Even hearsay that has a shred of credibility gets examined.

Next step, the school is notified it is under scrutiny. The school is given every chance to cooperate. "And the general public would be surprised how much cooperation we get from coaches," Hunt said. An investigator is sent out, all the garbage is collected, and if the substance is there, the offender school is invited in for a hearing, gets the bad news, is allowed to respond and based upon the findings and judgment of the Wright committee, a penalty is dished out.

It has begun with a letter to the college president and ends with another letter to him spelling out the punishment. It's a long, tedious process, usually takes a year, and as in (some recent cases) the public grows restless and charges lethargy. It is the dull, unpleasant and unappetizing side of college athletics, but one in which the schools themselves are their own judges, peer to peer.

# Opinions Out Loud

**Johnny Majors, football coach**  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
Memphis Commercial Appeal

"Eliminating the early signing dates was just one step among many that need to be taken. Now that we've done that, I hope it will spur us to move the national signing date up a lot earlier.

"I don't see anything wrong with having the national letter date as early as the first of December, or as soon as high school play-offs are over. We need to move the date up at least to early to mid-January.

"Finances alone would be reason enough to move the date forward. Consider it this way: A lot of players know, even before their senior year in high school, where they want to go to college. Maybe because of family ties or because a kid has been a follower of a certain school, there's no doubt in his mind about where he wants to go to school. So if you move the signing date up, it allows him to go ahead and sign with that school and saves 10 or 15 other schools the effort of trying to recruit him and spending a lot of money on travel and telephone calls.

"The money spent on recruiting is astronomical. And the longer you stretch out recruiting, the more it's going to cost. Besides, the rules limit us to three off-campus contacts with a player, so why should it take so long?"

**Ken Denlinger, sports writer**  
The Washington Post

"In theory, a bye should be welcome. It gives a team some much-needed rest after a season that gets increasingly wearisome, especially with so many postseason conference tournaments. The players have a few extra moments to themselves, perhaps a chance to actually get reacquainted with their professors.

"In reality, a bye is counterproductive. Mainly, it does not offer what it is supposed to—the easiest way to the next round. It even creates an unnatural situation, for at this time of year—after from 25 to 30 games—rest is almost a burden for the best teams.

"Everybody is used to playing at least twice a

week all year, in some sort of Tuesday-Friday or Wednesday-Saturday pattern. Many conferences top this with three-day playoff binges that decide their champions. The best teams, the ones building for the NAAs, usually want to play as soon as possible rather than risk the lethargy that comes with rest."

**Jack V. Doland, president**  
McNeese State University  
The Chronicle of Higher Education

"Through the NCAA regulations, our athletic programs require higher standards for the athlete than for the regular student. Many of the statements (in a recent article about accrediting agencies investigating college athletic programs) are biased, e.g.: Athletes are told they are going to receive a college education. There are times when phantom courses are available. Falsified transcripts occur.

"All of these statements are somewhat true but do not involve athletes more than other students. Federal grants are often available, so the student does not need an athletic scholarship. Few phantom courses involve only athletes, and there will always be someone falsifying transcripts in other areas since there is no 100 percent honesty anywhere.

"The excesses of college athletics are under control, and the news media must play up the exceptions to have a story. Over 95 percent of the student-athletes and at least the same proportion of institutions have no problem with credibility. I know of no college president who would allow cheating to go on, and most college coaches are honest."

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

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

# Football television survey results

## Situation

The NCAA television plans have attempted to maintain significant television exposure and income for as many NCAA member colleges as feasible, while protecting in-stadium attendance for all football-playing colleges to the greatest degree possible. Does your institution believe the 1978-81 plan:

## Possible answers

1. Strikes a good balance between these elements?
2. Could have provided more television appearances for prominent teams without hurting attendance?
3. Should have been more protective of attendance, even at the expense of reducing the number of times prominent teams can appear on those programs?

## Responses

Div. I	CFA	All
83	19	128
22	9	29
9	2	13

## Situation

In creating the 1978-1981 Football Television Plan, the Television Committee increased the number of national series programs from 20 to 23 and the number of team appearances available within those 23 programs (through national and regional games) by 42 percent (116 from 82). A team appearance is defined as one college appearing in one televised game within the national program telecasts.

This action was in response to the membership's assertion that television exposure was critical to their football programs. Ratings have declined from 1977's 13.2 to 12.0 in 1978 and 11.4 in 1979 before increasing to 11.5 in 1980. All commercial time on the series was sold, sometimes at discount, each of these years, despite the fact the economy was not particularly conducive to sales in all four years. Fewer televised programs (eliminating those in less desirable time periods) probably would lead to better ratings and a more profitable financial base, but also to fewer team appearances. Given those factors, does your institution:

## Possible answers

1. Believe the number of team appearances (within the present 23 programs) should be increased?
2. Believe the exposures and appearances should remain at the current totals?
3. Believe the number of programs might be reduced but team appearances kept the same (which would require more games to be presented during each regional exposure)?
4. Believe the committee should reduce the number of programs and team appearances only if it is economically imperative to do so (for example, the lower ratings of the expanded plan in fact diminish needed income from advertising sales for the series)?
5. Believe there are too many college games on television and a reduction in team appearances and an increase in the number of times one team may appear on television would focus more attention on the particularly attractive games?

Div. I	CFA	All
17	3	25
61	17	87
17	2	25
17	5	31
5	3	7

## Situation

The current team-appearance limits for the NCAA football series permit one national and one regional appearance (or two regionals) per year and not to exceed four appearances in two years, except an institution may gain a fifth appearance through use of a special exception as provided by Article 14 of the plan. Does your institution believe:

## Possible answers

1. The current team-appearance limit is satisfactory and should be retained in the future plan?
2. There should be further limits on a given team's appearances for the next plan?
3. The team-appearance limit should be further relaxed in the next plan?
4. The team-appearance limit should be expanded only if the Football Television Committee believes it is necessary to do so to obtain the increases in rights fees necessary to keep pace with inflation.

Div. I	CFA	All
68	15	98
17	2	25
7	4	12
24	9	39

## Situation

The 1977 NCAA Television Committee and the current Football Television Committee have considered the possibilities of the NCAA football series being carried by two different networks. The current committee is reflecting upon whether some college football programming should be made available to nationally distributed cable programmers, as well as pay-over-the-air television stations.

In preparation for drafting the current (1978-1981) plan, the 1977 committee carefully explored a two-network concept and found it had certain advantages and disadvantages but probably could be successfully conducted only if the committee participated in scheduling some of the games for the two series. The 1977 committee decided to stay with a single network when the network demonstrated it could accommodate the increase in appearances, which was a major objective of the committee, and also provide the necessary revenue. Does your institution believe:

## Possible answers

1. The Football Television Committee should pursue a two-network arrangement?
2. The Football Television Committee should keep the entire series on one network?
3. The committee should keep the traditional Saturday afternoon series on one network but should consider a second series of games for presentation on Saturday nights on cable or pay television, or a combination of the two?
4. The questions and subject are too complex for precise answers without considerable research and investigation? Our institution believes the Football Television Committee must make this decision after receiving presentations from each network and the other interested communications companies.

Div. I	CFA	All
31	13	40
25	6	44
19	7	31
50	11	72

## Situation

The 1978-1981 plan was the first through which the NCAA awarded football television rights for a period greater than two years. Generally, networks will pay greater relative rights for longer-term contracts; but at a time when the television industry is changing rapidly, it might be wise to award rights for a limited period. Please indicate your institution's reactions to the following questions:

## Possible answers

1. Did the use of a four-year plan, which can be amended at any time through approval by the NCAA Council and agreement of the carrying network, work as well as the two-year plans of previous years?
2. Is the additional rights money for a longer contract the most important factor?
3. Should the Football Television Committee proceed for only two years in order to retain a flexible position?

Div. I	CFA	All
64 Yes 7 No	11 Yes 1 No	90 Yes 12 No
25 Yes 21 No	6 Yes 3 No	33 Yes 29 No
47 Yes 26 No	18 Yes 4 No	72 Yes 32 No

## Situation

New forms of television offer greater opportunity for local telecasts of college football. Use of these opportunities will diminish the value of an "exclusive" national NCAA network series. Given these conflicting factors, mark the statements with which your institution agrees:

## Possible answers

1. Our institution supports the current guidelines under which exception telecasts may be presented.
2. The committee must avoid letting institutions in major markets utilize pay television in a manner that would place them at an advantage in relation to other member colleges.
3. The traditional concept of protecting attendance from appreciable damage is too important for the rules to be relaxed.
4. Unrestricted local telecasting on Saturday night would be acceptable, provided there was no conflict with high school games.
5. Exception telecasts should be eliminated because the different geographical situations of some colleges allow such telecasts to be presented and afford them an advantage over other members.
6. Others.

Div. I	CFA	All
77	14	104
59	14	87
52	12	75
19	5	40
18	8	26
38	13	89

## Situation

The 1978-1981 NCAA Football Television Plan provided that the carrying network would televise 13 national games each year as 13 programs and a set of regional games on 10 occasions (10 exposures). In 1980, the Television Committee permitted ABC to change that ratio to 12 national and 11 regional exposures to better incorporate the available games. Which ratio does your institution prefer?

National/Regional	Div. I	CFA	All
15/8	1	1	4
14/9	2	1	5
13/10	7	4	24
12/11	43	13	67
11/12	13	1	16
10/13	42	9	52

## Situation

Each telecast of an NCAA football game is monitored for the Football Television Committee. The monitors consistently refer to the large number of interruptions caused by presentation of commercials and promotional announcements. With which of these statements does your institution agree:

## Possible answers

1. The current four minutes of promotional time for the participating colleges, their conferences and the NCAA should be retained.
2. The current 22 minutes of commercial time should be continued so as to avoid any decrease in the aggregate rights fee.
3. Our institution favors increased commercial time, if necessary, to assure that the rights fees for the future will be increased.
4. If the commercial time is increased, our institution favors commensurate reduction of promotional time.
5. Both the NCAA's and the network's promotional time should be cut back to three minutes each.

Div. I	CFA	All
75	17	118
79	18	112
48	12	65
30	11	37
19	7	29

## Situation

The 1978-1981 Football Television Plan provided a guarantee of 11 team appearances in each of its two-year periods for the (now) 46 members of Division I-AA. No other institutions (or conferences) were provided appearance guarantees. Does your institution believe:

## Possible answers

1. Guaranteed appearances should be continued for Division I-AA, with the number to be based on the size of the division?
2. No appearances should be guaranteed any group, institution or conference?

Div. I	CFA	All
54	9	73
36	21	58

# Care of young athletes unique

Frederick O. Mueller  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

## Injuries to young athletes

Reporting in the February 1981 issue of *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, the American Academy of Pediatrics states that although serious injuries to young athletes are rare, but it is necessary to be able to evaluate whether an injury is serious with potential lasting effects. The following recommendations were made:

1. Medical care should be readily available.
2. Preparation for the care of injuries should be well-planned.
3. Whether to resume play after an injury is a decision for a physician or athletic trainer.
4. Management of injuries should be based on sound medical judgment.
5. The physician should go on the playing field immediately following an injury, even though tradition states that he should wait to be summoned. Immediate care is important for the young athlete.

## Cheerleading problems

Cheerleading has changed dramatically in that routines are more complex and require

more skill. Philip Hage, reporting in the February 1981 issue of *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, states that research on cheerleading injuries and conditioning is almost nonexistent and that liability problems may produce changes. The use of miniature trampolines and pyramids is a concern; and commercial cheerleading organizations are issuing their own safety recommendations and placing more emphasis on injury prevention, conditioning and liability.

"A more fundamental question is the purpose of cheerleading," Hage wrote. "Is it meant to generate enthusiasm among fans, is it entertainment or is it a specialized competitive activity?"

Cheerleading accidents led to the Southeastern Conference prohibiting the use of miniature trampolines and recommending that pyramids higher than two levels be prohibited. The National Cheerleading Association has recommended that cheerleaders higher than six feet off the ground have a spotter, that no flips be performed unless they begin with the feet on the ground, that no pyramids higher than three levels be performed and that only trained gymnasts use miniature trampolines.

# All-star contests given certification

The following high school all-star games are exempt from the provisions of Constitution 3-9-(a) for 1981:

State	Date	Location	Name of game
Del.	May 31 or June 7	Wilmington	Philadelphia-Delaware Classic
Iowa	April 24	W. Des Moines	Iowa Basketball Benefit
Mo.	May 30	Springfield	Lions All-Star Classic
	May 30	Neosho	Lions All-Star Classic Dist. 26-E
	May 22	Not determined	Missouri-Illinois Doubleheader
	May 23 or 30	Union	North-South All-Star Game
	May 15	St. Louis	St. Louis High School All-Star Doubleheader
	Late May	Cape Girardeau	Southeast Missouri All-Star Game
Ohio	April 25	Cleveland	Cuyahoga Community College-Metro High School Cage Classic

The following high school all-star games have been certified by the NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee in accordance with Constitution 3-9-(a).

- Colt Basketball Classic, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 4-10
- Metro Classic Tournament, Washington, D. C., March 19-20
- Holiday Basketball Tournament, Baltimore, Maryland, April 16-18.
- Huntington Tipoff Tournament, Huntington, Indiana, April 9-11.
- Boston Shootout, Boston, Massachusetts, June 11-14.
- Albert Schweitzer Games, April 18-26, West Germany.

# Sports commissioners take stand against gambling bill

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The New York State Legislature is considering a bill to implement a sports lottery for revenue purposes. Bowie Kuhn, commissioner, Major League Baseball; Lawrence O'Brien, commissioner, National Basketball Association; Pete Rozelle, commissioner, National Football League, and John Ziegler, president, National Hockey League, have issued the following joint statement in opposition to the proposed legislation.*

We are unalterably opposed to legalized gambling on professional sports because it would change dramatically the character of the fan and eventually change the character of the game itself.

When you make it more convenient to gamble, you intensify all the problems inherent in gambling. Widespread suspicions would be generated whenever something, a misplay or whatever, happened in a contest that determined, or even threatened, its outcome. And the "outcome" to the fan would no longer be the final score, but the margin of the victory or defeat. The emphasis would inevitably change from winning a game to winning a bet. A generation of fans would be created who are geared not to the spectacle of the sport but to measuring it by gambling standards and to the winning and losing of a wager.

It is our understanding that the Sports Lottery Bill which has been introduced in the 1981 New York State Legislature not only provides for wagering on the outcome of professional games but also would initiate forms of so-called exotic betting, a somewhat recent innovation in state-controlled horse racing which has, not so incidentally, spawned scandals in that industry.

As a balm or bribe, the bill provides for the professional sports leagues to share in a percentage of the handle. That proposal alone is repugnant to each of us. We view it as nothing more than an up-front payoff to the victims.

It is a well-known fact that each of us has strict

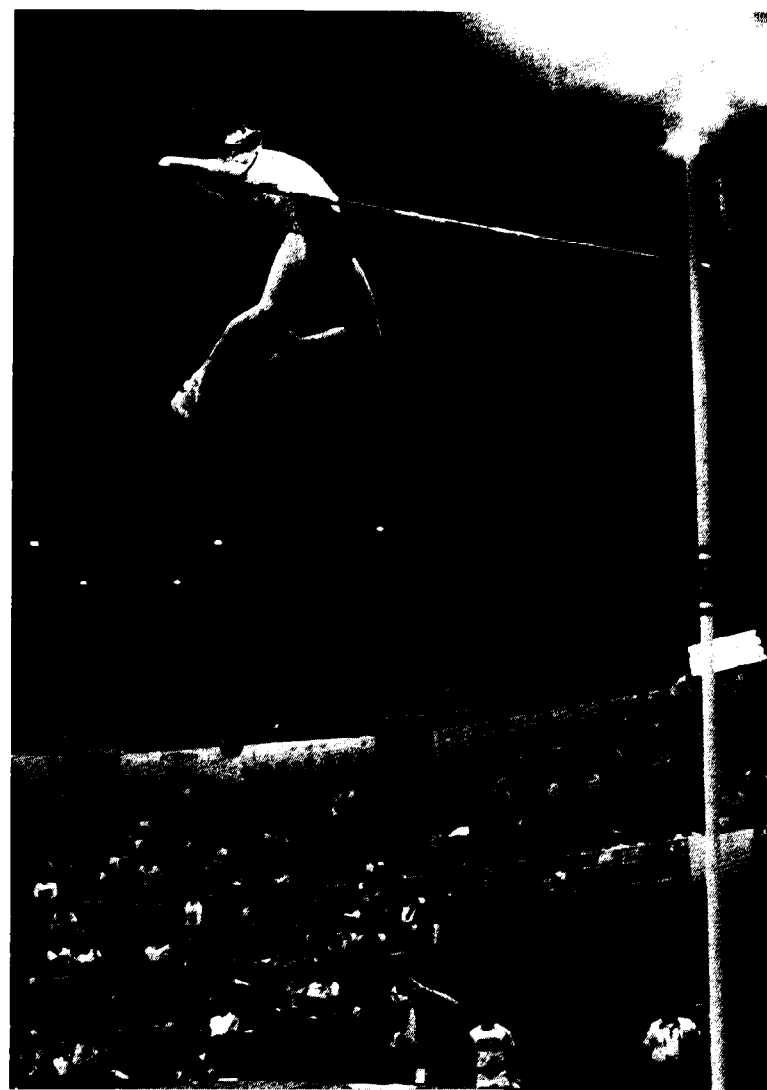
rules against gambling, or association with gamblers, and that each of us spends considerable amounts of money and time maintaining the integrity of our game. Legalized gambling would multiply greatly the security problems confronting each of us. Professional sports must not only be free from scandal but from the suspicion of scandal as well. . . .

Legal betting on games played by our leagues would, we believe, create a substantial risk of actual scandal. In Western Europe, many forms of betting are legal. In Great Britain, there has been a marked rise in incidents involving bribery and other gambling scandals since the passage of the Betting and Gambling Act of 1960. There have been three major soccer scandals in Italy in the last two decades; one last year implicated some 40 leading soccer players and officials in game fixing and bribery. Several players were suspended for life.

The March 3 issue of *The New York Times* carried a story headlined: Soccer in Europe Falling From Pedestal. The story reported that attendance at major-league soccer games in Italy last year dropped 800,000 from the 1978 total. Mere coincidence, or the fallout of scandals?

And after professional sports, what next? It is a fact that from the original simple state lottery has emerged all forms of multipriced games of chance. So when there are not sufficient professional sports games to complete a weekend card, will a few college games be sprinkled in with the pros? A Princeton-Columbia game at Baker Field? A St. John's-Fordham game at Rose Hill? No student union building would be complete without its own OCB window for on-campus betting. Wouldn't that foster more scandal of the kind that college basketball has experienced twice in recent decades and that is currently in the sports pages involving three former Boston College players?

The National Football League experienced a



Ed Langford of Purdue clears 17-9/16 to win the pole vault competition in the National Collegiate Men's Indoor Track Championships. (Detroit News photo)

## Survey

Continued from page 1

yes, 32 no from all respondents).

Most also expressed satisfaction with current exception telecasting restrictions and showed little enthusiasm for unrestricted local telecasting on Saturday nights.

Regarding the ratio of national exposures to regional exposures, the most popular choice at all levels was 12 national and 11 regional, followed

closely by 10 national and 13 regional.

Appearance guarantees for Division I-AA received the support of Division I as a whole (54-36), but 70 percent of the responding CFA members (21 to 9) said they believed no appearance guarantees should be granted to any institution, group or conference. Overall, 73 institutions preferred guarantees and 58 did not.

brush—a prickly one, at that—with a form of legalized gambling in the state of Delaware in 1976. A national survey revealed that the venture undertaken in Delaware, though an absolute failure, impugned the respected reputation of the NFL because half of the people interviewed believed that the league either sponsored or approved of the venture. This enterprise by the state of Delaware fell nearly 90 percent short of anticipated revenues and was abandoned. . . .

History has shown that legalized gambling on professional sports will not bring about the public benefits commonly ascribed to such proposals by proponents. Such gambling will not have any appreciable positive effect on the social welfare and revenue problems of cities and states or on the elimination of organized crime or police corruption.

We take strong issue with those who say that people are going to gamble anyway, so why not make it legal and let the city or county or state or Federal government share in the income. There is a vast difference between friendly, casual wagering and the kind of habitual betting that legalized gambling on professional sports would produce.

The reality is that none of that income will inure to the government. People who presently gamble on sporting events with bookmakers will continue to do so since illegal betting provides the advantages of credit, anonymity and insulation from tax on their winnings. The New York State bill would merely expand the number of people in our society who gamble by enticing to both illegal and legal activities those who do not now participate in illegal gambling.

We sympathize with efforts to raise money to ease the burdens of cities and states. But the answer does not lie in effectively appropriating and misusing a vehicle not designed for betting.

The backbone of every professional team sport is integrity. Remove it and only chaos results.

# Amphetamine use masks pain, enhances risk of injury

By Gerald P. Sherman  
NCAA Drug Education  
Committee

Concern over the use, or reported use, of drugs in athletics has been expressed by certain segments of society for several decades. This subject has been the topic for books and articles in sport magazines, medical journals and newspapers. The current media rage is centered on the reportedly rampant use of "speed" by athletes, particularly those involved in football.

Let us take a brief look at "speed" (amphetamines) and make some comments about its reported use by athletes.

Amphetamine is a central nervous system stimulant patented in 1932. The drug proved to be effective for treating narcolepsy (the uncontrollable urge to sleep) and demonstrated ability to dilate bronchioles, to act as a nasal decongestant, to suppress appetite and to reduce activity in hyperkinetic children.

World War II enhanced the popularity of amphetamines, particularly with reports that the German army was using stimulants to increase the efficiency of its soldiers. The use of amphetamines by the American and British armies was reported to be widespread, with one report estimating that more than 150 million doses were used by those armies dur-

ing the war.

Misuse of amphetamines was widespread and began causing concern after the war. Articles such as "On a Bender with Benzadrine" and songs such as "Who Put the Benzadrine in Mrs. Murphy's Ovaltine?" were social comments on this growing public concern over the misuse of amphetamine.

Japan also developed a significant amphetamine problem after the war. Amphetamines had been used widely during the war in Japan; and to reduce the large quantities of amphetamines that had accumulated, the drug was made available without a prescription after the war. Japan markedly reduced the abuse of amphetamines through massive public education programs, increased treatment facilities and strict controls on the production of the drug. Increased penalties for abuse of the drug also were legislated.

## Effects of amphetamines

The effects of amphetamines are both central (upon the central nervous system) and peripheral (outside the central nervous system). In the brain, amphetamine produces "arousal," that is, the brain becomes more attuned to receiving sensory information. Although the individual is alert, he or she may become confused at times.



Gerald P. Sherman  
University of Toledo

Panic reactions can occur since the brain has difficulty in screening out irrelevant signals or information.

Another effect involves stimulation of the "reward system" in the brain, which is the primary cause of the pleasurable effect derived from the drug. How amphetamines produce that effect is complex and not completely clear at this time. The basis is no doubt biochemical through the ability of amphetamine to influence the activity of certain neurohormones within the brain.

The peripheral effects of amphetamines include an ele-

vation in heart rate, an increase in blood pressure and an increase in the oxygen requirements of the heart. These peripheral effects could be particularly deleterious to an individual with hypertension or heart disease.

Tolerance (a diminution of effect) to most of the effects of amphetamine develops within a relatively brief period of time with continual use of the drug. A post-state of depression follows the stimulatory action of the drug as the effects of the drug dissipate. A state of paranoid schizophrenia ("get the other fellow before he gets me") is associated with long-term, continued use of the drug.

## Basis for use in athletics

Can the physical or intellectual performance of individuals be enhanced by amphetamines? This question remains unanswered and currently is under debate and the subject of many studies. In 1959, a study by Smith and Beecher reported a significant increase in performance by runners, swimmers and shotputters. However, the design of this study has little scientific merit and has not been reported using more appropriate controls. In spite of this, the proponents of the theory that amphetamine enhances athletic

performance continue to cite the study as the primary supportive evidence for their belief.

One must weigh the possible enhancement in performance against the fact that the drug induces compulsive and repetitive actions reducing flexibility. The drug also produces a state of confusion in many individuals. Some reports indicate that the reported use of amphetamine by certain segments of athletes is based on the ability of the drug to induce a "paranoid rage state" and not on any ability of the drug to enhance athletic performance.

Finally, central nervous system stimulation responsible for the euphoric state induced by amphetamines is capable of masking or elevating endurance to pain. Some athletes argue that the knowledge of being able to withstand greater pain levels allows them to play with more "reckless abandon." One must be reminded, however, that pain is a physiologic protective mechanism that serves as a warning of impending or incurred tissue or cellular injury. The prudence of use of amphetamines for this purpose by athletes should be seriously questioned in view of the enhanced risk of sustaining serious injuries.

## Ad hoc committee

# Rules examination under way

The Ad Hoc Committee to Review NCAA Legislation has resumed its review of the rules governing men's and women's intercollegiate athletics, with the goal of recommending appropriate changes in NCAA legislation.

Appointed last fall as part of the NCAA governance plan, the committee of six men, six women and chair John L. Toner, NCAA secretary-treasurer, met March 17-18 in Kansas City to identify further the differences in men's and women's rules that may require NCAA Convention action.

"The committee's immediate attention is directed to desirable rules modifications for men, women or both that should be proposed for the 1982 NCAA Convention," Toner said. "Other, less pressing areas of rules differences will be considered by the committee later in the 1981-to-1985 transition period."

In its March meeting, the committee identified specific rules differences in the areas of amateurism, financial aid, eligibility, recruiting and playing seasons for detailed consideration in its next meeting, June 6-7.

The committee also will recommend to the Council that NCAA Constitution 4-2(g) be amended to require a minimum of four men's sports and four women's sports for membership in the Association not later than August 1, 1985, with appropriate exceptions for all-male institutions or those with significantly imbalanced male-female enrollment ratios.

In view of the ongoing nature of its assignment, the committee will ask that it be renamed as a special committee reporting directly to the NCAA Council, rather than to the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services, which is nearing the end of its work.

Members of the ad hoc committee are G. Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia; Alan J. Chapman, Rice University; John Chellman, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Linda K. Estes, University of New Mexico; Susan B. Feamster, University of Kentucky; Barbara Hedges, University of Southern California; Hubert Heitman Jr., University of California, Davis; Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Athletic Conference; Elizabeth A. Kruczek, Fitchburg State College; Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges; Gwendolyn Norrell, Michigan State University; D. Alan Williams, University of Virginia, and Toner.

## Governance committee

The Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services, chaired by NCAA President James Frank, also met in Kansas City in March and continued its study of the district and division structures of the Association.

The committee voted to ask the Council and division steering committees to consider legislation that would discontinue the traditional eight-district structure in favor of establishing four geographic regions, differing by di-

vision, a proposal first developed two years ago by the Long Range Planning Committee.

In addition, the committee asked the chair to appoint a subcommittee to study in detail the NCAA division structure and criteria, including the effect of application of the Divisions I-A and I-AA Football criteria, the growth of Division I in basketball and the impact of emerging women's programs on the division structure.

The district and division concerns will complete the work of the governance committee, which was appointed in November 1979 and devoted most of its attention since then to developing the NCAA governance plan adopted by the 1981 NCAA Convention.

## Sheldon joins NCAA staff

James A. Sheldon, former assistant sports information director at the University of Kansas, has joined the NCAA publishing staff as a publications editor.

Sheldon earned a bachelor's degree in journalism from Kansas in 1975, graduating with honors. Following graduation, Sheldon was a sports reporter for the Marietta, Ohio, Daily Times before returning to Kansas in 1976 as assistant sports information director.

Sheldon, a native of Hinsdale, Illinois, fills the position vacated by Patricia E. Bork, who assumed duties in the championships department as an administrative assistant.



Shown above are two women's sports committee chairs and two members of the division steering committees whose pictures were not available for the March 15 and February 15 issues of the NCAA News. Women's Fencing Committee Chair Muriel Bower, California State University, Northridge, is shown in top left photo, while Women's Lacrosse Committee Chair Margaret Faulkner, Towson State University, is at top right. Pictured below are Harriett Crannell (left), Millikin University, and Jackie H. Murphy, Southern University, Baton Rouge, members of the Division III and Division I Steering Committees, respectively.

# NCAA winter championships

Men's ice hockey  
Men's rifle  
Men's skiing  
Men's indoor track  
Men's wrestling

## Lowell takes hockey title

Lowell became the first two-time winner of the Division II Men's Ice Hockey Championship, defeating Plattsburgh State, 5-4, in the 1981 event at Merrimack College in North Andover, Massachusetts.

Chuck Sage scored the winning goal for Lowell at 7:53 of the third period with assists from Tom Mulligan and Paul Lohnes. Lowell jumped to a 4-2 lead after two periods, but Plattsburgh State battled back to tie the game on goals by Pierre Brunet and Jim Griffin.

Lowell has participated in three of the four Division II championships. The Chiefs won the 1979 title and finished third last year.

Mankato State, last year's champion and 1979 runner-up, seriously challenged Lowell in the semifinals. Mankato State scored four goals in the third period to tie the game at 7-7 and force an overtime period. Lowell quickly countered in the overtime, however, as Mulligan scored the winning goal.

Not surprisingly, Mulligan was named the tournament's most outstanding player. Other members of the all-star team were Dean Jenkins and Mike Carr of Lowell and Tod Wescott, Rick Strack and Brunet of Plattsburgh State.

Plattsburgh State	0	2	2	4
Lowell	0	4	1	5

Second period: 1. Lowell—Mike Carr (Dean Jenkins, Kevin Charbonneau), 3:25; 2. Plattsburgh State—Michel Talbot (Chip Grabowski, Keith Wright), 4:10; 3. Plattsburgh State—Tod Wescott (Rick Young, Gaetan D'Anjou), 9:56; 4. Lowell—Jenkins, 10:28; 5. Lowell—Chuck Sage (Don McCoy, Rob Spath), 13:16; 6. Lowell—Tom Mulligan (Carr), 13:39; third period: 7. Plattsburgh State—Pierre Brunet (Dennis Poulin), 1:28; 8. Plattsburgh State—Jim Griffin (Brunet, Young), 5:22; 9. Lowell—Sage (Mulligan, Paul Lohnes), 7:53.

Shots: Plattsburgh State 36, Lowell 35.

Saves: Plattsburgh State 31, Lowell 31.

Penalties: Plattsburgh State 11, Lowell 10.

Semifinals: Plattsburgh State 10, Concordia (Minnesota) 4; Lowell 8, Mankato State 7.

Third place: Mankato State 9, Concordia (Minnesota) 7.

## Eagles capture rifle

Tennessee Tech used its expertise in smallbore competition to win its second consecutive Men's Rifle Championships at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York.

The team of Kurt Fitz-Randolph, Elaine Proffitt, Scott Ralston and Wayne Dellinger scored 4,627 points in team smallbore competition for Tennessee Tech, just enough to survive a strong air-rifle performance by West Virginia.

West Virginia accumulated 1,528 points in air rifle, but its third-place showing in smallbore left the Mountaineers three points behind Tennessee Tech in the overall team competition.

Fitz-Randolph won the individual smallbore competition, defeating his teammate, Proffitt, 1,173-1,169. Army's Bob Jacobs was third, followed by Ray Slonena of Tennessee Tech and Mary Schweitzer of Murray State.

In the individual air-rifle competition, John Rost of West Virginia set an NCAA championship record by defeating Jim Hudson of Navy, 391-389. Fitz-Randolph was third, followed by John Duus and Ethel-Ann Alves of East Tennessee State.

**Individual winners:** Smallbore—Kurt Fitz-Randolph, Tennessee Tech, 1,173; Air rifle—John Rost, West Virginia, 391.

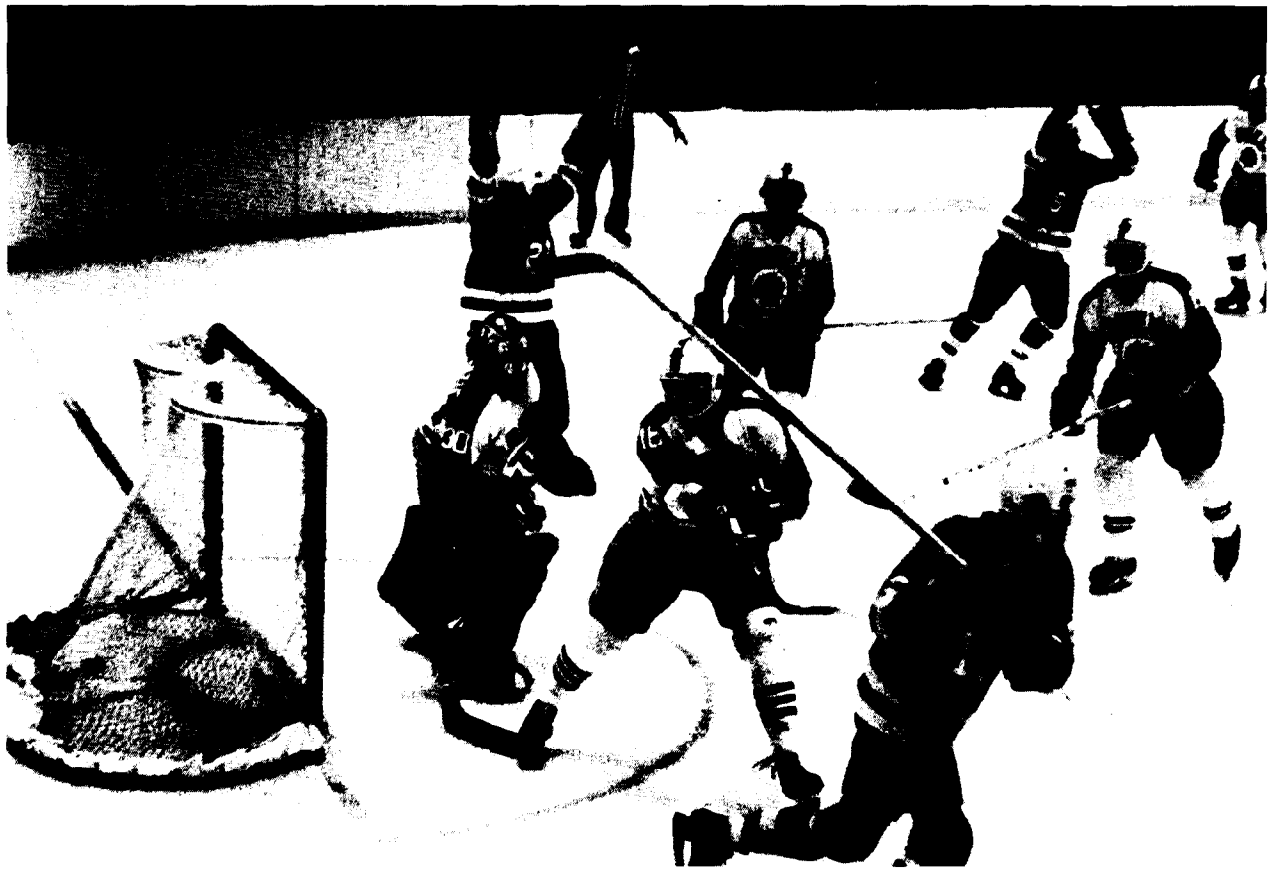
**Team results:** 1. Tennessee Tech, 6,139; 2. West Virginia, 6,136; 3. East Tennessee State, 6,121; 4. Eastern Kentucky, 6,104; 5. Murray State, 6,072; 6. Army, 6,060; 7. Navy, 6,016; 8. St. John's (New York), 5,950; 9. Penn State, 5,896; 10. Air Force, 5,817.

## Utah wins skiing crown

After two consecutive runner-up finishes, Utah finished first in the Men's Skiing Championships in Park City, Utah.

Utah skiers won the cross-country and slalom events and placed second in the giant slalom and cross-country relay to finish with 183 points. Defending champion Vermont was runner-up with 172 points.

Scott Hoffman and Mark Halvorson of Utah finished one-two in the slalom to give the Utes 39



Michel Talbot (19) scores for Plattsburgh State

points. Per Nicolaysen finished 11th for an additional 10 points.

Hoffman finished second in the giant slalom behind Vermont's Tor Melander. Vermont's John Teague, last year's champion, was third as the Catamounts totaled 51 points in the giant slalom.

Bernt Lund of Utah won the cross-country event as last year's champion, Pal Sjulstad of Vermont, slipped to fifth. Sjulstad, Jon Zdechlik and Todd Kempainen combined to win the first cross-country relay for Vermont. The cross-country relay replaced the jumping event this year.

**Individual winners:** Slalom—Scott Hoffman, Utah, 1:26.80; Giant slalom—Tor Melander, Vermont, 2:08.41; Cross country—Bernt Lund, Utah, 49:48.6; Cross-country relay—Vermont (Jon Zdechlik, Todd Kempainen, Pal Sjulstad), 1:16:37.8.

**Team results:** 1. Utah, 183; 2. Vermont, 172; 3. Colorado, 113; 4. Wyoming, 105½; 5. Middlebury, 57; 6. Montana State, 52½; 7. Alaska-Anchorage, 46; 8. Dartmouth, 32; 9. Northern Michigan, 26; 10. Alaska-Fairbanks, 22.



Utah's Bernt Lund

## UTEP remains No. 1

Suleiman Nyambui won the mile run for the third consecutive season to lead Texas-El Paso to its second straight title at the 1981 Men's Indoor Track Championships in Detroit, Michigan.

Nyambui missed his third straight victory in the two-mile run, however, as Brigham Young's Doug Padilla defeated the Miners' distance ace by six-one hundredths of a second.

In winning its sixth indoor title in the last eight years, Texas-El Paso won four individual events to overcome a strong opening-day showing by Southern Methodist.

Besides Nyambui, other Texas-El Paso winners were Peter Lemashon (1,000), Michael Musyoki (three-mile) and Bert Cameron (440). Southern Methodist claimed four events on opening day but scored only two additional points and finished 25 points behind the Miners.

Houston's Carl Lewis became the first NCAA indoor performer to win titles in both track and field events. Lewis set a meet record of 27-10 to win the long jump and won top honors in the 60-yard dash at 6.16.

**Individual field event winners:** 35-pound weight throw—Robert Weir, Southern Methodist, 73-7 (Meet record, old record of 71-10¾ held by Jacques Accambray, Kent State, 1974); Long jump—Carl Lewis, Houston, 27-10 (Meet record, old record of 27-2¾ held by Bob Beamon, Texas-El Paso, 1968); Triple jump—Keith Connor, Southern Methodist, 56-9½ (World indoor and meet record, old meet record of 55-8¼ held by Ian Campbell, Washington State, 1978); Shot put—Michael Carter, Southern Methodist, 69-8½ (Meet record, old record of 67-9¼ held by Hans Hoglund, Texas-El Paso, 1975); Pole vault—Ed Langford, Purdue, 17-9½; High jump—Leo Williams, Navy, 7-5¼ (Meet record, old record of 7-5 held by Franklin Jacobs, Fairleigh Dickinson-Teaneck, 1978).

**Individual track event winners:** 60-yard dash—Carl Lewis, Houston, 6.16; 60-yard hurdles—Terror Wright, Memphis State, 7.14; 440-yard dash—Bert Cameron, Texas-El Paso, 48.23; 600-yard run—Eugene Sanders, Mississippi Valley State, 1:09.84; 880-yard run—Sammy Koskei, Southern Methodist, 1:52.29; 1,000-yard run—Peter Lemashon, Texas-El Paso, 2:12.29; Mile run—Suleiman Nyambui, Texas-El Paso, 4:01.85; Two-mile run—Doug Padilla, Brigham Young, 8:26.52; Three-mile run—Michael Musyoki, Texas-El Paso, 13:25.03; Mile relay—Seton Hall (Derrick Peynado, Linvall Francis, Mike Paul, Washington Njiri), 3:15.91; Two-mile relay—Rutgers (Brian Grimes, Stan Belin, Walter Kirkland, James Westman), 7:30.95; Distance medley—Villanova (John Borgese, Willie Sydnor, Marcus O'Sullivan, Sydney Maree), 9:47.20.

**Team results:** 1. Texas-El Paso, 76; 2. Southern Methodist, 51; 3. Tennessee, 33; 4. Brigham Young, 26; 5. (tie) Houston, Seton Hall and Villanova, 20; 8. Washington State, 18; 9. Fairleigh Dickinson-Teaneck, 16; 10. Nebraska, 12.

Continued on page 7

# Winter championships

Continued from page 6

## Hawkeye wrestlers on top

Iowa scored an NCAA record 129½ points to win its fourth straight title at the 1981 Division I Men's Wrestling Championships in Princeton, New Jersey.

The Hawkeyes, winners for the sixth time in the last seven years, won two individual titles and advanced wrestlers to the finals in five of the 10 weight classes.

Registering victories for Iowa were the Banach twins. Ed Banach, the defending champion at 177, pinned Clarion State's Charlie Heller at 4:15 for his second consecutive title. Brother Lou won his first NCAA title in the heavyweight division, pinning Bruce Baumgartner of Indiana.

Oklahoma and Iowa State, which finished second and third, respectively, each claimed two individual championships. Andre Metzger (142) and Mark Schultz (167) were the Oklahoma champions, while Jim Gibbons (134) and Nate Carr (150) were the Cyclone winners.

Besides Ed Banach, the only defending champion to repeat was 158-pounder Ricky Stewart of Oklahoma State. Gene Mills of Syracuse, the 1979 champ at 118 pounds, won his second title by pinning John Hartupee of Central Michigan.

Among the most impressive performances were those recorded by Dan Cuestas of Bakersfield State and Tom Martucci of Trenton State. Cuestas, the 126-pound champion in Division II, and Martucci, the Division III champ at 190 pounds, each won Division I titles against tough competition.

**Individual winners:** 118-pound class—Gene Mills, Syracuse, pinned John Hartupee, Central Michigan, 6:35; 126-pound class—Dan Cuestas, Bakersfield State, def. Dave Cooke, North Carolina, 7-5; 134-pound class—Jim Gibbons, Iowa State, def. Darryl Burley, Lehigh, 16-8; 142-pound class—Andre Metzger, Oklahoma, def. Lenny Zalesky, Iowa, 10-6; 150-pound class—Nate Carr, Iowa State, def. Scott



Syracuse's Gene Mills trips Central Michigan's John Hartupee enroute to fall

Amateur Wrestling News

Trizzino, Iowa, 10-5; 158-pound class—Ricky Stewart, Oklahoma State, pinned Dave Schultz, Oklahoma, 4:56; 167-pound class—Mark Schultz, Oklahoma, def. Mike DeAnna, Iowa, 10-4; 177-pound class—Ed Banach, Iowa, pinned Charlie Heller, Clarion State, 4:15; 190-pound class—Tom Martucci, Trenton State, def. Tony Mantella, Temple, 4-3;

heavyweight—Lou Banach, Iowa, pinned Bruce Baumgartner, Indiana, 5:45.

**Team results:** 1. Iowa, 129½; 2. Oklahoma, 100¼; 3. Iowa State, 84¾; 4. Oklahoma State, 68½; 5. Lehigh, 38; 6. Penn State, 31¾; 7. Syracuse, 30½; 8. Central Michigan, 28¾; 9. Auburn, 25¾; 10. Oregon State, 25¼.

## Committee penalizes New Haven

The University of New Haven has been placed on two years probation by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions as a result of violations in the men's basketball program.

The NCAA penalty incorporates an earlier Eastern College Athletic Conference penalty imposed upon the university and includes sanctions that will prohibit the men's intercollegiate basketball team from appearing in postseason competition or on any NCAA-controlled television program during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 academic years.

The university also was required to forfeit 17 basketball games won during the 1978-79 and 1979-80 academic years as a result of the participation of an ineligible student-athlete, and the institution took action to terminate the employment of two basketball coaches who were involved in the violations.

The original penalty was subject to review and possible modification by the conference at the conclusion of the 1980-81 academic year; however, in the process of incorporating the conference action, the NCAA committee reserved the right to make an independent judgment in determining whether to accept any proposed modification of the penalty by the conference.

The findings against the university included violations of the NCAA five-year rule, out-of-season basketball practice regulations and several recruiting regulations.

## All-star games

Continued from page 1

official interpretation defines a high school all-star contest as any contest in the sport of football or basketball that is scheduled and publicized in advance; sponsored and promoted by an individual, organization or agency, and played between teams that meet the following criteria:

(1) The teams involve individuals who have completed their high school eligibility in the sport and have not yet enrolled in and attended classes during a regular term at a collegiate institution; (2) the individuals participating on the teams are selected from a specific geographic region for the proposed competition, and (3) the participants will be in-

involved in competition which occurs outside the framework of a regularly scheduled recreational program involving solely participants from the sponsoring community.

Multiple competition (such as tournaments) involving more than one contest or two teams would be considered high school all-star competition under the Council's definition, if the specified criteria are applicable, and each game conducted under such circumstances would be considered a countable contest for purposes

of determining a student-athlete's compliance with the requirements of this regulation.

Various high school all-star basketball tournaments, including the National AAU Junior Basketball program, have been exempted by the officers from the application of Constitution 3-9-(a) in 1981, inasmuch as these tournaments were structured on the basis of binding commitments executed prior to the Council's adoption of official interpretations of this legislation. These tour-

naments, which have been listed in the News, will be subject to the provisions of Constitution 3-9-(a) subsequent to 1981.

Also, the officers and Council have granted flexibility in the certification of high school all-star contests under circumstances in which binding commitments were executed before applicable criteria were established. The list of contests certified by the All-Star High School Games Committee also has been published in the News.

## Attendance

Continued from page 1

1978 over 1977: -28,361 (attendance decrease) at \$6 per ticket = minus \$141,805.

1979 over 1978: 21,476 (attendance increase) at \$7 per ticket = \$118,118.

1980 over 1979: 148,445 (attendance increase) at \$8 per ticket = \$890,670.

Division II attendance was constant during the period, resulting in increased revenues of only about \$8,500. Division III attendance was up substantially in 1978 but down in 1979 and 1980, resulting in a net increase of about \$174,000 for the period.

All non-NCAA colleges combined showed an attendance increase in 1979 but declined in 1978 and 1980. Their three-year loss in attendance revenue (assuming average ticket prices of about \$3 throughout the period) was slightly more than \$300,000.

## NCAA RECORD

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

### DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

BERNARD COOPER resigned at South Dakota, named at Indiana State, effective May 1 . . . JOHN SPEZZAFERRO resigned at Heidelberg . . . VIC BUCCOLA resigned at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, effective August 31 . . . RICHARD SCHULTZ, AD at Cornell, appointed at Virginia, effective July 1. Schultz will remain at Cornell until that time . . . LARRY GERACIOTI resigned at Detroit . . . ANTHONY SCOLNICK resigned at Hunter, effective July 1 . . . WAYNE BOULTINGHOUSE resigned at Indiana State-Evansville, effective June 30.

### COACHES

**Men's baseball**—ANDREW KOWALO selected at Bethany (West Virginia) . . . ED CHISSUS retired at Eastern Washington, effective at conclusion of current season.

**Men's basketball**—WAYNE BOULTINGHOUSE resigned at Indiana State-Evansville, effective June 30 . . . BILL BLAIR resigned at

Colorado . . . KEN TRICKEY resigned at Oklahoma City . . . JIM WINK retired at Ferris State . . . GARY PALLADINO released at Hartford . . . LARRY BROWN resigned at UCLA, replaced by LARRY FARMER . . . DAN CARNEVALE named at Cal Poly-Pomona . . . NED FOWLER chosen at Tulane . . . BILL BURKE appointed at Loyola (Maryland).

**Women's basketball**—ANN CRONIC resigned at Alabama . . . MICHELE BLATT released at Manhattan . . . LIN GEHLERT resigned at George Washington.

**Football**—DEAN PETERSON hired at Frostburg State . . . JOHN

SPEZZAFERRO resigned at Heidelberg.

**Men's soccer**—ROBERT REASO named at Rutgers . . . JOHN ELLINGER chosen at Maryland-Baltimore County.

**Men's track and field**—JOHN SPEZZAFERRO resigned at Heidelberg.

### STAFF

**Primary women's administrator**—JANET LITTLE named assistant to the athletic director for women's athletics at Colgate, effective July 1, 1981.

### DEATHS

JUMBO ELLIOTT, track coach at Villanova since 1935.

### Division II Men's Soccer Championship

Receipts	\$ 12,133.18
Disbursements	\$ 19,256.91
	(\$ 7,123.73)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 71,214.90
	(\$ 78,338.63)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 690.14
	(\$ 77,648.49)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 77,648.49

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**NEWS**



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# 1980-81 NCAA championship results



## Fall

### Cross Country

Division I, 42nd. Champion: Texas-El Paso; 2. Arkansas. Individual: Suleiman Nyambui, Texas-El Paso.  
 Division II, 23rd. Champion: Humboldt State; 2. Pembroke State. Individual: Garry Henry, Pembroke State.  
 Division III, 8th. Champion: Carleton; 2. Augustana (Illinois). Individual: Jeff Milliman, North Central.

### Football

Division I-AA, 3rd. Champion: Boise State; 2. Eastern Kentucky. Score: 31-29.  
 Division II, 8th. Champion: Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo; 2. Eastern Illinois. Score: 21-13.  
 Division III, 8th. Champion: Dayton; 2. Ithaca. Score: 63-0.

### Soccer

Division I, 22nd. Champion: San Francisco; 2. Indiana. Score: 4-3.  
 Division II, 9th. Champion: Lock Haven State; 2. Florida International. Score: 1-0.  
 Division III, 7th. Champion: Babson; 2. Scranton. Score: 1-0.

### Water Polo

12th championship. Champion: Stanford; 2. California-Berkeley. Score: 8-6.

Division III, 7th. Champion: Potsdam State; 2. Augustana (Illinois). Score: 67-65.

### Fencing

37th championship. Champion: Pennsylvania; 2. Wayne State.

### Gymnastics

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

### Ice Hockey

Division I, 34th. University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minnesota, March 26-28.  
 Division II, 4th. Champion: Lowell; 2. Plattsburgh State. Score: 5-4.

### Rifle

2nd championship. Champion: Tennessee Tech; 2. West Virginia.

### Skiing

28th championship. Champion: Utah; 2. Vermont.

### Swimming

Division I, 58th. University of Texas, Austin, Texas, March 26-28.  
 Division II, 18th. Champion: Northridge State; 2. Oakland.  
 Division III, 7th. Champion: Kenyon; 2. Johns Hopkins.

### Indoor Track and Field

17th championship. Champion: Texas-El Paso; 2. Southern Methodist.

### Wrestling

Division I, 51st. Champion: Iowa; 2. Oklahoma.  
 Division II, 19th. Champion: Bakersfield State; 2. Eastern Illinois.  
 Division III, 8th. Champion: Trenton State; 2. Brockport State.

## Spring

### Baseball

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

### Golf

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

### Lacrosse

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

### Tennis

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

### Outdoor Track and Field

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

### Volleyball

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

## Winter

### Basketball

Division I, 43rd. Temple University, The Spectrum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28 and 30.  
 Division II, 25th. Champion: Florida Southern; 2. Mount St. Mary's. Score: 73-68.



# NCAA

## An association born in crisis celebrates a diamond anniversary

It was not a pretty picture that a New York newspaper, *The World*, described in a December 1905 feature. The headline read: "Dead and Wounded of the Football Battlefields." And as if war dead were being eulogized, the newspaper listed (and pictured) young men that had died or been injured during the past year on the football field. The feature went on to discuss the serious problems that confronted college football in 1905—violence and brutality.

The "flying wedge," "guards back" and "tackles back" are just colorful terms today, but in 1905 those mass-momentum plays stood for violence and brutality on the football field. Individuals were adamant in their belief that the present state of football had to change.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles wrote in *The World* feature: "The present American game of football is, in my opinion, the most brutal, perilous and unnecessary sport sanctioned by any country in the world.

"Its record of casualties exceeds that of the bull ring or prize ring. The courage, fortitude and self-sacrifice displayed in the game are exemplary but are absolutely wasted and misdirected. It is a sad spectacle and has reached the limit of brutality."

In the same article, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis was even more critical: "Terrible indeed is the need to reread the words, 'Thou shalt not kill;' terrible the need to remember the sanctity of life by

reason of the killing of our young men in college, slain to make a Roman holiday."

The situation became so serious that President Theodore Roosevelt stepped in to ask for rules reform to curb the gridiron violence. Although his request initially was given only token attention by the existing rules committee of Eastern schools, the brutality crisis had reached a turning point.

What happened next—as Jack Falla writes in the soon-to-be-published history of the NCAA, entitled "NCAA . . . The Voice of College Sports"—was "one of those rare and singular acts of personal initiative upon which history so often turns."

Henry M. MacCracken, chancellor of New York University, seeing clearly the steady descent and grim future of football, took it upon himself to call a special meeting of the football-playing colleges of the nation, a meeting not sanctioned by the existing football rules committee.

Thirteen Eastern colleges agreed to attend MacCracken's conference. The delegates met in New York City December 9, 1905, to reform the game. They voted to reconvene in New York December 28 and again sent out invitations to all football-playing colleges.

*Continued on page 2*

# 75 YEARS of SERVICE

A chronology of NCAA history

## The NCAA: A chronology

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's first 75 years have been marked by phenomenal growth and expansion. The growth not only has been reflected in the membership, which has expanded from the original 38 member institutions to the present total in excess of 800, but also in the services of the Association to its members. For example, from the first national championship held under the auspices of the NCAA, track and field at the University of Chicago in 1924, to the present 72 national championships in the Association's three legislative and competitive divisions (including 29 women's championships beginning in 1981-82), the opportunity for competition at the national level constantly has been under study for improvement. A chronology of the events that have gone into the making of the present NCAA is contained on the following pages.

### 1905-1909

Dec. 9, 1905—Conference of colleges called by Chancellor MacCracken of New York University to decide whether to abolish football or reform the game. Thirteen Eastern institutions attended the meeting. It was decided to reform the game, and a second conference was called to implement the decision.

Dec. 28, 1905—The football conference convened with 62 institutions in attendance. A Football Rules Committee of seven was appointed and an amalgamation with the old American Football Rules Committee was accomplished to form a single rules committee. At the same conference, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States was formed. This body was conceived as an educational body without legislative authority.

March 31, 1906—Adopted constitution and bylaws for the permanent government of the Association.

Dec. 29, 1906—First annual Convention of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association held at Murray Hill Hotel, New York City. Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, United States Military Academy, president of the Association, presided. Twenty-eight of 38 member colleges and universities sent representatives.

Dec. 29, 1906—First report of Football Rules Committee presented to Convention.

Dec. 29, 1906—Assumed publication of Official Football Guide.

Dec. 28, 1907—Authority granted Executive Committee to form representative Basket-

ball Rules Committee.  
Dec. 28, 1908—Provided joint membership, a provision for conferences to join the Association.

Dec. 28, 1908—Assumed publication of Official Basketball Guide, published since 1894 by the YMCA and AAU.

Dec. 28, 1909—Membership numbered 69 universities and colleges.

Dec. 28, 1909—Granted authority to form Track and Field Rules Committee.



*Harvard Crimson, 1901: The flying wedge era*

Dec. 28, 1909—Created associate membership classification.

### 1910-1914

Dec. 29, 1910—Adopted present name, the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Dec. 29, 1910—Divided membership into seven geographic districts.

Dec. 29, 1910—Voted to expand Executive Committee, governing body of Association, to include one representative from each athletic conference consisting of seven or more members.

Dec. 28, 1911—Divided membership into eight geographic districts.

Dec. 28, 1911—Appointed committee to promote and regulate association football (soccer).

Dec. 30, 1913—Appointed rules committee for swimming and water sports.

Dec. 30, 1913—Assumed publication of Official Soccer Guide.

Dec. 30, 1913—Appointed committee to determine methods of athletic regulation and control in other countries.

Dec. 29, 1914—Recommended that basketball, swimming and track committees be empowered to cooperate with other national organizations to develop common playing rules for each sport.

Dec. 28, 1916—Divided membership into nine geographic districts.

Dec. 28, 1917—Appointed Wrestling Rules Committee.

Dec. 28, 1917—Recommended adoption of military rifle shooting as an intercollegiate sport.

Dec. 27, 1918—Appointed Volleyball Rules Committee.

Dec. 28, 1918—In recognition of war conditions, adopted resolution which called for abolition of preseason coaching, preseason practice, scouting and training table; reduction of number of officials; improvement of intramural program, and restriction of schedules to the end that athletics be made subservient to the demands of military preparations.

Dec. 27, 1918—Voted that tennis be given recognition equivalent to other sports.

Dec. 27, 1918—Recommended that the departments of physical training and athletics be recognized as a department of collegiate instruction directly responsible to the college or university administration and that each college faculty make adequate provisions in students' schedules for physical training and athletics.

Dec. 27, 1918—Recommended that hiring of seasonal coaches, scouting, training tables and organized coaching or training in the summer months be considered detrimental to the good of football.

Dec. 30, 1919—Appointed a special committee on boxing rules.

### 1920-1924

Dec. 29, 1920—Voted special committee on boxing rules be made a standing committee.

Dec. 29, 1920—Requested member institutions to declare ineligible any undergraduate who either in vacation or during the regular college year represented any other athletic organization without the permission of his institution.

June 17-18, 1921—First National Collegiate Track and Field Championships held at the University of Chicago, marking first time a national intercollegiate championship was held under the auspices of the Association. Forty-five colleges and universities competed, with 31 winning team points.

Dec. 29, 1921—Appointed rules committees for ice hockey, lacrosse, gymnastics and fencing.

Dec. 29, 1921—Added Official Track and Field Guide to NCAA guide series as annual publication following publication of single volumes in 1911 and 1916.

Dec. 29, 1921—Created allied membership classification for athletic conferences.

### 1915-1919

Dec. 28, 1915—Appointed Committee on Publication of Rules as standing committee.

Dec. 28, 1915—Originated Official Swimming Guide.

Dec. 28, 1915—Walter Camp of Yale University, for 30 years associated with the formulation of football rules, resigned from Football Rules Committee.

Dec. 28, 1915—Voted to recommend that an advisory committee be appointed to assist in the adjustment of athletic differences between institutions.

Dec. 28, 1916—Adopted resolution to petition a large foundation to survey intercollegiate athletics. (Carnegie Foundation published a study of "American College Athletics" in 1929.)

Dec. 28, 1916—The Football Rules Committee came completely under NCAA jurisdiction.

Dec. 29, 1921—Voted that a Council be elected at each annual Convention.  
 Dec. 29, 1921—Appointed special committee to study college baseball and methods to improve the game.  
 Dec. 29, 1921—Approved organization of the American Football Coaches Association.  
 Nov. 22, 1922—Assumed membership in the American Olympic Association.  
 Dec. 28, 1922—Created 10-point code and urged members to organize sectional conferences, abide by amateurism as defined by the Association, adopt the freshman rule, adopt strict rule against participation by members in professional football, limit participation to three years only, eliminate par-



Palmer E. Pierce (l)  
 U.S. Military Academy  
 President, 1906-1913  
 and 1917-1929

LeBaron R. Briggs (r)  
 Harvard University  
 President, 1914-1916

ticipation by graduate students, maintain absolute faculty control of athletics, suppress betting, prohibit participation on non-college teams.  
 Dec. 28, 1922—Dropped joint memberships since allied memberships were created to allow conferences representation in the Association.  
 Dec. 28, 1922—Council replaced Executive Committee as policy body of Association. Council reorganized to include one representative from each geographic district, five members at large and officers.  
 Dec. 28, 1923—Instituted office of district vice-president, such officer to be district representative on Council. Offices of secretary and treasurer combined and office of single vice-president eliminated.  
 Dec. 28, 1923—Appointed Ice Hockey Rules Committee.  
 April 11-12, 1924—First National Collegiate Swimming Championships held at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.  
 Dec. 30, 1924—Membership numbered 135, including 123 active members, six associate members and six allied conferences.  
 Dec. 30, 1924—Reorganized membership into eight geographic districts.

## 1925-1929

Dec. 30, 1925—Advocated elimination of football practice prior to opening of college year.  
 Dec. 30, 1925—Declared that contests that had primarily commercial setting and motive were detrimental to the best interests of amateur sport.  
 Dec. 30, 1925—Appointed special committee to study: (1) overemphasis of football and (2) effect of professional football on the intercollegiate game.  
 Dec. 30, 1926—Recommended preseason football practice be limited to three weeks before opening game and all such practice be held on college grounds.  
 Dec. 30, 1926—Originated Official Lacrosse Guide.

Dec. 29, 1927—Originated Official Wrestling Guide following publication of rules during the preceding year.  
 Dec. 29, 1927—Appointed Gymnastics Rules Committee.  
 Dec. 29, 1927—Appointed Baseball Rules Committee.  
 March 30-31, 1928—First National Collegiate Wrestling Championships held at Iowa State College, Ames.  
 Dec. 28, 1928—Approved organization of advisory committee to NCAA Football Rules Committee, composed of members of the American Football Coaches Association.  
 Dec. 28, 1928—Originated Official Ice Hockey Guide, following publication of rules in

booklet form in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

## 1930-1934

Jan. 1, 1930—Instituted multiple-year terms for members of Football, Basketball and Track and Field Committees to provide continuity of membership.  
 Jan. 1, 1930—Voted representation of National High School Federation on NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee.  
 Dec. 31, 1931—Inaugurated "round table conferences" at time of annual Convention.  
 July 29, 1932—Special meeting held in Pasadena, California, at time of Olympic Games.  
 July 29, 1932—Granted National High School Federation active representation on Basketball, Swimming, Track and Field and Wrestling Rules Committees, advisory representation on Football Committee.  
 Dec. 30, 1932—Appointed standing committee for Olympic Games with special regard to fund raising.  
 Dec. 30, 1932—Discontinued Baseball Rules Committee.  
 Dec. 30, 1932—Appointed special committee to study athletic injuries.  
 Dec. 30, 1932—Discontinued Volleyball Committee and organized Fencing Rules Committee.  
 April 8, 1933—Formed National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada to formulate playing rules for basketball.  
 Dec. 30, 1933—Appointed special committee to study recruiting and subsidization, with particular regard to conference regulations.  
 Dec. 28, 1934—Adopted code on recruiting and subsidizing of athletes with implementation by local conferences and associations.  
 Dec. 28, 1934—Established Eligibility Committee.

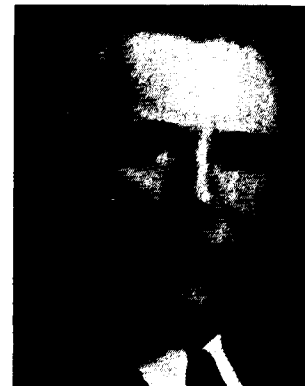
## 1935-1939

Dec. 27, 1935—Appointed special committee to study effect of radio broadcasting on

attendance at intercollegiate athletic contests.  
 Dec. 27, 1935—Established standing committee on golf.  
 Dec. 28, 1936—Instituted Official Boxing Guide, bringing to nine the number of official rules books and guides published by the Association.  
 April 2, 1937—First National Collegiate Boxing Championships held at California Agricultural College, Davis.  
 Dec. 29, 1937—Established standing committee on tennis.  
 Dec. 30, 1937—Established College Committee to consider and bring to attention of Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to smaller colleges in Association and in particular to be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of annual Convention devoted to athletic interests of smaller colleges.  
 April 16, 1938—First National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships held at the University of Chicago.  
 July 4-9, 1938—Annual Intercollegiate Tennis Championships of the United States held under auspices of the NCAA for the first time at Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania.  
 Nov. 22, 1938—First National Collegiate Cross Country Championships held at Michigan State College, East Lansing.  
 March 27, 1939—First National Collegiate Basketball Championship held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.  
 June 24-29, 1939—Annual Intercollegiate Golf Championships of the United States held under auspices of NCAA for first time at Wakonda Country Club, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Dec. 29, 1939—Revised constitution, establishing certain standards for membership, and adopted executive regulations.  
 Dec. 29, 1939—F. W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, resigned after serving the Association as secretary-treasurer since 1909.  
 Dec. 30, 1939—Created affiliated membership classification.

## 1940-1944

Dec. 31, 1940—Added investigative and judicial proceedings to the legislative functions voted at the 1939 Convention.  
 March 29, 1941—First National Collegiate Fencing Championships held at Ohio State University, Columbus.  
 Dec. 31, 1941—Awarded grant to National Association of Basketball Coaches for publications and research projects.



Charles W. Kennedy (l)  
 Princeton University  
 President, 1930-1932

John L. Griffith (r)  
 Intercollegiate (Big Ten)  
 Conference  
 President, 1933-1937  
 Secretary-Treasurer, 1940-1944

Dec. 30, 1942—Advocated use of college and university athletic facilities by armed services to maintain active sports program; urged members to continue their own programs.

Dec. 29-30, 1944—Officers, Executive Committee and chairs of rules committees met in New York in lieu of annual Convention.

## 1945-1949

Jan. 5, 1945—Membership numbered 210 active members, one associate, 17 allied and one affiliate.  
 April 20, 1945—Endorsed 15-point program designed to curtail travel in cooperation with the purposes of the Office of Defense Transportation.  
 Oct. 23, 1945—Voted that as of September 1, 1947, the special war emergency provisions attached to eligibility provisions be eliminated, except as the eligibility rules were modified in their application to service veterans.  
 Jan. 8, 1946—Voted to add Swimming Rules Committee to those based on a district rotation plan. Other committees already using rotation plan were Track and Field, Basketball and Football.  
 July 22-23, 1946—Conference of Conferences held in Chicago, resulting in first draft of "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics." Questionnaire sent to members to determine extent principles accepted.  
 July 23, 1946—Granted \$5,000 to the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, New York City, under the direction of Homer F. Cooke Jr., for statistics compilation and other record services.  
 Jan. 6, 1947—Voted \$2,000 for research study of head and spinal football injuries by Dr. Floyd Eastwood.  
 Jan. 8, 1947—Adopted in principle five points of the recommendations stemming from Conference of Conferences: (1) Principle of Amateurism; (2) Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility; (3) Principle of Sound Academic Standards; (4) Principle Governing Financial Aid to Athletes; (5) Principle Governing Recruiting.  
 June 20-21, 1947—First National Collegiate Baseball Championship held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, with Western Michigan College as host institution.  
 July 26, 1947—Executive Committee voted to finance the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau football statistical service for 1947.  
 Jan. 7, 1948—Extended statistical service to basketball.  
 Jan. 10, 1948—Adopted as permanent legislation five "principles" provisionally adopted January 8, 1947. These regulations commonly referred to as "Sanity Code."

Jan. 10, 1948—Appointed Constitutional Compliance Committee of three members.  
 March 18-20, 1948—First National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship held at the

# Birth of the NCAA

Continued from page 1

This time, 62 schools sent delegates.

As Falla writes, "The conference immediately became more than a meeting of the minds (as the White House conference called by Roosevelt had been) due to the actions of one of the delegates, Capt. Palmer Pierce of West Point."

Due largely to Pierce's persuasion, the assembly created a formal organization called the National Intercollegiate Football Conference. Significantly, however, before agreement was reached, the restricting word "football" was left out of the name. The new organization became the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (IAAUS). Within seven years, the association was renamed the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In Pierce's words, it became "the voice of college sports."

But the birth of the NCAA was not quite so simple. Nor was it immediately accepted as one might have thought, considering the reasons for its initial meetings. Chancellor MacCracken

especially was the target of criticism. As sportswriter Fred Wenck wrote in *The Evening Mail* in an editorial regarding the December 28, 1905, meeting: "MacCracken's meddlers are having their second foolish football fest in the village today. When a cluster of rubes and fogies can take up any excuse for a convention, they immediately assemble in New York to air their troubles."

Indeed, one year later, as the first Convention of the IAAUS convened with 28 delegates in New York's Murray Hill Hotel, a vast majority of the nation's colleges were not represented. As Wenck had reported, many schools showed little interest in the new Association. As evidence of this, when the IAAUS early in 1907 sent Harvard, Yale and Navy special invitations to join the Association, Harvard issued a flat refusal, Navy took the matter "under advisement" and Yale did not reply. At that stage, as Falla notes, "the IAAUS was hardly a bandwagon."

But, in addressing the 1907 Convention, Pierce, the first president of the Association, said that "it is intended to exert every effort to increase the membership until all colleges and universities . . . agree to do their share properly to control and purify college athletics."

Pierce got immediate support from an unexpected but prestigious source. Amos Alonzo Stagg. Although it was early in his career, Stagg already was a legend as a successful football coach at the University of Chicago (a school that had not yet joined the Association). Falla writes:

"He (Stagg) rose and addressed the Convention, speaking earnestly in advocacy of a national organization to regulate athletic sports. There is no record of it, but it is not hard to imagine the applause when Stagg announced that he firmly expected the University of Chicago to join the Association."

The rest is history, as the existing Eastern football rules committee joined with the IAAUS to form one body, the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee. Thus, football had been saved. Equally as important, the NCAA had been born.

Other issues were to follow. Almost immediately, amateurism and eligibility had to be discussed. Soon to follow was the question of a uniform set of basketball rules.

And as history shows, the issues continued as intercollegiate athletics grew. And, as athletics continued to grow, Palmer Pierce's words proved to be most prophetic. The NCAA did in fact become "the voice of college sports."

William B. Owens (l)  
Stanford University  
President, 1938-1940

Phillip O. Badger (r)  
New York University  
President, 1941-1944



Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, with Colorado College as host institution.  
Jan. 8, 1949—Endorsed following recommendations of Bowl Games Committee: (1) study to be continued with attention to establishment of criteria regarding sponsorship, management, participation and promotion of games; (2) study of criteria with regard to applying them to sports other than football; (3) require that no member institutions make bowl commitments until further action taken.

Jan. 8, 1949—Membership numbered 302, including 265 colleges and universities as active members, 26 allied conferences, three associate institutions and eight affiliated associations.

June 10, 1949—Executive Committee voted to publish guides through the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

June 18, 1949—Executive Committee voted \$5,000 for a survey of the effect of television on football attendance.

## 1950-1954

Jan. 6, 1950—Executive Committee approved standard awards for athletes placing in National Collegiate Championship competition.

Jan. 14, 1950—Adopted Bowl Games Committee's recommendations governing post-season contests (now Article 2 of bylaws).

Jan. 14, 1950—Failed to meet required two-thirds majority (vote: 111-93) on motion that seven institutions be suspended for non-compliance with Sanity Code.

Jan. 14, 1950—Adopted so-called "Byrd Resolution" (named after H. C. Byrd, president, University of Maryland) that special committee be appointed to make complete survey of practices of member institutions in intercollegiate athletics to end that all institutions of comparable size shall adopt and maintain similar standards.

Jan. 18, 1950—Officers ruled seven institutions cited for noncompliance "not in good standing" since Convention majority supported finding.

April 4, 1950—Executive Committee approved revised basketball tournament plan that expanded field from eight to 16 teams, 10 of which would automatically qualify by winning conference championships.

Sept. 18, 1950—Executive Committee authorized solicitation of funds from member institutions to enable NCAA to participate with television industry in survey to measure effect of live television on football attendance. The Association and its members provided one-half total survey cost.

Jan. 12, 1951—Voted 161-7 to declare moratorium on live telecasting of college football games for 1951; resolution called for cooperation of member institutions in experimental television and formation of a television committee to direct the project.

Jan. 12, 1951—Revised Sanity Code, dropping provision governing financial aid to athletes and abolishing enforcement machinery composed of Constitutional Compliance Committee and Panel.

March 1, 1951—Council voted any member institution not observing the television resolution adopted by the 45th annual Convention shall be ruled member not in good standing.

June 7, 1951—Officers ruled a member institution not in good standing as a result of its stated intention not to comply with television resolution.

July 13, 1951—Officers declared the member institution to be in good standing upon its acceptance of provisions of television resolution.

Aug. 29, 1951—Council advanced 12-point program to deal with pressures connected with intercollegiate athletics. Program forwarded to the presidents of member institutions requesting presidents' reactions as

basis for future legislation.

Oct. 1, 1951—Walter Byers, who had served as part-time executive assistant since August 1947, assumed duties as executive director of Association.

Jan. 11, 1952—Adopted provisions for enactment of temporary legislation through resolutions.

Jan. 11, 1952—Voted 163-8 that NCAA adopt program of limited live television for 1952, controlled and directed by the NCAA with the following objectives: (1) to minimize the adverse effects of live television upon attendance at college and high school football games; (2) to spread television, within the limits of such controlled plan as ultimately may be adopted, among as many colleges as possible; (3) to provide television to the public to the extent consistent with the first two objectives. Agreed detailed plan be submitted to membership in mail referendum, requiring approval by two-thirds of members voting.

Jan. 12, 1952—Adopted constitution and bylaw legislation dealing with academic standards, financial aid, ethical conduct and out-of-season practice in football and basketball, said legislation stemming from the response to the Council's 12-point survey.

Jan. 12, 1952—Voted that the Extra Events Committee make extensive survey of all postseason contests and propose such legislation as it might deem necessary to the 47th annual Convention.

Jan. 12, 1952—Established and appointed a five-man committee to conduct a survey on the number of games, length of playing seasons and length of accompanying practice sessions in all intercollegiate sports and recommend such legislation it might deem necessary as a result of its findings.

Jan. 12, 1952—Established Membership Committee to consider complaints filed with the Association charging the failure of a member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of a member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership; also created Ethics Committee.

April 6, 1952—Council created operating procedure for the Membership Committee and its Subcommittee on Infractions.

June 13, 1952—Adopted 1952 Television Plan by mail referendum, 185-15.

July 28, 1952—The NCAA national office was moved from Chicago, Illinois, to Kansas City, Missouri.

Sept. 1, 1952—One hundred twenty-one member institutions enrolled in inaugural NCAA Intercollegiate Athletic Group Insurance program, a plan approved by NCAA Insurance Committee to provide catastrophic medical coverage for athletes engaged in intercollegiate athletics.

Oct. 15, 1952—Council voted to recommend to the 47th annual Convention that disciplinary action be taken against three member institutions for violations of NCAA rules and regulations.

Dec. 9, 1952—Council forwarded to membership 10-point plan to strengthen enforcement machinery of the NCAA and allied conferences.

Dec. 23, 1952—Published "A Survey of Post-season College Athletic Events," by the Association's Extra Events Committee, Wilbur C. Johns, UCLA, chair.

Jan. 9, 1953—Adopted disciplinary action as advanced by the Council relative to infractions by three member institutions.

Jan. 9, 1953—Delegated certain enforcement powers to Council by authorizing that body to take disciplinary actions, other than termination or suspension of membership, between Conventions.

Jan. 9, 1953—Established Skiing Rules Committee.

Jan. 9, 1953—Established Cross Country Meet Committee.

Jan. 9, 1953—Voted 172-13 that NCAA continue a limited live-television program for

1953, such program to be drawn up by a Television Committee and submitted to the membership in a mail referendum requiring approval by two-thirds of members voting.

Jan. 10, 1953—Adopted Council's proposed resolution that the Football Rules Committee be urged to amend the free substitution rule to eliminate so-called two-platoon system.

Jan. 10, 1953—Adopted revisions in plans for the 1953 basketball tournament designed to shorten the basketball season, restrict members to one postseason tournament, increase automatic qualification for conferences and expand the tournament bracket.

Feb. 7-8, 1953—Conference of Conferences held in Chicago to solidify plans for investigation and enforcement cooperation between conferences and NCAA.

May 7, 1953—Adopted 1953 Television Plan by mail referendum, 157-12.

Aug. 12, 1953—Executive Committee approved expansion of 1954 National Collegiate Basketball Championship to a 24 team field, 15 teams of which would automatically qualify as conference champions and nine as at-large entrants.

Aug. 15, 1953—Published "A Survey of Playing and Practice Seasons," by a special committee appointed by the Council, Paul J. Blommers, State University of Iowa, chair.

Aug. 17, 1953—Council, in accordance with authority delegated it by 47th annual Convention, adopted disciplinary action against three members.

Aug. 17, 1953—Council authorized president to appoint Public Relations Committee to be representative of Association as a whole.

Jan. 4, 1954—Executive Committee approved reorganization of National Collegiate Baseball Championship so as to expand tournament to 32-team bracket, institute automatic qualification of certain conference champions and provide for a final championship field of eight teams with double-elimination tournament to decide winner.

Jan. 8, 1954—Established office of vice-president at large, such officer to represent interests and viewpoints of smaller institutions of the Association, and reorganized College Committee on district representation basis.

Jan. 8, 1954—Voted 172-9 that NCAA continue limited live-television coverage of college football for 1954, such plan to be prepared by a Television Committee and submitted to the membership in mail referendum requiring approval by two-thirds of members voting.

Jan. 8, 1954—Reorganized Association's enforcement machinery to speed processing of cases. Membership Committee was eliminated and name of Subcommittee on Infractions changed to Committee on Infractions.

Jan. 8, 1954—Adopted proposal to establish permanent nine-man NCAA Olympic Committee to be responsible for planning and directing Olympic activities of members.

Jan. 8, 1954—Adopted amendments to the bylaws limiting the length of playing and practice seasons in football and basketball.

Jan. 8, 1954—Received report of Special Committee on Basketball Television, which recommended that continuing study be made.

Jan. 8, 1954—Voted that national meets and tournaments conducted by the Association be officially known as "National Collegiate Championship(s)."

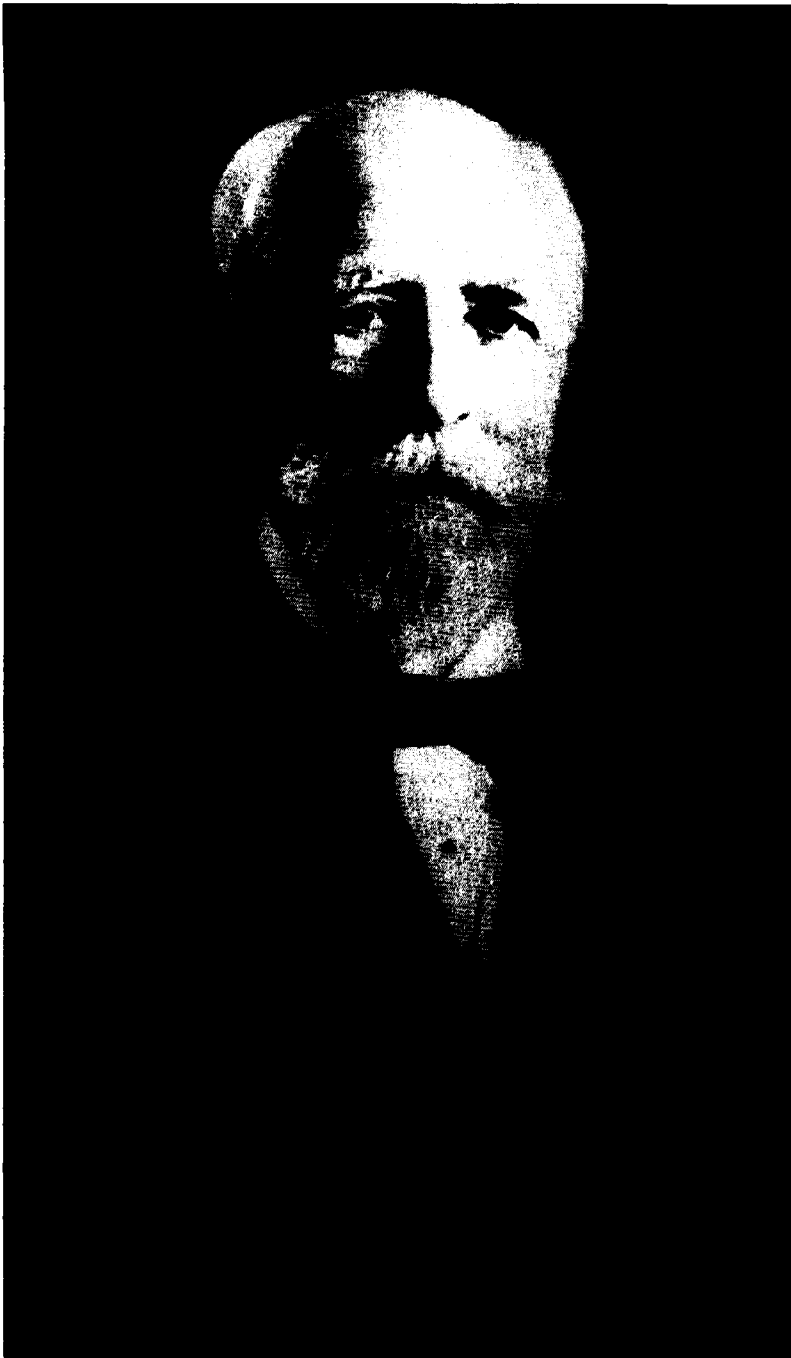
Jan. 8, 1954—Received resolution of American Football Coaches Association citing that group's intentions to assist in the implementation of the NCAA enforcement program.

Jan. 9, 1954—Appointed Special Committee on Federal Admissions Tax to seek elimination of Federal admissions tax on college sports.

Feb. 15, 1954—Published first edition of "National Collegiate Championships" records book, containing the history and records of the 13 National Collegiate Championships conducted by the Association.

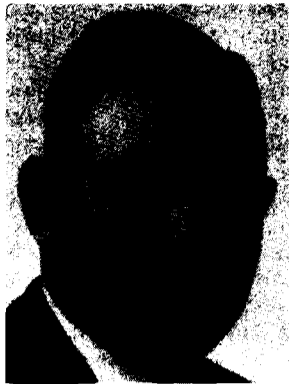
March 4-7, 1954—First National Collegiate Skiing Championships held at the University of Nevada, Reno.

March 31, 1954—President Eisenhower signed new Federal excise tax bill, which provided that Federal admissions tax "shall not apply in the case of any athletic event between educational institutions held during the regular athletic season for such event, if the proceeds therefrom inure exclusively to the benefit of such institutions."



New York University Chancellor Henry McCracken  
Assembled colleges in 1905 for discussions of football reform

Wilbur C. Smith (l)  
Tulane University  
University of Wyoming  
President, 1945-1946



Karl E. Leib (r)  
University of Iowa  
President, 1947-1949



Hugh C. Willett (l)  
University of  
Southern California  
President, 1950-1952



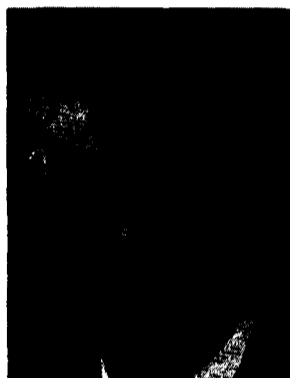
Albert B. Moore (r)  
University of Alabama  
President, 1953-1954



Clarence P. Huston (l)  
Tufts College  
President, 1955-1956



Frank N. Gardner (l)  
Drake University  
President, 1957-1958



April 14, 1954—Adopted 1954 Television Plan by mail referendum, 184-26.

May 7, 1954—Council initiated Certification of Compliance program, requiring certification of compliance by the chief executive officer of each member institution.

Aug. 15, 1954—The Executive Committee adopted the 1954-55 general operating budget in the amount of \$138,160.

Dec. 2, 1954—Thirteen agencies and institutions sponsoring invitational athletic events joined in NCAA "cooperative boycott" program, whereby institution ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Championships also would be ineligible for said invitational events.

## 1955-1959

Jan. 4, 1955—Voted that a section entitled "Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics" be appended to the regulations of the Association, this section to contain recommendations adopted by the Council from time to time.

Jan. 7, 1955—Voted for the eighth consecutive time to retain the principle of controlled telecasting of collegiate football games.

March 25, 1955—Voted, 193-27, to adopt 1955 Football Television Plan as submitted by Television Committee.

April 24, 1955—The NCAA received, and eventually invested, \$200,000 from ABC-TV for the network's failure to complete obligations regarding televising certain NCAA events.

April 26, 1955—Council, following consideration of first case presented it by the Association's Committee on Ethics, adopted disciplinary action against member of the coaching staff of a member institution.

Oct. 25, 1955—The chief executive officers of 391 of the 398 NCAA member institutions had signed forms indicating compliance with NCAA rules and regulations.

Jan. 7, 1956—Minor League Baseball rejected the College Player Rule, an action that caused professional baseball to consider rescinding the major leagues' prior acceptance of the rule.

Jan. 10, 1956—The treasurer reported to the Convention that for the first time in its history, the NCAA was in a reasonably stable financial condition.

Jan. 10, 1956—The 50th annual Convention voted to prohibit any employee of a member institution from participating, in any way, in the promotion and administration of high school all-star games; supported the College Committee's recommendation by voting to

initiate the first College Division event, a national basketball championship to be held in March 1957; voted to abolish out-of-season basketball practice and establish October 15 as the date for opening basketball practice.

May 2, 1956—The Committee on Infractions recommended to the Council that in some infractions cases, the identity of staff members causing violations be disclosed.

Aug. 21, 1956—The Council expressed serious concern about the reported increase in basketball gambling and the fact that some institutions were permitting their players to participate in highly organized competitive summer basketball; accordingly, the Council voted to circularize the membership underscoring the dangers and the institutional responsibilities in these areas.

Jan. 7, 1957—The Executive Committee voted that the finals of the first College Division national basketball championship be held March 13-15, 1957, with Evansville College as host.

Jan. 11, 1957—The 51st annual Convention voted to include governmental grants for educational purposes (GI Bill) in determining the maximum amount of financial aid for which a student-athlete could be eligible; resolved to provide strong support to President Eisenhower's Youth Fitness Program; commended the objectives and purposes of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

Oct. 15, 1957—The Committee on Infractions reported to the Council regarding abuses present in organized summer baseball and submitted a proposal designed to reduce them.

Jan. 8, 1958—The 52nd annual Convention voted to support the Council's proposed policies governing organized summer baseball involving NCAA student-athletes; adopt the rotation principle in making committee appointments; adopt legislation requiring sponsorship of at least four sports, one in each of the traditional sports seasons, for eligibility for active membership, effective September 1, 1958.

May 19, 1958—The Association's officers expressed serious concern to the membership about the impact on college football as a result of the National Alliance's attempt to persuade a segment of four-year colleges to play under National Alliance (high school) rules.

May 19, 1958—The Council authorized the officers to forward reports of certain infractions cases to the appropriate regional academic accrediting agencies.

Sept. 30, 1959—The Association published the

first report on "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges." This report presented a graphic and detailed story of athletic and game participation among NCAA members and depicted the scope and resources of their athletic and physical education programs.

Oct. 22, 1958—The three U. S. service academies reported to the Council in regard to the relationship between their preparatory education programs and NCAA eligibility rules.

Nov. 15, 1958—First National College Division Cross Country Championships held at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.

Jan. 7, 1959—The Council reaffirmed the criteria governing the Association's summer baseball certification program.

Jan. 9, 1959—The 53rd annual Convention adopted legislation requiring member institutions to provide to student-athletes a written description of financial aid awarded them and prohibiting athletic staff members from receiving compensation from professional sports organizations for scouting, evaluating talent or negotiating professional sports contracts.

June 12, 1959—Acting upon a recommendation by the Executive Committee, the Council appointed a subcommittee to study and recommend ways and means to control recruitment of alien student-athletes.

June 12, 1959—Based upon a report of the survey taken by the Special Committee on Junior Colleges, the Council voted not to recommend at the time the establishment of a junior college NCAA membership classification.

Aug. 27, 1959—Guided by the recommendation of a special committee, the Executive Committee voted that the Association should assume ownership of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau in New York City.

Nov. 28, 1959—First National Collegiate Soccer Championship held at the University of Connecticut, Storrs.

## 1960-1964

Jan. 6, 1960—The Council referred to the Joint Committee on Amateurism the NCAA AAU Articles of Alliance with the hope that a mutually satisfactory amateur rule could be developed.

Jan. 9, 1960—The Council referred to the NCAA Track and Field Rules and Meet Committee the problem regarding participation by alien student-athletes in the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships when that event was designated to serve as an Olympic Trials qualifying event.

Jan. 9, 1960—Holding the measure to be discriminatory, the 54th annual Convention voted down an amendment to place age limitations on alien student-athletes.

March 8, 1960—The Council circularized to the membership a recommended financial aid form constructed to comply with NCAA legislation governing the award of financial aid.

April 24, 1960—The Executive Committee reaffirmed its position that allied conferences enjoying automatic qualification for the University Division basketball tournament should permit their teams to compete only in the NCAA tournament; further, at-large teams owe their first allegiance to the NCAA tournament.

April 27, 1960—Dissatisfied with AAU administration and policies, the Council cancelled the NCAA-AAU Articles of Alliance.

June 6, 1960—Citing the inconsistent rules administration by the organization, the Council declined to enforce suspensions of college athletes by the AAU; further, the Council appointed a special committee to plan a long-range international sports exchange program for college student-athletes.

June 6, 1960—Professional baseball requested and the Council agreed that a committee be

appointed to work out an equitable rule to eliminate the indiscriminate signing of college baseball players.

Aug. 3, 1960—The Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids recommended and the Council voted to support an amendment to provide a preregistration (letter-of-intent) program.

Aug. 13, 1960—The Executive Committee directed that the present scope of intercollegiate boxing be determined with a report and recommendation being made to the next convention.

Aug. 13, 1960—The Executive Committee adopted 1960-61 operating budgets, as follows: NCAA, \$215,200; National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, \$123,500.

Oct. 26, 1960—The Council requested the commissioner of the American Football League to specify that organization's plans for drafting and signing college football players.

Jan. 1, 1961—Attendance at 1960 college football games involving 620 members was a record 20,400,000.

Jan. 11, 1961—The 55th annual Convention voted to abolish the National Collegiate Boxing Championships; reject a preregistration program; adopt a new policy statement extending the Association's legislative jurisdiction; adopt legislation requiring a student-athlete to complete his seasons of eligibility within five years from first college matriculation date; adopt legislation under which all-star high school games could meet NCAA requirements and be certified; adopt legislation governing the eligibility of alien student-athletes, and permit, under certain restrictive conditions, tryouts with professional sports teams.

April 26, 1961—The Council extended exceptions to the preparatory education rule, previously granted to the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy and United States Air Force Academy.

Aug. 15, 1961—The officers submitted a preliminary report to the Executive Committee concerning the basketball gambling conspiracy, with the final report to be made to the Council during the October meeting.

Sept. 30, 1961—Congress enacted legislation prohibiting telecasting professional football on Friday evenings and Saturdays from a telecasting station located within 75 miles of an intercollegiate football game.

Oct. 25, 1961—The Executive Committee recommended and the Council approved the NCAA's participation in formation of the Basketball Federation of the United States.

Oct. 25, 1961—The Council authorized the officers to appoint a committee to study the problem of advanced football scheduling.

Nov. 28, 1961—The executive regulations were amended to prohibit holding NCAA meets and tournaments on Sunday.

Jan. 10, 1962—The Executive Committee voted to support the organization of federations in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field; further, the Committee adopted an NCAA employees' retirement program.

Jan. 13, 1962—The 56th annual Convention rejected an amendment to provide a preregistration program; established a committee to administer the Association's legislation related to all-star high school games; voted to prohibit outside basketball competition, with certain exceptions; voted to support the minimum college-level physical fitness program recommended by the President's Council on Fitness; supported the federation concept and organization of federations in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field.

April 27, 1962—The Council authorized the officers to appoint a Long Range Planning Committee to study and plan the future organizational structure, legislative philosophy and legislative procedures of the Association.



Herbert J. Dorricott (l)  
Western State College  
(Colorado)  
President, 1959-1960



Henry B. Hardt (r)  
Texas Christian  
University  
President, 1961-1962

May 8, 1962—The Special Committee on Basketball Television reported televising college basketball games did not have an adverse effect on attendance and did not constitute a national problem.

July 23-24, 1962—The first meetings of the United States federations in basketball and track and field were held.

Oct. 1, 1962—The officers reported that the United States Senate had enacted legislation making it a Federal offense to attempt to bribe the outcome of any sports contests; further, the officers urged the Association's vice-presidents to make every effort to develop antibribery laws in their states.

Oct. 24, 1962—The AAU, although invited to join the new sports federations, rejected all invitations. NCAA colleges were urged to withdraw from membership in the AAU.

Nov. 12, 1962—Urged personally by the U.S. attorney general, the United States Track and Field Federation and the AAU agreed to the adoption of the Olympic House Coalition. Meeting December 1, 1962, the AAU rejected the coalition agreement.

Dec. 8, 1962—The officers reported that 16 states were without antibribery legislation; however, efforts by member institutions had resulted in the enactment of a law in one state, development of bills in three and progress toward enactment in three others.

Jan. 5, 1963—The Council voted support of President John F. Kennedy's decision to appoint General Douglas MacArthur to serve as arbitrator in the AAU-USTFF dispute.

Jan. 5, 1963—Based upon the report by the Special Committee on Advanced Football Scheduling, the Council voted to propose no legislation to the 57th annual Convention.

Jan. 8, 1963—The 57th annual Convention received a report to the effect that three major conferences had adopted an inter-conference letter of intent and five others had endorsed the principle of the plan.

Jan. 9, 1963—The 57th annual Convention clarified the committee membership rotation principle; strengthened the junior college transfer rule; resolved to support fully the federation movement and federation meets and tournaments by entering student-athletes and providing coaches and use of institutional facilities.

March 15-16, 1963—First National College Division Wrestling Championships held at the University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls.

April 27, 1963—The Council approved on a one-year trial basis the summertime program of the newly organized Baseball Foundation, with the condition that all funds contributed to the foundation be channeled through the United States Baseball Federation.

June 6-8, 1963—First National College Division Tennis Championships held at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

June 7-8, 1963—First National College Division Outdoor Track Championships held at the University of Chicago.

June 12-14, 1963—First National College Division Golf Championships held at Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield.

August 13, 1963—The executive regulations were amended to provide for Sunday competition in NCAA meets and tournaments in the event of emergency situations, but only with the approval of the competing institutions.

Oct. 1, 1963—Professional baseball established a new college player (draft) rule.

Oct. 11, 1963—The officers reported that both houses of Congress had introduced antibribery legislation. (As of November 11, 1963, the Senate had passed its bill.)

Oct. 22, 1963—The Long Range Planning Committee recommended and the Council supported a reaffirmation of the Association's enforcement policy: Penalties should be broad if there is a basic institutional pattern of nondeservance; narrow if violations are isolated and institutional dereliction is not involved.

Dec. 5, 1963—The Association published and circularized the second five-year study of "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges."

Jan. 4, 1964—The Council approved proposals that University Division events be known as National Collegiate Championships and College Division events as National College Division Championships.

Jan. 4, 1964—The NCAA and National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations joined in an effort to gain Federal prohibition of the telecast of professional football games on Friday nights in locales in which high school games were being played.

Jan. 5, 1964—Jay-Ehret Mahoney, president, and Col. Donald F. Hull, executive director of the AAU, met with the Council and Executive Committee to discuss key issues in the track and field dispute. Although acknowledging that international rules did not prohibit dual sanctioning of track and field events, the AAU denied the right of educational institutions to sanction domestic track and field meets involving college students.

Jan. 8, 1964—The 58th annual Convention strengthened the junior college transfer rule; voted that all NCAA meets and tournaments be conducted under NCAA playing rules; increased numbers on various rules committees to accommodate College Division and junior college representatives; voted that any season-end elimination tournament played to determine a conference's representative in an NCAA basketball tournament would be considered one game in determining the permissible 26 contests.

March 20-21, 1964—First National College Division Swimming Championships held at Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania.

April 18, 1964—Acting upon the request of female college sports leaders, the NCAA Executive Committee amended the executive regulations to limit participation in NCAA championships to undergraduate male students.

April 18, 1964—The Executive Committee established 32 \$1,000 scholarships for post-graduate and professional study by deserving varsity letter winners, the program to be financed from the Association's share of football television rights fees.

April 19, 1964—The Council appointed a Special Committee on Women's Competition to serve as a liaison agency with all other interested groups.

July 21, 1964—The NCAA Conference of Conferences met to discuss problems in the administration of international sports competition, letter of intent, principles of amateurism and educational objectives in inter-collegiate athletics.

July 21, 1964—Urged by NCAA institutions across the country and the Association's Legislative Committee, both houses of Congress passed and President Lyndon B. Johnson signed an antibribery sports bill.

Sept. 11, 1964—Col. Donald F. Hull, AAU, charged that the NCAA's permissible grant-in-aid program created an employee-employer relationship and threatened ineligibility for international competition for those athletes participating in the program.

Nov. 4, 1964—The NCAA Council again affirmed the Association's strong support of



The first NCAA Basketball Championship, 1939

the sports federation movement in the United States and received a report that the United States Baseball Federation completed a most successful baseball tour to Japan.

Dec. 4, 1964—First College Division Regional Football Championship games held at Sacramento, California; Abilene, Texas; Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and Orlando, Florida.

Dec. 21, 1964—In light of the poor showing by United States wrestlers and mismanagement of their affairs, an organizing committee convened to form the United States Wrestling Federation.

## 1965-1969

Jan. 12, 1965—The 59th annual Convention adopted the so-called "1,600 rule," which required an academic floor for the award and retention of financial aid if an institution was to be eligible for National Collegiate and National College Division Championships; strengthened the junior college transfer rule.

March 1, 1965—The NCAA Extra Events Committee initiated the Association's certification program in gymnastics and track and field. The AAU immediately rescinded sanctions previously granted to meets certified by the NCAA and threatened ineligibility of any athlete participating in meets not

sanctioned by the AAU.

March 12-13, 1965—First National Collegiate Indoor Track Championships held at Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan, and hosted by the University of Michigan.

April 10, 1965—By resolution, the membership overwhelmingly supported the policy prohibiting athletic staff members from receiving compensation from professional sports organizations for scouting athletic talent or negotiating talent contracts.

Aug. 20, 1965—The Executive Committee voted to increase the number of postgraduate scholarships from 32 to 50; also, the committee adopted 1965-66 general operating budgets, as follows: NCAA, \$355,300, and National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, \$125,500.

Sept. 1, 1965—The NCAA agreed to cooperate with the United States Senate Commerce Committee in its call for binding and continuing arbitration in the track and field dispute. NCAA President Everett D. Barnes proposed that a new national commission be organized to administer United States track and field.

Jan. 11, 1966—The 60th annual Convention celebrated the Association's 60th anniversary by initiating the NCAA honors luncheon. During this first luncheon, 50 distinguished members of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal government were honored, all of them former varsity letter winners. Among those honored were three cabinet members, 17 senators and 30 congressmen.

Jan. 12, 1966—The 60th annual Convention rejected legislation to weaken, delay or eliminate the 1,600 legislation and voted to make freshmen at institutions of less than 1,250 male undergraduate enrollment eligible for National College Division Championships.

Jan. 24, 1966—The NCAA Media Seminar was inaugurated, with the University of Arizona serving as host to 14 news media representatives from all parts of the nation.

April 1, 1966—Of the 571 active members, 493 (86.3 percent) declared their procedures in compliance with the provisions of Bylaw 4-6(b), the 1,600 rule.

April 23, 1966—The Executive Committee voted to divide responsibilities of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, separating functions into publications and public relations. The publishing branch was named College Athletics Publishing Service and moved to Phoenix, Arizona.

April 23, 1966—The Executive Committee voted to establish the Theodore Roosevelt Award to honor a distinguished citizen of national reputation and outstanding accomplishment who earned a varsity award in college and has demonstrated a continuing interest in physical fitness and intercollegiate athletics.

June 15, 1966—Vice-President Hubert Humphrey's arbitration board directed the AAU to take no action (declaration of ineligibility) against the 300 athletes who participated in the USTFF meets; further, the board recognized the USTFF as a separate, independent entity and invited it to be represented at the arbitration meetings.

Nov. 1, 1966—During the period September-November, the NCAA and the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations intensified their efforts to de-

Robert F. Ray (l)  
University of Iowa  
President, 1963-1964

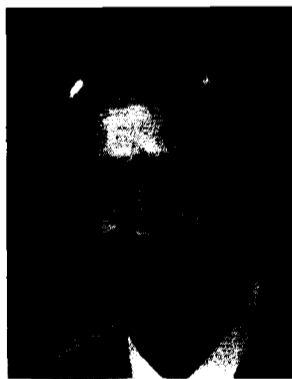
Everett D. Barnes (r)  
Colgate University  
President, 1965-1966  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1963-1964

Marcus L. Plant (l)  
University of Michigan  
President, 1967-1968

Harry M. Cross (r)  
University of Washington  
President, 1969-1970

Earl M. Ramer (l)  
University of Tennessee,  
Knoxville  
President, 1971-1972

Alan J. Chapman (r)  
Rice University  
President, 1973-1974



feat Senate Bill 3817, which would permit professional football to telecast individual games (apart from league package) against Friday night high school games as well as Saturday afternoon high school and college games.

Jan. 1, 1967—Attendance for 1966 college football involving 616 members was a record 25,300,000.

Jan. 10, 1967—Dwight D. Eisenhower was named recipient of the first annual Theodore Roosevelt Award. In addition, those receiving NCAA honors awards were 12 astronauts (former varsity letter winners at NCAA member institutions) of the National Aeronautical and Space Administration Manned Space Program. Among the 12 were Maj. Edwin E. Aldrin, Capt. Alan B. Shepard, Col. Edward H. White and Capt. Alfred M. Worden.

Jan. 11, 1967—The 61st annual Convention voted to exclude payments under the GI Bill of Rights from the financial aid computations otherwise specified under the constitution; took action to strengthen and support the 1.600 legislation, and voted to strengthen extra events and enforcement procedures.

May 5, 1967—Reporting compliance with the provisions of the 1.600 legislation were 550 institutions, or 93.5 percent of the membership. Of these 550, 347 used national academic prediction tables, 112 utilized institutional tables and 91 used conference tables.

June 1, 1967—The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) declined to extend BFUSA's international scheduling, basing its decision upon the AAU's claim that it represented 70 percent of the nation's amateur basketball.

Aug. 15, 1967—The Executive Committee appropriated \$15,000 to underwrite the cost of research projects to analyze football injuries.

Oct. 3, 1967—The NCAA became a member of the United States Collegiate Sports Council, the prime function of which would be to prepare entries for the World University



John A. Fuzak (l)  
Michigan State University  
President, 1975-1976



J. Neils Thompson (r)  
University of Texas,  
Austin  
President, 1977-1978



William J. Flynn (l)  
Boston College  
President, 1979-1980  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1969-1970



Louis A. Bevier Jr. (r)  
Rutgers University  
Secretary, 1906-1908



William A. Lambeth (l)  
University of Virginia  
Treasurer, 1908



Frank W. Nicolson (r)  
Wesleyan University  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1909-1939

Games.

Oct. 24, 1967—The NCAA Council appointed a committee to study the feasibility of establishing appropriate machinery for the development and supervision of women's intercollegiate athletics.

Jan. 9, 1968—Leverett Saltonstall, former Massachusetts governor who served the state as a U.S. Senator for 23 years, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award; also honored were 12 outstanding and nationally known businessmen who were former varsity athletes at NCAA member institutions.

Jan. 10, 1968—The 62nd annual Convention voted freshmen eligible for all NCAA championships except basketball and football; adopted legislation governing the opening

budget and personnel over that reported in 1962.

June 5-7, 1968—First National College Division Baseball Championship held at Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield.

June 15, 1968—The United States Gymnastics Federation was granted international status by the International Gymnastics Federation.

Aug. 19, 1968—In conjunction with the 100th anniversary of collegiate football (1969), the NCAA and the Chevrolet Motor Division announced that a college football centennial queen would be selected from nominating universities to reign over the anniversary's festivities.

Aug. 19, 1968—The Council announced the strengthening of procedures to be applied to track and field certification as that program was reinstated November 1, 1969.

Sept. 1, 1968—In accordance with legislation adopted by the 61st annual Convention requiring members to designate College or University Division in all sports rather than sport-by-sport, 223 members selected University Division and 386 chose College Division.

Sept. 9, 1968—Sixty-eight NCAA college track and field athletes were selected to participate in the Olympic trials conducted September 9-17 at Lake Tahoe.

Jan. 1, 1969—Responding to an NCAA survey, 469 athletic directors reported that 76 percent of deans and directors, 75 percent of alumni officers and 72 percent of student newspapers were favorable toward and cooperative with intercollegiate athletics.

Jan. 7, 1969—Byron O. White, U.S. Supreme Court justice, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Receiving NCAA honor plaques were 17 luminaries in the performing arts field, all former varsity letter winners at NCAA member institutions.

Jan. 8, 1969—The 63rd annual Convention voted to sustain freshman eligibility for all NCAA championships except basketball and football; relaxed the junior college transfer rule for those high school students with at least a 1.600 prediction on the national table; clarified 1.600 procedures; separated indoor and outdoor track and field for purposes of eligibility.

March 1, 1969—The NCAA and the President's Council on Physical Fitness announced the initiation of a jointly sponsored, federally assisted National Summer Youth Sports Program to provide on-campus sports activities, medical examinations and a lunch program for underprivileged boys and girls.

April 19, 1969—First National Collegiate

Trampoline Championships held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Aug. 18, 1969—The Executive Committee appointed an Investment Committee to examine Association finances and study the feasibility of constructing a headquarters building in the Kansas City area.

Sept. 1, 1969—The NCAA membership prepared for the 100th anniversary of college football with Rutgers University hosting Princeton University as it did in 1869. Barbara Specht, Texas Tech University, was elected Centennial Queen.

Oct. 1, 1969—The Council issued a strong reminder about the Association's legislation prohibiting staff members from accepting compensation from professional sports for scouting or evaluating talents of or negotiating contracts for student-athletes.

Nov. 28-29, 1969—First National Collegiate Water Polo Championship held at California State College, Long Beach.

Nov. 29, 1969—First College Division (II) Regional Football Championship games (Amos Alonzo Stagg and Knute Rockne Bowls) played at Springfield, Ohio, and Bridgeport, Connecticut.

## 1970-1974

Jan. 13, 1970—Frederick L. Hovde, president, Purdue University, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Receiving NCAA honor plaques were U.S. cabinet members and state governors who were former varsity letter winners at NCAA member institutions.

Jan. 14, 1970—The 64th annual Convention increased the number of in-season football games from 10 to 11 and further restricted campus visitation by prospective student-athletes.

April 24-25, 1970—First National Collegiate Volleyball Championship held at the University of California, Los Angeles.

April 26, 1970—The Council approved the January 11, 1970, action by the Executive Committee to acquire 3.36 acres of land in Mission, Johnson County, Kansas, and proceed with architectural plans for a headquarters building.

April 28, 1970—The Council received the first draft of the recodified constitution and bylaws; also received a report from its special committee studying the feasibility of divided voting, i.e., College and University Divisions.

June 15, 1970—The NCAA and the U.S. Department of Defense jointly sponsored the first Vietnam tour by NCAA student-athletes.

June 15, 1970—In recognition of the formal organization of the International Basketball Board, an interim coalition of AAU and basketball federation interests, there was a resumption of foreign basketball competition by NCAA members.

June 15, 1970—The Special Committee on Financial Aid released its report on the increasing financial pressures being felt by all members. Among the committee's recommendations were limitations of the number of financial aid grants, awards made on the basis of the student's economic need and a candidate's declaration (letter-of-intent) program.

July 1, 1970—The Special Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics Costs released an impressive and detailed accounting of intercollegiate athletics costs; the study was conducted and compiled by the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Aug. 1, 1970—The Council determined that Tier I Canadian ice hockey leagues and teams were professional organizations and their players would be ineligible at NCAA member institutions.

Aug. 18, 1970—The Executive Committee adopted 1970-71 general operating budgets, as follows: NCAA, \$795,500; National Collegiate Sports Services, \$285,500; College Athletic Publishing Service, \$210,800.

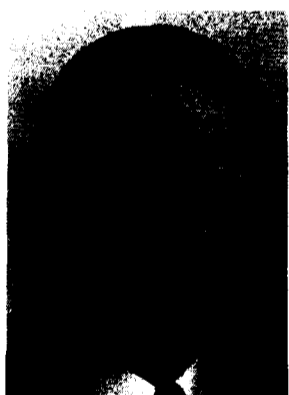
Aug. 20, 1970—The Council approved the revised recodification of the Association's constitution and bylaws, voting to submit it to the 65th annual Convention.

Aug. 20, 1970—Concerned that divided voting might create a divided membership, the Council endorsed the concept of "conscience voting"; i.e., institutions having no direct interest in a specific amendment should abstain from voting.

Oct. 30, 1970—The United States Gymnastics Federation was selected as the United States representative in the International Gymnastics Federation, replacing the AAU.



Kenneth L. Wilson (l)  
Intercollegiate (Big Ten)  
Conference  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1945-1951



Earl S. Fullbrook (r)  
University of Nebraska, Lincoln  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1952-1954

of fall football practice; voted to strengthen the 1.600 legislation, the new provisions encouraging all institutions to use national tables; defeated an amendment to abolish the 1.600 legislation; voted to resume certification of noncollegiate track and field meets that had been suspended in deference to the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee's attempts to resolve the track and field dispute.

March 7-9, 1968—First National College Division Gymnastics Championships held at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

April 27, 1968—The NCAA and USTFF rejected the Sports Arbitration Board's decision regarding the track and field dispute, holding that the board's proposal did not solve basic issues or recognize the school-college educational responsibilities to certify the conditions under which students participate in outside meets.

May 31, 1968—Report No. 3 of "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges" reflected a significant growth in sports participation, facilities,

## 1975-1979

Jan. 11, 1971—Prior to its consideration of proposed legislation, the 65th annual Convention adopted the Council's recommendation of "conscience voting."

Jan. 12, 1971—Dr. Christopher C. Kraft Jr., deputy director of NASA Manned Space Center, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award; receiving NCAA honor plaques were 14 winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor, all former varsity letter winners at NCAA member institutions.

Jan. 13, 1971—To combat rising costs in athletics, the Financial Aid Committee recommended to the 65th annual Convention that all financial aid be based on need and that the number of annual new grants be reduced to 30 in football and six in basketball. The Convention deferred action.

Jan. 13, 1971—The 65th annual Convention made freshmen eligible for all NCAA championships except University Division basketball and postseason football; defeated an amendment to eliminate the 1,600 rule, and adopted the recodified constitution and bylaws.

March 1, 1971—The Drug Education Committee launched a national program to combat the use of drugs by all students, particularly athletes.

March 1, 1971—Intercollegiate athletics in member institutions continued to expand, with the average number of sports sponsored by each member being 9.66. Basketball led the list with all but one member sponsoring that sport.

May 6, 1971—Representatives of the NCAA and NAIA met to discuss matters related to a national letter of intent, eligibility and transfer student-athletes.

May 16, 1971—As directed by the 65th annual Convention, the Financial Aid Committee continued its study and expanded its report to include financial aid based on need, limitations of grants in all sports, candidate's declaration, limiting award of grants to one year and limiting the number of coaches in each institution.

June 5, 1971—First National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship held at Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York.

Oct. 4, 1971—Meeting in special session, the Council approved four of five recommendations included in the Financial Aid Committee's report, rejecting only that limiting the size of institutional coaching staffs.

Oct. 27, 1971—The Council approved a recommendation by the Special Committee on Enforcement authorizing the Committee on Infractions to act on cases without presenting them to the Council, with the Council serving as an appeals agency only; also,

continued its study of the NCAA's position and responsibilities in women's athletics.

Feb. 25, 1972—Ground was broken for construction of the Association's headquarters building in Mission, Kansas.

May 3, 1972—The NCAA urged the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly to subject professional sports to U.S. antitrust laws.

Sept. 17, 1972—The Council met in special session and approved a two-division legislative reorganization plan and proposed new legislation governing financial aid; voted to circularize the membership in October with a complete description of the proposed legislation.

Oct. 25, 1972—The NCAA terminated its long-held membership in the United States Olympic Committee but voted to continue its support of the Olympic movement.

Nov. 15, 1972—Participation records of the 1972 Olympics indicated that in sports in which there are NCAA championships, 194 out of a total of 260 Olympic team athletes were either enrolled in or had been trained at NCAA member institutions.

Jan. 12, 1973—General of the Army Omar N. Bradley was named as the recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award; receiving NCAA honor plaques were five Silver Anniversary and five Today's Top athletes.

Jan. 13, 1973—The 67th annual Convention abolished the 1,600 legislation; rejected a proposal to reorganize the Association for legislative purposes but voted to meet in special Convention no later than August 1973 to reconsider the matter; voted to make the Association's Committee on Infractions a judiciary body and increase its membership from three to five.

Feb. 19, 1973—The Committee for a Better Olympics recommended a completely new structure for the United States Olympic Committee.

March 15, 1973—Dacia Schileru, Wayne State University diver, became the first female to compete in an NCAA championship, entering the College Division Swimming and Diving Championships.

April 6, 1973—The NCAA national office moved into the Association's new building in Mission, Kansas, and the headquarters was dedicated April 28.

May 1, 1973—The Federal District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, dismissed an action brought by two student-athletes (financed by the AAU) against the NCAA, holding that NCAA rules of eligibility were reasonable.

Aug. 1, 1973—The NCAA and the National Federation of State High School Athletic

Dec. 15, 1973—First National Collegiate Division II Football Championship (Camellia Bowl) held in Sacramento, California.

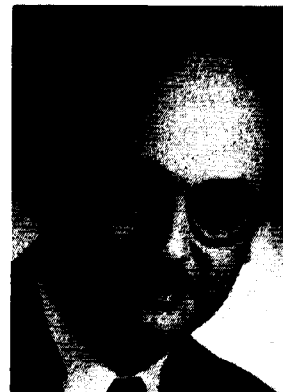
Jan. 1, 1974—Attendance at 1973 college football games involving 630 members was a record 31,300,000.

Jan. 8, 1974—Jesse Owens, Ohio State University and one of the century's greatest track and field athletes, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Receiving NCAA honor plaques were five Silver Anniversary and five Today's Top athletes.

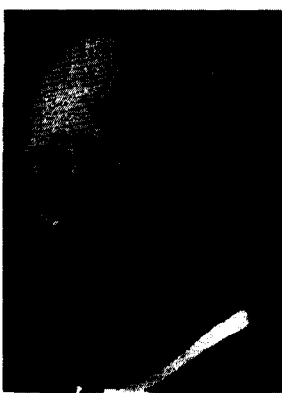
Jan. 9, 1974—The 68th annual Convention adopted legislation to strengthen the en-



Ralph W. Aigler (l)  
University of Michigan  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1955-1956



Edwin D. Mouzon Jr. (r)  
Southern Methodist University  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1957-1958



Percy L. Sadler (l)  
Lehigh University  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1959-1960



Wilfred H. Crowley (r)  
Santa Clara University  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1961-1962

forcement program and voted substantial changes in the Association's amateur rule; Division I rejected the dollar-equivalency system in favor of individual count in determining the number of permissible grants; also, Division I retained the 2,000 grade-point average as an eligibility standard.

March 1, 1974—Interpretations by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of antidiscrimination provisions in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 threatened the financial structure of intercollegiate athletics.

March 1-2, 1974—First National Collegiate Division III Wrestling Championships held at Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

May 5, 1974—The Council adopted a resolution supporting U.S. Senate Bills 1018 and 3500, which would provide for Federal review procedures of the administration of amateur international athletic competition; also, the Council adopted a resolution calling for the orderly development of women's intercollegiate athletics.

May 25, 1974—First National Collegiate Division II Lacrosse Championship held at Cortland State College, Cortland, New York.

May 29-31, 1974—First National Collegiate Division III Outdoor Track Championships held at Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.

Aug. 1, 1974—The U.S. Senate passed Senate Bills 1018 and 3500.

Aug. 1, 1974—The Amateur Basketball Association of the United States (successor to the Basketball Federation of USA) was named to membership in the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) as holder of the United States franchise in the sport of basketball, bringing an end to the AAU's control over international basketball in the United States.

Aug. 12, 1974—Failure by the AAU to take action on a request by the U.S. Wrestling Federation for sanction of good-will tour by high school all-star wrestlers to Finland caused cancellation of the tour.

Aug. 26, 1974—Report No. 4 of "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges" confirmed, as did previous reports, the widening scope of intercollegiate athletics and related activities.

Nov. 30, 1974—First National Collegiate Division III Soccer Championship held at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.

Dec. 1, 1974—Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, became the Association's 800th member.

administration of women's intercollegiate athletics; authorized a select meeting to discuss problems of economy in intercollegiate athletics.

March 20-22, 1975—First National Collegiate Division III Swimming Championships held at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

April 24-25, 1975—A Select Meeting on Economy in Intercollegiate Athletics met in Kansas City; recommended several cost-cutting proposals; requested the Council to call a second special Convention to enact legislation prompted by these recommendations.

Francis E. Smiley (l)  
Colorado School of Mines  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1965-1966

Ernest B. McCoy (r)  
Pennsylvania State University  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1967-1968



membership of the infractions committee would be increased from three to five.

Oct. 27, 1971—The Council voted to support participation in the World University Games as a normal extension of intercollegiate athletics and as a means of further developing skilled international performers.

Oct. 27, 1971—The Council heard a report from the Special Committee on Legislative Reorganization, directed the committee to continue its study and planned a meeting at the 66th annual Convention for a thorough review of financial aid and reorganization.

Jan. 1, 1972—Attendance at 1971 college football games involving 618 members reached a new high of 30,455,442.

Jan. 7, 1972—Jerome H. "Brud" Holland, U.S. Ambassador to Sweden, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award; receiving NCAA honor plaques were nationally prominent journalists who had been varsity letter winners at NCAA member institutions.

Jan. 8, 1972—The 68th annual Convention rejected a proposal to call a special 1972 convention to consider financial aid and legislative reorganization; voted to make freshmen eligible for University Division basketball and postseason football competi-

Associations, along with other amateur sports organizations, joined to oppose Senate Bill 2365, which would have placed certain phases of intercollegiate and high school athletics under jurisdiction of a Federal board.

Aug. 6, 1973—The membership, meeting in special Convention, overwhelmingly approved reorganization of the Association's legislative and competitive structure, creating three divisions.

Oct. 3, 1973—The U.S. Senate voted to return Senate Bill 2365 to the Senate Commerce Committee, reflecting the Senate's reluctance to create Federal control over amateur athletics.

Nov. 10, 1973—First National Collegiate Division III Championships took place in cross country, hosted by Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.

Dec. 1, 1973—The College Athletics Publishing Service completed its move from Phoenix, Arizona, to the new national office building in Mission, Kansas, and was renamed NCAA Publishing Service.

Dec. 8, 1973—First National Collegiate Division III Football Championship (Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl) held in Phenix City, Alabama.

June 10-13, 1975—First National Collegiate Division III Golf Championships held at the University of Tennessee, Martin, Tennessee.

July 1, 1975—National Collegiate Sports Services moved from New York City to the national office in Mission, Kansas, and was renamed NCAA Statistics Service.

Aug. 4, 1975—Signed an agreement with Descente, Ltd., permitting use of the NCAA name and logo in manufacturing and marketing sports wear and sports accessories in Japan. The agreement marked the beginning of the NCAA marketing program.

Aug. 14-15, 1975—The second special Convention adopted legislation to restrict recruiting activities, the number and amount of financial aid awards, size of football and basketball coaching staffs and size of competing squads. Unfinished business was to be completed at a third special Convention to be held in conjunction with the 70th annual Convention in January 1976.

Jan. 1, 1976—Attendance at 1975 college football games involving 634 members was a record 31,700,000.

May 19-23, 1976—First National Collegiate Division III Tennis Championships held at Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi.

June 4-6, 1976—First National Collegiate Division III Baseball Championship held at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

January 1977—Rear Admiral Thomas J. Hamilton, U.S. Navy Retired, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Receiving NCAA honor plaques were five Silver Anniversary and five Today's Top athletes.

May 1977—Home Box Office, Inc., purchased the cable television rights for the 1977 College World Series championship game.

August 1977—Guaranteed payment of 100 percent of transportation expenses incurred by teams and individual medal winners in all NCAA championships, beginning 1977-78 academic year.

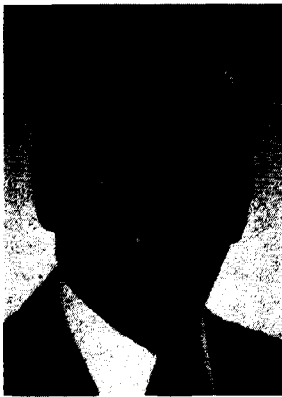
August 1977—Volunteers for Youth program established under auspices of the Association.

September 1977—Entered first four-year football TV contract. Previous television plans for football were limited to two-year agreements. The agreement with ABC was for the football seasons 1978-1981.

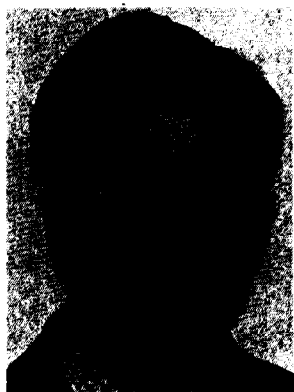
January 1978—Thomas Bradley, mayor of Los Angeles, was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Receiving NCAA honor plaques were five Silver Anniversary and five Today's Top athletes.



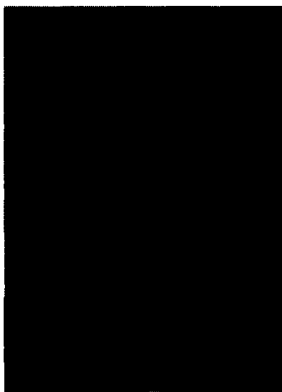
Samuel E. Barnes (l)  
Howard University,  
District of Columbia  
Teachers College  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1971-1972



Richard P. Koenig (r)  
Valparaiso University  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1973-1974



Stanley J. Marshall (l)  
South Dakota State University  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1975-1976



Edgar A. Sherman (r)  
Muskingum College  
Secretary-Treasurer, 1977-1978

January 1978—Realigned Division I football with creation of Division I-A and Division I-AA.

March 18, 1978—First Division II Ice Hockey Championship held at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

March 1978—Report No. 5 of "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges" showed that more than four million people are engaged in college sports.

April 14, 1978—Membership in United States Olympic Committee reestablished.

June 1978—Division I-AA Football unanimously approved establishment of a football championship and statistics program.

August 1978—Executive Committee approved the expansion of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship from 32 to 40 teams.

August 1978—NCAA and ABC agreed to an out-of-court settlement with Warner Cable Corporation, permitting Warner to cablecast five Ohio State football games into Columbus, Ohio, in both 1978 and 1979 on an experimental basis.

Sept. 27-28, 1978—NCAA President J. Neils Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer Edgar A. Sherman and Executive Director Walter Byers testified before the House Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation.

October 1978—Internal Revenue Service ruled college sports broadcasts are not taxable.

Nov. 8, 1978—President Carter signed Amateur Sports Act of 1978.

Dec. 16, 1978—First Division I-AA Football Championship held at Wichita Falls, Texas.

January 1979—Otis Chandler was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Receiving NCAA honor plaques were five Silver Anniversary and five Today's Top athletes.

March 1979—Reached a two-year agreement with Entertainment and Sports Programming Network, Inc., to cablecast a series of NCAA championships, as well as college and conference regular-season events, in 18 sports. ESPN programming began September 7, 1979.

March 1979—"The Classic," a history of the NCAA Basketball Championship written by

Ken Rappoport, was published as the Association's first hard-cover book.

August 1979—Executive Committee approved the expansion of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship field from 40 to 48 teams and eliminated the restriction that permitted the selection of a maximum of two teams from a conference.

October 1979—Council adopted resolution calling for appointment of Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services and charged it to examine and make recommendations regarding the governance structure of the Association, including legislative processes; accommodation of women's interests within the NCAA and development of programs and services for women's intercollegiate athletics, and the present and future NCAA district and division structure.

## 1980

January 1980—Divisions II and III each approved five women's championships, in the sports of basketball, field hockey, swimming, tennis and volleyball, effective with the 1981-82 academic year.

January 1980—Dr. Denton A. Cooley was named recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Receiving NCAA honor plaques were five Silver Anniversary and five Today's Top athletes.

March 1980—Use of Spalding Top-Flite 100 ball in NCAA Basketball Championships marked the beginning of the Association's official championship ball program.

April 4-5, 1980—First pilot National Collegiate Rifle Championships conducted in Johnson City, Tennessee.

April 1980—Free-lance writer Jack Falla was selected to write the history of the NCAA in conjunction with the Association's 75th anniversary year.

May 1980—Executive Committee approved change in National Collegiate Skiing Championships, eliminating the ski jumping event, effective following the 1981 championship.

May 25, 1980—First Division III Lacrosse Championship held at Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

Sept. 29-30, 1980—Special meeting of selected chief executive officers held in Kansas City to discuss issues of importance in college athletics, including financial aid, recruiting, Title IX and governance of the Association.

## 1981

If the first three months are any indication of what is to come, 1981 promises to be a landmark year in NCAA history.

The following is a review of the major events that occurred during the period between January 1 and March 20:

January 12—Television and radio personality Art Linkletter receives 15th Theodore Roosevelt Award. Five Silver Anniversary and five Today's Top athletes also honored.

January 13—Convention adopts governance plan to include women's athletics programs

and services within NCAA structure. Delegates also adopt 19 additional women's championships, as follows: National Collegiate Women's Championships in 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; additional Division III women's championships in cross country, softball and outdoor track.

January 13—Delegates adopt academic satisfactory progress requirements, establishing quantitative standards to maintain academic eligibility. Delegates also tighten rules regarding summer-school courses and nonresident academic credit.

January 13—Recruiting and evaluation periods created for Divisions I and II football and basketball.

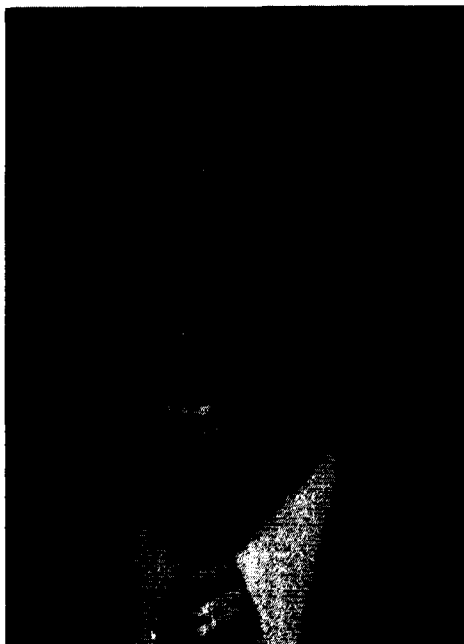
February—New NCAA seal depicting both male and female athletes put into use. Association also adopts new logo.

March 4—CBS Television granted rights to telecast Division I Men's Basketball Championship in 1982, 1983 and 1984.

And that is only the beginning.

Before 1981 is finished, a number of other major developments will transpire, including the following:

- Formulation of a new Football Television Plan.
- Competition in the first NCAA women's championships.
- The second meeting of chief executive



James Frank  
NCAA President, 1981-1982  
NCAA Secretary-Treasurer, 1979-1980



John L. Toner  
NCAA Secretary-Treasurer, 1981-1982

officers from selected NCAA member institutions.

- Completion of free-lance writer Jack Falla's book on the history of the NCAA.

Action can be anticipated in the area of Title IX enforcement. Governance of women's athletics will continue to be a major issue. The

Long Range Planning Committee and other sources have suggested that economy will become a key factor in the activities of the Association. It certainly promises to be an interesting year, a good point at which to begin the march toward completion of the NCAA's first 100 years.

