



NEWS



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23 proposals submitted for special Convention

The Official Notice of the Association's 4th special Convention will be mailed to all members October 19 and will include 23 legislative proposals submitted by the October 4 amendment deadline.

The special Convention will be held December 3-4 at Stouffer's Riverfront Towers in St. Louis, Missouri. It was called by the NCAA Council September 8 to consider proposals that would restructure the membership of Division I and Division I-A football.

In a September 18 mailing to the membership, NCAA President James Frank and Secretary-Treasurer John L. Toner officially announced the special meeting, the first such NCAA gathering since a January 1976 session, also conducted in St. Louis.

The October 19 mailing of the Official Notice also will include the form on which chief executive officers appoint their delegates to the Convention, as well as hotel reservation cards. Only the CEO receives the del-

egate-appointment form, while the Official Notice and the hotel forms are sent to the chief executive, faculty athletic representative, director of athletics and primary woman athletic administrator.

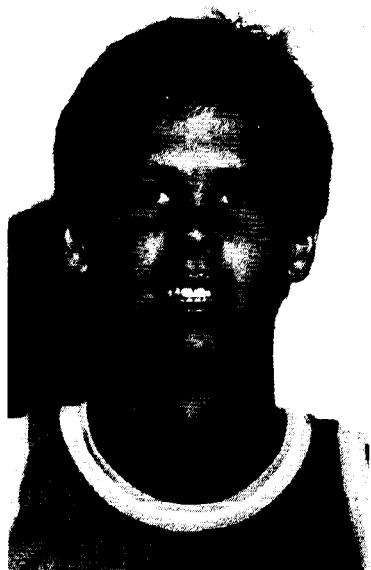
"We extend a cordial invitation to each member to be represented at this special meeting," Frank said. "We realize that there will be a limited number of issues of immediate concern to Divisions II and III, but there are proposals submitted by member institutions

that are of interest to all members. We hope the maximum number will be able to take part in this important Convention."

Nine of the 23 proposals are sponsored by the NCAA Council and deal primarily with the recommendations of the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services to restructure Division I-A football and establish more meaningful criteria for Division I membership.

The NCAA division structure was part of the original charge to the governance committee two years ago, but that issue was set aside while the committee successfully formulated the governance plan to incorporate programs, services and representation for women's intercollegiate athletics within the NCAA structure. After the women's programs were adopted by the 1981 NCAA Convention in January, the committee re-

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Danny Ainge



Par Arvidsson



Denise Curry



"Rowdy" Gaines



Lynette Woodard

CEO meetings attract 67

A total of 67 chief executive officers at NCAA member institutions attended the second annual NCAA-sponsored meetings of chief executives September 28-29 in Chicago.

The turnout included 15 Division III CEOs invited by the Division III Steering Committee, 10 Division II presidents and chancellors selected to represent conferences and independents in that division and 42 Division I chief executives, including several who accepted an invitation to attend after the Division I session was opened to any interested CEO.

The Division I program was dominated by consideration of Division I restructuring and television issues, and the 42 in attendance submitted several suggestions regarding the restructuring proposals to be considered at the Association's special Convention December 3-4 in St. Louis.

The Division I CEOs reviewed governance issues as presented by NCAA President James Frank; a progress report on NCAA programs for women by Ruth M. Berkey, NCAA director of women's championships; a presentation on future developments in women's athletics by G. Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia; a review of the work of the Special Committee on Legislative Review by NCAA Secretary-Treasurer John Toner, and a presentation of Division I restructuring proposals by Richard H. Perry, University of Southern California.

In addition, NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers and Wiles Hallock, chair of the NCAA Football Television Committee, presented issues relating to football television controls; William E. Davis, president of the University of New Mexico, discussed critical factors related to institutional control, and Charley Scott, University of Alabama, offered a presentation on basic benefits and services of NCAA membership and the proposed Association dues increase. Robert C. James, chair of the NCAA Recruiting committee and commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, outlined several proposals related to recruiting and enforcement, as developed by his committee in its work with football and basketball coaches groups.

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Top Five Awards

Winter-spring nominees chosen

Five outstanding student-athletes—including two women—have been selected as the winter-spring nominees for the NCAA's Today's Top Five Awards.

The two women are University of California, Los Angeles, basketball player Denise Curry and University of Kansas basketball player Lynette Woodard.

Danny Ainge, Brigham Young University basketball player; Par Arvidsson, University of California, Berkeley, swimmer, and Ambrose "Rowdy" Gaines, Auburn University swimmer, also were nominated. These five are the first of 10 current NCAA student-athletes who will be nominated for the awards, which will be presented January 11 at the NCAA honors luncheon in Houston.

These finalists were selected for participation in winter and spring sports conducted during the 1980-81 academic year. After the conclusion of fall competition, another five finalists will be selected.

Each nominee is selected on the basis of athletic ability and achievement, character, leadership, extracurricular activities and academic achievement. Only seniors from the

current calendar year are eligible.

Danny Ainge

Basketball fans remember Ainge for taking the ball the length of the court and scoring the last-second layup that beat Notre Dame in the 1981 NCAA East regional semifinals.

His trademark was consistency, as he scored in double figures an NCAA-record 112 times. He is the 19th most prolific scorer in NCAA basketball history with 2,467 points, an average of 20.7 per game. He set Western Athletic Conference career records for points, field goals made and field goals attempted and holds three individual season and seven career school records.

Ainge also is an outstanding baseball player who played infield for the Toronto Blue Jays the last two seasons. At Brigham Young, he maintained a 3.09 grade-point average in public relations and communications. Outside activities included teaching Sunday school and doing volunteer work in hospitals for children and the handicapped.

Par Arvidsson

Not only did Arvidsson dominate his events in the

NCAA championships during his career, he also captured a gold medal for his native Sweden at the 1980 Olympics. He is a four-time NCAA individual champion, having taken the 100- and 200-yard butterfly competition during his sophomore and junior years. He also finished second in both events as a senior. He owns the world record in the 100-meter butterfly with a 54.15 clocking.

Arvidsson, who had a 3.67 grade-point average in economics, earned an NCAA post-graduate scholarship award. He also has raised funds for numerous youth swim groups.

Denise Curry

A member of the 1980 U.S. Olympic team and a three-time all-America selection, Curry led the West Coast Athletic Association in scoring four times and was a three-time selection as the league's most valuable player. She holds 14 of UCLA's 18 school basketball records and also earned a letter in softball. While competing internationally for the U.S. national team the last two years, she led the team in scoring.

A 2.80 student majoring in

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Rewards go beyond playing field

**Dave Maurer, football coach
Wittenberg University**

"We want to win, and our kids want to win. But we're not going to exploit our kids in any way for our football program and take away from what's really important in a kid's life here, and that's his class work.

"When our former players come back to see us and they are doctors or lawyers or businessmen or whatever, that's our reward. And they tell us that they got some good things in their education down there on our football field or out there on our basketball court."

**Sam Jankovich, director of athletics
Washington State University**

Arizona Republic

"There are some things that we're going to have to take a long, hard look at. How important is it to have a 60 man travel squad in football? With freshman eligibility, do you really need 15 scholarships in basketball? With 12, you'd probably have an easier time keeping everybody happy.

"I think people get carried away. In revenue-producing programs, you have to be careful that you're not spending just to spend.

"For instance, I think we go overboard on recruiting. I think we spend entirely too much. Let's take care of the people we have on campus first. You can accomplish just as much over the telephone sometimes."

**Richard H. Perry, director of athletics
University of Southern California**

Arizona Republic

"We're a private university, so inflation hits

us harder than other schools. We don't have tuition waivers like they have in Arizona. We have to pay the full freight. So when the university raises the tuition to solve its (financial) problems, it only creates more problems for us.

"We're giving our coaches the same money we gave them five years ago. There's been virtually no increase. And that means they've actually lost 40 percent because of inflation. Each year, you say to yourself, 'Oh, God, we're not going to do it (finish in the black) this year.' But then you hold a fund-raiser or something and make up the deficit."

**Sammy Baugh, former quarterback
Texas Christian University**

Houston Chronicle

"It bothers me to hear somebody like Howard Cosell say, after an interception, 'That ball should not have been thrown.' What a dumb thing to say.

"No quarterback in high school, college or pro ball ever threw a ball that he wanted to have intercepted. Maybe the quarterback got hit as he threw the ball. Maybe his view of the defensive back was blocked. The quarterback might have known it was a bad pass after he threw it. But I guarantee you that no announcer is right when he says, 'That ball should not have been thrown.'

"If an announcer wants to tell it like it is, he should say, 'When the quarterback threw that ball, he thought he could get it to the receiver.'"

President involved with athletics

By David Westphal
The Des Moines Register

On a half-dozen autumn Saturdays each year, a tall, silver-haired man walks across the campus of Iowa State University and meets with his favorite crowd—a cheering throng of Cyclone football fans.

He revels in the victories, agonizes in the defeats. And regardless of the outcome, he stops by the Cyclone locker room afterward to congratulate Iowa State's players and coaches.

But when he heads for work on Monday morning, our Cyclone booster leaves his fan's heart at home. He is Iowa State University President W. Robert Parks, and in his Beardshear Hall office, he asks himself not what he can do for Coach Donnie Duncan's football program. He asks what Cyclone football can do for the university.

Listen to what this university president, known far and wide as a friend of college athletics, says about the value of big-time football:

"First of all, you've got to say we're delivering some pretty good entertainment, which I don't see anything wrong with. But the real justification for playing football on such a grand scale is that it brings out the herd instincts, better than anything I've ever seen, in a school's students, staff, alumni and fans.

"For a brief time, if for a funny purpose, we bring everybody together. It becomes a rallying point to bring people closer to your university and support all kinds of different programs—not just athletics."

Notice that so far Parks hasn't said anything about the way athletic competition molds character, instills discipline and promotes leadership. Of these matters, Parks says only this: "I assume, and I definitely have been told, that there are advantages for most persons who participate in intercollegiate athletics."

But Parks says you can't justify a multimillion-dollar athletic program on the basis of molding character. The only way an institution of learning can explain 50,000-seat stadiums, artificial surfaces and weight-training coaches, he says, is that all of these things generate money for areas that, frankly, are more important to a university's mission.

Heresy, you say? Well, keep in mind that this bit of athletic philosophy is coming from the overseer of one of the most extensive and most

balanced athletic programs in the country.

Parks' preoccupation now is to keep Iowa State University from experiencing financial "wrack and ruin," and he sees the Cyclones' athletic program as one answer to the institution's worsening financial position. Football is a means, a tool, and Parks aims to take full advantage.

"There are lots of people whose original interest in this place is spurred by athletics," he says. "How many times do I get on a plane, and the first question in the conversation is, 'How's your football team going to be this year?' Or, 'Is Johnny Orr going to have anything in basketball?'"

"I think oftentimes it is the original spark of interest which then develops into a much broader interest in the university. I would make the general statement that those who are the largest contributors to our athletic programs happen also to be our most reliable contributors for the academic purposes of the university." In other words, hook 'em on scoring drives and interceptions, then land 'em on library books and laboratory equipment. . . .

Parks acknowledges that if he believed otherwise, there is little he could do to diminish the prominence of athletics at Iowa State.

"I believe this more than ever before. Presidents do not have an option. If their universities are involved in intercollegiate athletics, they had better be concerned about the athletic program and the inherent problems," says Parks. "You just can't remain aloof from it all just because you find athletics distasteful."

The president's role, he says, is to reduce the incredible financial pressure on athletic directors and coaches to be winners. That pressure already is intense, and Parks predicts it will become even worse.

The culprit is television. Network television. Cable television. And, in the future, subscription television.

The ISU president recalls that critics were talking about an overemphasis on football two decades ago. But Parks believes that when cable and pay television fully bloom, attracting millions of additional viewers to college football, the game played 20 years ago, by comparison, will seem like intramurals.

It is because of Parks' concern over the pressure that even higher television revenue

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about 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.

Supply fades for recruiters

By Lynn Henning
The Detroit News

Recruiting used to be a relatively easy business for college football coaches if you could manage not seeing your wife for four months a year. For some it was real easy.

The old system was efficient and pretty much guaranteed that blue-chip athletes would not slip through the cracks. Standard procedure was for college recruiters to check out hotshot prospects at Friday night games, or simply ask high schools for films of their stars, which schools usually were happy to provide.

Now, George Orwell, take a look at this not-so-bizarre scenario.

Bear Bryant stumbles across a bottle-littered vacant lot in Youngstown, Ohio, to get a good look at a young man who reportedly has the best throwing arm in America. Bear would love to see the kid in a game or on film; but, sadly, his high school dropped football this fall and the 1990 Heisman Trophy winner is now confined to throwing a football to pickup teammates who run their patterns around empty whisky bottles.

Fortunately, this is not yet routine, but if more and more schools continue to ax their varsity sports programs, it will be the trend.

As he finished his lunch one day this week, Bo Schembechler admitted, "We're finding fewer and fewer prospects."

You can't tell it from his annual recruiting haul, but this complaint comes from the head coach of a University of Michigan football program that was supposed to be immune to recruiting problems.

Now, with every millage vote that fails, every football program that is dropped and every school that closes compounding the problem, Michigan finds that it has to look at some other alternatives. The coaches will hunt prospects with direct mailings and depend much more on reports from alumni bird dogs.

"We canvass the whole Michigan-Ohio-Chicago area," explained Schembechler, "because it's our main recruiting area. But we may have to do a little more national recruiting now. We'll have to broaden our base, even though the bulk basically comes from around here."

From the high school community's viewpoint, Schembechler's headaches aren't going to draw many tears. This is understandable. More is at stake than the fate of a blue-chip athlete when a high school football program goes down the drain.

Interscholastic sports are part of an educational process. Most of the time, when participation outlasts politics, it's a good process. But there also is a common interest served when a gifted athlete makes it to that higher level, to a college scholarship, and maybe to prominence as a major-college tailback. Communities have been known to take some pride in that, for better or for worse.

The dilemma is that when you fold a football program, you've also removed the showcase—and potentially an opportunity—for a good athlete to move along.

Before long, Schembechler and the rest of the college coaches will be fighting other factors. With the postwar-boom babies about to give way to thinner crops of kids, numbers are going to catch up with recruiters in the same way they're now hitting coaches at the junior high and high school levels.

There are fewer kids coming out for football. There also is youth soccer sinking its roots deeper and deeper into playgrounds everywhere, inviting youngsters to play a less expensive and less dangerous game.

None of this means that football is in trouble at Michigan or at any of the other major colleges where they get their fill of quality players every single year.

Status quo recruiting years should continue there for the simple fact that the best players will still be drawn to the biggest powers.

But elsewhere, as high school football programs shrivel, the pickings might not be as choice as they have been. More to the point, the certainty is that the search for blue-chippers will get tougher.

It leads to another, greater risk—that a potential blue chipper might be passed over, excluded from competition before that potential or that talent ever was allowed to develop.

**NCAA
NEWS**

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Seven research projects funded

Seven research projects will receive NCAA funding during the 1981-82 fiscal year. Funding for the projects was recommended by the Research Committee in June and approved at the Executive Committee's August meeting.

The projects authorized for funding, which totals nearly \$30,000, are:

1. An annual study of football fatalities and catastrophic injuries, conducted by Carl S. Blyth of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The NCAA and the American Football Coaches Association have supported the study since 1931; in 1977, it was expanded to include catastrophic injuries. The annual allocation is \$2,500.

2. An annual grant to the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE), \$3,000.

3. Annual supplemental funding to the National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System (NAIRS). This grant, to support computer costs for data analysis and responses to inquiries concerning athletic injuries, is \$5,000.

4. A study entitled "The Colleges and Football: An Ideological Perspective, 1875-1953," to be conducted by John Watterson, University of South Dakota. This is the second historical study by Watterson relating to the development of college football; this allocation is \$3,040.

5. An allocation of \$2,500 for a pilot study entitled "Social Reintegration of Ex-Athletes," to be conducted by Douglas A. Kleiber and Susan L. Green-dorfer, University of Illinois, Champaign. The Research Committee plans to review the findings of this pilot study and determine whether the subject warrants a nationwide examination.

6. Final funding of the next edition of "Revenues and Expenses of Intercollegiate Athletic Programs." Work already has begun on this project, which is updated every four years by Mitchell H. Raiborn of Bradley University. This edition will be published in the summer of 1982 and will focus on the 1980-81 fiscal year. Funding approved for 1981-82 is \$11,500, excluding printing costs.

7. Initial funding for the next study of "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges." This sports participation study is updated every five years. Work will begin on the next edition in the 1981-82 fiscal year, with completion the following year and distribution in the spring of 1983. Funding for 1981-82 is \$1,500.

The committee reaffirmed the criteria being used for approval of NCAA research grants, expanding them to require verification that a proposal complies with all of an institution's prescribed research procedures (if the re-

quest is from an institution or an individual at an institution), including approval by that institution's Human Subject Committee if human subjects are to be involved in the study. In addition, the committee adopted a policy of generally not paying institutional indirect costs.

Fred Jacoby, chair of the Research Committee, said five additional requests for 1981-82 funding were not recommended for funding, with the Executive Committee subsequently agreeing.

"As has been the case in the past, some of the proposals did not comply with our published guidelines," Jacoby said. "Others were interesting concepts but needed further refinement. We hope those researchers will submit revised proposals next summer."

The committee has been pleased with the results of NCAA research efforts to this point but hopes to encourage increased participation. Jacoby noted that much of the committee's emphasis during 1981-82 will be directed toward generating a larger number of grant applications.

Requests for 1982-83 research funds must be received by May 1, 1982. Copies of the NCAA research funding procedures and guidelines for evaluation of research requests may be obtained by contacting David P. Seifert, executive assistant, at the NCAA national office.

Special Convention

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turned in March to consideration of the division problems.

A subcommittee of the governance committee, chaired by Richard H. Perry, University of Southern California, met in June and August and developed a series of restructuring proposals based on two conclusions: The 1978 reorganization of Division I football into subdivisions I-A and I-AA had not worked as intended, and Division I membership as a whole had experienced what seemed to be uncontrolled growth.

The subcommittee's recommendations were endorsed by the full governance committee and then by the NCAA Council, both in September 8 telephone conferences.

In view of the interest in those issues, the Division I meeting of chief executive officers September 28-29 in Chicago was expanded to include any interested CEO at a Division I member institution. That meeting discussed the restructuring issues (as well as television concerns) at length, and a number of the suggestions raised were combined with those from other sources and incorporated in proposals for the special Convention in a Council telephone conference September 30:

- The Council will propose an amendment to Bylaw 9-1(c)-(1) to eliminate the present two-year compliance period for new membership criteria, en-

abling the restructuring proposals to become effective September 1, 1982.

- In connection with that effective date, a two-year phase-in period will be proposed for institutions moving from Division I-A to Division I-AA and seeking to comply with the latter's financial aid limitations. Also, a resolution will propose a waiver opportunity at the January 1982 NCAA Convention by which an institution can request a waiver of the new Division I-A criteria from the Division I-A membership.

- A special provision regarding basketball round-robin scheduling will be offered for conferences with 12 or more member institutions.

- The Pacific-10 Conference and the NCAA Council are developing one or more resolutions regarding future television voting procedures.

Beyond the nine proposals offered by the NCAA Council—some of which could be withdrawn as a result of discussions at the October 13-15 Council meeting—the College Football Association has submitted five amendments, all based on establishment of a new NCAA Division IV that would be composed of major football-playing institutions. The new division would be based on football criteria only, with Division IV members being eligible for Division I championships in all other sports.

Justice Department rejects Title IX deregulation move

The Department of Justice, which must approve any such change, has rejected a Department of Education proposal to amend its Title IX regulation to eliminate coverage of employment in most circumstances.

The Justice Department also filed a brief with the Supreme Court in the case of North Haven Board of Education vs. Bell that maintains the previous position of the Federal government (that Title IX covers discrimination against employees). North Haven is the first case that the Supreme

Court has agreed to review that presents the issue of whether Title IX applies to sex discrimination in employment.

The Department of Education proposal, which was submitted to the Department of Justice at the end of July, would have amended the Title IX regulation to provide that Department of Education has jurisdiction over employment matters only when the alleged sex discrimination clearly affects students or when the primary objective of the assistance is to provide employment. Most courts that have

considered the question have ruled that Title IX does not prohibit sex discrimination in employment. Several courts have indicated that the statute may cover employment in the limited circumstances identified in the Department of Education proposal.

The brief filed by the government in North Haven alludes to the position of the Department of Education in a footnote and states that the Secretary of Education would prefer to replace the employment subpart of the Title IX regulation with provisions covering employment only where the alleged discrimination against employees constitutes discrimination against students or where the purpose of the Federal financial assistance is to provide jobs. The footnote further indicates that the Department of Education has only limited expertise in employment matters and suggests that such cases are better resolved under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

While it has always been clear that Title IX protects students, its applicability to employees—such as teachers and coaches—has been disputed. North Haven squarely presents the question of whether Title IX protects employees and thus offers the Supreme Court the opportunity to resolve the matter. Given the official position of the Federal government in the brief, it is unclear to what extent the position of the Secretary of Education may affect the decision of the Supreme Court.

The government's North

Haven brief is important in another respect: It acknowledges that Title IX is program-specific in scope and applies only to those education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance. However, this position is qualified by statements in the brief that actual receipt of Federal funds is not necessary and that benefit from such assistance will suffice to cause Title IX to apply. The government urges the court to defer a decision on the issue of whether Title IX is program-specific.

In a second deregulation effort, which will also be subject to Department of Justice approval, the Department of Education has submitted a proposal to the Department of Justice that would redefine the term "Federal financial assistance" to exclude direct aid to students. Papers filed by the Department of Justice in early September in Grove City College vs. Bell, a case now before the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, ask for a stay of proceedings in light of this Department of Education proposal.

Grove City presents the question of whether Federal financial aid paid directly to students constitutes assistance to the education programs or activities conducted by the institutions that those students attend and would therefore cause Title IX to apply. This question has significance in the athletics context because it has frequently been argued that Federal grants and loans received by student-athletes

constitute Federal financial assistance to the sports programs in which they participate, thereby providing a basis for Title IX jurisdiction over such programs.

The Department of Education's proposed revision of the Title IX regulation definition of "Federal financial assistance" may, if approved by the Department of Justice, have a significant effect on the decision of the Court of Appeals. However, in light of the divergence of views between the Justice and Education Departments on the employment subpart of the Title IX regulation, it is uncertain if the Department of Justice will approve this proposed amendment.

Title IX enforcement activity in the area of intercollegiate athletics continues undiminished despite the reevaluation by the Department of Education of the Title IX regulation. Within the past month, the Department of Education issued letters of findings in the Title IX intercollegiate athletics compliance reviews of the University of Hawaii and Pensacola Junior College. These are the third and fourth such letters to be released by the department, and the Pensacola letter is the first letter of findings to address a junior college athletics program.

The department concluded that both institutions were in compliance with the athletics provisions of the Title IX regulation, even though their athletics programs deviated from Title IX standards in certain respects.

Scholarship deadline near

NCAA faculty athletic representatives have until October 30 to nominate student-athletes for NCAA postgraduate scholarship awards.

This year, the program has been expanded from 80 to 90 awards, with grants to be allotted to women for the first time. The \$2,000 scholarships are available to students who have distinguished themselves academically and athletically.

A total of 25 awards is available in the sport of football; of those 25, six are to be selected from Division I, six from Divisions II and III and 13 from any of the three divisions.

In addition to the 25 football awards, 20 will be presented in basketball (10 men, 10 women) and 45 in sports other than football or basketball in which the NCAA conducts championship competition (25 men, 20 women).

Faculty athletic representa-

tives desiring to nominate football student-athletes are requested to do the following:

1. Nominate no more than two candidates.

2. Use the application forms enclosed in a September 28 memorandum from the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee.

3. Complete all forms, providing full information.

4. Send the student's transcript with the application.

5. Mail completed applications and transcripts in one package to the appropriate district vice-president, postmarked no later than October 30. The nominations are to be sent via registered mail with return receipt requested.

The NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee will make the final selections in December and announce the winners as soon as possible.

CEO meeting

Continued from page 1

The 10 Division II chief executives heard presentations on the structure of the Association by Chalmer G. Hixson, Wayne State University (retired); the Division II philosophy and the role of the chief executive officer within the NCAA by Asa N. Green, president of Livingston University; key Division II legislative issues by Mr. Hixson; the governance and Division I restructuring issues by Frank, Toner and Berkey, and the benefits and dues-increase matters by President Frank.

In the Division III meeting, Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University, discussed the NCAA structure and functions; Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa), presented the Division III philosophy and functioning of the division within the Association; S. David Berst, director of enforcement, explained application of NCAA rules to Division III and the NCAA enforcement program; Weller, Berkey and Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges, presented governance matters; Robert F. Riedel, Geneseo State University College, explained the benefits and dues-increase issues, and a panel of Russell, Weller, Malan, Riedel and Elizabeth A. Kruczek, Fitchburg State College, discussed other topics of interest to Division III.

Recommendations from the Division I chief executives dealt with the Division I restructuring and television issues. Those are reported in the special Convention article elsewhere in this issue.

The Division II chief executives specifically recommended that athletically related aid in

that division be limited to tuition, fees and possibly books and that the division's sports sponsorship requirement for men be reduced from six to four. They also took the position that the proposed dues increase was reasonable in Division II.

In Division III, the CEOs requested a more refined analysis of the costs and benefits of membership, especially comparing Divisions II and III. They also asked the staff and the Division III Steering Committee to review current interpretations of O.I. 1001 regarding financial aid in that division.

Chief executive officers in attendance:

Division I

Harold Abel, Central Michigan University; Ray P. Authement, University of Southwestern Louisiana; Ronald E. Beller, East Tennessee State University; L. L. Boger, Oklahoma State University; Thomas Brewer, East Carolina University; Thomas G. Carpenter, Memphis State University; Fred C. Davison, University of Georgia; Thomas B. Day, San Diego State University; John A. DiBiaggio, University of Connecticut; Glen R. Driscoll, University of Toledo; David W. Ellis, Lafayette College; Jesse C. Fletcher, Hardin-Simmons University; Christopher C. Fordham, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; H. Hanly Funderburk, Auburn University; Thomas A. Graves, College of William and Mary; Norman Hackerman, Rice University; Robert B. Hayes, Marshall University; Harry B. Hefflin, West Virginia University; Stephen Horn, California State University, Long Beach; Eugene M. Hughes, Northern Arizona University; John E. Johns, Furman University; Eamon Kelly, Tulane University.

Richard G. Landini, Indiana State University; John LoSchiavo, University of San Francisco; Luna I. Mishoe, Delaware State College; Haskell M. Monroe, University of Texas, El Paso; M. Maceo Nance, South Carolina State University; John W. Oswald, Pennsylvania State University; Joseph M. Pettit, Georgia Institute of Technology; Arliss L. Roaden, Tennessee Technological University; H. F. Robinson, Western Carolina University; John W. Ryan, Indiana University; Willard W. Scott, United States Military Academy; Otis A. Singletary, University of Kentucky; William J. Tietz, Montana State University; Barbara S. Uehling, University of Missouri, Columbia; Donald L. Veal, University of Wyoming; Marvin Wachman, Temple University; Jerald C. Falker, Oklahoma City University; Frederick P. Whiddon, University of South Alabama; Charles E. Young, University of California, Los Angeles; James H. Zumberge, University of Southern California.

Division II

A. D. Albright, Northern Kentucky University; Thomas A. Bond, Clarion State College; Roland Dille, Morehead State University; Robert L. Ewigleben, Ferris State College; William R. Harvey, Hampton Institute; Charles D. Lein, University of South Dakota; Joseph M. Marchello, University of Missouri, Rolla; Tomas Rivera, University of California, Riverside; Luther White, Kentucky Wesleyan College; Kent Wyatt, Delta State University.

Division III

James T. Amsler, Salem State College; Colin G. Campbell, Wesleyan University; James M. Clark, State University College, Cortland; Anthony Diekema, Calvin College; George A. Drake, Grinnell College; Norman D. Fintel, Roanoke College; Richard C. Gilman, Occidental College; George Harmon, Millsaps College; Thomas J. Kerr, Otterbein College; Robert McBride, Simpson College; Roger J. Miller, Millikin University; Keith Spalding, Franklin and Marshall College; Thomas A. Spragens, Centre College; Robert B. Stevens, Haverford College; James J. Whalen, Ithaca College.



NCAA history book published

"NCAA: The Voice of College Sports," a 328-page official history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, has been published in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of the Association.

Author Jack Falla, a freelance writer from Natick, Massachusetts, not only has captured the essential developments in the Association's history, but has done so in a more interesting style than usually is possible in a historical presentation. The early years of the Association are brought into focus in the first four chapters of the book as Falla takes the reader to the meeting from which the NCAA is born. Walter Camp, Amos Alonzo Stagg and Palmer Pierce come to life as they struggle with problems such as football violence and summer baseball eligibility.

The last seven chapters of the history examine other significant facets of the Association's past as Falla takes each topic from its origin to the

present time. Chapter Five discusses the background and continuing story of the NCAA-AAU-USOC controversy. The "electronic free ticket" is examined closely in Chapter Six as Falla traces the role television has played in the NCAA's history. An in-depth look at the Association's enforcement procedures is presented in Chapter Seven.

The historical 1981 Convention in Miami Beach is the setting for Chapter Eight and Falla's discussion of the NCAA's legislative process.

Perhaps the most visible aspect of the Association's history is presented in Chapter Nine, where every National Collegiate Championship is covered. The text portion of "NCAA: The Voice of College Sports" concludes with Chapter Ten, a look at the relationship between the NCAA and the Federal government, and Chapter Eleven, a close look at the organizational structure of the NCAA.

In addition to the text, the

publication includes a 16-page photo section and 64 pages of appendices. The appendices include information about the NCAA never before assembled in one publication—a chronology, an all-time roll of members, sports committee and standing committee chairs throughout the years, all-time Executive Committee and Council listings and a complete listing of NCAA champions.

In announcing the availability of "NCAA: The Voice of College Sports," Wallace I. Renfro, director of publishing, noted that the prepublication offer (a 15 percent saving) has been extended to November 1, 1981. Until then, the \$18.95 publication can be purchased for \$16 (plus \$2 for shipping and handling). The book can be purchased by writing NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. The order must be received by November 1 in order to take advantage of the prepublication offer. Payment must accompany each order.

President involved

Continued from page 2

will bring that he has worked so hard in recent weeks to mediate a dispute over the governance of college athletics. Parks is trying to prevent an organization of big-time football schools, including Iowa State, from bolting the National Collegiate Athletic Association because of a fight focusing primarily on television revenue.

The simplest answer, in Parks' view, is for university presidents across the country to exercise restraint—to set reasonable rules that will ease the incredible fan pressure on athletic departments.

"They don't like this jungle they operate in, the good coaches don't," says Parks. "Every coach you talk to will tell you that recruiting, for example, is a horrible experience. They see other people out there under pressure to win doing things that are illegal and shouldn't be done."

Parks also sees many universities going down the wrong path by making football and basketball pay for an institution's entire athletic program.

"This puts horrendous pressure on football to pay for all the stadiums, all the minor sports, all the salaries. And it puts a huge premium on maximizing your income any way you can. The coach is in a terrible position."

"But this is what's happening. Athletics can get so big, so financially successful, that it can

indeed support the rest of your program. But it becomes a rich and bloated enterprise that considers itself separate from the rest of your university, and almost impossible to control. I don't think that's happened at Iowa State. But that's the danger."

In fact, Parks contends that athletics are in proper perspective at all three state universities, in large measure because the state Board of Regents has kept its hand out of the schools' sports programs.

"In our conference and others, (athletics sometimes) is the biggest concern of a board of regents. And they become the toughest pressure group for the president," he says.

Parks has been speaking now for 45 minutes, most of the time about the problems of running a big-time athletic program, and he isn't through yet. He worries now that athletes are having to spend ever-increasing chunks of time on their sports, at the expense of activities that could round out their development as college students.

Still, when Parks reaches the bottom of his balance sheet, he finds himself siding with big-time sports:

"I think a big university, located where we are, very much needs (an athletic) program like ours that is a rallying force. And the university would be the loser if we had to give it up."

TV ratings show early increase

Highlighted by the September 26 Oklahoma-Southern California clash, NCAA television ratings through telecasts of October 3 are six percent higher than through the same point in the 1980 season.

The first seven telecasts on the 1981 ABC series averaged a 10.3 rating, up from 9.7 over the same period last year, and a 28 share. The regional presentation that showcased Oklahoma against Southern Cal had a 14.3, the highest September daytime rating for an NCAA telecast since a 1977 game featuring Oklahoma vs. Ohio State (14.7).

The 10.3 average rating is particularly encouraging because last year's early-season schedule included a 15.8 Monday-night rating (Arkansas vs. Texas). Generally, ratings increase as the season progresses.

ABC presented four regional exposures and three national telecasts during the first four weekends of the season. Ratings for national games were 11.1 (Alabama vs. Louisiana State on Saturday night), 7.4 (Stanford vs. Purdue) and 11.7 (Notre Dame vs. Michigan).

NCAA announces changes regarding guides, News

Several notable changes in the NCAA's publishing operations, including the discontinuation of the guides series and the expansion of the NCAA News to a weekly format, have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee.

The guides will be discontinued in December after the conclusion of the 1981-82 series. The NCAA will continue to produce rules books in football, basketball, water polo, soccer, swimming, wrestling, ice hockey, rifle, skiing, baseball, lacrosse and track and field.

Beginning with the Official Football Guide, the annual

guides series has been in continuous publication since 1896, when the American Sports Publishing Company published the first book for the Spalding's Athletic Library.

In addition to the rules books, the NCAA also will publish football and basketball records books (including schedules of member institutions in all three divisions), read-easy versions of both football and basketball rules, an illustrated edition of basketball rules and various general publications.

Although increased production costs and declining sales

were among the reasons for discontinuing the guides series, the expansion of the NCAA News as a more effective means of disseminating Association information also was a factor.

The News will be published weekly beginning in September 1982, with 46 issues planned annually. The News originated in March 1964.

Distributed via second-class mail (which will speed delivery), the expanded News will become the official source for all statistical information, announcements to the membership and preseason informa-

tion on every NCAA sport. The latter material will replace the guides and provide more timely information about each of the sports than currently is possible with the guides.

The NCAA News also will present an expanded NCAA Record section on personnel changes at member institutions, more news from affiliated organizations and industries involved with intercollegiate athletics, features on leading individuals in college athletics, editorial pieces, letters to the editor, columns and timely coverage of all NCAA championships.

The tabloid-size publication is expected to contain eight pages per issue, possibly increasing to 12 or 16 pages on occasion. It will be mailed on Mondays from September through the third week in December and on Wednesdays the rest of the year. The distribution schedule will ensure that the football and basketball statistics are current.

The expanded NCAA News will carry advertising, including a job-vacancy listing service that intercollegiate athletic departments may use to advertise positions nationally.

Top Five

Continued from page 1

history, Curry was an academic all-America selection. She has conducted junior high school and girls club clinics.

"Rowdy" Gaines

Gaines captured five NCAA individual championships and participated on three NCAA winning relay teams. A member of the U.S. Olympic team, Gaines holds the American record in the 100- and 200-yard freestyle events. He captured three gold medals at the 1979 Pan American Games and has been honored as 1980 male swimmer of the year, 1981 Southeastern Conference athlete of the year and amateur athlete of the year for the State of Alabama.

Gaines maintained an overall grade-point average of 2.70, but his average was 3.22 as a senior and was 3.40 in his major. He was a national spokesman for leukemia and cancer societies.

Lynette Woodard

A three-time all-America selection, Woodard set a national career scoring record with 3,646 points and became the leading scorer and rebounder in Kansas women's basketball history. For her career, she averaged 26.3 points and 12.4 rebounds per game and scored 40 or more points in eight games. During her 139-game career, she failed to reach double figures only once. She was selected female basketball player of the year and was named to the 1980 U.S. Olympic team.

Woodard maintained a 3.04 grade-point average in speech communications and was active in American Lung Association activities.

In addition to the Today's Top Five nominees, 10 individ-

uals were nominated for the NCAA's Silver Anniversary Awards, which are presented to individuals who have distinguished themselves in their chosen fields 25 years after having participated in intercollegiate athletics.

The nominees are:

- Jon Dwane Arnett, University of Southern California football player; business executive, Arnett-Gabriel and Associates.

- James N. Brown, Syracuse University football, lacrosse, basketball and track athlete; actor.

- Willie D. Davis, Grambling State University football player; business executive, Schlitz Beer.

- Chester F. Forte, Columbia University basketball player; ABC Sports executive.

- Maj. Gen. Robert E. Kelley, Rutgers University lacrosse and football player; superintendent, United States Air Force Academy.

- Jack Kemp, Occidental College football and track athlete; United States Congressman.

- Ron Kramer, University of Michigan football, basketball and track athlete; business executive, Paragon Steel Corporation.

- Aubrey C. Lewis, University of Notre Dame track and football player; business executive, F.W. Woolworth Company.

- Henry J. Nowak, Canisius College basketball player; United States Congressman.

- Jim Swink, Texas Christian University football and basketball player; orthopedic surgeon.

Raiborn study updated

A questionnaire seeking information on the financial workings of intercollegiate athletics has been sent to directors of athletics at NCAA member institutions.

The information is being sought to update the Financial Analysis of Intercollegiate Athletics, which the NCAA publishes once every four years. Mitchell H. Raiborn, Bradley University, again has been commissioned to study the appropriate figures from the 1980-81 academic year.

The form, although similar to the 1977 questionnaire, has been expanded to measure the impact of women's athletics over the past four years.

The questionnaires are to be returned to the national office by November 1. Because the survey seeks a certain amount of sensitive information, a coding system has been devised to protect the anonymity of all respondents.

Financial Analysis of Intercollegiate Athletics is to be published in June 1982.



Richard A. Clower



Joseph Eagan



Frank Windegger

Three Convention committees named

Members of the Credentials, Memorial Resolutions and Voting Committees have been appointed for the 1982 Convention.

Richard A. Clower, Western Maryland College, will chair the Credentials Committee. Others on the committee include C. Donald Cook, Fairfield University, and Judith Hirsch, California State University, Hayward.

The members of the Memo-

rial Resolutions Committee, which will be chaired by the Rev. Joseph Eagan, University of San Francisco, are Kenneth L. Gardner, Northeast Missouri State University; Gary N. Wodder, University of Scranton, and Mary Ellen Cloninger, University of Wyoming.

Frank Windegger, Texas Christian University, will chair the Voting Committee. Other members are Mary R. Barrett,

Boston State College; Sondra Norrell-Thomas, Howard University; JoAnn Williams, St. Andrews Presbyterian College; Bruce A. Grimes, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay; Ron Koperski, Bradley University; Walter Reed, Jackson State University; Edward L. Hanson, Montana State University; Rudy Carvajal, California State University, Bakersfield, and Billy M. Miller, Southwest Texas State University.

Equivalents to satisfy 2.000 rule

Academic standards available

A guide providing specific criteria for Division I member institutions to use in reviewing international academic standards has been mailed to the membership.

The material was compiled at the direction of the NCAA Council by a special subcommittee on international academic records. The subcommittee, chaired by Clifford F. Sjogren of the University of Michigan, prepared the guide in an effort to assure that consistent standards are applied by member institutions that are evaluating the academic records of student-athletes to determine their eligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition.

The guide contains information on 63 countries and territories. Each of the sections indicates the minimum academic record necessary to satisfy the NCAA 2.000 rule, distinguishes between freshmen and transfer

students and lists bibliographic references for the applicable standards.

The following official interpretation has been approved by the Council and governs the use of the guide:

Situation: A prospective student-athlete attends a high school (in the United States or a foreign country) which calculates grade-point averages on a basis other than the 4.000 scale.

Question: In what manner may an NCAA Division I member institution certify the prospect's eligibility under the provisions of Bylaw 5-6-(b) [2.000 rule]?

Answer: The prospective student-athlete's high school graduation status and his high school grade-point average shall be determined on the basis of written verification from the prospective student-athlete's high school or, if the high school will not provide the

prospect's grade-point average on a 4.000 scale, through use of the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletic Eligibility. In any case, the prospect must satisfy the minimum standards for eligibility set forth in the guide or, if sufficient information is not available from the high school or in the guide, the matter shall be referred to the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirement for resolution. [B 5-6-(b)]

Volleyball forms out

The NCAA Public Relations Committee has adopted an official NCAA volleyball box score form and is making it available to the membership in ditto form.

The dittos may be purchased at the rate of \$5 per set (20 forms per set). Orders should be sent to Timothy W. Gleason at the national office.

Comparison of selected NCAA and AIAW regulations

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a general outline of selected regulations of the two associations prepared for the NCAA Special Committee on Legislative Review. It should be used only as a point of reference; any application of a specific rule to a specific situation should be based upon a review of the actual legislation as set forth in the rule books of the respective associations.

Amateurism

NCAA	AIAW
1. An individual is not eligible for intercollegiate athletic competition in a sport if the individual takes, or has taken, or has accepted the promise of pay in any form in that sport.	1. An individual is no longer eligible if the individual is paid to play or has agreed to a payment for participating in that sport.
2. The Association's amateur rules determine intercollegiate eligibility for all sports.	2. Amateur status of a student-athlete is determined by the governing bodies for amateur athletics in the sport.
3. An individual's amateur status is determined on a sport-by-sport basis.	3. An individual's amateur status is determined on a sport-by-sport basis.
4. A student-athlete cannot try out with a professional team during the academic year while enrolled as a full-time student or receive any form of expenses or financial assistance from a professional organization in that sport.	4. An individual can try out with a professional organization and receive expenses for lodging, meals and transportation.
5. An individual cannot agree to be represented by an agent in marketing the individual's athletic ability or reputation in a sport.	5. No prohibition against contracting with an agent.
6. An individual may participate singly or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but cannot participate on a professional team.	6. A student-athlete may participate in events in which professional athletes participate, but cannot receive gifts or remuneration in excess of permissible expenses.
7. An individual cannot directly or indirectly use athletic skill for pay and cannot designate another individual or organization to receive what the individual could not receive. Payment of expenses cannot be subject to an individual's place finish in competition.	7. A student-athlete may win cash prizes so long as that portion of the prize which exceeds expenses is publicly donated to a charitable or educational organization.
8. A student-athlete may receive individualized awards for participation in athletic competition subject to specific dollar value limitations set forth in Constitution 3-1-(i), provided that the student-athlete does not receive cash or its equivalent (including merchandise items).	8. A student-athlete may receive merchandise awards up to a value of \$250 per year (excluding trophies). Prize or merchandise in excess of the \$250 limit may be publicly donated to an educational or charitable organization.
9. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for or permit the use of the student's name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote a commercial product or service or receive remuneration for using a commercial product or service.	9. If a student-athlete receives payment for participation in a commercial venture in which participation is based upon notoriety or skill acquired as a result of athletic ability in a particular sport, all payments the student receives in excess of room, board and transportation expenses related to the commercial venture must be publicly donated to an educational or charitable organization.
10. A student-athlete may not be employed or receive compensation for teaching or coaching sport skills or techniques in the student-athlete's sport unless such instruction is a part of the overall terms of employment (i.e., teaching and coaching shall not demand more than half of the student-athlete's employed time) and not on a fee-for-lesson basis.	10. Acceptance of officiating or coaching fees in excess of expenses has no effect on a student-athlete's eligibility for competition in AIAW events.

Eligibility (General)

NCAA	AIAW
1. A student-athlete must have been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of the institution, must be in good academic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution in accordance with standards applied to all students and must be enrolled in at least a minimum full-time program of studies as determined by the regulations of that institution.	1. An institution's own policies governing requirements for admission must be met and a student-athlete must be enrolled in a full-time program of studies and maintain an academic average required for participation in intercollegiate athletics at that institution.
2. A student-athlete must be main-	2. A returning student-athlete must be

taining satisfactory progress toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. A student-athlete who has received a baccalaureate or equivalent degree and who is enrolled in the graduate or professional school of the institution attended as an undergraduate, or who is enrolled and seeking a second baccalaureate or equivalent degree at the same institution, may participate in intercollegiate athletics.	3. For Divisions I and II as a minimum standard of normal progress, a student-athlete must average at least 12 semester or quarter hours per academic term of enrollment or satisfactorily complete 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of acceptable degree credit between the student's seasons of competition.	4. A student-athlete is eligible if the student is enrolled in the final semester or quarter of a baccalaureate degree program and the institution certifies that the student is carrying for credit the courses necessary to complete degree requirements.	5. A student-athlete is denied the first year of competition if, following completion of high school eligibility in a sport and prior to enrollment in college, the athlete was a member of a squad which engaged in an all-star football or basketball contest that was not approved by the appropriate authorities or if the athlete participated in more than two such games.	6. A student-athlete is denied eligibility in a sport (other than basketball) for the duration of the season if, while a member of an intercollegiate team, the athlete competes as a member of an outside, noncollegiate team in that sport during the institution's intercollegiate season. In the sport of basketball, a student-athlete is permanently ineligible if the student participates in outside competition [other than specific exceptions set forth in Constitution 3-9-(b)] at any one time.	7. A student-athlete shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate competition in all sports if the student has been guilty of fraudulence in connection with an entrance or placement examination or has otherwise exhibited dishonesty in evading or violating NCAA regulations.	8. A student-athlete must annually, prior to participation in intercollegiate competition, sign a statement on a form prescribed by the NCAA Council in which the student-athlete submits information related to eligibility, recruitment, financial aid and amateur status under NCAA legislation.	9. All seasons of intercollegiate athletic participation must be completed within five calendar years of the date of the student's initial enrollment in a collegiate institution (time spent in armed services, church missions or with U.S. foreign services excluded).	10. In Division I only, an entering freshman must be a 2.000 qualifier in order to be eligible for financial aid, competition and practice during the student-athlete's initial year of attendance.	11. Any participation during a season shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport for purposes of determining a student-athlete's championship eligibility. Incapacity resulting from injury or illness, which occurs during the first half of the institution's season and before the athlete has participated in more than 20 percent of the institution's contests in that sport, may result in an additional season of championship eligibility for that athlete.
making normal progress as defined by the institution in an established degree or certified program in terms of credit hours and grades required of a full-time student in that institution. A student-athlete who has graduated from a four-year institution is no longer eligible for AIAW competition (except a graduate student with remaining eligibility attending the institution which awarded the baccalaureate degree and within four years of initial enrollment as an undergraduate).	3. In the absence of an institutional definition of normal progress, a student-athlete must successfully complete the number of credits required to maintain full-time status for the time period from the beginning of a sports season to the beginning of the subsequent season in that sport.	4. A student-athlete in a final term who needs less than a full load to graduate can participate if the student is enrolled in a sufficient number of hours to graduate.	5. No comparable rule.	6. Outside competition is permitted if the institution's regulations permit it.	7. No comparable rule.	8. No comparable rule.	9. A student-athlete may participate in no more than four intercollegiate seasons of play in any one sport. There is no time limit on when those seasons must take place.	10. No comparable rule.	11. Any participation on an intercollegiate team against an intercollegiate opponent shall constitute use of a year of eligibility in that sport. A player injured during the first half of the season who has not competed in more than 20 percent of the season and who is incapacitated for the remainder of the season has not used a year of eligibility.

Eligibility (Championships)

12. A student-athlete must be eligible under the rules of the institution and conference and must be a full-time student as defined by his institution (but not enrolled in less than 12 hours).	13. An athlete must not previously have engaged in three seasons of competition after the freshman year in Division I or in more than four seasons of intercollegiate competition in Divisions II and III.	14. In Division I only, any participation by a student as an individual or as a representative of any team in organized competition in a sport during each 12-month period after the student's 20th birthday and prior to matriculation at a member institution shall count as one year of post-season eligibility in that sport.	15. A student-athlete who is eligible during the term in which the student completes work for a baccalaureate degree remains eligible for any NCAA championship that begins within 60 days after the student completes the requirements for the degree.	16. A student-athlete is not eligible to represent a member institution in championship competition if the student's enrollment has been solicited by the institution in violation of the Association's legislation.	17. As a general rule, a transfer student from a four-year collegiate institution is not eligible for an NCAA championship until the student completes one full year of academic work and one calendar year has elapsed.	18. No comparable rule.	19. Anyone who participates ineligibly in an NCAA championship forfeits eligibility for one season for all NCAA championships.	20. A student-athlete who has engaged in any athletic competition under an assumed name or with intent otherwise to deceive shall not be eligible for NCAA championships.
12. A student-athlete must be named on the affidavit of eligibility, must have participated in the majority of practices and must have been eligible and available for a majority of the regular-season contests.	13. A student-athlete may participate in an AIAW national championship in any given sport no more than a total of four times.	14. No comparable rule.	15. A student-athlete who completes all requirements for graduation during the term or semester in which the majority of a sport season is played (and has participated in that season) will be permitted to participate in the postseason events in that sport.	16. No comparable rule.	17. A transfer student can be eligible, subject to institutional regulations, so long as the student participates on the team prior to its qualification for the AIAW National Championship.	18. If an institution has a women's intercollegiate team in a sport, a woman must compete on that team (and not a men's or coed team) in order to be eligible for a championship. If the institution does not have a women's team in that sport, the student-athlete can be eligible for an AIAW championship if her institution approves.	19. No comparable rule.	20. No comparable rule.

Recruiting

NCAA	AIAW
1. An institution shall not, during recruitment of an individual and prior to the individual's enrollment in the institution, be involved directly or indirectly in making arrangements for or giving or offering to give any financial aid or other benefits to a prospective student-athlete, the prospect's relatives or friends, other than expressly permitted by governing legislation of the Association.	1. An institution may not offer any inducement or gift or promise thereof (other than aid prescribed in the regulations for financial aid based on athletic ability) to a prospective student-athlete, a member of the prospect's family or the prospect's coach.
2. There may be three in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts per prospective student-athlete with the prospect or members of the prospect's family. An additional three contacts are permitted off campus per prospect on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution and with the written approval of that institution's executive officer.	2. No off-campus recruiting contact is permitted with a prospective student-athlete until the athlete has signed an AIAW Letter of Intent. Institutions which do not award financial aid based on athletic ability may contact a prospective student-athlete off campus after the athlete has been admitted to that institution and the institution has received written commitment that the athlete will attend that institution and participate in a specific sport.
3. An athletic staff member or representative can contact a prospective student-athlete in person, off	3. Athletic department personnel may not initiate contact with prospective student-athletes until such students

campus for recruiting purposes only after the completion of the prospect's junior year in high school. The prospect may be contacted on the high school premises only with permission of the school's authorized representative.	4. No comparable rule.	5. No transfer contact with a student-athlete of another four-year collegiate institution may be initiated unless the director of athletics at the institution which the student is currently attending grants permission.	6. There is no limit on the number of times an institution may attend a prospect's athletic contests for talent evaluation (in-person contacts with the prospect or his parents shall count toward the limitations discussed above). [NOTE: In the sports of football and basketball in Division I and Division II, the period of evaluation is restricted.]	7. Publicity released by an institution about the commitment of a prospective student-athlete to attend the institution shall be limited to announcing the prospective student-athlete's signed acceptance of the institution's written offer of admission as a student or written tender of financial assistance to be provided on the prospect's enrollment and shall be limited to communications in those media forms normally used by the institution. A member institution shall not permit a prospective student-athlete or high school or a junior college coach to appear on a radio or television program which involves the member institution's coach.	8. All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with a member institution, which shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds.	9. An institution shall not pay any cost incurred by an athletic talent scout or a representative of its athletic interests in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. It is permissible to subscribe to a regularly published scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, provided the service is made available to any institution desiring to subscribe and at the same rate for all subscribers.	10. No member institution, on its campus or elsewhere, shall conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session, tryout or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate or display their abilities in any phase of any sport.	11. An institution's intercollegiate team may participate in a contest against a high school team.	12. No member institution may permit athletic department staff members to be involved in the conduct of a high school all-star game nor can the member institution's facilities be used unless the contest is appropriately sanctioned.	13. An institution may finance one expense-paid visit to its campus by a prospect not to exceed 48 hours. Transportation expenses cannot be provided to a prospect's parents or spouse; however, the prospect's
have completed the junior year in high school. No in-person, off-campus contact is permitted.	4. AIAW has a National Letter-of-Intent program. No other member institution may contact a prospective student-athlete who has signed an AIAW Letter of Intent with another institution.	5. No transfer contact may be initiated with a student attending another institution. All student-initiated contacts must be reported within 10 days to the institution the athlete currently attends.	6. Institutional personnel may engage in unlimited talent assessment of prospects at scheduled athletic events. (Off-campus contact with the prospective student-athletes or their families is prohibited.)	7. No comparable rule.	8. An institution may not use any form of subsidization from sources outside the institution for the purpose of recruitment, unless such money is administered by the institution.	9. A collegiate institution may not initiate or pay for the services of an individual or agency not employed at the institution to assist in the recruitment of student-athletes except through the purchase of published information or materials to assist in talent assessment.	10. Auditions, but not tryouts, are permitted prior to a student-athlete's enrollment. Auditions for selected prospective student-athletes may be conducted on campus in a group or individually. A prospective student-athlete may participate in only one audition per school per sport in each academic year.	11. A women's intercollegiate athletic team may not compete in an event or scrimmage with or against a public or private high school team.	12. No comparable rule.	13. No institution may subsidize the cost of travel to campus for a prospective student-athlete (unless it is a general institutional admission policy). An institution may subsidize local travel, on campus meals, lodg-

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Rules comparison

Continued from page 7

parents and spouse can be entertained on the institution's campus during the prospect's official visit.

14. No off-campus entertainment is permitted.
15. A prospective student-athlete may visit an unlimited number of campuses at the prospect's own expense. The prospect is limited to six paid visits to Division I or Division II member institutions.
16. A regularly scheduled high school athletic contest approved by the appropriate state high school authorities may be conducted in conjunction with a member institution's intercollegiate contest. It would not be permissible for the member institution to provide the high school with any financial compensation under such circumstances, including transportation expenses or a guarantee or percentage of the income realized from the contest, except that the member institution may incur the operating and maintenance costs of the member institution's facilities resulting from its use for the high school contest.
17. No institution shall offer, provide or arrange financial assistance directly or indirectly for a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the cost of the prospect's educational or other expenses for any period prior to the prospect's enrollment.
18. In operating a specialized sports camp, coaching school or sports clinic, a member institution, members of its staff or a representative of its athletic interests shall not employ or give free or reduced admission privileges to a high school or junior college athletic award winner.

ing and complimentary tickets for campus-sponsored events during a visit. One such limited subsidization visit is permitted per prospect and the visit may not exceed two days.

14. No off-campus entertainment is permitted.
15. There is no limit on the number of schools a prospective student-athlete may visit at the prospect's own expense.
16. Prospective student-athletes may be involved in athletic events held in conjunction with collegiate events. No remuneration may be offered to the prospective students' institutions or the prospects themselves. The collegiate institution may pay the cost of the officials for the event. High school athletes so involved may be offered only those courtesies which are directly related to the competition that are usually afforded visiting teams.
17. Financial aid may not be awarded until after the student has been admitted to the institution.
18. A member institution may not waive or reduce the fee for a high school student to attend a sports camp sponsored by the institution, nor may it advertise the awarding of financial aid based on athletic ability to outstanding participants at the camp. If an outside agency awards scholarships to needy or talented recipients who wish to attend such camps, the institution may not select the recipients or award the scholarships.

currently receiving compensation from a professional sports organization.

3. If a student-athlete receives some athletically related financial assistance, the combination of that assistance and employment during term time, governmental grants [other than those specifically excepted under Constitution 3-4-(d)-(2)] and other scholarships and grants-in-aid may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses (i.e., tuition and fees, room and board and required course-related books). Legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students are not subject to this limitation.
4. Financial assistance may not be awarded a prospective student-athlete conditioned on the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition. Aid may be graduated or canceled during the term of its award only if the recipient becomes ineligible, fraudulently misrepresents any information on an application, letter of intent or tender, engages in serious misconduct or voluntarily withdraws from a sport for personal reasons.
5. Where a student-athlete's ability is taken into consideration in awarding financial assistance, such aid shall not be awarded for a period in excess of one academic year. An institution must notify, by July 1 preceding the next academic year, each student-athlete who received financial assistance the previous academic year and who is eligible to receive assistance for the ensuing academic year whether the grant has been renewed or not renewed. The student-athlete shall have an opportunity for a hearing if the award is not renewed.
6. Financial aid may not be graduated or canceled during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's ability or contribution to a team's success, because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics or for any other athletic reason.

3. Financial aid based on athletic ability may be awarded for only tuition, fees, room and board. A student-athlete may receive any amount of financial aid which is not based on athletic ability which would be permissible for any nonstudent-athlete at the same institution who is in a similar financial circumstance.

4. An institution must specify in the agreement for financial aid based on athletic ability the conditions upon which such financial aid may be withdrawn or not renewed. These conditions must be consistent with AIAW regulations and must apply equally to all participants on all AIAW intercollegiate teams at the institution.

5. All financial aid is awarded for a maximum of one academic year. Aid must be renewed annually for a returning student-athlete, if the student maintains academic eligibility, makes normal progress toward a degree, has been included on the AIAW Affidavit of Eligibility in the sport for which the student-athlete is receiving aid, tries out for the team in the sport for which financial aid is renewed and abides by the stated conditions of the agreement. Continued aid must be for the same amount or more than the previous year.

6. Aid cannot be dependent on skill performance and cannot be denied on the basis of illness or injury. Aid cannot be withdrawn during its term because a student-athlete failed to make the team or was dismissed from the team in a sport. Financial aid for an injured or ill student-athlete must be renewed for at least one academic year after the injury or illness occurs.

7. Financial aid may not be issued or extended to include summer school. (In special circumstances, such as "justifiable educational pursuits," exceptions to this rule may be granted.)

8. Student-athletes may be given money to cover their normal expenses for room and board when they live off campus or at home when these expenses are actually incurred. The amount may not exceed the standard rate in university dormitories at that institution. Training table meals are not deducted from this allowance.

9. Financial aid is limited to a maximum of four years in a sport and the student must be eligible to participate in that sport in order to receive athletic aid.

10. For each sport, there is a maximum number of student-athletes which may receive financial aid.

11. In Division II, institutions are limited to 50 percent of the equivalent value of the total number of awards permitted, provided the aid does not go to a number of athletes in excess of the limit. In Division III, the limit is 10 percent of the equivalencies.

Playing and practice seasons

NCAA

1. The playing and practice seasons in the sports of basketball, football and soccer are restricted by NCAA rules.
2. In the sport of basketball, practice may not begin until October 15, the first contest cannot be played until the last Friday in November for members of Division I and the next-to-last Friday in November for members of Divisions II and III, an institution's team is limited to 27 contests in Divisions I and II and 26 in Division III and postseason practice is prohibited.
3. Games played on a foreign tour officially sanctioned by the NCAA Council are exempt from the limitations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

AIAW

1. No comparable rule.
2. No comparable rule.
3. Institutions' teams which will participate in international competition must apply for a sanction from the AIAW International Commission.

Financial aid

NCAA

1. Generally, financial assistance for a student-athlete must be administered by the student-athlete's institution except assistance from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent and assistance awarded solely on bases having no relationship to athletic ability.
2. Financial aid may be awarded for any term during which a student-athlete is in regular attendance as an undergraduate with eligibility remaining (or as an eligible graduate student), provided the student-athlete is not under contract to or

AIAW

1. Generally, financial aid a student-athlete receives must be administered by the institution's financial aid office unless it is received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally dependent or is awarded wholly on a basis having no relationship to athletic ability.
2. Athletically related financial aid may be awarded to any eligible student-athlete (except a transfer student generally may not receive athletically related financial aid until the student has been in attendance at the institution for one year).

7. Financial aid may not be provided during an institution's summer term unless the student-athlete has been in residence at that institution a minimum of one term during the regular academic year, and then only to attend that institution's summer school.

8. A student-athlete living and eating in noninstitutional facilities may receive room and board allowance of no more than the institution's official room and board allowance or the average costs for student-athletes living on campus. Training table meals must be deducted from a student-athlete's board allowance.

9. Financial aid may be given for as long as a student-athlete is an undergraduate and has eligibility remaining under the five-year rule.

10. At Divisions I and II institutions, in each sport there is a limit on the value of financial aid awards which may be in effect at any one time, except football and basketball in Division I for which limits are imposed on the number of student-athletes receiving aid.

11. In Division III, no athletically related aid may be awarded. All aid from Division III institutions must be based on the student-athlete's financial need and institutional financial aid policies.

Continued on page 9

Schedule established for administering all-star games

The NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee has determined its schedule for administering the 1982 high school all-star certification program as provided in NCAA Constitution 3-9-(a).

Organizations wishing to receive certification for summertime high school all-star football or basketball games have until December 1 to submit their applications for 1982 games.

The committee will not consider any material received after that date until next year.

According to Constitution 3-9-(a), the All-Star High School Games Committee, composed of college and high school representatives, acts in place of those state high school athletic associations that have declined to accept jurisdiction for certifying high school all-star games. The deadline for applications for games to be played during the school year was September 1.

Because of large expenses and limited net receipts, the committee is concerned about the charitable or educational aspects of some contests. Accordingly, the committee plans to examine all-star game operations to make certain they are meeting the purpose for which they were established.

The criteria applied to NCAA certified all-star high school football and basketball games are:

1. Participation in the game shall be restricted to 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. No game for which the participants are selected from more than two adjoining states shall be considered for certification.

3. Players participating in the game shall live within the state in which the game is played or, if the game is interstate in nature, then the participating players shall live within the two adjoining states involved. The selection of a participant shall not be contingent upon a cash contribution to the organization sponsoring the game or the purchase of game-program space or advertising.

4. The game shall be sponsored and administered solely by an organization established and operating in the community or state in which the game is played.

5. The game shall have an established charitable or educational purpose, the financial records of the game shall reflect an accomplishment of that purpose and all net receipts from the game shall be utilized for such purpose. Net receipts shall be gross receipts less expenses directly connected with the administration and conduct of the event. Gross receipts shall include all revenues derived from the game, including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights,

movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts. Not more than 60 percent of the game's gross receipts can be consumed by game and team expenses.

6. After the game, the sponsoring organization shall provide to the NCAA a certified statement which sets forth the complete financial record of the contest, a copy of the game program and a newspaper account of the game.

7. Expenses of participants shall be limited to actual transportation, board and room costs. Payment shall be made directly by the sponsoring agency to the vendor, except in those instances in which it is more convenient to use cash to reimburse the participant for his transportation costs. This may be done provided a receipt is secured.

8. If awards are made to the players participating in the game, they shall be in keeping with the requirements established by the high school athletic association of the state in which the game is played. In no instance may the total cost of the award exceed \$15, nor may a merchandise award be presented. *It shall not be permissible to provide awards or prizes to participants in recognition of their outstanding game performance.* Only one award to each participant is permissible; therefore, presen-

tation of additional gifts or mementos is prohibited.

9. The sponsoring organization shall provide for adequate medical care and expense for each participant in the event of accident or injury from the time the player leaves home for practice and/or participation in the game until the player returns home; this protection shall be in the form of travel accident and medical insurance which shall at least cover a claim of \$10,000 for death and dismemberment and \$25,000 for medical treatment resulting from an accident incurred by the participant in traveling to or from the game or practicing for or playing in the game.

10. Each participant in a football game shall have had at least nine days of organized practice prior to participating in the game. The first three days of practice shall be limited to noncontact conditioning drills in which no football gear or protective equipment other than headgear and shoes shall be worn.

Each participant in a basketball game shall have had at least three days of organized practice prior to the game if played during the school year and at least five days of organized practice prior to the game if played following graduation.

Each participant shall have been pronounced physically fit to participate as a result of a current medical examination made and certified in writing by the family physician; fur-

ther, the physician at the game site shall certify that no player was permitted to take part in workouts or game competition unless so certified by a qualified medical doctor.

11. A qualified medical doctor must be present during the playing of the game and available during all practice sessions. In addition, the management must provide for each scheduled practice, as well as the game, (a) the presence of a person qualified and delegated to render emergency care to a stricken athlete, such as a competent athletic trainer, and (b) planned access to a medical facility, including a plan for communication and transportation between the athletic site and a medical facility for prompt medical services. All parties should have a thorough understanding of these procedures.

The presence of a qualified medical doctor during the game and the doctor's availability during practice sessions shall be certified in writing by the game management at the time it submits its final report to the All-Star High School Games Committee.

12. Head and assistant coaches of the teams shall be selected from the state in which the game is played or, if interstate, from the two adjoining states involved.

For further information on the NCAA all-star certification program, contact Richard D. Hunter at the national office.

NCAA

Continued from page 8

12. A student-athlete who is counted in the maximum awards limitation and practices or competes in basketball and one or more other sports shall be counted in the sport of basketball. A student in two or more sports (other than basketball) shall be counted in one of the sports but need not be counted in the other.

13. Generally, student-athletes who are counted against the number limitations are those who were recruited and are receiving institutional financial assistance and those who are receiving financial aid based upon athletic ability.

AIAW

Continued from page 8

12. If a student receives financial aid based on athletic ability in one sport, but participates in another, the student's name should appear only on the financial aid form for the sport for which she is receiving the financial aid and only counts in the quota for that sport. If a student is receiving financial aid for both sports, she must be listed on both financial aid forms and must be counted in both sports.

13. All student-athletes who receive financial aid based on athletic ability are counted.

Sports Medicine Update

By Frederick O. Mueller
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

An excellent publication is available for family physicians not trained or experienced in sports medicine. *New Guidelines in Sports Medicine—The Young Athlete (Pediatric Consult, Vol. 1, No. 5, 1980)* covers sports health examinations, equipment needed at practice sites or games, heat acclimatization, nutrition, losing weight and a discussion of common injuries. The publication is authored by Thomas E. Shaffer, M.D., emeritus professor in the department of pediatrics at the Ohio State University College of Medicine. Shaffer also was associate team physician for the OSU athletic department.

Amendments due soon for annual Convention

Member institutions are reminded that the deadline for submission of proposed amendments for the 1982 NCAA annual Convention is Sunday, November 1.

Unless sponsored by the NCAA Council, any legislation must be proposed by six active member institutions. Instructions and forms to be utilized in submitting amendments were mailed in September.

The procedures for proposing NCAA legislation are set forth in Constitution 7-1 and Bylaw 12-1, pages 40 and 132 of the 1981-82 NCAA Manual.

In addition to the six-sponsor requirement, pro-

posed amendments must be received in the national office by November 1. Any submission received after that date must have been sent by certified or registered mail postmarked not later than October 25.

All properly submitted proposals will be included in the Official Notice of the 76th NCAA Convention, which will be mailed from the national office not later than November 22.

Questions regarding specific amendments or the legislative procedure in general should be directed to Stephen R. Morgan, director of legislative services, at the national office.

Enforcement reorganized

To meet the increasing demand for interpretations and eligibility appeals, the NCAA enforcement department has been reorganized and renamed the department of legislative services and enforcement.

Stephen R. Morgan, formerly an executive assistant, has been promoted to the position of director of legislative services. Assistant Executive Director William B. Hunt will continue to head the department's overall operations, with S. David Berst remaining in his capacity as director of enforcement.

The Executive Committee approved four additional new positions at its August meeting, one of which was filled in September when Thomas E. Yeager, formerly an enforcement representative, was named assistant director of legislative services. Positions approved but not to be filled until spring 1982 are those for two additional enforcement representatives and one additional administrative assistant for legislative services.

By freeing the existing enforcement representatives from their interpretation responsibilities and by hiring two additional enforcement representatives, the department expects to speed the investigative process.

Morgan, 33, joined the NCAA staff October 24, 1977, as an enforcement representative. He came to the NCAA from the Prairie Village, Kansas, law firm of Lytle, Wetzler, Winn and Martin.



Stephen R. Morgan

Smrt joins NCAA staff

Charles E. Smrt, a former Indiana University football player with a background in criminal justice, has joined the NCAA staff as an enforcement representative.

Smrt has an undergraduate degree from IU, having majored in criminal justice. He also received his master's degree from Indiana in conjunction with the university's public affairs program. During the past three years, he has worked as an investigator and instructor with the regional Department of Administration of Justice and Public Safety in Richmond, Virginia.

Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office (P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201; 913/384-3220). The following cases appear in the 1981-82 NCAA Manual and are reprinted here for emphasis.

Outside participation

Case No. 163

Situation: During an institution's intercollegiate season in a sport, a student-athlete who participates in that sport as a member of an outside team jeopardizes the student-athlete's eligibility to represent the institution for the duration of its intercollegiate season.

Question: Does the "duration of its season" include any postseason competition after the institution's last regularly scheduled contest?

Answer: Yes. [C 3-9-(c)]

Outside participation

Case No. 164

Situation: A student-athlete is prohibited from participating on an outside team in the student-athlete's sport during the institution's intercollegiate season. Such outside participation would jeopardize the student-athlete's eligibility in that sport for the remainder of the academic year in question.

Question: When does the institution's intercollegiate season end for purposes of this regulation?

Answer: The season shall end with the institution's last regularly scheduled contest or event, which shall include any scheduled participation in the conference championship in the sport in question but shall exclude the period between this last regularly scheduled competition and the NCAA championship event in that sport. [C 3-9-(c)-(1)]

Outside participation—separate seasons

Case No. 165

Situation: Constitution 3-9-(c) prohibits a student-athlete from participating as a member of an outside team in the student-athlete's sport during the institution's intercollegiate season in that sport, which is defined as the period of time between the opening of the institution's formal varsity practice and its last regularly scheduled game.

Question: If an institution conducts separate fall and spring practice or playing seasons in a particular sport, is it permissible for a student-athlete to participate in that sport on an outside team during the period between the two seasons without affecting the student-athlete's eligibility under Constitution 3-9-(c)?

Answer: Yes. [C 3-9-(c) (1)]

Certifications

The following meets have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with Bylaw 2-4:

Indoor Track

1982 Southern Indoor TFA Invitational Championships, Montgomery, Alabama, February 12-13, 1982.

Gymnastics

Japanese University Sports Board Men's Gymnastics Tour, December 9-19, 1981.

Legal periodicals available

At the request of the NCAA Long Range Planning Committee, the Association's general legal counsel has provided information on publications available to the membership that report with some regularity on legal developments in athletics.

Sports Law Reporter, a monthly publication that reviews the factual points of lawsuits in progress, is the only regular source of such information, according to George H. Gangwere, the NCAA's general counsel in Kansas City, Missouri.

The publication is available by contacting Sports Law Reporter, P.O. Box 664, Scarsdale, New York 10583.

Gangwere also cited two law reviews that at times include articles on sports related issues: COMM/ENT, Hastings, Law School, 198 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California 94102, and Ohio Northern Law Review, Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio 45810.

In addition, the Indiana

University Law School, Indianapolis, is establishing a sports law center that will produce some type of publication and the American Bar Association includes a section on sports law that publishes a report on each section meeting.

In responding to the Long Range Planning Committee's request, Gangwere suggested that such information might be helpful to institutions if it were reviewed by institutional legal counsel.

Championships book published

The 1980-81 National Collegiate Championships records book is now available from NCAA Publishing.

The 388-page book features records and results from each of the 43 championships that the NCAA conducted in 1980-81 in its three membership divisions.

The cost of the publication, which covers 19 sports, is \$4 for members and \$8 for non-members.

Recruiting contact form approved

The NCAA Council has approved a recruiting contact form that Divisions I and II institutions are to use in complying with the requirements of Bylaw 1-2-(a)-(1)-(i).

The regulation permits three in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts with a prospective student-athlete on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution. The written approval of that institution's executive officer (or a designated representative) is required before the contact can take place.

The form is to be used to obtain that written approval and should be retained on file by the member institution's department of athletics for five years from the date of the contact.

Member institutions should note the following guidelines regarding the recruiting contact and evaluation periods set forth in Bylaws 1-2 and 1-3:

1. In-person, off-campus recruiting contacts in the sport of football may be made only during the football recruiting period specified in Bylaws 1-2 and 1-3.

2. In-person, off-campus recruiting contacts in the sport of basketball may be made only during the basketball recruiting period specified in Bylaw 1-2-(a)-(4).

3. There are no recruiting seasons for sports other than football and basketball; however, no recruiting contacts may be made in the sports of football and basketball outside the permissible recruiting

periods for those sports.

4. The provisions of Bylaws 7-1-(a), (b) and (e) specify that institutional recruiting activities in the sports of football and basketball are limited (for Division I only) to individuals counted within the coaching staff limitations for each of those sports.

5. The total number of an institution's recruiting contacts with a prospect who is a multisport participant (and may be contacted by an institution's coaches in different sports during the specified recruiting periods) may not exceed the normal limit of six permissible contacts that a Division I or II member institution is permitted to make with each prospective student-athlete.

Executive Regulations

Regulation 2-2, page 136, was revised by adding the following new paragraph (g) and relettering subsequent paragraphs:

(g) The tournament manager, or his designated representative, shall be prepared to utilize the public-address system at the first sign of unsportsmanlike crowd behavior and request cooperation in maintaining proper playing conditions. Artificial noise makers, air horns and electronic amplifiers shall not be permitted, and such instruments shall be removed from the playing and spectator areas. Bands, or any component thereof, shall not play while the game is in progress. No alcoholic beverages shall be sold or otherwise made available in connection with an NCAA championship. The tournament manager shall be responsible for enforcing these provisions.

Regulation 2-2-(n), page 138, was revised as follows:

(n) In those men's sports in which the Association does not maintain rules committees, the NCAA championships shall be conducted according to the following: Golf—U.S. Golf Association Rules; Tennis—U.S. Tennis Association Rules, and Volleyball—U.S. Volleyball Association Rules.

Regulation 2-2, page 138, was revised by the addition of the following paragraph:

(o) In those women's sports in which the Association does not maintain rules committees, the NCAA championships shall be conducted according to the following: Basketball—National Association for Girls and Women in Sport Rules; Fencing—Amateur Fencers League of America Rules; Field Hockey—U.S. Field Hockey Association Rules; Golf—U.S. Golf Association Rules; Gymnastics—International Gymnastics Federation Rules; Lacrosse—U.S. Women's Lacrosse Association Rules; Softball—Amateur Softball Association Rules; Tennis—U.S. Tennis Association Rules, and Volleyball—U.S. Volleyball Association Rules.

Regulation 2-5, page 143, was revised by adding new paragraph (c) and relettering subsequent paragraphs:

(c) Institutions which fail to meet a deadline imposed in Executive Regulation 2-5-(b) may appeal to the NCAA officers for an exception. If the officers, acting for the Executive Committee, grant the appeal, then the institution may be restored to eligibility for meets and tournaments. Such an institution which fails to meet a deadline a subsequent time may only be granted an exception upon payment of a penalty of \$150 for the second offense and \$300 for each subsequent offense. Upon approval of the officers of such exception and receipt of the institution's check in the NCAA national office, the institution may compete in NCAA meets and tournaments, provided it is otherwise eligible.

Regulation 2-5-(e), page 143, was revised as follows:

(e) Institutions shall not be charged entry

fees for teams or student-athletes competing in the Association's meets and tournaments.

Regulation 2-6, page 144, was revised by adding new paragraph (e) as follows:

(e) The use of an ineligible player by a team in a conference which has been granted automatic qualification shall result in the involved team being denied the right to be the automatic entry in the NCAA tournament. The governing sports committee may recommend loss of the automatic qualification privilege for the conference during the season in which the violation occurred, or for a future tournament.

Regulation 2-9, page 147, was revised as follows:

(a) The NCAA executive director first shall deduct game and administrative expenses, including costs incurred by governing sports committees and their representatives in matters of championship administration.

(b) If receipts remain after deducting game and administrative expenses, the executive director shall pay or prorate per diem among the competing institutions according to the available funds. If receipts remain after paying a full per diem allowance, the executive director next shall repay the appropriate reserve fund for the transportation expenses of the competing teams.

(c) After deducting the items specified in Executive Regulation 2-9-(a) and (b), the NCAA director shall distribute any balance of net receipts remaining as follows:

Regulation 2-10, page 148, was revised as follows:

(a) The NCAA executive director first shall deduct game and administrative expenses, including costs incurred by governing sports committees and their representatives in matters of championship administration.

(b) If receipts remain after deducting game and administrative expenses, the executive director shall pay or prorate per diem among the competing teams according to the available funds. If receipts remain after paying a full per diem allowance, the executive director next shall repay the appropriate reserve fund for the transportation expenses of the competing teams.

(c) After deducting the items specified in Executive Regulation 2-10-(a) and (b), the NCAA executive director shall distribute any balance of net receipts remaining as follows:

Regulation 2-7-(e), page 145, was revised as follows:

(e) The invoice for producing awards for all NCAA championships shall be forwarded to the executive director for payment, and the cost shall be charged to the appropriate championship.

Regulation 2-10-(b), page 148, was revised by adding a new paragraph (vi) and relettering subsequent paragraphs:

(vi) Division I-AA Football. A maximum of

Continued on page 11

NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JOANNE FORTUNATO named at Keene State . . . **CHARLES BROWN** appointed at Hunter, replacing **ANTHONY SKOLNICH** . . . **AL NEGRATTI** selected at St. Norbert . . . **JOHN B. WILSON** resigned at St. Peter's, effective November 1.

COACHES

Men's baseball—**WALTER MASTERSON** resigned at George Mason . . . **JOE RIETANO** chosen at Sacred Heart.

Women's basketball—**JULIA YEATER** hired at Tulane . . . **WINTHROP McGRUFF** named at District of Columbia . . . **SUE STAHL** resigned at Ursinus.

Men's cross country—**BOB SHOUDT** resigned at Ursinus . . . **HOMER MARTINEZ** chosen at Pan American.

Field hockey—**KAY SMITH** appointed at Maryland-Baltimore County . . . **DIANA CASSELS** selected at East Stroudsburg State . . . **BARB ABBOTT** named at Salisbury State, replacing **SHARON YEAGLE**, who resigned.

Football—**ED MANIGAN** resigned at Seton Hall, effective at end of current football season.

Men's golf—**JIM FITZGERALD** appointed at George Washington.

Men's lacrosse—**DOM STARSIA** named at Brown.

Men's soccer—**JOHN ELLINGER** chosen at Maryland-Baltimore County . . . **JOHN SENKOSKY** hired at St. Norbert, replacing **DON HENRICKSON** . . . **YA'AKOV EDEN** selected at Ball State.

Women's softball—**ROBERT K. QUARRY** appointed at Cal State-Dominguez Hills . . . **JIM McCLELLAN** named at Morehead State.

Men's swimming—**NABIL ABDALLA** chosen interim coach at Shippensburg State.

Women's swimming—**GARY CAUDLE** selected at Geneseo State.

Men's tennis—**ED ERICKSON** named at St. Norbert, replacing **ED STENGER**, who remains women's tennis coach . . . **DOUG CASH** appointed at Evansville . . . **TOM YAMAGUCHI** selected at Cal State-Dominguez Hills.

Women's tennis—**STEVEN BEELAND** chosen at Florida . . . **BILL WORRELL** named at Tennessee Tech.

Men's track and field—**DIXON FARMER** appointed track and cross country coach at San Diego State, replacing **DICK HILL**, who was named athletic director at Southern-Baton Rouge . . . **RAYMOND GURZYNSKI** retired at Ursinus.

Women's track and field—**HARRY STANTON** named at District of Columbia.

Women's volleyball—**JIM McCLELLAN** appointed at Morehead State . . . **MARCIA MUELLER** selected at Bellarmine . . . **DAVE DeNURE** named acting coach at East Stroudsburg State . . . **CONNIE TILLEY** chosen at St. Norbert.

Men's wrestling—**MICHAEL CONNOR** named at George Mason . . . **BOB BOUCHER** chosen at Albright . . . **SANFORD SPERO** hired at St. John Fisher.

STAFF

Sports information directors—**KEVIN PROVENCER** named at St. Anselm . . . **KEN KRISOVIC** appointed at John Carroll . . . **EDWARD BYRAN** chosen at St. Norbert, replacing **BOB SAGEN** . . . **RONALD PARADIS** selected at Creighton . . . **RICHARD SCOVNER** named at Susquehanna.

Business manager—**E.M. EASTERLY** chosen at Oregon.

Trainer—**BILL FAUST** hired at Louisville.

Director of development for athletics—**JOHN SZYCHOWSKI** appointed at Northridge State.

Equipment manager—**RUSS SCHMELZER** named at St. Norbert.

DEATHS

HUGH G. McCURDY, former athletic director, soccer and swimming coach at Wesleyan . . . **ROME RANKIN**, former football and basketball coach at Eastern Kentucky.

NOTABLES

GERALD ZORNOW, former Teddy Award winner, and his family were honored as Rochester named its new athletic facility the Zornow Sports and Recreation

Center . . . **LOU CARNESECCA** named chair of the International Basketball Committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

CONFERENCES

ED McDONOUGH, sports information director at Western Maryland, named director of publicity bureau for Middle Atlantic States Conference . . . **DICK MARTIN** named commissioner of Missouri Valley Conference.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Women's Softball Committee, November 2-4, New Orleans, Louisiana; Men's Baseball Committee, November 17-20, Nashville, Tennessee; Women's Lacrosse Committee, November 23-25, Boston, Massachusetts; Division I Women's Tennis subcommittee, November 30-December 2, Kansas City, Missouri; Special Convention, December 3-4, St. Louis, Missouri; Women's Fencing Committee, December 3-5, Kansas City, Missouri; NCAA Convention, January 8-14, Houston, Texas; Executive Committee, April 19-20, St. Louis, Missouri; Council, April 21-23, St. Louis, Missouri.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Division I Men's Basketball—**FRANK WINDEGGER**, Texas Christian University, replaces **David Price**, formerly commissioner of the Missouri Valley Conference (now at the Pacific-10 Conference). This position is earmarked for the Division I Midwest basketball region.

Division II Men's Basketball—**JAMES R. SPALDING**, Bellarmine College, replaces **Donald J. Mohr**, Wright State University, retiring December 1981.

Division III Men's Basketball—**ROBERT J. SHELDON**, St. Lawrence University, replaces **David R. Ocorr**, University of Rochester, resigned.

Football Rules—**CHARLES B. FINLEY**, University of Missouri, Rolla, replaces **William E. Narduzzi**, Youngstown State University, since Youngstown State now is

classified Division I instead of Division II.

Women's Softball—**GAIL F. MALONEY**, Buffalo State College, replaces **Donna Devlin**, Worcester State College, moved to Brandeis University and no longer coaching women's softball.

Men's Swimming—**COREY VAN FLEET**, Oakland University (Michigan), replaces **Daniel B. DiEdwardo**, Youngstown State University, since Youngstown State now is classified Division I and this position is earmarked for a Division II representative.

Women's Swimming—**EVE ATKINSON**, Hofstra University, replaces **Emily Harsh**, Vanderbilt University, since Vanderbilt now is classified Division II in women's swimming and this position on the committee is earmarked for a Division I representative.

SUE LARSON, Texas Tech University, replaces **Carol Lowe**, University of New Hampshire, since the University of New Hampshire now is classified Division II in women's swimming and this position on the committee is ear-

marked for a Division I representative.

Men's Track and Field—**BOB WAXLAX**, St. Cloud State University, replaces **Bill Leach**, since Mr. Leach no longer is associated with an NCAA member.

TIMOTHY F. WELSH, Johns Hopkins University, replaces **Pam McCallister**, since Ms. McCallister no longer is associated with an NCAA member.

Drug Education—**TOM REABE**, student-athlete, Bethany College (West Virginia), appointed to fill the position on this committee earmarked for a student-athlete.

National Youth Sports Program—**Stanley V. Wright**, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, replaces **Karl Kurth**, Trinity College, resigned.

Research—**Mitchell H. Raiborn**, BRADLEY UNIVERSITY, instead of Texas Tech University.

IRENE SHEA, California State University, Sacramento, replaces **Victor A. Buccola** since Mr. Buccola's position on the committee is earmarked for a director of athletics and he no longer serves in this capacity.

Financial summaries

1981 Division II Men's Gymnastics Championships		
Receipts		\$ 13,275 95
Disbursements		\$ 14,493 19
		(\$ 1,217 23)
Team travel and per diem allowance		\$ 49,002 62
		(\$ 50,219 85)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA		\$ 52,093 41
		\$ 1,873 56
Amount due competing institutions	\$ 869 87	
50 percent to the NCAA	1,003 69	\$ 1,873 56
1981 Division III Men's Wrestling Championships		
Receipts		\$ 14,644 00
Disbursements		\$ 26,109 71
		(\$ 11,465 71)
Team travel and per diem allowance		\$ 84,228 15
		(\$ 95,693 86)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions		\$ 851 04
		(\$ 94,842 82)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA		\$ 94,842 82
1981 Division I Men's Wrestling Championships		
Receipts		\$331,699 50
Disbursements		\$165,669 83
		\$166,029 67
Team travel and per diem allowance		\$134,138 09
		\$ 31,891 58
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA		\$139,890 51
		\$171,782 09
50 percent to competing institutions	\$85,891 05	
50 percent to the NCAA	\$85,891 04	\$171,782 09

Executive Regulations

Continued from page 10

22 units shall be awarded on the basis of one unit per team for a first-round game, two units per team for a semifinal game and three units per team for the championship game.

Regulation 2-11-(c), page 149, was revised as follows:

(c) Following are the approved official traveling parties for which expenses shall be paid or prorated:

- Men's Baseball—26.
- Division I Men's and Women's Basketball—22.
- Divisions II and III Men's and Women's Basketball—16.
- Field Hockey—20.
- Football—57.
- Men's Ice Hockey—25.
- Men's Lacrosse—32.
- Men's Soccer—22.
- Women's Softball—23.
- Men's Volleyball—15.
- Division I Women's Volleyball—17.
- Divisions II and III Women's Volleyball—16.
- Men's Water Polo—18.

Regulation 2-17, page 153, was revised as follows:

Section 17. Advertising. (a) Advertising policies of the NCAA are designed to exclude those advertisements that do not appear to be in the best interests of higher education. The executive director shall have the authority to rule in cases where doubt exists concerning acceptable advertisers and advertising copy of game programs, broadcasts and telecasts of NCAA championships; however, the following expressly are prohibited: alcoholic beverages (except malt beverages, beer and wine as limited hereafter),

cigarettes or tobacco used for purposes of smoking, political organizations (except for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States), professional sports organizations or personnel (except as specified hereafter) and organizations promoting gambling.

(1) Advertising of malt beverages, beer and wine may be used in game programs if consistent with the policy of the host institution. Such advertisements, however, shall not comprise more than 14 percent of the space in the program devoted to advertising or not more than 60 seconds per hour of any telecast or broadcast (either a single 60-second commercial or two 30-second commercials).

(2) Advertisements featuring active professional athletes from the sport for which an NCAA telecast, broadcast or game program is being produced shall be prohibited. Advertisements featuring active professional athletes in other sports may not comprise more than seven percent of the space devoted to advertising in a game program or 30 seconds per hour of any telecast or broadcast. Parties representing the NCAA in advertising sales or involved in advertising sales for NCAA telecasts, broadcasts or game programs shall take every reasonable step to discourage the use by advertisers of active professional athletes from sports regulated by the NCAA, informing the advertisers of the NCAA's desire that such professional athletes not be used. Every potential sponsor shall be advised of the terms of this provision prior to contracting with such sponsor. Advertisements in telecasts, broadcasts or programs are not acceptable that contain reference to or photographs of the

games, personnel (except as noted above), broadcasts, telecasts or other activities of professional sports organizations. Advertising content in a game program shall not exceed 35 percent of the total pages in the program, including the cover pages.

Regulation 3-1-(c)-(2), page 154, was revised as follows:

(c) The expense allowance which may be claimed by an individual attending an NCAA committee meeting shall be determined as follows:

(2) If a committee member travels via automobile, the member may claim 20 cents per mile round trip, based upon the most direct route between the two points.

Regulation 3-1-(e)-(3), page 155, was revised as follows:

(e) The following procedures shall be observed by the chairs of standing or special committee of the Association in obtaining approval of a meeting site:

(3) A committee may not expend more than 15 percent over the transportation cost required to meet at the least expensive site.

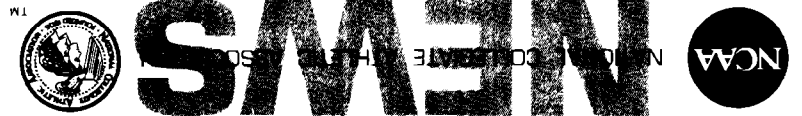
Regulation 5, page 156, was revised by the addition of a new Section 4, as follows:

Section 4. When printing and sale of programs or the production and sale of concession items is performed by an independent third party under contract with the sponsoring agency, whereby it receives only a share of the net receipts, gross receipts of the game shall include only the net amount received by the sponsoring agency from the indicated sources of revenue.

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In this issue:

October 15, 1981
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76th annual NCAA Convention schedule

Friday, January 8

Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Council	ARB V
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Competitive Safeguards Committee	Mesquite
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Public Relations Committee	ARB I
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Men's Committee on Committees	Pecan
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Regency

Saturday, January 9

Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Council	ARB V
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Competitive Safeguards Committee	Mesquite
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Summer Baseball Committee	Cedar
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Men's Committee on Committees	Pecan
Noon to 10 p.m.	NCAA Subcommittee on Championships Standards	Redbud
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA-NYSP Committee	Willow
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Regency

Sunday, January 10

Time	Event	Room
7:30 a.m. to noon	NCAA Postseason Football Committee	Hugo Li
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Executive Committee	ARB V
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Division I Steering Committee	Redbud
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Division II Steering Committee	Pecan
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Division III Steering Committee	Ebony
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Joint Commission on Competitive Safeguards	Mesquite
10:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Registration	Esplanade Foyer
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Women's Committee on Committees	Pecan
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Council	ARB V
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Extra Events Committee	Raintree
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament Managers	Magnolia
3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	NCAA Division II Basketball Committee	Dogwood B
4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	NCAA International Relations Committee	Cottonwood D
5:15 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	NCAA General Round Table Panelists	Ebony
6:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Delegates Reception	Ballroom
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Regency

Monday, January 11

Time	Event	Room
7 a.m. to 8 a.m.	NCAA Nominating Committee	Pecan
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	Division I Round Table	
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	Division II Round Table	
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	Division III Round Table	ARB I, II, III
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Registration	Esplanade Foyer
8 a.m. to noon	Joint Commission on Competitive Safeguards	Mesquite
12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.	NCAA Honors Luncheon	Imperial Ballroom
3 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.	NCAA Opening Session	Imperial Ballroom
3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA General Round Table	Imperial Ballroom
5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	NCAA Men's Committee on Committees	Pecan
5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.	NCAA Council	ARB V
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Regency

Tuesday, January 12

Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Business Session	Imperial Ballroom
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Registration	Esplanade Foyer
1:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	NCAA Final Business Session	Imperial Ballroom
6:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.	NCAA Council	ARB V
8 p.m. to 10 p.m.	NCAA Nominating Committee	Pecan
8:15 p.m.	NCAA Nominating Committee Dinner	Ebony
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Regency

Wednesday, January 13

Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Final Business Session	Imperial Ballroom
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Press Room	Regency
9 a.m. to 11 a.m.	NCAA Registration	Esplanade Foyer

Thursday, January 14

Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to 1 p.m.	NCAA Council	ARB V

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Houston, Texas