

Confusion surrounds Title IX policy interpretation

Amidst considerable confusion, a proposed policy interpretation for the application of Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments to intercollegiate athletic programs was announced December 6 by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Comments by HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. and the complexities of the interpretation and the Title IX implementation regulations issued earlier apparently led many of the media representatives present to believe that intercollegiate football and basketball were being exempted from Title IX compliance.

However, no sport was exempted, nor was revenue generated by any sport, or revenue from any source. HEW indicated

it was attempting to provide colleges and institutions with enforcement that is "not excessively intrusive" by indicating an institution might be in compliance if it could demonstrate any unequal per capita expenditures for men and women athletes resulted from non-discriminatory factors (such as expense of football equipment).

With the exception of those sex-neutral factors, equal per capita expenditures for men and women must occur in three areas of the athletic program: financial aid, recruiting and other measurable financial benefits.

The expenditures on the football program must be included in those computations, unless sex-neutral. Income from football—or any other program generating

a net revenue—is not exempted.

In addition to requiring equal per capita expenditures, HEW stated non-compliance could not be justified by the differing rules of athletic associations to which an institution may belong, indicated additional policy interpretations would be issued later relating to coaches salaries, con-

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tact sports and other issues, and stated the policy interpretation's coverage extends to any educational institution which receives Federal financial assistance or whose students participate in HEW-funded or guaranteed student loan or assistance programs.

(The last claim is at issue in a

recently filed Federal court suit in which Grove City (Pennsylvania) College and four of its students are challenging that assertion on the part of HEW.)

Also, the policy interpretation requires a college to follow an "institutional policy that ensures that the interests and abilities of women are effectively accommodated in its intercollegiate program."

The policy states a college will be in compliance if:

I. It has eliminated discrimination in financial support and other benefits and opportunities in its existing athletic program; and

II. It follows an institutional policy that includes procedures and standards for developing an athletic program that provides

equal opportunities for men and women to accommodate their interests and abilities.

Specific procedures and standards for measuring such accommodation are set forth.

Listed as financially measurable benefits and opportunities which must be equal on a per capita basis are financial aid awarded on the basis of athletic ability; recruitment; provision and maintenance of equipment and supplies; living and travel expenses related to competitive events, and publicity.

All funds spent on benefits or opportunities for athletes of each sex must be considered in computing total expenditures for athletes of that sex, regardless of source, whether gate receipts,

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Convention agenda has 132 proposals

The Official Notice of the 73rd annual NCAA Convention contains 132 legislative proposals, the lowest number in five years.

That total is 29 fewer than appeared in the Official Notice of the 1978 Convention. Not since 1974, when there were 105 proposals, has the Convention's legislative assignment been that small.

The Official Notice was mailed November 22 to all member institutions and organizations and included the appointment of delegate form, which is sent to each member's chief executive officer. Each member's representative to the Convention January 8-10, 1979, in San Francisco must be appointed by the chief executive.

Two "consent packages" are scheduled to begin the final business session at 8 a.m. January 9. The consent groupings contain only those amendments thought by the NCAA Council to be non-controversial and "housekeeping" in nature.

After the consent items are acted upon, the delegates will turn to a short series of seven general proposals, ranging from one which would move NCAA Conventions to the summer to a resolution regarding fatality insurance.

Next in line is a section of six proposals dealing with the Association's legislation governing amateurism, including one which would permit a member institution to accept funds from professional sports organizations under certain conditions and another designed to assure that the equipment and services provided in athletic dormitories are comparable to those available to the student body in general.

Classification

The first lengthy topical grouping deals with membership classification, including 18 amendments to Bylaws 8 and 9.

Five of those deal with the classification procedures of Bylaw 8, including a proposal to permit a division to grant a waiver of its membership criteria to an institution not meeting those criteria, one to establish an "inactive membership" classification for institutions which cannot meet the criteria of any division and one permitting the Council to waive the three-year classification requirement for an institution which was reclassified due to creation of a new division or subdivision.

That grouping also includes a proposal to allow a Division II member to classify its football program in Division I-AA.

The other proposals in the membership classification section

deal with division criteria, including three for Division I, three for Division I-A Football, one for Division II and four for Division III.

Included among the Division I amendments are a requirement that a Division I member which does not play football in that division must sponsor eight sports and a proposal to increase the Division I basketball scheduling requirement from 75 per cent to 85 per cent.

12-sport option

The Division I-A Football proposals would delete the scheduling requirement as a criterion, delete the 12-sport sponsorship option and permit home and away games to be counted in determining paid attendance.

Division II members will vote on proposed football and basketball scheduling requirements, specifying that a member of that division must schedule at least 50 per cent of its games in those sports against members of Division I or II.

Among the Division III proposals are one to apply the NCAA's championship eligibility rules (Bylaw 4) to regular-season competition and one to establish a basketball scheduling requirement of more than 60 per cent in Division III.

Enforcement

The next topical grouping includes nine proposals dealing with enforcement and compliance. That section begins with what is believed to be the longest single amendment in the Association's history, a 28½-page proposal submitted by the University of Denver which would eliminate the present NCAA enforcement program and replace it with a totally revised procedure.

Following the Denver amendment are six proposals by the NCAA Council to alter the present enforcement program, including one which would remove the Committee on Infractions from involvement in enforcement investigations and another which would remove it from the process through which issuances of an official inquiry is authorized.

Thirteen amendments dealing with financial aid are next in the sequence. This segment includes the Big Ten Conference's third attempt to limit student-athletes in all sports other than football and basketball to tuition, mandatory fees and aid based on need. The Mid-American Conference joins in sponsoring that proposal this year and also has submitted a similar approach containing no reference to aid based on need.

Two alternatives are offered in

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They're off

Contenders for the National Collegiate Cross Country Championship start the trip over the University of Wisconsin course. Alberto Salazar of Oregon won the individual crown while Texas-El Paso defended its team championship. See story, page 4.

Robinson is Honors Luncheon MC

Max Robinson, domestic desk editor for ABC Television's "World News Tonight," will serve as the master of ceremonies at the NCAA Honors Luncheon January 8 in San Francisco.

Robinson joined ABC as head of the domestic desk in June 1978. "World News Tonight" premiered in July.

He covers major news events that occur in the central part of the nation and anchors the evening news from the Midwest. He is the first network anchorman to broadcast regularly outside of New York or Washington. He also anchored halftime news reports during certain NCAA football telecasts on ABC this year.

Robinson came to ABC News from WTOP in Washington, D.C., where he anchored the station's "Eyewitness News" for nine years. He also broadcast news specials and public affairs programs for that station and received widespread praise last year for his coverage of the Hanafi Muslim siege in the nation's capital.

Robinson had been a correspondent for WRC in Washington from 1966 until 1969. There, he anchored the "Today in Wash-

ington Early Morning News" and covered Capitol Hill, the White House and the District Building.

He began his career as a studio floor director at WTOP in 1965, becoming a news reporter shortly thereafter. He is the recipient of three Emmy Awards, the Capital Press Club Journalist of the Year Award, the Ohio State Award and was recognized by the National Education Association.

An accomplished painter, Robinson has taught communicative arts and television production at Federal City College. He attended Oberlin College and learned Russian as a language specialist in the Air Force Language Institute at Indiana University.

He also helped found the Association of Black Journalists, a group whose efforts are aimed at encouraging blacks in journalism.

The Honors Luncheon will be one of the highlights of the Association's 73rd annual Convention. At the event, the Theodore Roosevelt Award the Association's highest honor — will be presented to Los Angeles Times publisher Otis Chandler.

College Athletics Top Ten also



Max Robinson

will be featured at the Honors Luncheon. The Top Ten includes the Today's Top Five Award recipients, honoring five outstanding current student-athletes, and five former student-athletes who will receive the Silver Anniversary Awards for distinguishing themselves through careers 25 years after college graduation.

Checking the aftermath of Title IX

HEW has issued its policy interpretation on Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Institutions of higher education and other interested parties now have until February 10, 1979, to comment upon the interpretation.

It is hoped all institutions—particularly the members of the NCAA—will do so. While differences of opinion may arise concerning the interpretation when it is studied by legal counsel for collegiate bodies, a number of obvious and fundamental questions are raised by HEW in this declaration.

Basic is whether, based upon the initial requirement of the law, the government can require equal per capita expenditures in a program as financially complex as intercollegiate athletics, which does not receive Federal funds. HEW representatives assured Congress when its Title IX implementation regulation was proposed in 1975—and during consideration of other aspects of Title IX—that there would be no athletic expenditure test imposed upon college and universities.

HEW, obviously concerned by the above point, seeks to extend a tenuous claim that its domain includes any educational institution whose only Federal financial connection

is that its students participate in HEW-funded or guaranteed loan or assistance programs, a position which Grove City College already has challenged legally.

HEW has indicated differences in per capita expenditures cannot be excused by different rules of men's and women's athletic associations, apparently thereby insisting both programs be conducted by an institution under similar or sex-neutral rules.

It also contends that no accommodation may be permitted for the redundantly demonstrated fact that several sports, particularly football, produce the revenue which supports all athletic programs for men and women at many institutions. Regardless of source, no athletic income is exempt from the compliance interpretation, according to HEW.

Regardless of varying institutional views on the fine points, initial analysis indicates the proposed compliance standard will cost educational institutions a staggering sum of money principally because the income differences of various sports, a fact which HEW refuses to recognize.

Considering the current financial condition of higher education, that fact alone should generate considerable comment.

Opinions Out Loud

—Editorial

The Sporting News

"It's time the nabobs of the NCAA took a long, hard look at the entire bowl situation.

"Even if they persist in their intransigence in regard to a playoff for a real national championship, there are several things they can do to clear the atmosphere and make the postseason games more interesting:

"1. The NCAA should declare a moratorium on the sanctioning of new bowls. From a competitive standpoint, the point of diminishing returns has long since passed.

"2. The NCAA should not permit bowl invitations to be extended until all games of the regular season have been played. That will certainly give everyone a more accurate appraisal of the teams and result in better matchups.

"In this connection, it might be wise for the season to end on the last Saturday in November. There are 12 Saturdays from the second week in September to the last week in November, ample time for each school to play 11 games and ample time for ABC-TV to show all the games contracted for under the terms of its agreement with the NCAA.

"The NCAA should prohibit all conference tie-ins with bowls as soon as the present agreements expire. With an open bowl situation, the better teams would gravitate toward each other. There at least would be some seasons when the fans would be able to enjoy a collegiate version of pro football's Super Bowl.

"The present situation is antiquated to the point of being ludicrous and, in a highly competitive market for the sports dollar, it behooves the NCAA to bring its postseason program into the modern era."

—Johnny Majors, football coach University of Tennessee

Chicago Tribune

"I always felt I had the same friends when I won or lost. I don't change my personality and people who know me know I'm that way.

"I never have been impressed with the coach who goes from 2-10 to 10-2 and all of a sudden he knows everything. He can really make that chalk fly on the board."

—Abe Lemons, basketball coach University of Texas

Los Angeles Times

"There's no camaraderie any more. I dislike the hypocrisy in coaching. The under-the-table dealings are worse than ever. They call some guys great coaches, but look how they get the players. A country parishioner runs away with another man's wife, but nobody believes those things happen in basketball. One coach in the Southwest Conference reports another for cheating, and everyone wants to know who the dirty rat was that turned him in. Big-time basketball is like politics. Coaches don't have tenure and job security. Put them under the gun and they might do a lot of things they don't want to. Some guys will win if they cheat. Those are the guys I go after. I'm not a policeman, but I'll be on the corner watching everybody."

—Bear Bryant, football coach University of Alabama

Atlanta Journal

"We've been able to do more with the ordinary player here than they can at other places because we never want the ordinary player to know he's ordinary. Our greatest teams usually had three or four great ones and a whole lot of average ones who didn't know they were average.

"If a man has the right attitude, even if he's average, he'll work hard enough to play well. As long as he thinks he can be good, that's all that counts.

"I used to try to make players do it. No more. Life's too short. Oh, I talk to 'em about it. But if I get a man who won't put it on the line all the time — on campus or wherever — then I know there's no use in foolin' with that one.

"I used to try to fool with them until I learned that that way you fail twice. You've already failed by recruiting 'em, and you fail again by worrying with 'em."

—Tom Harmon, sportscaster and Heisman Trophy winner

Los Angeles Times

"Nothing can touch it (the Heisman). Its critics can't cut it down. It stands apart from all the rest as the single outstanding award in sports and those of us who have won it are set apart as heroes beyond anything we ever dreamed possible. No other group has given greater performances. No other award could mean more to an athlete."

—Ken Denlinger, columnist

The Washington Post

"Every major-college football and basketball coach realizes playing freshmen is wrong. All but a few do it, anyway. The NCAA passes sensible rules, such as limits on visitations, and coaches—sometimes prospects—seek ways to bend them.

"Coaches can penalize cheaters simply by refusing to play their teams. That rarely happens.

"The players—and especially those the gamblers covet — are more aware of collegiate athletic reality than nearly everyone realizes. They have seen the compromises, men getting rich from their skills.

"What if coaches were given tenure, to reduce the pressure on winning? What if, as Bobby Knight and others suggest, the number of scholarships were based on the number of graduates the sport produced? Nothing, even the seamy possibility of fixed games, flourishes without the proper climate."

**NCAA
NEWS**

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Letter to the editor

Staff actions examined

During the past two and one-half years, some persons involved in cases processed by the NCAA Committee on Infractions have alleged improper conduct by members of the NCAA staff. Principal among these has been the head basketball coach of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Jerry Tarkanian.

In addition, a former NCAA investigator, Brent Clark, was hired by the U. S. House of Representatives' Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and served as its leadoff witness in hearings conducted by that subcommittee into the operations of the NCAA enforcement program. He made a number of charges which were given wide circulation both before and during the hearings.

My purpose in writing the editor of the NCAA News is to convey information concerning NCAA procedures about which most NCAA members have very little knowledge. As secretary-treasurer of the Association, I am a member of the Executive Committee and Council.

The NCAA Executive Committee is responsible for evaluation and supervision of the national office staff. Its Subcommittee on Staff Evaluation works actively in this area and I serve as chairman of the staff evaluation committee.

At its regular summer meeting, August 9, 1978, the staff evaluation committee reviewed all specific criticisms of staff members. It was noted that in two instances, criticism had come from two member institutions. The other sources of allegations of improprieties by staff members were a representative of one institution's athletic interests (Clarence Wright, Oklahoma State University), a coach at a member institution (Jerry Tarkanian) and a former staff member (Brent Clark). Subsequently, Norm Sloan, basketball coach of North Carolina State University, October 4, 1978, made allegations in support of Mr. Tarkanian and these also were considered by the staff evaluation committee.

The staff evaluation committee has concluded that in each instance, the allegations are without merit and not true. Following is a condensed report of the information the committee submitted to the NCAA Executive Committee and Council. At the October Council meeting, it was agreed I should make this information available to the membership.

Clemson University

On August 23, 1975, the NCAA Committee on Infractions held a hearing to review allegations that violations of NCAA legislation had occurred in the conduct of Clemson University's intercollegiate athletic program. At the close of the proceeding, a Clemson official submitted to the Committee on Infractions an envelope containing an affidavit with the request that it be brought to the attention of the appropriate authority.

The affidavit was signed by Johnnye B. Johnson, a friend of Mrs. Wilma Robinson (the mother of Wayne "Tree" Rollins, then a member of the Clemson basketball team). In summary, it was charged that Doug Dunlop, an NCAA investigator, (1) prejudged the Clemson case, in that he predicted Clemson would be placed on probation, and (2) he attempted to influence Rollins to become a professional either for his (Dunlop's) personal advantage or to gain some type of advantage in his efforts to investigate the university's athletic program.

Johnson's affidavit was forwarded by the Committee on Infractions to the executive director, who eventually determined that the charges were not valid. He reported his conclusions to the Committee on Infractions. The Subcommittee on Staff Evaluation believes the director's findings are fully supported by all available information.

On February 27, 1978, former enforcement staff member Brent Clark made reference to the Dunlop incident during his (Clark's) testimony before the House subcommittee. As a consequence, a three-man special government investigative group was assigned by the House subcommittee to investigate Clark's charges. This special unit (composed of staff investigators) reported on April 24, 1978, that: "Based on the evidence obtained, we conclude that Dunlop did not engage in 'flesh-peddling' (i.e., by offering to legally represent Wayne "Tree" Rollins in the pros). By his failure to mention the pertinent information told to him by Dunlop (i.e., that Dunlop had been cleared of the charges), Clark was derelict and his testimony was misleading."

In addition, the government investigators found serious discrepancies and irregularities in certain affidavits which Clemson submitted to the NCAA in regard to the allegations against Dunlop, including:

"... an affidavit from Mrs. Robinson on July 9, 1975, which contains false and erroneous statements that undermine her credibility; an inaccuracy in Johnson's affidavit on June 8, 1975, in which she alleges she witnessed the Dunlop/Robinson conversation on March 15, 1975, during the week of her visit to Cordele, Georgia, when, in fact, the conversation occurred on February 16, 1975, and Dunlop was not even in Georgia on March 15, 1975; and an affidavit which attributes false and fictitious information to a pilot whose name was apparently forged to the document; and that these affidavits were obtained by Clemson through the assistance of . . . a Clemson alumnus."

University of Alabama

In February 1977, several newspaper articles were published indicating that the University of Alabama had lodged a protest with the NCAA over procedures utilized by the staff to conduct on-campus interviews with Alabama student-athletes to develop information concerning a different member institution. This protest was made by Richard Thigpen, then executive vice president of the university, and was related to the manner in which interviews conducted by enforcement representative Mike Gilleran with Alabama student-athletes were scheduled and arranged.

Based upon information not in dispute, it was concluded that the statement of the institution's representative and the press commentary related to this incident stemmed from inaccurate and distorted information and, in fact, the Association's enforcement procedures had been followed correctly by Gilleran.

Correspondence was exchanged between the university and the

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Staff evaluation

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NCAA office and, as a result, the university agreed that Gilleran's procedures were in keeping with NCAA policy.

Clarence Wright

Clarence Wright (Yukon, Oklahoma), a principal in the Oklahoma State University infractions case, alleged in October 1975 that a member of the NCAA enforcement staff, Ron Stratten, misrepresented his identity to individuals he interviewed at the Wiley Post Airport (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma) in an effort to obtain information concerning Wright. Subsequently, in the fall of 1977, Wright also alleged that Stratten removed "flight logs" from Wright's personal aircraft during his September 1975 visit to Wiley Post Airport.

The initial charge regarding the misrepresentation of Stratten's identity was submitted in writing to the NCAA by Wright's personal attorney in October 1975. Our inquiry developed the following information:

1. David Berst, the person to whom Stratten reported in this case, was contacted by telephone on October 1, 1975, by Wright, who demanded an apology for Stratten's actions at Wiley Post Airport. Upon questioning by Berst, Wright reported conflicting information concerning the charge related to Stratten's "misrepresentation" in that Wright first claimed Stratten represented himself as a landowner from Florida, then described Stratten as representing himself as a federal investigator, and later in the same conversation finally claimed that Stratten represented himself as an investigator for an athletic association investigating matters unrelated to athletics.

2. When Wright's personal attorney submitted his complaint to the NCAA in writing, a fourth description of Stratten's alleged misrepresentation was provided describing Stratten as leaving the impression that

"Oklahoma State University officials did not support Wright's contentions."

he was a representative of a corporation attempting to hire a pilot. In addition, the complaint stated that two NCAA investigators were involved in misrepresenting themselves on this occasion when, in fact, Stratten was the only NCAA staff member present at the airport and was not accompanied by any other individual on this occasion. [NOTE: When Stratten personally interviewed Wright in this case, he (Stratten) was accompanied by another NCAA investigator on that occasion.]

3. Prior to being informed of Wright's allegation, Stratten reported to Berst the details of his interviews with personnel at Wiley Post Airport and, in response to Berst's question, stated that, in fact, he had identified himself as an investigator for the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

4. Stratten directly denied Wright's allegation, including a subsequent charge that Stratten removed flight logs from Wright's personal aircraft. (This latter charge was first raised in the press by Wright approximately two years after Stratten's visit to the Wiley Post Airport, and the first contact with the NCAA concerning return of the logs did not occur until approximately 25 months after the alleged incident supposedly occurred.)

5. Oklahoma State University officials did not support Wright's contentions.

Based upon these facts, Wright's allegations are considered to be without merit.

Jerry Tarkanian

On numerous occasions during a period beginning in January 1974 and continuing to the present time, Jerry Tarkanian (the head basketball coach of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas) has alleged that he has been persecuted by the NCAA enforcement staff and that one NCAA staff member in particular, David Berst, has a vendetta against him.

Although these allegations were reviewed independently by the Committee on Infractions as a part of the UNLV case, the NCAA executive director also has reviewed such charges on more than one occasion in light of: (1) the publication of various newspaper articles quoting Tarkanian in this regard; (2) concerns registered with the NCAA as a result of Tarkanian's personal letters and memorandums to the university's director of athletics, its president and the president of the NCAA and (3) additional written inquiries to the NCAA at Tarkanian's behest from a U. S. senator from Nevada, a Nevada chief deputy attorney general, the president of a California junior college and a former member of the NCAA Council.

Based upon consideration of all information submitted to the NCAA to support such allegations, including information reported to the executive director during an in-person meeting with the UNLV director of athletics, as well as subsequent interviews with Berst and Hale McMenamin of the NCAA staff, it was concluded by the NCAA executive director that these allegations were without merit. These considerations were

taken into account by the staff evaluation committee in supporting that conclusion:

1. Tarkanian contended that his involvement in the California State University, Long Beach, infractions case resulted in the NCAA's investigation of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. This could not be the case inasmuch as allegations involving the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, were on file with the NCAA (and the investigation had been initiated) prior to Tarkanian's employment by the institution.

2. A review of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, official case file reflects that the NCAA received information from others regarding the alleged improper recruitment of prospective student-athletes by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, subsequent to Tarkanian's employment by the university. This information was provided by sources independent of the NCAA enforcement staff and clearly warranted further investigation by the staff.

3. Contrary to Tarkanian's assertions, the sources of public statements concerning Tarkanian's involvement in the California State University, Long Beach, infractions case and his subsequent employment by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, were not NCAA staff members but representatives of Long Beach, the news media and Tarkanian himself. The only NCAA statement at the time was related to the issuance of a January 1974 press release reporting the Council's action in the California State University, Long Beach, infractions case, in accordance with the Association's normal procedures.

4. Public statements by Tarkanian concerning his lack of personal involvement in the California State University, Long Beach, case have been misleading and inaccurate. In fact, he was directly involved in five violations of NCAA legislation found in that case and was the head basketball coach during most of the period in which the violations occurred.

5. Enforcement staff members involved in the processing of the Las Vegas case, including Warren Brown, Bill Hunt, David Berst and Hale McMenamin, deny Tarkanian's allegations. A review of the official case file does not reflect any significant difference between the investigation or processing of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, infractions case and other major infractions cases.

It appears that throughout the period during which the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, case was processed, Tarkanian exerted considerable effort in an attempt to place members of the NCAA staff and the NCAA as an organization "on trial" in order to direct attention away from allegations involving him, as well as to deter the processing of the university's infractions case by the NCAA. In this regard, while investigating the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, infractions case during the 1975-76 academic year, enforcement representative Hale McMenamin was accused by certain individuals of: (1) questioning a former student-athlete regarding the possible involvement of the "Mafia" or organized crime in the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, athletic program; (2) stating to a university employee during an interview that the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, was in "deep trouble" with the NCAA and that the president of the university was "deeply involved" in violations of NCAA legislation; (3) being unprofessional in executing his investigative duties, and (4) permitting a reporter to interview and quote him for a newspaper article concerning the NCAA's investigation of the university.

In December 1975, the executive director personally reviewed these allegations and all information available to support such allegations during a meeting with the university's director of athletics, Bill Ireland, in Mission,

"Public statements by Tarkanian concerning his lack of personal involvement in the California State University, Long Beach, case have been misleading and inaccurate."

Kansas. Based upon consideration of all of the information in question, the executive director concluded that the allegations were without merit and so informed Mr. Ireland, noting that he (Ireland) was free to present the allegations to the Committee on Infractions in the event the university appeared before that committee.

During its November 14, 1976, appearance before the Committee on Infractions, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, charged that certain members of the NCAA staff did not collect information reported in the case in an objective and impartial manner and alleged examples of such instances were cited. Further, in February 1977, the university and its head basketball coach, Jerry Tarkanian, alleged to the committee that David Berst misrepresented information reported to the Committee on Infractions during hearings in which the university participated.

Inasmuch as these charges were presented initially to the Committee on Infractions and related to the

validity of evidence being reviewed in the infractions case involving the university, the Committee on Infractions considered the allegations at the time of the university's institutional hearing.

Also, in light of the seriousness of certain of the charges, the Committee on Infractions authorized a special hearing on March 13, 1977, for the purpose of permitting the university, its head basketball coach, Jerry Tarkanian, and his personal legal counsel to question personally enforcement representatives (particularly the principal investigator, David Berst) and review specific charges concerning information reported in the case. (Although the university provided members of the Committee on Infractions written background material concerning the charges in question prior to the hearing, neither the principal investigator in the case, nor any other NCAA staff member, was provided this material prior to or during this hearing.)

Subsequent to this hearing, it was the Committee on Infractions' conclusion that the university's charges in regard to the NCAA enforcement staff, including the principal investigator in the case, were without substance and that the NCAA enforcement staff investigated the case in accordance with NCAA standards of personal integrity required in processing all infractions cases presented to the committee. Further, it was the committee's position in its report to the Council in this case that information related to the charges against the NCAA staff was developed under questionable cir-

"Clark's interpretation of this incident as an example of 'bribery' was implausible and his use of it distorted the record."

cumstances, primarily from individuals motivated to provide information to protect the interests of Jerry Tarkanian and the university.

The committee also stated that the university, in considering the allegations in the case (particularly those related to head basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian), chose to direct its efforts toward *ad hominem* attacks upon the credibility of individuals reporting information contrary to its interests and by attempting to impugn the integrity and procedures of the NCAA investigative staff, rather than directing a similar effort toward attempting to determine whether the alleged violations had actually occurred.

Brent Clark

As previously noted in the review of the Clemson University criticism of Doug Dunlop, Brent Clark, who became an employee of the House subcommittee February 1, 1978, testified before the House subcommittee on February 28, 1978. Included in his testimony were allegations related to enforcement staff members Bill Hunt, Jim Delany and Doug Dunlop. As a result of Clark's testimony, the House subcommittee authorized a three-man special investigative unit to review the evidence related to these allegations. The special committee concluded that Clark's testimony in regard to the allegations related to Hunt, Delany and Dunlop was not correct.

In regard to Clark's allegations that Hunt suggested he "finesse" an interview with a student-athlete by reiterating Hunt's prior offer to the young man of a professional basketball tryout, the special government investigative unit interviewed all of the involved parties and concluded that: (1) there was no prior offer by Hunt to the student-athlete of a professional tryout; (2) the student-athlete involved was being reinterviewed for the purpose of confirming the detailing information which he already had provided freely to the NCAA in a previous interview, and there was no apparent need to offer the student anything to insure his cooperation, and (3) Clark's interpretation of this incident as an example of "bribery" was implausible and his use of it distorted the record.

In reference of Delany, Clark alleged that because Delany, a single man, had accepted a date with the female friend of a student-athlete whom he had interviewed, Delany had determined not to report information which would affect the student-athlete's eligibility. After interviewing all of the involved parties, the government investigators concluded that the corroborative evidence as to what actually transpired supported Delany's contention that his acceptance of the date had no bearing on the development of information related to the young man in question or his collegiate institution. The special committee concluded that Clark's use of the Delany incident as an example of "bribery" was clearly inappropriate and misleading.

Brent Clark submitted his resignation from the House subcommittee staff on the same date the special committee's report was submitted. In a subsequent press release, Congressman Norman F. Lent of New York, a member of the House subcommittee, referred to the special committee's report and commented: "As I read the report, I must conclude that J. Brent Clark was a misleading and deceptive witness who cavalierly utilized such terms as 'bribery' and 'flesh-peddling' to besmirch

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UTEP wins cross country title

The University of Texas-El Paso returned to the top of major college cross country by winning the 40th National Collegiate Division I Cross Country Championships, hosted by the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

The Miners, winning for the third time in the last four years, outdistanced second-place Oregon by a score of 56-72. Oregon stopped UTEP's streak last year with its first-place finish. Following Texas-El Paso and Oregon in the team standings were Wisconsin, 134; Penn State, 220; Colorado, 234; Tennessee, 247; and Arizona, 248.

This marked the fourth time in the last six years that UTEP and Oregon have finished in the top two places in the same meet. Oregon had wins ahead of Texas-El Paso in 1973 and 1977 while UTEP finished ahead of Oregon in 1975 and 1976 to go with this year's win.

While the Miners were winning the team championship, Oregon's Alberto Salazar took the individual championship with a time of 29:29.7 over the 10,000-meter Yahara Hills Golf Course. Salazar, who finished ninth last year, crossed the finish line three and a half seconds ahead of UTEP's Michael Musyoki.

Salazar is only the second University of Oregon runner to win an individual cross country title. The late Steve Prefontaine won the event three times (1970, 1971, 1973). The only individual to win three times, Prefontaine's time of 28:00.2 in 1970 stands as the record over a six-mile course.

The rest of the top 10 was made up of five individuals who helped their teams finish in the top seven and three runners competing on an individual basis.

Thom Hunt of Arizona (29:34.1) was third, Suleiman Nyambui of UTEP (29:35.9) fourth, Steven Lacy of Wisconsin (29:36.5) fifth, Marc Hunter of Cleveland State (29:39.7) sixth, Don Clary of Oregon (29:47.3) seventh, James Schankel of California Polytechnic-San Luis Obispo (29:48.0) eighth, Robert Snyder of Penn State (29:48.2) ninth and Dan Henderson of Wheaton College (29:48.5) tenth.

Cleveland State's Hunter was top finisher among runners not representing a team. He placed



Oregon's Alberto Salazar heads for the finish line.

second in that category last year behind Washington State's Henry Rono, who won the championship for the second straight time. Rono had problems with the course this year and finished 237th.

While Musyoki and Nyambui were leading the Miners to victory, they received strong support from the rest of the team. James Munyala finished 12th overall and eighth in team scoring, James Rotich was 16th and 12th and Rodolpho Gomez finished 40th and 30th in team scoring to give UTEP its 56 points—that being the lowest score since San Jose State won the Championships in 1963 with 53 points.

The team totals are determined

on finishes of only those runners representing a team. In all 69 colleges were represented with 29 having complete teams.

Individual results

1. Alberto Salazar (Oregon) 29:29.7. 2. Michael Musyoki (UTEP) 29:33.2. 3. Thom Hunt (Arizona) 29:34.1. 4. Suleiman Nyambui (UTEP) 29:35.9. 5. Steven Lacy (Wisconsin) 29:36.5. 6. Marc Hunter (Cleveland State) 29:39.7. 7. Don Clary (Oregon) 29:47.3. 8. James Schankel (Cal Poly-SLO) 29:48.0. 9. Robert Snyder (Penn State) 29:48.2. 10. Dan Henderson (Wheaton College) 29:48.5.

Team results

1. Texas-El Paso, 56; 2. Oregon, 72; 3. Wisconsin, 134; 4. Penn State, 220; 5. Colorado, 234; 6. Tennessee, 247; 7. Arizona, 248; 8. Indiana, 253; 9. Colorado State, 255; 10. Arkansas, 301.

Jones case trial date set

An August 20, 1979, trial date has been set by the Nevada state court judge presiding in the litigation initiated by student-athlete Edgar Jones against the University of Nevada, Reno. The trial date set by the court will occur after the completion of Jones' final season at the university.

Jones, a basketball player at the university, was declared ineligible under the NCAA 2,000 rule in the fall of 1976. He initiated the suit against the university in October 1976 and has participated throughout the 1976-77 and 1977-78 seasons under the protection of a preliminary injunction is-

sued by the state district court.

The NCAA became a party to the suit on February 17, 1977, when the state district court granted the Association's motion to intervene as a party with a substantial interest in the outcome of the case. The scheduling of the trial date had been pending since the NCAA's intervention.

At the August 20, 1979, trial the district court will determine whether a permanent injunction should be issued against the university and the NCAA or whether the case should be dismissed.

Stanford wins thriller for water polo crown

Those who follow water sports no doubt will remember the 1978 National Collegiate Water Polo Championship for years to come.

The final game between Stanford against defending champion California-Berkeley was nothing less than a classic. Stanford won the title, 7-6, but the Cardinals had to go through two overtime periods and sudden death to earn it.

In the end, a goal by Doug Burke provided the margin of victory with just 26 seconds remaining in sudden death. It was Burke's second goal of the game; Alan Mouchawar, who provided the assist on the play, finished the game with three goals.

Equally brilliant was Cal's Kevin Robertson, who scored three first-period goals to help the Bears to a 3-0 lead.

The Cardinals, coached by Dante Dettamanti, refused to lose their poise, however, and brought the score to 3-2 after two quarters on goals by Burke and Robby Arnold.

That set the stage for the second-half heroics of Mouchawar.

His first goal came with 6:06 remaining in the third quarter and tied the score at 3-3. With Cal a man short in the fourth period, Mouchawar added two more goals—the last with just 2:48 remaining—to push the Cardinals to a 5-3 lead.

Now it was Cal's turn to rise to the occasion.

Bill Lee, with an assist from

John Roemer, tallied with 1:53 remaining to bring the score to 5-4. Rafael Gonzalez, assisted by Lee, then forced the contest into overtime with his goal with just one minute remaining.

Cal gained the advantage in the first of the two required overtime periods as Carlos Stefens scored an unassisted goal with 1:57 remaining. Stanford, however, tied the score in the second overtime when Randy Kalbus scored with 1:32 left.

Burke then tallied his goal in the waning part of the first sudden death period.

Stanford advanced through the tournament by downing Air Force, 20-2, and Pepperdine, 14-8. California defeated Texas A&M, 15-6, and California-Irvine, 7-5.

Loyola (Ill.) won the consolation title, dropping Bucknell, 7-6. Third place went to California-Irvine, which defeated Pepperdine, 12-7.

The championship was the second for Stanford, which captured the 1976 title. California, which has taken four titles, reached the finals for the sixth time.

First round

Stanford 20, Air Force 2
Pepperdine 10, Bucknell 9
California-Irvine 14, Loyola 5
California 15, Texas A&M 6

Semifinals

Stanford 14, Pepperdine 8
California 7, California-Irvine 5

Championship

Stanford 7, California 6 (3 overtimes)

Staff evaluation

Continued from page 3

the reputations of innocent individuals . . . I have requested that this special task force report be inserted in the subcommittee's hearing record following J. Brent Clark's testimony, so that the record on his testimony will be more accurate."

Norman Sloan

The most recent allegation was directed toward Bill Hunt, head of the NCAA enforcement department. According to Coach Jerry Tarkanian, Hunt reportedly told Norm Sloan (head basketball coach of North Carolina State University) that "the NCAA was going to drive Tarkanian out of coaching because they had found out Tarkanian planned to have their investigators set up with prostitutes and marijuana when they went to Las Vegas and then have them arrested."

This allegation was presented initially to the NCAA Committee on Infractions and was reviewed during the committee's December 13-16, 1976, meeting with representatives of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. At that time, Warren Brown (then assistant executive director in charge of enforcement) presented a memorandum describing a December 10, 1976, telephone conversation he had initiated with Norm Sloan when Brown first learned of the allegation. Sloan reported to Brown on December 10 that he never had such a conversation with Bill Hunt, and that Hunt did not make the alleged statement.

Tarkanian told the Committee on Infractions during its December 13-16, 1976, meeting that another basketball coach could confirm the incident because Sloan also told said coach that Hunt had made the alleged statement. Accordingly, the Committee on Infractions requested Sam Lionel (Tarkanian's personal legal coun-

sel) to contact said coach to determine whether the coach could provide such information. Lionel contacted him and reported back to the Committee on Infractions that the coach could not recall receiving such information from Sloan.

"Neither Sloan or the other coach supported the allegation when it was reviewed by the Committee on Infractions in December 1976."

In summary, neither Sloan nor the other coach supported the allegation (which also was denied by Hunt) when it was reviewed by the Committee on Infractions in December 1976.

On October 4, 1978, Sloan appeared before the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and reported that Hunt had made the statement as alleged by Tarkanian. When questioned by the subcommittee, Sloan reported that he had lied to Warren Brown on December 10, 1976, and that he actually recalled Hunt making such a comment (although Sloan did not recall the exact words) during a personal conversation which occurred in October 1973 at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The revival of this allegation by Sloan has been reviewed again with the conclusion that Sloan's October 1978 recollection of what took place in October 1973 is not true. Among the additional factors considered are:

1. Sloan reported to the House subcommittee that the conversation concerning "driving Tarkanian out of

coaching because he (Tarkanian) had planned to have (NCAA) investigators set up with prostitutes and marijuana" took place in October 1973. This alleged statement by Hunt could not have occurred in October 1973 since February 25, 1975, was the first time that Hunt (or any other NCAA investigator) received information related to the possible frame-up of an NCAA investigator by representatives of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

2. The information reported to the NCAA concerning the possible frame-up of an investigator indicates that the alleged meeting in question (during which Tarkanian and other members of the UNLV basketball coaching staff reportedly discussed the possibility of arranging the frame-up) took place in December 1974, more than one year after Hunt's conversation with Sloan.

3. A review of Hunt's telephone logs during the period in question gave no indication that such a conversation with Sloan occurred on any occasion between September 1973 and November 1976.

Criticisms of the NCAA staff and charges that they behave improperly are taken seriously. Efforts are made to investigate, promptly and thoroughly, allegations of improprieties by NCAA staff members. It is the intention of the NCAA Executive Committee and Council that all members of the NCAA staff act honorably and consistent with office policies and the directions and guidelines of the Executive Committee and Council.

Sincerely,
EDGAR A. SHERMAN
Secretary-Treasurer

HEW distributes policy interpretation for Title IX

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following is the Title IX policy interpretation issued December 6 by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.*

A college or university intercollegiate athletic program will be in compliance with Title IX if:

- I. It has eliminated discrimination in financial support and other benefits and opportunities in its existing athletic program; and
- II. It follows an institutional policy that includes procedures and standards for developing an athletic program that provides equal opportunities for men and women to accommodate their interests and abilities.

I. Eliminating Discrimination in Existing Programs

To determine whether a college or university has eliminated discrimination on the basis of sex in its existing athletic program, benefits and opportunities that are readily financially measurable and those that are not will be examined separately. An institution provides equal athletic opportunities in its existing program if:

- A. Substantially equal average per capita funds are allocated to participating male and female athletes for:
 1. financial assistance awarded on the basis of athletic ability;
 2. recruitment; and
 3. all other readily financially measurable benefits and opportunities;

provided however, that differences in average per capita expenditures for such financially measurable benefits and opportunities will be considered consistent with Title IX if the institution can demonstrate that the differences result from non-discriminatory factors such as the nature or level of competition of a particular sport.

- B. Comparable benefits and opportunities which are not readily financially measurable, are provided for participating male and female athletes.

A. Financially Measurable Benefits and Opportunities

Equality of benefits and opportunities for men and women in many aspects of a recipient's intercollegiate athletic program can best be measured in financial terms. Financially measurable benefits and opportunities covered by the Title IX regulation [45 CFR § 86.41(c)] include but are not limited to:

1. financial assistance awarded on the basis of athletic ability;
2. recruitment of athletes;
3. provision and maintenance of equipment and supplies;
4. living and travel expenses related to competitive events; and
5. publicity.

In assessing whether an institution's present intercollegiate athletic program complies with Title IX, the Department will initially determine whether the institution's average per capita expenditures for male and female athletes on financially measurable benefits and opportunities are substantially equal. Average per capita expenditures will be calculated by dividing total expenditures on financially measurable benefits for each sex by the total number of participating athletes of each sex.

All funds spent on benefits or opportunities for athletes of each sex, regardless of source (gate receipts, student fees, earmarked donations, booster club funds, etc.), will be considered in computing the total expenditures for

athletes of that sex. Funds that are generated by athletic events but allocated to non-athletic activities (e.g., general institutional operating expenses, libraries) will not be included.

An institution may measure the number of participants in intercollegiate athletics by any non-discriminatory method. For example, institutions can use certified eligibility lists developed in accordance with NCAA or AIAW standards that are non-discriminatory.

In evaluating per capita expenditures for financially measurable benefits and opportunities, the Department will examine expenditures for athletic financial assistance and recruitment individually and will examine all other financially measurable items — equipment and supplies, travel and per diem, publicity, etc.—as a group. If the average per capita expenditures for participating males and females are substantially equal for the group of all other financially measurable items, the institution will be presumed to be in compliance as to each of the separate items that constitute the group.

If average per capita expenditures are not substantially equal, the Department will examine the reasons advanced by the institution as justification for the differences. Variations in average per capita expenditures may be caused by differences in costs, levels of competition, and other non-discriminatory factors. Some of the reasons that the Department may accept for variations from the equal average per capita standard are set out below.

1. Financial Assistance

Greater per capita expenditures for athletic financial assistance in either men's or women's programs will be consistent with Title IX if they result from non-discriminatory circumstances or decisions. For example, an athletic director may decide not to award the usual number of scholarships in a particular year because he/she believes that some should be deferred until a later year for purposes of program development. This is a programmatic decision concerning the building of a team or total program which may result in different expenditures that do not violate Title IX. Also, the necessary extra cost of tuition for some out-of-state athletes of either sex may cause greater average per capita expenditures that are not discriminatory.

2. Recruiting

Similarly, greater per capita expenditures for recruiting in either men's or women's programs will be consistent with Title IX if they result from non-discriminatory programmatic decisions. For example, where the current area of intercollegiate competition is regional rather than national, less expensive regional recruitment may currently be appropriate. Likewise, greater competition for a particular athlete may make it necessary for an institution to approach that athlete more often, thereby increasing the cost of recruitment for athletes of that sex. Although identical recruitment methods or techniques are not required, the level of effort and methods used to recruit must be based on non-discriminatory criteria.

3. Other Financially Measurable Benefits and Opportunities

In the case of other readily financially measurable benefits and opportunities, per capita expenditures for men and women may differ simply because of intrinsic sex-neutral differences in the particular men's and women's sports sponsored by the

recipient. Variations in average per capita expenditures are non-discriminatory if they result from:

- a. Differences controlled by the nature of the sport, such as variations in the cost of equipment and supplies; and/or
- b. Differences resulting from the scope of competition (e.g., local, regional, or national), such as cost of travel to distant locations for competition, living expenses while in those locations, more extensive publicity, or the cost of other activities that may vary in accordance with the requirements of local, regional or national competition.

Differences in per capita expenditures that result in discrimination cannot be excused by different rules of men's and women's athletic associations. The Title IX regulation specifically states:

The obligation to comply is not obviated or alleviated by any rule or regulation of any . . . athletic or other league, or association. . . . [45 CFR § 86.6(c)]

B. Benefits and Opportunities That Are Not Financially Measurable

Equality of opportunity in aspects of an intercollegiate athletic program that cannot readily be measured in financial terms will be determined by assessing whether the program offers comparable benefits and opportunities for men and women. Such non-financially measurable benefits and opportunities covered by the Title IX regulation [45 CFR § 86.41(c)] include, but are not limited to:

1. opportunity to compete and practice;
2. opportunity to receive coaching and academic tutoring;
3. provision of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities;
4. provision of medical and training services and facilities; and
5. provision of housing and dining services and facilities.

1. Opportunity to Compete and Practice

Comparability of opportunity to compete and practice will be determined by examining the institution's scheduling of games and practice times. Opportunities will be comparable if:

- a. Decisions regarding scheduling are based on non-discriminatory criteria;
- b. Facilities provided for games and practice are made available at times that are convenient for participants of each sex; and
- c. Game schedules are arranged so that each sex has an equal opportunity to compete before an audience.

2. Opportunity to Receive Coaching and Academic Tutoring

The Department will presume that comparable opportunity to receive coaching exists where the ratio of full-time coaches (or their equivalent) to participating athletes is substantially equal for males and females. Discrepancies in the ratio will be accepted if they are the result of non-discriminatory factors required by the nature of a particular sport. Title IX does not require that particular men's and women's teams have an equal number of coaches. If tutoring services are provided, tutors must be made available to

student athletes on the basis of non-discriminatory criteria.

3. Facilities

The elements to be considered in determining comparability of facilities include:

- a. Access to those facilities by student athletes; and
- b. Suitability to the sports to be played (e.g., size, safety, maintenance, spectator and media capacity).

Comparable facilities can be offered by providing separate comparable facilities or sharing the same facilities. For example, if an institution has spacious well-equipped facilities for men but not for women, it has one of two choices. It may expand the women's facilities to a comparable standard or may meet its obligation to provide comparable facilities by making the same facilities available to both men and women at different times on an equitable basis. The latter could be accomplished either by rotating the use of the entire facility or by alternating use of the previously separate men's and women's facilities. The regulation does not require identical facilities.

4. Provision of Medical and Training Services and Facilities

If an institution supplies doctors, trainers, physical therapists, or other health and training personnel and facilities to athletes, they must be made available on a non-discriminatory basis. For example: the pattern of injuries and thus the cost of insurance may vary from sport to sport. An institution may offer different athletic insurance policies tailored to injuries occurring in a particular sport. But the policies must provide similar benefits for similar injuries.

5. Provision of Housing and Dining Services and Facilities

Housing and dining services and facilities provided to athletes need not be identical, but must be comparable. An institution may provide a separate dormitory for male athletes but not for female athletes so long as there are no additional services or benefits that accrue to residents of the separate dormitory. However, differences in housing, dining, and related services and facilities will be accepted if they are made available on a non-discriminatory basis.

II. Equally Accommodating the Interests and Abilities of Women

The Title IX regulation does not require an equal number of men and women participants or an equal number of men's and women's sports. Rather, it requires that the interests and abilities of men and women be equally accommodated. In recent years, there has been a significant growth in the athletic interests and abilities of women.

An institution that satisfies Part I of this Policy Interpretation will be considered in compliance with Title IX if in addition it follows an institutional policy that ensures that the interests and abilities of women are effectively accommodated in its intercollegiate program. Specifically, such a policy must include procedures and standards:

- A. To encourage an increase in the number of women participants at the club, intramural and intercollegiate level;
- B. To increase the number of women's sports at the club, intramural and intercollegiate level;
- C. To publicize on campus and at feeder schools athletic opportunities for women at the institution; and
- D. To elevate the scope of women's intercollegiate competition (e.g., from local to state, state to regional, and from regional to national).

An institution that does not choose to have the above procedures may, nevertheless, be satisfying the athletic interests and abilities of its female students. Such an institution should be able to demonstrate that it is doing so, for example:

- A. By showing that the club, intramural, and intercollegiate sports currently offered accommodate the interests and abilities of women by providing opportunities comparable to those of men at all levels (i.e., intramural, club and intercollegiate);
- B. By showing that there is at the institution a pattern of increased participation by women in athletic activities at all levels; or
- C. By showing that the institution's overall athletic program at all levels reflects the growth in the athletic interests and abilities of women evidenced in regional or area interscholastic programs.

Division III presidents told of quorum problem

The Division III Steering Committee has reminded presidents of NCAA Division III institutions that it is essential for representatives of Division III members to be present throughout the Convention January 8-10 in San Francisco.

"The Division III Steering Committee seeks the cooperation of Division III members to assure that a quorum for voting is realized and maintained during the 1979 meetings," wrote Steering Committee chairman Raymond J. Whispell in an October 26 letter to Division III chief executive officers. "The quorum requirement is that 40 members must be represented by voting delegates at the time of the vote.

"Inasmuch as Division III is the largest of the NCAA's three divisions, with 295 members, it is difficult to believe that fewer than 40 would be represented at any time during a Convention. Yet, that is what happened during the 1978 Convention in Atlanta. As a consequence, the

Convention was unable to consider a number of legislative items requiring a vote of each of the divisions, thus frustrating the will of other delegates who stayed throughout the meeting."

As a result, Whispell continued, the requirement for approval of important measures by each division was criticized and a proposal has been advanced (to be voted upon at the 1979 Convention) that loss of quorum in one division shall not prevent the remaining delegates from adopting legislation which would be binding upon all three divisions.

"The Steering Committee is proud of Division III and its contributions to intercollegiate athletics," Whispell said, "yet it was embarrassed for the division when a quorum could not be mustered a year ago. Accordingly, we urge chief executive officers of Division III institutions to appoint a delegate, finance his or her trip and urge your representative to stay until the conclusion of the meeting."

Interpretations

Note: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New O.I.'s printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office.

Summer camps (Revises Case No. 359)

Situation: A privately owned or operated camp wishes to utilize the services of a member institution's athletic department personnel as a consultant or guest lecturer, or in any other capacity in the operation of the camp. A prospective student-athlete is either employed by or enrolled in the camp. (79)

Question: Is it permissible for an institution's athletic department personnel to serve on a temporary, part-time or full-time basis in such a capacity?

Answer: No. This would be a violation of the Association's "try-out" rule. [B1-5]

Evaluation camps (Revises Case No. 191)

Situation: An individual or organization (such as a privately owned or operated summer sports camp specializing in a particular sport) conducts an organized program of competition or drills in which prospective student-athletes participate, and college coaches are given the opportunity to attend for the purpose of evaluating the athletic ability of the prospects. (111)

Question: Is it permissible for an NCAA member institution's athletic staff personnel to attend such a program or evaluation camp to observe prospective student-athletes work out?

Answer: No. Inasmuch as such a program or camp is conducted in part for the purpose of prospective student-athletes displaying their athletic abilities to coaches from collegiate institutions, attendance by a member institution's athletic department personnel would be a violation of the Association's "tryout" rule. [B1-5]

Definition of initial award (Revises Case No. 325)

Situation: A "maximum initial award" is defined in O.I. 502 as a scholarship, grant-in-aid or comparable financial aid commitment covering "commonly accepted educational expenses" awarded by an institution to a particular student for the first time. (338)

Question: Is there any specified period for which such first-time aid is considered to be an initial award?

Answer: An initial award (football) shall be that athletically related financial aid received by a student-athlete only during his first two semesters or first three quarters of residence at the awarding institution, beginning with the first semester or quarter in which he receives such aid. Accordingly, any award granted to a new recipient at mid-year for less than one full academic year (i.e., one semester or two quarters) shall be counted as one of the permissible initial awards for the next full academic year if the initial limit has been reached during the year aid is first awarded; and if the award is renewed for the second semester or second or third quarter of the next academic year, it will continue to count as an initial award rather than an overall or additional award.

Financial aid received after the first academic year in which the student-athlete becomes countable, as just defined, shall be counted as an overall award in Division I. During any one academic year, there cannot be more financial aid awards than permitted by the overall limit. [B5-5-(c), O.I. 502]

Institutional control—athletic board chairperson

Situation: Administrative control or faculty control, or a combination of the two, constitutes the institutional control required in order to satisfy the provisions of Constitution 3-2-(a). (532)

Question: May a student serve as chairperson of a member institution's board in control of intercollegiate athletics or as the institution's voting delegate at NCAA conventions?

Answer: No. Under such circumstances a student would have responsibility for advising or establishing athletic policies and making policy decisions independent of the administrative or faculty control required under the provisions of Constitution 3-2-(a). [C3-2-(a)]

TFA/USA decides on Wagner

Carl B. "Berny" Wagner, former Oregon State University track and field coach, has been selected as the first executive director of the Track and Field Association of the United States of America.

TFA/USA was formed in June as the result of a merger between the United States Track and Field Federation and the United States Track Coaches Association. The new organization is designed to create an avenue for all track and field athletes, coaches and organizations at all levels to develop policies in the interest of track and field.

Wagner, 54, served as track and field and cross country coach at Oregon State from 1965 to 1975. For the last three years, he has served successively as Director of Track and Field, Director of Sports Programs and Director of Training and Planning for the Whittaker International Sports Program in Saudi Arabia.

Wagner has been a member of the NCAA Track and Field Com-

mittee. He also has been chairman of the NCAA Track and Field Subcommittee for Heat and Humidity Safeguards, a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Cross Country Coaches Association, a visiting lecturer for the Mexican Government in preparation of coaches and officials during planning for the 1968 Olympic Games and a lecturer at the sixth and seventh International Track and Field Coaches Association Congresses in Madrid (1973) and Patiala, India (1977).

Among the organizations that will be invited to join TFA/USA are the NCAA, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Federation of State High School Associations, the Roadrunners Club and the National Track and Field Association. Other groups which will be invited to join are the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics For Women, the NAIA and the Amateur Athletic Union.

Each organization will be represented on the governing council, which will choose an execu-



Berny Wagner

tive committee and officers. The offices for TFA/USA currently are located at Suite 322, 10920 Ambassador Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64153.

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"The best part of the job, of course, was the opportunity to talk with so many people who not only have become legends in collegiate basketball but also have become revered sports figures. Of course, there also are hundreds of players who have not become household names but who have added significantly to the success of the tournament."

Wayne Duke, Big Ten Conference commissioner and chairman of the Division I Basketball Committee, said no attempt has been made previously to record the development of the tournament or to collect the "behind-the-scenes" accounts of the event.

"Ken has done a fascinating job," Duke notes. "He really brings the championship to life. He treats every team as a unique group of people who did all the things they had to do in the right order to win the title. And he has uncovered some great stories and personalities."

"I think sports fans will be

reading and rereading chapters about their favorite teams for years."

The book is organized into eras that span the championship's history from 1939—when Oregon defeated Ohio State, 46-33, for the first title as national collegiate champion—through the Oklahoma A&M (now Oklahoma State) dominance to the Kentucky era, Ohio State and UCLA dominance and the return of balance after UCLA's string of championships.

The NCAA publishing department has scheduled the production work to be completed in time for the 1979 championship. To take advantage of the prepublication discount, customers must order copies of the book before March 15. Orders must include prepayment of the \$15 discount price, plus \$1.50 for shipping and handling. Copies ordered on the form below will be shipped as soon as the book comes off the presses.

Convention legislation

Continued from page 1

regard to establishing Division I-AA Football award limitations. Both would specify a limit of 30 initial awards, based on head count; one would limit the awards in effect at any one time to 70, based on equivalencies, while the other would place the overall limit at 75, also based on equivalencies, but would specify that those 75 could not be distributed to more than 95 individuals.

Division II will vote again on reducing its football award limit from 60 to 45.

Seven proposals dealing with NCAA championships are next in order, headed by an amendment to establish terminal cham-

pionships in Divisions II and III. There also are proposals to establish five Division III women's championships, a National Collegiate Rifle Championship and a Division III Lacrosse Championship.

Also in that topic is an amendment to Bylaw 4-7 to alter the Division I automatic qualification requirements. The proposed change would eliminate, except in the sport of basketball, the requirement that a conference must conduct championships in six sports to qualify for automatic qualification. In basketball, a conference would be required to conduct either round-robin, regular-season competition and a postseason tournament or to

conduct double round-robin, regular-season competition.

An attempt to eliminate the three-contact recruiting limitation heads a section of five recruiting proposals. If that fails in Division I, Division I-A Football institutions will vote to eliminate that provision for football prospects in Division I-A only.

The largest topical grouping in the Official Notice deals with eligibility, with 22 amendments in that area. These include one to establish a specific normal progress requirement in the constitution, three approaches to replacing the 2,000 rule with a "triple-option" plan similar to the one considered a year ago and one to establish a "common-

age" rule. The common-age proposal is designed to equate the competitive experience of individuals participating in NCAA championships by specifying that any season of participation after their 20th birthdays, regardless of where that participation takes place, counts as a season of competition.

Division I will vote on eliminating the so-called "freshman redshirt" provision adopted at the 1978 Convention.

Next come 10 proposals dealing with the Bylaw 3 playing season legislation, including one which would prohibit out-of-season practice in seven sports in Division III, one to begin the basketball season a week earlier in

Division III and two alternatives regarding spring football practice in Division III—one to eliminate it entirely and another to permit such practice without pads. Another proposal in this grouping would extend the permissible basketball playing season by one week at the end of the season.

The legislative agenda ends with five Division I proposals dealing with coaching and scouting limitations.

Amendments to the circularized amendments may be submitted in accordance with Constitution 7-3 and Bylaw 7-3. They must be submitted in writing prior to 1 p.m. January 8 at the Convention in San Francisco.

Mustangs stampede in Division II

For the second consecutive year, the National Collegiate Division II Cross Country Champion was a big winner.

This time, California Polytechnic-San Luis Obispo used a one-two finish by James Schankel and Mitch Kingery on the way to a team-low of 42 points. South Dakota State, the 1977 runnerup, was a very distant second at 165. In a similar romp to victory last year, Eastern Illinois amassed a 114-point victory margin.

Not only did Cal Poly benefit from the excellent races of Schankel and Kingery, the Mustangs also gained from the performances of John Capriotti and Danny Aldridge, who finished seventh and eighth, respectively. The lowest team-place finisher for Cal Poly was Eric Huff, and he finished 24th.

Schankel raced over the six-mile Meadow Lane Golf Course at Indiana (Pennsylvania) University in 30:34. He ran the same distance at last year's championship 3.6 sec-

onds faster — but finished fourth.

Kingery was timed in 30:52. Stephen Eachus of Bloomsburg State (31:04), Jim White of California State, Sacramento (31:23) and Steven Alvarez of California-Riverside (31:28) rounded out the top five.

South Dakota State was led by Mike Bills, who covered the distance in 31:43 for a 10th-place finish.

Valdosta State (eighth place in '77) claimed third place while California State, Sacramento (sixth place in '77) was fourth.

Defending champion Eastern Illinois, one of the favorites entering the meet, had a trying day and finished fifth with 192 points. Joe Sheeran, the second-place finisher at the 1977 meet, recorded a 32:04 timing for 21st place.

Both the team and individual champions were firsts for Cal Poly-SLO. The winning total of 42 points was the third lowest in meet history. The record is 33 (set by

Southern Illinois in 1961); the second-lowest is 37, which was recorded last year by Eastern Illinois.

The Mustangs' 123-point winning margin is the largest since San Diego State won by 126 in 1966. The only bigger margin occurred in 1963 when Emporia State won by 130 points.

Individual results

1. James Schankel (Cal Poly-SLO), 30:34; 2. Mitch Kingery (Cal Poly-SLO), 30:52; 3. Stephen Eachus (Bloomsburg State), 31:04; 4. Jim White (California State, Sacramento), 31:23; 5. Steven Alvarez (California-Riverside), 31:28; 6. John Doub (Shippensburg State), 31:32; 7. John Capriotti (Cal Poly-SLO), 31:36; 8. Danny Aldridge (Cal Poly-SLO), 31:42; 9. Mark Curp (Central Missouri), 31:42; 10. Mike Bills (South Dakota State), 31:43.

Team results

1. Cal Poly-SLO, 42; 2. South Dakota State, 165; 3. Valdosta State, 167; 4. California State, Sacramento, 175; 5. Eastern Illinois, 192; 6. Indiana (Pennsylvania), 202; 7. Troy State, 204; 8. Mankato State, 220; 9. California-Riverside, 226; 10. Northern Iowa, 253.

Procedures mostly unchanged

Convention to adjourn earlier

Adjournment of the 1979 NCAA Convention at noon on the final day, rather than the customary 5 p.m., is the only major change in the schedule and procedures for the upcoming Convention.

The early adjournment is designed specifically to enable all voting delegates to remain in attendance throughout the business session, thus averting the loss of a quorum in any division. At last year's Convention, final action could not be taken on three proposals because Division III no longer had a quorum. In appointing their voting delegates, chief executive officers have been asked to urge them to be present for the entire meeting.

Otherwise, NCAA Convention procedures are virtually unchanged from last year. Those procedures are outlined in the Official Notice, mailed to all members November 22.

- The legislative "consent

packages," introduced two years ago, will be employed again. The consent groupings—one for constitutional items and one for by-law and other proposals—include only noncontroversial or "house-keeping" amendments. Objection from a single delegate will remove any such amendment from the consent package for a separate vote. Otherwise, each package is acted upon by a single vote.

- Legislative proposals once again will be presented in topical groupings, and an index of all proposals in the order in which they would appear in the constitution and bylaws appears in the Official Notice.

- Each amendment includes an indication of which divisions vote and how the vote is taken.

- Schoolroom seating will be employed, as in recent Conventions.

- The chair will call for division votes in the same sequence on each occasion (e.g., Division I, then Division II, then Division III), a procedure which saved time and eliminated some confusion in the 1978 Convention. Also, on divided votes where limited controversy is expected, the chair may attempt to assess the division votes in a single show of voting paddles, rather than three separate votes.

- The Official Notice reminds all members that the appointment of delegate form must be submitted by the chief executive officer. If an appointment form has not been received from the chief executive, that member's representatives will be registered as visitors at the Convention until such time as written certification of the appointment is received from the chief executive.

North Central wins cross country title

Record-setting performances by North Central College and Dan Henderson of Wheaton College highlighted the 6th National Collegiate Division III Cross Country Championships, hosted by Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois.

North Central continued its dominance of Division III cross country with its third title in the last four years. The Cardinals finished third in the other three Championships.

The win this year came with relative ease as North Central outdistanced its nearest opponent, Luther College, by 91 points—the largest margin of victory since 1973. The Cardinals' 60 points established a team mark for the Championships, breaking the record of 66 points set by Ashland College in 1973.

Leading the way for the Illinois school was all-America sophomore Jeff Milliman. Milliman was the third runner across the finish line and the first to count in the team scores. Milliman finished 15th in the Championships last year.

Following Milliman for the Cardinals were Steve Jawor (eighth), Jim Nichols (15th), Dan Skarda (21st) and Rich Scott (50th). But team scores are calculated on the finishes of only those runners representing a complete team, so their team places were fourth, ninth, 13th and 33rd.

Luther College won the battle for second place with 151 points,

followed closely by St. Thomas (Minnesota) with 152 and Humboldt (California) State with 158. St. Olaf (Minnesota) placed fifth with 209 points.

While North Central was making an impressive team showing, Henderson was making an equally brilliant individual showing. He blistered the five-mile Credit Island course in a time of 23:54, setting a record for the championships. The old record of 24:27 was set by Steve Foster of Ashland in 1973 and tied by Vincent Fleming of Lowell College in 1975.

Henderson said the fact that he had run twice on the Credit Island course already this season was a big help.

Behind Henderson were Mike Becraft of Ohio Northern (24:12), Milliman of North Central (24:17), Steve Hunt of Boston State (24:20) and Henry Phelan of Keene State (24:23) rounding out the top five.

Individual results

1. Dan Henderson (Wheaton), 23:54; 2. Mike Becraft (Ohio Northern), 24:12; 3. Jeff Milliman (North Central), 24:17; 4. Steve Hunt (Boston State), 24:20; 5. Henry Phelan (Keene State), 24:23; 6. Brian Goss (Franklin & Marshall), 24:23; 7. Doug Diekema (Calvin), 24:23; 8. Steve Jawor (North Central), 24:25; 9. Mike Palmquist (St. Olaf), 24:26; 10. Mike Sheely (Haverford), 24:29.

Team results

1. North Central, 60; 2. Luther, 151; 3. St. Thomas, 152; 4. Humboldt State, 158; 5. St. Olaf, 209; 6. Mount Union, 225; 7. Fredonia State, 226; 8. Boston State, 258; 9. Plattsburgh State, 291; 10. Brandeis, 326.

Title IX

Continued from page 1

earmarked donations, booster club funds or other.

The equal per capita expenditure requirement was imposed following study of compliance proposals by an HEW work group and despite testimony by HEW representatives in 1975 assuring Congress that no test of expenditures would be imposed.

Analysis of expenditures which would be required at a cross-section of institutions by the work group indicated the relative cost of compliance would be very high for the average university, but that analysis failed to deter either the work group or the department from its expensive demand.

F. A. Geiger, chairman of the NCAA Governmental Affairs Committee, indicated his committee and NCAA legal counsel had begun studies of the HEW proposal to determine to what extent, if any, the average institution might be able to demonstrate sex-neutral factors in expenditures.

Early reaction by counsel was

that the equal per capita requirement was unreasonable because it requires comparison of dissimilar activities.

"HEW is imposing an extremely demanding financial expenditure test which presumes discrimination on the part of the university when it knows none exists. It is imposing a test it knows to be unfair," commented one NCAA lawyer.

Concerns also were expressed that the 35-page policy interpretation was unclear to a degree which would subject respective universities to different interpretations by representatives of HEW's 10 regional offices.

The policy interpretation constitutes HEW's third attempt to explain the law which simply prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs which receive Federal financial assistance.

Secretary Califano indicated the department would require full compliance with the equal per capita requirement with the beginning of the 1979-80 academic year.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

ROYCE FLIPPIN JR. resigned at Princeton . . . WARREN SCHMAKEL resigned at Illinois State.

COACHES

Basketball — BENNY HOLLIS named at Northeast Louisiana . . . DAVE GAVITT to resign as Providence basketball coach next spring, will remain as athletic director.

Football — WATSON BROWN named at Austin-Peay . . . DALE QUIST resigned at Carleton . . . BEN HURT resigned at Middle Tennessee State . . . WAYNE CHAPMAN retired at Morehead State . . . BRUCE CRADDOCK named at Northeast Missouri State University . . . DON JONES resigned at Hamilton College . . . JAMES A. SOREY named at Texas Southern . . . LARRY LACEWELL named at Arkansas State . . . GEORGE MACINTYRE named at Vanderbilt . . . BILL McDONALD resigned at Edinboro State . . . EDD BOWERS reassigned at Grinnell College . . . DON JONES resigned at Hamilton College . . . JOHN FURLOW reassigned at West Chester State . . . DOUG DICKEY released at Florida . . . CHARLEY PELL named as replacement . . . DANNY FORD named at Clemson . . . MIKE McGEE released at Duke . . . SHIRLEY "RED" WILSON named as replacement . . . HOMER SMITH released

at Army . . . BOB COMMINGS released at Iowa . . . HAYDEN FRY named as replacement . . . JIMMY JOHNSON named at Oklahoma State . . . DON FAMBROUGH named at Kansas . . . CHUCK FAIRBANKS named at Colorado.

Gymnastics — BLAIR CLARK named at Gordon College.

Soccer — BILL GOETTEL resigned at Syracuse.

Swimming — GUS STAGER retired at Michigan.

STAFF

Sports Information Directors — JOE M. LAW resigned at Old Dominion . . . PAUL CLICK named for the California Collegiate Athletic Association.

Trainers — LARRY BRIAND named at Chicago.

DEATHS

CHRIS GOLUB, former Kansas football player, November 10 . . . LARRY ISBELL, former Baylor quarterback, October 31 . . . DICK SIEBERT, Minnesota baseball coach.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Top Ten Selection — Wilbur Evans, Route 1, Box MCA-9, Salado, Texas 76571, replacing Frank Bare since Mr. Bare has been unable to attend meetings of the committees. Mr. Evans fills a position

earmarked for a citizen-at-large on this committee. The appointment is effective immediately.

Classification — Robert F. Reidel, State University College, Geneseo, replacing Robert M. Whitelaw, ECAC, because the ECAC no longer is classified Division III. The appointment is effective immediately.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1 — Keene State College: Ed MacKay (F); Richard Gustafson (AD); 603/352-1909. University of Maine, Orono: new zip code is 04469. Stonehill College: Fred Petti (F).

District 2 — Utica College: Eric H. Huggins (AD).

District 3 — New member: Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324; Robert L. Mills (P); Marvin E. Stringfellow (AD) — 502/-863-8115. [Division II]

District 4 — University of Wisconsin, Madison: H. Edwin Young (P).

Associate — New York Military Academy: terminated membership.

Allied — New England College Athletic Conference: Add Massachusetts Maritime College. South Atlantic Conference: new telephone number is 803/268-2733. Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League: terminated membership.

Affiliated — Conference Sports Information Directors Association: terminated membership.

Certifications

The following football games have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3:

Japan Bowl; Tokyo, Japan; January 14, 1979.

East-West Shrine; San Francisco, California; January 6, 1979.

Note: **American Bowl**, scheduled for January 6, 1979, in Tampa, Florida, has been cancelled.

Vitalis U.S. Olympic Invitational; New York, New York; January 20, 1979.

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

Indoor Track and Field

National Invitational Indoor Meet; College Park, Maryland; January 12, 1979.

East Coast Invitational; Richmond, Virginia; January 13, 1979.

Examiner Games; San Francisco, California; January 26, 1979.

Oregon Indoor Meet; Portland, Oregon; January 27, 1979.

Portland Federal Mason-Dixon Games; Louisville, Kentucky; February 9-10.

Wanamaker Millrose Games; New York, New York; February 9.

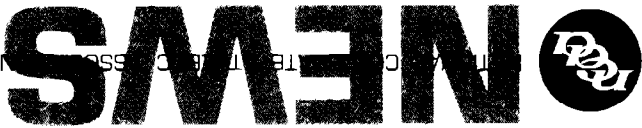
White Oaks Lions Track Meet; White Oak, Texas; March 3, 1979.

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED
December 22, 1978



1978-79 NCAA Championship sites and dates

Fall

Cross Country

Division I, 40th. Champion: Texas-El Paso. Individual: Alberto Salazar, Oregon.
Division II, 21st. Champion: California Polytechnic-San Luis Obispo. Individual: James Schankel, California Polytechnic-San Luis Obispo.
Division III, 6th. Champion: North Central. Individual: Dan Henderson, Wheaton.

Football

Division I-AA, 1st. Champion: Florida A&M; 2. Massachusetts. Score: 35-28.
Division II, 6th. Champion: Eastern Illinois; 2. Delaware. Score: 10-9.
Division III, 6th. Champion: Baldwin-Wallace; 2. Wittenberg. Score 24-10.

Soccer

Division I, 20th. Champion: San Francisco; 2. Indiana. Score 2-0.
Division II, 7th. Champion: Seattle Pacific; 2. Alabama A&M. Score 1-0.
Division III, 5th. Champion: Lock Haven; 2. Washington University. Score: 3-0.

Water Polo

9th Championship. Champion: Stanford; 2. California. Score: 7-6.

Winter

Basketball

Division I, 41st: University of Utah; Salt Lake City, Utah; March 24 and 26.
Division II, 23rd: Southwest Missouri State University; Springfield, Missouri; March 16-17.
Division III, 5th: Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; March 16-17.

Fencing

35th Championship: Princeton University; Princeton, New Jersey; March 22-24.

Gymnastics

Division I, 37th: Louisiana State University; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; April 5-7.
Division II, 12th: University of Northern Iowa; Cedar Falls, Iowa; March 29-31.

Ice Hockey

Division I, 32nd: Michigan State University; The Olympia; Detroit, Michigan; March 22-24.
Division II, 2nd: Merrimack College; North Andover, Massachusetts; March 15-17.

Skiing

26th Championship: University of Colorado; Steamboat Springs Ski Area; Steamboat Springs, Colorado; March 7-10.

Swimming

Division I, 56th: Cleveland State University; Cleveland, Ohio, March 22-24.
Division II, 16th: Northern Michigan University; Marquette, Michigan; March 15-17.
Division III, 5th: State University of New York-Geneseo; Geneseo, New York; March 15-17.

Indoor Track and Field

15th Championship: University of Michigan; Cobo Hall; Detroit, Michigan; March 9-10.

Wrestling

Division I, 49th: Iowa State University; Ames, Iowa; March 8-10.
Division II, 17th: South Dakota State University; Brookings, South Dakota; February 23-24.
Division III, 6th: Humboldt State University; Arcata, California; March 2-3.

Spring

Baseball

Division I, 33rd: Creighton University, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium; Omaha, Nebraska; June 1-8.
Division II, 11th: Robin Roberts Stadium; Lanphier Park; Springfield, Illinois.
Division III, 4th: Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio; June 1-3.

Golf

Division I, 82nd: Wake Forest University; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; May 23-26, 1978.
Division II, 17th: University of California-Davis; Davis, California; May 15-18.
Division III, 5th: Hampden-Sydney College; Hampden-Sydney, Virginia; May 15-18.

Lacrosse

Division I, 9th: University of Maryland; College Park, Maryland; May 26.
Division II, 6th: On-campus site of one of finalists; May 20.

Tennis

Division I, 95th: University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia; May 21-28.
Division II, 17: University of Arkansas-Little Rock; Fairfield Bay, Arkansas; May 17-20.
Division III, 4th: Millsaps College; Jackson, Mississippi; May 16-19.

Outdoor Track and Field

Division I, 58th: University of Illinois; Champaign, Illinois; May 31-June 2.
Division II, 17th: Western Illinois University; Macomb, Illinois; May 24-26.
Division III, 6th: Baldwin-Wallace College; Berea, Ohio; May 24-26.

Volleyball

10th Championship: University of California-Los Angeles; Los Angeles, California; May 4-5.