

NCAA budget

Almost \$8 million to be returned to membership

Analysis of the 1978-79 NCAA budget reveals that nearly 60 percent of the scheduled expenditures of \$13,912,000 will be distributed to the Association's membership, the Executive Committee reports.

Approximately \$7.7 million will be distributed in connection with the championships program, either as guaranteed travel expense payments to qualified student-athletes and teams or distributions of net receipts in those sports which generate sufficient revenue,

NCAA Secretary-Treasurer James Frank said.

Other programs which involve payments to member institutions or their representatives are postgraduate scholarships (\$125,000) and marketing (\$100,000).

The Association's 41 championships and football television assessments remain the major sources of NCAA revenue, accounting for 85.8 percent of the total, Frank said.

Two factors explain in large part why the Association's revenue and expenses (\$9.98 mil-

lion in 1977-78) both are expected to be significantly higher than they were last year, Frank said. The first is an increase in television assessment income and the second is alterations in budgeting procedures to reflect the full cash flow of the Association. Previously, some events were shown on a net income basis rather than the gross income figures which will be used this year.

New contract: In the current year—the first year of the new four-year contract with ABC—

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NEWS

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Flynn denies existence of discrimination

EDITOR'S NOTE: February 27, the NCAA filed comments concerning the proposed policy interpretation for Title IX with the director of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

NCAA President William J. Flynn of Boston College, in an accompanying letter, requested a meeting with HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr., at which NCAA representatives could discuss the Association's comments with the secretary.

Below is Flynn's letter to Califano, which accompanied a summary of the NCAA's comments (page 4).

Dear Secretary Califano:

Enclosed with this letter are the comments of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the Title IX athletics policy interpretation proposed by the Department on December 6, 1978. These comments are submitted on behalf of the NCAA and its 726 member institutions in response to your December 6 letter to the NCAA's Washington counsel and the general invitation for public comment published in the Federal Register on December 11, 1978.

In our view, the proposed pol-

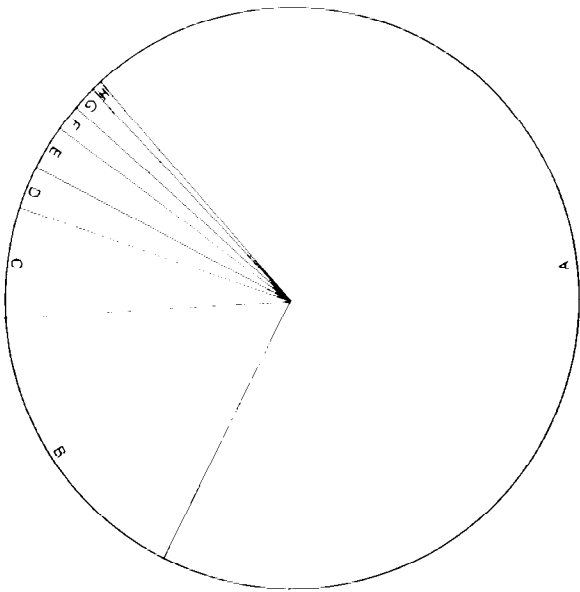
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Convention Speaker

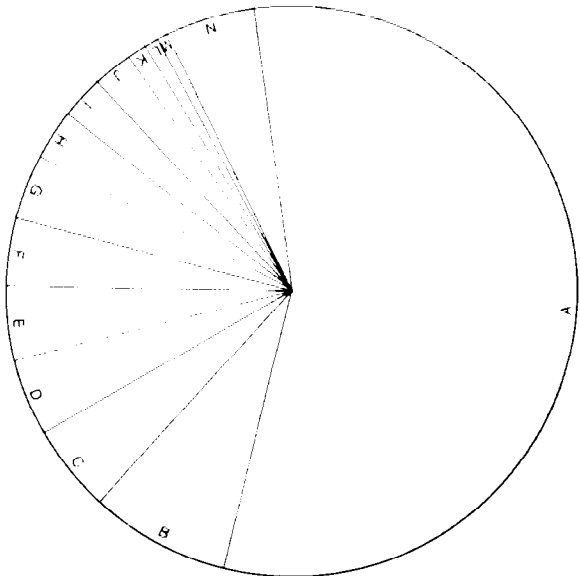
Council member John L. Toner of the University of Connecticut was among those speaking to delegates at the Association's 73rd annual Convention in San Francisco. Photo by Jim Bradley.

REVENUES



Key	Amount	Per Cent
A—Championships	\$ 9,618,000	69.1
B—Football Television Assessments	2,320,000	16.7
C—NCAA Productions TV/Films	837,100	6.0
D—Marketing	357,000	2.6
E—Publishing	344,000	2.5
F—Membership Dues	200,000	1.4
G—Investments	180,000	1.3
H—Miscellaneous	55,900	0.4
	\$13,912,000	

EXPENSES



Key	Amount	Per Cent
A—Distributions to Competing Teams	\$ 7,745,000	55.7
B—Communications Department	1,089,200	7.8
C—NCAA Productions TV/Films	674,900	4.9
D—Publishing Department	621,000	4.5
E—Enforcement Department	568,000	4.1
F—Legal Fees and Expenses	550,000	4.0
G—Administration Department	494,000	3.5
H—Development	375,000	2.7
I—Committees	369,000	2.6
J—Events Department	348,000	2.5
K—Marketing	162,900	1.2
L—Postgraduate Scholarships	125,000	0.9
M—Rent	105,000	0.7
N—Miscellaneous	685,000	4.9
	\$13,912,000	

Baseball championship bracket undergoes change

The bracket for the National Collegiate Baseball Championship will have a decidedly different look this year as a result of changes in conference alignments on both coasts.

The tournament field will remain at 34 teams with 13 to be selected at large and 21 qualifying as conference champions.

An increase in membership in the Eastern College Athletic Conference prompted the Division I Baseball Committee to recommend elimination of the "closed shop" provision for the six-team Northeast region which required all ECAC teams to be assigned there.

Division I Baseball Committee chairman Dick Bergquist said the transfer of two base-

ball powers, Arizona and Arizona State, from the Western Athletic Conference to the Pacific-10 Conference left few teams in the Rocky Mountain region. Thus the committee moved that tournament to the East.

Regionals changed: As a practical matter, the same number of at-large positions as in 1978 are available. The major change will be in the location of the regional tournaments.

Also, the new format makes it possible for more than one team from the East to reach the College World Series. Runners-up from the three ECAC sections, the Eastern League and the East Coast Conference will be eligible for selection at

large and assignment to other regions. In addition, at-large teams and conference runners-up from outside the East may be assigned to the Northeast or East tournaments.

Originally, the Baseball Committee had recommended reduction of the field to 32 teams; however, the Executive Committee voted to keep the 34-team bracket and gave the Division I Subcommittee authority to assign six teams to any one of the eight regions. In the event it decides to do this, the decision of the committee will be announced when team selections are made.

The Division I Subcommittee will conduct conference calls on May 7, 14 and 21 to select at-

large teams. All teams will be selected and regional assignments announced no later than May 22.

First-round pairings for 1979 regional tournaments were announced as follows:

West—Southern California Association vs. Pacific-10 Conference and Northern Pacific League vs. Northern California Association.

Central—At large No. 1 vs. Southwest Conference and Western Conference vs. Southland Conference.

Midwest—At large No. 1 vs. Missouri Valley Conference and at large No. 2 vs. Big Eight Conference.

Mid-east—At large No. 1 vs.

Mid-American Conference and at large No. 2 vs. Big Ten Conference.

South—At large vs. Southeastern Conference and Metro Seven Conference vs. Ohio Valley Conference.

Atlantic—At large No. 1 vs. Southern Conference and at large No. 2 vs. Atlantic Coast Conference.

East—At large No. 1 vs. East Coast Conference and ECAC No. 3 vs. at large No. 2.

Northeast ECAC No. 1 vs. Eastern League and ECAC No. 2 vs. at large.

Designation of at large No. 1 and No. 2 will be determined by overall won-and-lost records of teams at the beginning of the regional tournament.

Living with HEW's quota system

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's lingering love affair with quotas finally has come to full bloom in the implementation of the Title IX regulation. This time it surfaces in the form of per capita spending and requirements that the number of females participating in college athletics at all levels be increased. This equal per capita expenditure concept requires the distribution of financial resources based upon sex-related quotas. Quantity is the goal, not quality.

The spending test contained in the policy interpretation which has been issued by HEW has the effect of requiring that financial aid to women athletes be awarded without regard to their skill; that financial aid to men athletes be curtailed, regardless of their skill, and that there be discrimination between men and women similarly situated in the same sport.

Even those educators who are disdainful of intercollegiate athletics should be alarmed at the concept that despite the performance quality of the potential recipients of financial aid, financial resources shall be distributed in equal numbers between men and women. And this shall be done irrespective of the emphasis that the institution may wish to give to particular sports, notwithstanding the income and publicity value of the sports and without regard to the quality of performance of the competitors in the various sports. If this is an acceptable principle in higher education, then it seems that institutions, under the heavy hand of the Federal government, will have given further

ground in their dedicated and committed search for quality.

A legitimate question can be raised as to why HEW pursues this quota-oriented concept in athletics and does not require equal male-female funding, financial aid awards and participation in engineering and nursing, or for that matter, in band and modern dance. The answer may be that HEW has selected intercollegiate athletics because of its high visibility and the convenience of having big-time football as a whipping boy; but once having established the principle there, be certain that the HEW enforcer will extend the concept to other educational activities in the interest of consistency.

The quota systems which originated in the area of race discrimination now are being applied for purposes of Title IX on the theory that quotas will cure what HEW contends is sex discrimination in athletics. The historical fact of the matter, however, is that there has not been discrimination in intercollegiate athletics against women by either men or their educational institutions. History clearly shows that women's athletics have developed cautiously because the women's leadership in physical education on the campus and in their national organizations actively discouraged competitive athletics for the greater part of this century.

So the fascinating spectacle is before us as HEW proceeds to apply quotas to intercollegiate athletics in the form of equalized per capita spending and participation requirements, all in the interest of curing past discrimination by women against women.

Opinions Out Loud

—**Bob Murphy, director of athletics**
San Jose State University
The New York Times

"What intercollegiate athletics needs now is enough time and patience for existing legislation to grow roots and bring forth the results originally intended. The time has come for more university chancellors and presidents to become increasingly involved in the athletic affairs of their institutions, to make sure that the competitive athletic experience is still a true part of the educational process, and to be assured that these sports activities continue to be games for those who play as well as for those who watch, instead of merely giant business endeavors gone wild with greed and selfishness."

—**The Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, faculty representative**
University of Notre Dame
The New York Times

"It is impossible to have a meaningful discussion on important issues affecting football under the present NCAA format. Everything bogs down in a plethora of legislation and parliamentary trivia. Another benefit many of us would like to see from such a forum would be the attention the schools could give to the rulebreaking and abuses."

"I find it not so easy to comprehend the unwillingness of institutions that do not sponsor major football programs to be in any grouping except Division I-A. I have listened to their arguments which seem to me to be based more on emotion than on logic. Some fall under the category of scare tactics when they imply, incorrectly, that reorganization is an attempt by the major schools to throw off all restraints, to control television or to block other schools from improving their programs."

—**Lefty Driesell, basketball coach**
University of Maryland
The Washington Post

"I'd like to us (the stronger conferences) to boycott the darn thing (the NCAA basketball championship) and hold our own tournament, tell the NCAA they can have their tournament with independents and the Sun Belt team and the Southland team and the Ivy League. That would shake them up . . ."

"I think the best 40 teams should go. I don't think any conference, including ours, should

get an automatic bid if they don't have a team that's good enough.

"I might get laughed at. But you know that if they told football only two teams from a conference could go to bowls, the coaches would be up in arms. Nobody in basketball has enough guts to do anything. The only way to get anything changed is to threaten."

—**Dr. James A. Arnold, medical advisor**
NCAA Football Rules Committee
The New York Times

"I think the fact that there were no deaths or catastrophic injuries in college football last year is the sign of a trend. It is a result of these downfield blocking restrictions on exchange plays and the improvement in officiating on the spearing. Also, training methods to strengthen the neck have been part of this trend in cutting serious injuries."

"I don't know of much more the rules committee can do in this regard without changing the game completely. To help cut down more on knee injuries I think something may have to be done with the shoes. I don't believe turf is as much a problem as the shoes that don't slip on certain surfaces and lock when a player makes a turn on the leg. This leads to many knee injuries."

—**Brian Morse, football coach**
The Principia High School, St. Louis
St. Louis Globe

"If such an injury (one resulting in paralysis or death) were to happen to one of my players, it would bother me greatly if I thought injuries were an unavoidable part of the game."

"But we tell our boys that injuries are a direct result of mental attitude. Call it body tension, based on hatred, pride or fear. We ask our boys to examine their motives for playing . . ."

"We don't talk about playing *against* other teams, but *with* other teams."

**NCAA
NEWS**

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Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about intercollegiate athletics. It is selected because the NCAA News feels it makes a point and discusses a topic which will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the author.

Tug Wilson: 1897-1979

By **DAVID CONDON**
The Chicago Tribune

It happened in a Reno casino, during the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, with Avery Brundage and skating queen Carol Heiss listening. It happened again at a University of Illinois football smoker with Ray Eliot the host. Also in the old Sherman House's Celtic Room when we were toasting Lynn "Pappy" Waldorf. Sometimes it happened over steaks at the Corona.

It happened often because Kenneth L. "Tug" Wilson was a down-to-earth ambassador of fellowship who didn't let his responsibilities as an amateur sports leader serve as an excuse to closet himself in an ivory tower. Yes, it happened so many times. Even now I can hear that voice with its marvelously deep tone jesting:

"You know, a man hasn't lived until Dave has written his obituary."

Then Tug Wilson, who died recently at age 82, would look around the group with a smile and say: "Are you taking notes on these guys, Dave? They're all getting up in years. Maybe they'd feel better of you'd tell them what you are going to say when they're gone."

Time, being what it is, dictated that I write obituary items about some of Tug Wilson's gang: Arch Ward, Wilfrid Smith, Bernie Bierman, Burt Ingwersen, Red Mackey, Sam Barry, and many others.

Bad news: Ironically, I was romping through the South—looking into the whereabouts of other heroes of younger days—when it came time for that One Great Scorer to make the final mark against Tug Wilson's name. He marked that Tug fairly played the game.

I was at a Duke basketball game when someone presented a news item about Wilson's death. Most of those in the press room didn't know Tug Wilson from Tugboat Annie. After all, it had been some years since Tug—as commissioner of the Big 10 and president of the American Olympic Committee—was this country's most influential person in amateur sports.

But there was an older fellow, a retired official, who couldn't hold back tears as he said:

"I'll never forget my first introduction to Tug Wilson. I was out in Evanston to officiate an NCAA basketball regional, and my telephone rang at Orington Hotel."

The official answered the telephone and heard a friendly voice say: "This is Tug Wilson. You must be kind of lonesome out in this neck of the woods. I'll come by and take you to lunch."

And that, this official declared last Saturday, "was the kind of guy Tug Wilson was."

It has been a long time, now, since the fans attending Fenwick High School's city championship football banquet—in the Morrison Hotel's Paris Casino—were shocked with a news bulletin that Major John L. Griffith, the Big 10 commissioner, had died. What made it more shocking was that earlier, at the celebrity warmup, toastmaster Warren Brown had said that Griffith had sent word he was ill and could not attend the Fenwick party.

The ideal choice: After Griffith's funeral, there was scurrying to sift the eligible for the commissioner's job. Griffith had left big shoes. Only a giant could wear them.

Michigan's Fritz Crisler was prominently mentioned. Crisler's name always came up when a top executive job demanded an ideal candidate. Very few know that L.W. St. John, then athletic director at Ohio State, was commissioned to approach the Tribune's Wilfrid Smith. "Just give us the OK," St. John told Smith, "and your name will be formally presented and the job will be yours." Smith replied that he was content writing about Big 10 sports and did not aspire to run them.

Finally, the Big 10 guys sized up the forest and saw the tree. Tug Wilson, then director of athletics at Northwestern, would be the ideal choice, of course.

The story of Wilson's anointing leaked to the Tribune about 2:45 a.m. from the bar in the Corona Restaurant. Unfortunately, the late man of the Tribune sports desk had wound up things at his department and was unwinding things at the Radio Grill.

So the story of Tug's appointment—verified a couple of days later—appeared as a late item in the news section in *The Tribune*. The story did not win a Pulitzer Prize.

In subsequent years, sports departments found that Tug Wilson wasn't just a small, one-night story. Tug Wilson, in his quiet way, created news. But he was never flamboyant, and never sought personal publicity.

Certainly, the ideal doctor to be in charge while the Big 10 was having those severe postwar growing pains. Some called Tug Wilson a do-nothing commissioner, because he always seemed to skirt controversy. In truth, he was a diplomatic master who always had the solutions to smooth over controversy. But you wouldn't have expected less from the man who had been the original choice to be the first commissioner of the All-America Football Conference. Tug turned down that job to remain in his beloved amateur sport.

I will not forget Tug's giant role in amateur sports. He was a gold medal winner. Tug disagreed with many stories I wrote and made no secret that he didn't like them. That makes us even. I didn't like having to write this farewell to Tug Wilson, truly a gold medal man.

Convention, Council set committee assignments

Council appointments

Individuals to fill assignments to NCAA committees and special appointments to other educational and athletic organizations have been approved by the Council and by delegates at the 73rd annual Convention.

Following are appointments made to fill vacancies or expired terms. Unless noted, all terms are for three years and become effective September 1, 1979.

Academic Testing and Requirements

Reappointed: Robert A. Latour, Bucknell University, and H. Boyd McWhorter, Southeastern Conference. Chairman: H. Boyd McWhorter.

All-Star High School Games

Reappointed: Harry H. Fouke, University of Houston, and Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University. Chairman: Harry H. Fouke.

Classification

Reappointed: William M. Bennett, Virginia State College; William D. McHenry, Washington and Lee University; and Louis A. Myers, University of Arizona. Chairman: Louis A. Myers.

Appointed: Edward M. Czekaj, Pennsylvania State University, replacing William J. Flynn, Boston College, resigned. The appointment is effective immediately.

Drug Education

Reappointed: Carl S. Blyth, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Gerald P. Sherman, University of Kentucky. Chairman: Carl S. Blyth.

Eligibility

Reappointed: Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University. Chairman: John L. Toner, University of Connecticut.

Governmental Affairs

Reappointed: Thomas C. Hansen, NCAA.

Infractions

Reappointed: Harry M. Cross, University of Washington, and John W.

Sawyer, Wake Forest University. Chairman: Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas, Austin.

Insurance

Reappointed: Kenneth W. Herrick, Texas Christian University. Chairman: Kenneth W. Herrick.

International Relations

Appointed: Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference, replacing Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, and Samuel E. Barnes, University of the District of Columbia.

Reappointed: David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley. Chairman: David L. Maggard.

Junior College Relations

Appointed: Albert A. Schlueter, Butte College (Oroville, California), replacing Lloyd E. Messersmith as the representative of the California Community and Junior College Association.

Reappointed: Kenneth W. Herrick, Texas Christian University. Chairman: H. Boyd McWhorter, Southeastern Conference.

Long Range Planning

Appointed: Robert F. Riedel, Geneseo State University College, replacing J. Ralph Tibbetts, State University of New York, Albany; J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin, effective immediately, replacing James Frank, Lincoln University.

Reappointed: Alan J. Chapman, Rice University. Chairman: Alan J. Chapman; George C. McCarty, University of Wyoming.

National Youth Sports Program

Appointed: Chris Petrouleas, Wayne State University, to an existing vacancy, effective immediately; Walter Henderson, Community Services Administration, added as an *ex officio* member; Jim King, Community Services Administration, has replaced Delores Welch, Community Services Administration, as an *ex officio* member.

Reappointed: William Exum, Ken-

tucky State University; James M. Dennis, University of Southern California. Chairman: William Exum.

Postgraduate Scholarship

Appointed: Gordon M. Brewer, Hope College, replacing Warren G. Emery, California Institute of Technology.

Reappointed: Harold Jeskey, Southern Methodist University. Chairman: Joe L. Singleton, University of California, Davis.

Professional Sports Liaison

Appointed: Scotty Duncan, University of Delaware, and Tut Bartzan, Texas Christian University, replacing Frederick E. Gruninger, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, and J. D. Morgan, University of California, Los Angeles, respectively. Chairman: Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference.

Reappointed: Jerry D. Claiborne, University of Maryland, College Park.

Promotion

Reappointed: Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference. Chairman: Wiles Hallock.

Appointed: Joseph L. Kearney, Michigan State University, effective immediately, replacing Elroy L. Hirsch, University of Wisconsin, resigned.

Public Relations

Appointed: Bill Morgan, Southwest Conference, replacing Jones Ramsey, University of Texas, Austin. Reid Oslin, Boston College, added as *ex officio* member.

Reappointed: Don Bryant, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and Pete Nevins, East Stroudsburg State College. Chairman: Charles J. Thornton, University of Alabama.

Recruiting

Appointed: Joe W. McDaniel, Marietta College, replacing Wilbur G. Renken, Albright College.

Reappointed: Norm Stewart, University of Missouri, Columbia. Chairman: Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference.

Research

Reappointed: Rex R. Grossart, Cali-

fornia State University, Chico, and James W. Mar, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Chairman: Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Conference.

Summer Baseball

Reappointed: John W. Winkin, University of Maine, Orono. Chairman: Clifton M. Speegle, Southwest Conference.

Television

Appointed: Maj. Gen. Raymond P. Murphy, U. S. Military Academy, replacing Capt. John O. Coppedge, U. S. Naval Academy; appointed Andrew T. Mooradian, University of New Hampshire (Division I-AA), David M. Nelson, University of Delaware (Division II in football), Bob Moorman, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Division II). Chairman: Cecil N. Coleman, University of Illinois.

Reappointed: Cedric W. Dempsey, University of the Pacific, and William C. Stiles, Hobart College (Division III).

Theodore Roosevelt Award Jury

Appointed: William J. (Jack) Chamberlin, president, Bradford Supply Company, Robinson, Illinois; Arliss L. Roaden, Tennessee Technological University; and Milo R. Lude, University of Washington, to four-year terms, replacing William S. Lowe, A. P. Green Refractories Company; William E. Davis, University of New Mexico; and John Caine, University of Oregon, respectively.

Top Ten Selection

Appointed: Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa, appointed chairman. Joe Doyle, South Bend Tribune and Dave Dorr, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, are the presidents of the football and basketball writers associations, respectively, and automatically serve.

Women's Intercollegiate Athletics

Reappointed: Harry H. Fouke, University of Houston; Frederick E. Gruninger, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; and Ruth M. Berkey, Occidental College. Chairman: Edward S. Betz, University of the Pacific.

Convention elections

Unless noted, all terms are for three years and become effective September 1, 1979.

Baseball

Reelected: Michael Briglia, Glassboro State College; Donald K. Edwards, University of California, Riverside; Jerry Kindall, University of Arizona; Harold C. Kraft, University of North Dakota; and Dave Keilitz, Central Michigan University.

Newly elected: David Rowlands, Harry S. Truman College. Chairman: Dick Bergquist, University of Massachusetts. Secretary-Rules Editor: Donald K. Edwards.

Basketball Rules

Reelected: Clarence W. Burch, Lycoming College, and Ray Meyer, DePaul University.

Newly elected: C. M. Newton, University of Alabama, and Eddie Sutton, University of Arkansas.

Division II Basketball

Reelected: Don Leahy, University of Nebraska, Omaha.

Newly elected: Edward P. Markey, St. Michael's College. Chairman: Thomas Niland Jr., Lemoyne College.

Division III Basketball

Reelected: Willie G. Shaw, Lane College.

Newly elected: David R. Ocorr, University of Rochester. Chairman: Russ DeVette, Hope College.

Fencing

Reelected: Charles Simonian, Ohio

State University. Chairman: Charles Simonian.

Newly elected: Neale R. Stoner, California State University, Fullerton.

Football Rules

Reelected: John R. Adams, Western Athletic Conference; Jerry D. Claiborne, University of Maryland, College Park; and Harper Davis, Millsaps College.

Newly elected: Tom Osborne, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Joe Harper, California Poly State University, San Luis Obispo; and Henry F. Witt, Iowa Central Community College, effective immediately to replace Theo Heap, Mesa Community College, resigned (9-1-81).

Division I-AA Football

Reelected: Bob Vanatta, Ohio Valley Conference.

Division II Football

Reelected: Gordon K. Larson, University of Akron. Chairman: Gordon K. Larson.

Division III Football

Reelected: Ronald Schipper, Central College (Iowa).

Golf

Reelected: Robert E. Nye, College of Wooster.

Newly elected: Bill Cullum, California State University, Northridge, and George Boutell, Arizona State University.

Gymnastics

Reelected: Armando Vega, Louisiana State University.

Newly elected: Karl Schwenzfeier, Pennsylvania State University. Chairman: William Roetzheim, University of

Illinois, Chicago Circle.

Ice Hockey

Reelected: Charles Holt, University of New Hampshire, and William E. McCormick, Williams College.

Lacrosse

Reelected: Cornelius Cochrane, Bowling Green State University, and Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Virginia.

Skiing

Reelected: Lloyd F. LaCasse, University of Vermont; Quentin Skinner, University of Wyoming. Chairman: Lloyd F. LaCasse.

Newly elected: Tim Hinderman, University of Colorado.

Soccer

Reelected: Armand R. Dikranian, Southern Connecticut State College.

Newly elected: Bob Vanderwarker, James Madison University; Mel Lorbach, West Chester State College; Joe Bean, Wheaton College. Chairman: Jerry Yeagley, Indiana University. Secretary-Rules Editor: Cliff McCrath, Seattle Pacific University.

Swimming

Reelected: Robert F. Busbey, Cleveland State University, and Ray J. Obermiller, Grinnell College. Chairman: Robert F. Busbey.

Newly elected: Don Reddish, University of Utah, and Donald Miller, Shippensburg State College.

Tennis

Reelected: James A. Montgomery, Millsaps College, and Don Vroon, Calvin College.

Newly elected: Tut Bartzan, Texas Christian University. Chairman: David A. Benjamin, Princeton University.

Track and Field

Reelected: Kenneth D. Gibson, Kentucky State University, and William Leach, University of Illinois.

Newly elected: Jim Klein, Idaho State University, and Bruce Drummond, California State University, Sacramento.

Volleyball

Reelected: Thomas W. Hay, Springfield College.

Water Polo

Reelected: Lee Arth, Rio Hondo (California) Junior College, and Edward W. Reed Jr., Brown University.

Wrestling

Newly elected: Grady Peninger, Michigan State University; Major R. Wayne Baughman, United States Air Force Academy; Fred D. Ponder, Livingstone College, effective immediately; Tony DeCarlo, John Carroll University; Stephen Erber, State University of New York, Binghamton.

Competitive Safeguards

Reelected: Fred L. Miller, Arizona State University, and Joseph V. Paterno, Pennsylvania State University.

Newly elected: William McHenry, Washington and Lee University, and David C. Arnold, National Federation of State High School Associations.

Constitution and Bylaws

Reelected: Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University. Chairman: Stanley J. Marshall.

Extra Events

Reelected: Robert S. Devaney, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and Lavon McDonald, University of New Mexico.

Association files Title IX comments

EDITOR'S NOTE: The NCAA's comments on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's proposed policy interpretation for Title IX included a summary of the material submitted, which is printed as follows.

The comments were submitted February 27 with a letter from NCAA President William J. Flynn to HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr.

President Flynn's letter is on page 1 of this issue of the NEWS.

The NCAA and its member institutions fully support the goal of providing the finest possible intercollegiate sports programs for student-athletes of both sexes. As the data presented by HEW demonstrate, in recent years, NCAA-member colleges and universities have dramatically expanded their intercollegiate athletic programs for women, in response to a major increase in the athletic interests and abilities of their female students.

NCAA member institutions have sought in good faith to comply with the athletics provisions of the Title IX regulation, despite the unresolved

questions about the legality of those requirements. The Policy Interpretation now proposed would establish entirely new compliance standards and techniques which differ so greatly from existing requirements as to constitute a new regulation. The NCAA considers two of these new standards and techniques — the equal per capita expenditure test and the proposed affirmative action requirements — to be ill advised, inequitable, damaging and, in important respects, unlawful.

For reasons that are not adequately explained, athletics — and particularly intercollegiate athletics — have been singled out for enforcement priority, and compliance tests have been proposed which are not used in analogous contexts. For example, colleges and universities are not required to equalize in participation in academic programs (e.g., engineering and nursing) or extra-curricular activities other than sports (e.g., dance and marching bands) in

which there have been substantial differences historically in male-female participation rates. It is no more reasonable or equitable to apply such requirements to athletics.

Factual premises: The Policy Interpretation proposes compliance measures which are inappropriate, inequitable and unworkable largely because the factual premises on which they are based are incomplete or false. HEW correctly recognizes that men's intercollegiate sports programs are larger and more highly developed than women's programs. HEW erroneously implies that these differences are the product of discrimination.

The claim that American colleges and universities have engaged in sex discrimination by providing fewer athletic opportunities for women than warranted by demonstrated interests and abilities is unsubstantiated and false. In reality, men's intercollegiate sports

Continued on page 7



NCAA President Flynn (left) with Stanford's Andy Geiger.

Number of television appearances rises by 34

The number of appearances for teams participating in the NCAA football television series in 1978 was 34 higher than in 1977.

Also, 76 different teams were shown in 1978, compared to 55 in 1977.

These are two of many positive facts contained in the 1978 Television Committee Reports. Unfortunately the report also shows that ratings for the series were off about 10 percent in 1978.

"This quite possibly may be due to the unusually fine weather throughout the fall," said Television Committee Chairman Capt. J. O. Coppedge. "We know the ratings for all national football television programs dropped this season. In addition, the NCAA ratings were hurt by the expansion of the professional football schedule, and the time of day of several baseball playoff telecasts was unfortunate for our series.

"Finally, it may well be that the long-forecast saturation point for televised football was reached with the professionals' further expansion into weeknights."

The rating for 1978 was 12.0 compared to 13.2 for 1977 and 14.1 (the all-time high) for 1976. The number of homes reached was 8.9 million this past season compared to 9.62 million in 1977 while the share of audience (the audience during an average minute of a program, in percent of the

households using television at the time the program was telecast) was down from 37 to 35.

On the positive side, however, the November 25 Southern California-Notre Dame contest was viewed in 13.7 million homes, a figure topped only by the 1974 game between the same teams (which was seen in 14.3 million homes).

Conference representation: Besides the Southern Cal-Notre Dame encounter, the highest-rated contests were the November 11 Alabama-Louisiana State game (14.2) and the October 7 Texas-Oklahoma contest (13.8).

A total of 17 different conferences were represented on the series, and all but two received two or more appearances. That contrasted with 1977, when 11 different conferences were shown. The number of independent members appearing was up one over 1977.

"As for Division I-AA," Coppedge said, "that division's minimum guarantee for two years was 11 appearances. During 1978 alone, nine I-AA members participated on the national television series."

In addition to the 76 institutions appearing on the series, another 41 appeared in exception telecasts and other types of programs for a total of 116 in 1978. In 1977, 112 appeared.

During the past season, the following number of games were televised in these categories:

- Sellout exceptions 5
- 400-mile exceptions28
- Special Division I exceptions 1
- Division II, III exceptions. 8
- Sellouts on educational stations 0
- Closed circuit telecasts...14
- Exception cablecasts 6
- The last category included five Ohio State University games telecast over Warner Cable Company's QUBE system in Columbus, Ohio, and the Southern California-Hawaii game, shown over Theta Cable in Los Angeles.

Warner Cable Company sued the NCAA last summer, seeking rights to cablecast those Ohio State games which were sold out but not presented by ABC on the NCAA series. A settlement was reached whereby Warner could televise five games during each of the 1978 and 1979 seasons on an experimental basis; institutions hosting concurrent games would be reimbursed with money generated by a special NCAA assessment on the rights fees for the cablecasts.

Since that settlement, however, a suit has been filed by the Outlet Company, owner of a Columbus television station. Essentially, the suit challenges the failure of Ohio State University to follow required state procedures in awarding rights to its telecasts to Warner Cable. The suit also claims the NCAA Television is in violation of Federal antitrust statutes.

Committee changes blocking rules

The NCAA Football Rules Committee has implemented extensive changes in below-the-waist blocking and sideline control and also has taken a strong stance regarding what it calls a "lack of enforcement" on illegal use of the hands violations.

"The Football Rules Committee has received reports indicating a lack of enforcement of illegal use of hands on offense," the committee reported. "These acts occur primarily in pass protection blocking but are not necessarily confined to that phase of the game. There

is considerable evidence that such illegal tactics are being taught as a blocking technique."

In an effort to alleviate the problem, a special subcommittee has been appointed to study this phase of the game.

Blocking changes: The committee made two changes in the rules which will prohibit blocking below the waist in certain situations.

First, defensive players will be prohibited from blocking an eligible offensive receiver below the waist after he has gone three yards beyond the line of

scrimmage. Second, following the interception of a forward pass, a backward pass or a fumble, all players will be prohibited from blocking below the waist.

Another rule added for the safety of the players is one which states the kicker of a free kick may not be blocked until he has advanced five yards or the kick has crossed the receiving team's restraining line. The committee also voted to award an automatic first down on serious penalties such as kicking, spearing and roughing the kicker.

Date	Visitor/Home Team	Total Stations	Total Audience	Total Homes	Average Audience	AA Homes	Share
9/2	Nebraska/Alabama (N)	203	25.8	18,810	12.3	9,160	27
9/9	UCLA/Washington	204	25.9	18,300	11.6	8,640	28
9/16	Penn State/Ohio State						
	Baylor/Georgia	212	19.7	14,680	9.0	6,710	30
	San Jose State/Stanford						
	Colorado State/Brigham Young						
	Syracuse/North Carolina State						
	Idaho State/Northern Arizona						
9/23	Michigan/Notre Dame						
	Yale/Brown	214	20.7	15,420	9.3	6,930	32
	Florida State/Miami (Fla.)						
	Colorado State/Brigham Young	215	26.9	20,040	13.3	9,910	38
9/30	North Carolina/Pittsburgh						
	Nebraska/Indiana	218	21.1	15,920	9.3	6,930	32
	Tennessee/Auburn						
	Washington/Oregon State						
	Alcorn State/South Carolina State						
	Boise State/Montana State						
10/7	Oklahoma/Texas	220	28.1	20,930	13.8	10,280	45
	Virginia Tech/Clemson						
	Utah State/Brigham Young						
10/14	Pittsburgh/Notre Dame	209	21.2	15,890	7.9	5,890	27
10/21	Arkansas/Texas						
	Purdue/Illinois	218	21.1	15,820	9.5	7,080	37
	Georgia Tech/Auburn						
	Tennessee-Chattanooga/Furman						
	Eastern Kentucky/Western Kentucky						
	UCLA/California	220	25.8	19,220	10	7,450	31
10/28	Colorado/Missouri						
	Arizona State/Washington	221	21.4	15,940	10.8	8,050	37
	Purdue/Iowa						
	Florida/Georgia Tech						
	Clemson/North Carolina State						
	Holy Cross/Brown						
11/4	Maryland/Penn State	215	21.8	16,240	10.5	7,820	38
	Oregon State/Washington State						
	Texas A&M/Southern Methodist	214	28.1	20,930	12.2	9,090	34
	New Mexico/Utah						
	Mississippi/LSU						
11/11	William & Mary/East Carolina						
	Tulsa/Wichita State	220	28.7	21,380	14.2	10,580	35
	Stanford/Arizona State						
	Alabama/LSU						
	Nebraska/Oklahoma	220	23.6	17,580	13.8	10,280	45
11/18	Iowa State/Colorado						
	Dartmouth/Princeton						
	Navy/Florida State						
	Central Michigan/Northern Michigan	221	19.6	19,600	8.9	6,630	34
	Florida A&M/Southern-B.R.						
	Appalachian State/Western Carolina						
	USC/UCLA						
11/24	Pittsburgh/Penn State	204	24.7	18,400	11.7	8,720	36
11/25	Ohio State/Michigan	221	27.8	20,710	16.1	11,990	46
	USC/Notre Dame	219	36.0	26,820	18.4	13,740	39
12/1	Texas/Texas A&M	195	26.8	19,970	11.9	8,870	22
12/2	Georgia/Georgia Tech	221	23.3	17,360	12.5	9,310	39
	Army/Navy	218	31.2	23,240	14.6	10,880	35
	SEASON AVERAGE	215	25.0	18,610	12.0	8,900	35
	N—Night Game						

KEY FOR RATINGS TABLE

Total Audience: audience viewing all or any part of program in excess of five minutes, reported in two ways:
(a) In per cent of U.S. TV households;
(b) In terms of the projected number of households reached
Average Audience: number of TV households tuned to program during average minute, reported in two ways:
(a) In terms of total viewers;
(b) In terms of the projected number of households reached
Share of Audience: audience during average minute of program, in per cent of households using television at time program was telecast.

Amateur Sports Act alters domestic coordination

EDITOR'S NOTE: Enactment of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978 late last year was a milestone in the long-fought battle over rights and privileges among the nation's amateur sports bodies.

The Act placed in the Federal statutes changes in America's amateur sports structure and, in particular, granted the United States Olympic Committee more authority in coordinating domestic amateur sports.

Also enacted were NCAA-supported changes that were made in the USOC Constitution and led to the Association rejoining the USOC in 1978.

Educationally based restrictions will not be set aside except for significant international competition, participation in which may not be denied an athlete.

With the changes, the NCAA is expected to play a more prominent role in the USOC. The following analysis of the Amateur Sports Act is designed to serve as a guide to its provisions.

Particular emphasis is placed on subjects of interest to athletic administrators in the school-college community.

USOC authority and powers: Under Section 105 of the Act, in addition to powers granted to the USOC under its prior Congressional charter (e.g., U.S. participation in the Olympic and Pan American Games), the USOC is granted the power

to "serve as the coordinating body for amateur athletic activity in the United States directly relating to international amateur athletic competition." The grant of power is the result of a recommendation by the President's Commission on Olympic Sports, that one organization be established in the United States to coordinate the efforts of all other amateur sports organizations. It is clear from the legislative history of the Act, however, that the USOC's "coordinating" power does not include the power to direct or control the programs of these other organizations.

By virtue of an amendment in the House, moreover, this coordinating function is limited to amateur athletic activity in the United States "directly relating to international amateur athletic competition." The USOC thus does not enjoy even nonmandatory coordinating authority with respect to purely domestic athletic activity.

Section 206 of the Act further limits the USOC's domestic power with reference to

United States sports organizations conducting restricted competition.

USOC structure: Section 105 of the Act authorizes the USOC to adopt a constitution and by-laws consistent with the laws of the United States or of any state; proposed amendments to these documents must be published and be subject to a 60-day public comment period. Section 106 requires the USOC to include in its governance a reasonable representation of (1) national governing bodies; (2) multi-sport organizations such as the NCAA, NFSHSA and AIAW; (3) active or recently-active amateur athletes and (4) individuals representing the interests of the American public. Except for the last group, these groups are presently represented in USOC governance.

USOC recognition of national governing bodies: One of the USOC's newly-stated powers under Section 105 of the Act is the power to recognize amateur sports organizations as national governing bodies for sports which are included on

the programs of the Olympic Games or the Pan American Games. Only one national governing body may be recognized for each such sport. The USOC's power of recognition by its terms does not extend to a sport such as football or golf, which is not included within the Olympic or Pan American Games.

Prior to enactment of the Act, the USOC has recognized national governing bodies for the sports included in those Games, and those national governing bodies currently constitute the "Group A" membership of the USOC. Section 201(c) of the Act provides, in effect, that the national governing bodies presently recognized by the USOC are deemed, upon enactment of the Act, to continue to be the national governing bodies for their respective Olympic or Pan American sports—subject to a limitation.

Organizational requirements for national governing body status: Section 201(b) of the Act sets forth the qualifications necessary for an amateur sports organization to be rec-

ognized by the USOC as a national governing body for a particular sport. Principal among these qualifications are:

—that the amateur sports organization is incorporated

—that it is autonomous in the governance of its sport that its membership is open to individuals and/or organizations active in its sport

—that it does not deny any athlete or team official the right to participate in amateur athletic competition without a fair notice and opportunity for hearing

—that its governing board is selected on a nondiscriminatory basis

—that at least 20 percent of the membership and voting power of its governing board is held by individuals who are either actively engaged or within the past ten years have engaged, in amateur athletic competition

—that it provides for reasonable direct representation on its board for any other amateur sports organization conducting high level programs in its sport and

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Budget

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the assessment is eight percent of \$27.17 million.

Television also will impact significantly on championship revenue because of the \$750,000 allotted for the new Division I-AA Football Championship and because of a \$500,000 increase in the Division I Basketball Championship contract. The amount of television money received from the Divisions II and III football championships has increased by \$130,000, while television income for other championships (gymnastics, track and field, wrestling, swimming, volleyball and lacrosse) also increased by \$100,000, Frank said.

NCAA Productions, buoyed by additional productions and income from National Collegiate Basketball Championship games not televised by NBC, anticipates an increase of about \$250,000 in revenue.

Publishing revenues are expected to rise because of an in-

crease in price for guides and rules books in addition to profits anticipated from the Association's initial venture into book publishing.

The NCAA's marketing program could generate more income during the fiscal year because of the growing success of the Association's current licensing agreements.

The rise in expenditures is mostly attributable to an increase in the amount of money distributed to teams competing in NCAA events, Frank reported. This year, the NCAA will return approximately \$7.75 million (55.7 percent of expenditures) to competing teams, compared to \$5.5 million (50.7 percent of expenditures) in 1977-78, he said.

Expenses within all of the five departments at the national office in Shawnee Mission, Kansas, are up; however, in most cases beyond inflation, Frank attributed the increases to costs of added membership services and greater program scope.



CABMA honorees

John T. Moore (left) of South Carolina and Joe McDonough of Holy Cross were named co-winners of the 1978 Athletic Business Manager of the Year by the Collegiate Athletic Business Managers Association. Baylor ticket manager Marie Abel presented McDonough and Moore with their awards.

Flynn letter

Continued from page 1

icy interpretation is based on faulty factual premises — the most important of which is the apparent assumption that the pattern of intercollegiate sports programs which now exists is the product of *sex discrimination*. In the strongest possible terms, we contest the truth of this undocumented and erroneous assumption.

Harmful effects: The member colleges and universities of the NCAA always have been committed to providing quality athletic programs to student-athletes without regard to sex. Regrettably, in our view, the proposed policy interpretation will hinder rather than advance this objective.

At the NCAA's recent 73rd Annual Convention, the pro-

posed policy was carefully considered by the presidentially designated voting representatives of the NCAA's member institutions. By a virtually unanimous vote, the Convention adopted a resolution opposing the equal per capita expenditure standard proposed by the Department and calling for the adoption of a policy interpretation which, consistent with the Javits Amendment, fully recognizes the nondiscriminatory differences among sports.

The enclosed comments set forth the reasons why we believe the proposed Part I equal per capita expenditure test and the proposed Part II affirmative action requirements are inequitable, unworkable, costly and in important respects, unlawful.

The comments include detailed budgetary data from twelve representative NCAA member institutions with athletic programs of various sizes and types. Projections based on these data indicate that the total cost of compliance with an unqualified equal per capita expenditure standard for the 726 NCAA member institutions alone would approximate \$60 million per year at current levels of participation, and more than a quarter billion dollars per year (\$321,944,725) at equalized male-female participation levels. We are prepared to submit whatever further documentation you may consider necessary to verify the accuracy of these cost estimates.

Very truly yours,
William J. Flynn
President

Research deadline May 1

May 1 has been established as the deadline for receipt of requests for Association research funds for the 1979-80 fiscal year, according to NCAA Research Committee Chairman Fred Jacoby.

Research proposal procedures and guidelines which have been approved by the NCAA Council can be obtained by contacting Dale Meggas at the NCAA national office.

The committee agreed the following are among the areas of research which will be considered for future funding:

- Health and safety factors in athletics. The committee receives recommendations in this area from the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

- The value and justification of intercollegiate athletics.

- The relationship between athletic success and increases in development funds and/or application for enrollment, as well as any relationship between the number of sports sponsored by an institution and contributions received from alumni or friends of the institution.

Proposals should be mailed to Ted C. Tow or Meggas at the NCAA national office.

Interpretations

EDITOR'S 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.

Practice with professional team

Situation: An individual who has participated on a professional team in his sport no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics in that sport. (528)

Question: Would participation in practice sessions conducted by a professional team jeopardize an individual's eligibility for intercollegiate athletics?

Answer: No, provided the individual does not receive any compensation for his participation in the practice sessions, does not enter into any contract or agreement with a professional team or sports organization, and does not take part in any competition (games or scrimmages) involving any other team. Further, such participation must meet the requirements of NCAA legislation governing tryouts with professional athletic teams. Finally, a student-athlete's participation in such practice sessions involving the sports of football or basketball may not be arranged by or at the direction of any member of his institution's coaching staff. [C3-1-(a), (b) and (d); B3-4-(a) and (b)]

Summer basketball leagues

Situation: To receive certification from the NCAA Council, a summer basketball league must conduct its competition within 100 miles of the student-athlete's official residence or within 100 miles of the institution the student-athlete attends. (535)

Question: What criteria are utilized in determining whether the requirements of this provision have been satisfied?

Answer: The 100-mile restriction is measured in air miles between city limits and applies to the distance between the site of the competition and either the student-athlete's collegiate institution (which he last attended as a regular student) or his official residence at the end of the previous academic year. [C3-9-(c)-(1)-(viii)]

Summer basketball league personnel

Situation: In order for a summer basketball league to be approved by the NCAA Council, no member team shall have on its staff any person associated in any capacity with a college, university or junior college. (534)

Question: Does this provision restrict involvement in summer leagues by institutional staff members other than athletic department personnel?

Answer: Yes. This restriction would be applicable to any person associated in any capacity with a collegiate institution. [C3-9-(c)-(1)-(ii)]

Division III—aid based on need

Situation: Effective August 1, 1979, a Division III member institution shall not award financial aid to any student-athlete except upon a showing of financial need by the recipient. (536)

Question: May a student-athlete receive financial assistance in the form of loans which would exceed the amount of his financial need?

Answer: Yes. Legitimate loans, based upon a regular repayment schedule, available to all students and administered on the same basis for all students, would not be countable under the Division III need limitations. [B9-3-(a)]

Certifications

The NCAA Extra Events Committee has certified the following games in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3:

All-star basketball

New England Coaches Game; Fairfield, Connecticut; March 17 or 18.
LABC All-Star Game; Thibodaux, Louisiana; March 19.
Portsmouth Invitational; Portsmouth, Virginia; March 21-24.
NABC East-West All-Star Game; Salt Lake City; March 23.
Big Apple Classic; New York City; March 29.
Pizza Hut Classic; Las Vegas, Nevada; March 31.
All-Arkansas Classic; Arkadelphia, Arkansas; April 2.
Aloha Classic; Honolulu, Hawaii; April 5.
Shoney's Big Boy Classic; Charlotte, North Carolina; April 7.
New Jersey Coaches All-Star Game; South Orange, New Jersey; April 8.
Indiana Sertoma Charities Game; Indianapolis, Indiana; April 20 or 27.

Championship Corner

Gymnastics

1. The four Division I regional qualifying meets will be held March 23-24, with the top two teams from each regional that meet the minimum qualifying score of 422 points advancing to the national championships. No conference championship will be allowed to serve as a qualifying meet.

2. The format of the National Collegiate Division II Gymnastics Championships will be based upon an average of the two highest scores for each team and for each of the 18 individual qualifiers during regular-season competition. The regular-season score sheets, which must be signed by a certified judge, will be submitted to Jack Swartz, director of athletics at Wheaton College and a member of the NCAA Gymnastics Committee.

Water polo

California State University, Long Beach, will host the 1979 National Collegiate Water Polo Championship November 24-25.

Plans announced for radio network

Jim Host and Associates, Inc., of Lexington, Kentucky, and the NCAA recently entered into an agreement with the NBC Radio Network to co-produce a national network for the 1979 Division I basketball championships.

Although stations will be added until the time of the championships, Buzz Riggins, director of network operations for the network, said he is almost certain the number of stations will surpass the 226 of 1978. In 1977, 218 stations purchased rights.

The American Forces Network, which feeds 300 stations abroad as well as 60 ships at sea, already has purchased rights to the broadcasts, Riggins said.

Under the agreement, the more than 100 NBC affiliate stations were offered the exclusive broadcasts in their geographic markets of the semifinals and finals March 24 and 26 before other stations had an opportunity to purchase rights.

The official station or net-

work of each participating team, however, retained exclusivity for the markets represented during the regular season.

The network will use the facilities of NBC in New York City for transmission of the worldwide broadcast.

Jim Host and Associates has administered an independent NCAA Network for the past three years under the terms of a contract with the NCAA, which extends through 1981. This year, the network will reach 61 of the nation's top 100 markets.

"Jim Host has done an outstanding job for the NCAA," said Wayne Duke, Division I Basketball Committee chairman. "Because of this network, an audience which does not have access to television coverage can hear the play-by-play action. That audience is estimated to be in the millions.

"I think the growth of the number of stations and the broad coverage of the nation's top markets indicate the hard and effective work that has



Jim Host

been done by Host," Duke added.

Cawood Ledford, recently selected Kentucky's Sportscenter of the Year, will handle the play-by-play duties for the championships. Ledford also has been honored by the Thoroughbred Horse Racing Association and has broadcasted the past four NCAA championships.

Amateur Sports Act

Continued from page 5

—that its officers are not the officers of any other national governing body.

The national governing bodies presently recognized by the USOC have two years from the date of enactment of the Act to bring themselves into line with these criteria.

Duties of a national governing body: Section 202 of the Act sets forth the duties of a USOC-recognized national governing body. Unlike Section 201, which sets forth the organizational criteria for NGBs, this provision is effective immediately. Specified NGB duties consist of activities traditionally engaged in by most national governing bodies in this country and include the duty to review every request submitted by any amateur sports organization or person for a sanction to hold or sponsor international amateur athletic competition at home or abroad. "International amateur athletic competition" is a defined term under the Act, and the Act — when read together with its statutory history — makes clear that the sanctioning authority of the national governing bodies extends to all types of international amateur athletic competition in Olympic and Pan American sports. The term does include, among various types of covered competition, an international event sponsored by an association of colleges—such as the NCAA—or by an educational institution; Section 206 of the Act, pursuant to which these organizations are given exclusive jurisdiction over restricted competition, also provides that if such an organization wishes to conduct or sponsor international amateur athletic competition, it shall obtain a sanction from the appropriate national governing body.

Section 202(b) requires the national governing body to grant a sanction for international amateur athletic competition, if the applicant demonstrates that the competition meets certain stated require-

ments related to the proper structuring of the event and pays a reasonable and nondiscriminatory sanctioning fee, unless the national governing body determines "by clear and convincing evidence that holding or sponsoring an international amateur athletic competition would be detrimental to the best interest of the sport . . ." There is no requirement under the Act that in order to obtain a sanction the applicant be a member of or otherwise affiliated with the national governing body. The only exception to this rule is where the applicant is a competitor for national governing body status and regularly seeks sanctions but refuses to become a member of the existing national governing body.

Authority of national governing body: Under Section 203 of the Act, a USOC-recognized national governing body is authorized to represent the United States in the appropriate international sports federation, to serve as a coordinating body in its sport for amateur athletic activity in the United States, and to exercise jurisdiction over international amateur athletic activities in its sport held here and abroad. The coordinating authority of the national governing body must, as is the case of the USOC, be read in conjunction with the exclusive authority of organizations conducting restricted competition — such coordinating authority may not interfere with the exclusive authority reserved to those organizations.

Forums for review of national governing body activities: If a national governing body is believed not to be in compliance with the organizational requirements for national governing body status, or not to be properly performing the duties of a national governing body, any amateur sports organization or person which belongs to or is eligible to belong to a national governing body may file a written complaint with the USOC. The Act contains pro-

cedures by which the USOC shall consider and act upon such a complaint, and if the complaint is found to be meritorious, the USOC is required to take sanctions against the national governing body. These sanctions include, if the national governing body does not correct its deficiencies, revocation of the USOC's recognition of the national governing body.

Provision is also made in Section 205 of the Act for an amateur sports organization to "challenge" an existing national governing body for such status. This procedure involves an initial hearing on the challenge before the USOC, which may be followed by a demand for arbitration before the American Arbitration Association. In general, the provisions of the Act with reference to the complaint and challenge procedures, and possible subsequent arbitration before the AAA, are compatible with procedures already set forth in the present USOC Constitution.

Opportunity to compete: The Act contains no substantive provisions with reference to the "right" of an athlete to compete in international competition, but Section 114 specifies that the USOC Constitution shall contain provisions for the swift and equitable resolution of disputes involving any USOC members and relating to the opportunity of an amateur athlete or team official to participate in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, world championships, or other "protected" competition referred to in the USOC Constitution. This provision was drafted with a view to the existing USOC constitutional provisions on this subject, which constrain USOC members from interfering with participation in these events and in certain domestic qualifying competitions sponsored and financed by a national governing body. Individual colleges and high schools, which are not USOC members, are not affected by this provision of the Act.

NCAA Title IX comments

Continued from page 4

programs are larger and more developed than women's programs because: (1) historically and at present, men are more interested in participating in college athletics than are women, (2) college men have developed athletic proficiency to a greater degree than have college women, (3) spectators have shown greater interest in certain men's collegiate sports (football, basketball) than in any women's sport, (4) for much of this century, the women physical educators who were responsible for the development and maintenance of women's athletic programs—individually and through their athletic organizations—actively opposed and successfully repressed intercollegiate and interscholastic sports competition for women.

The Policy Interpretation also fails to develop adequately relevant facts regarding the differences among sports. For example, the use of an equal per capita expenditure test as a measure of equality of opportunity assumes that the sports in which men and women participate require comparable expenditures. HEW offers no facts to support this crucial assumption.

As recognized by the preamble, football is unique among sports; however, there are also many important differences among other sports programs,

including squad size, cost, coaching requirements, spectator interest, degree of emphasis, state of development and revenue production. A particularly important factual omission is the failure of HEW to acknowledge that many intercollegiate sports programs are principally financed by the revenues generated by certain men's sports (primarily football and basketball).

Proposed compliance tests: In our view, the Part I equal per capita expenditure test (the basic standard of compliance applicable to "financially measurable benefits") and the Part II affirmative action requirements (the provisions requiring steps designed to increase the numbers of women participating in college athletics and to change the types of programs in which they participate) are inequitable, costly and unworkable.

The cost of compliance with an unqualified equal per capita expenditure test would be staggering. A detailed study of twelve representative NCAA member institutions indicates that at current participation levels, the average annual cost of compliance for the individual institutions is as follows:

Division I—I-A Football, \$267,778; Division I—I-AA Football, \$52,308; Division I—Other Football, \$184,670; Division II, \$39,754; Division III—Football, \$2,046; Division III—

No Football, (\$20,200).

If participation by women increases to the current level of men's participation, the average annual cost of compliance would be as follows:

Division I—I-A Football, \$1,464,823; Division I—I-AA Football, \$518,528; Division I—Other Football, \$553,929; Division II, \$181,959; Division III—Football, \$70,795; Division III—No Football, \$76,286.

For institutions of all kinds, compliance will be very costly. Although the dollar amounts generally are smaller for colleges with more modest athletic programs, the percentage budgetary increases required are often as great or greater and available resources more limited. The total projected cost of compliance for the 726 NCAA member institutions combined is approximately \$60,000,000 per year at current levels of participation, and approximately \$320,000,000 per year at equalized participation levels—more than a quarter billion dollars per year.

The proposed compliance tests are not merely costly, they are fundamentally unfair. An unqualified equal per capita expenditure test would be grossly inequitable because:

(1) it would require equal average spending per person without regard to differences in:

(a) necessary costs, (b) scope of competition, (c) level of competition, and (d) the nature of particular sports, and therefore,

(2) it would discriminatorily require equal treatment of men and women who are not similarly situated and unequal treatment of men and women who are.

Even as presently qualified in the proposed Policy Interpretation, the test is inequitable because important sex-neutral considerations are not expressly recognized, including:

(a) revenue production, (b) spectator and non-athlete participant interests, and (c) athletic proficiency.

It would be discriminatory not to recognize these factors, because the effect will be to require equalized spending on the basis of sex. For example, colleges and universities will be required to award athletic scholarships—in amounts, in the case of private institutions, as great as \$32,000 per person for a four-year period—on the

basis of sex without regard to comparative levels of athletic proficiency. This is particularly unreasonable and inequitable in those cases in which the revenues generated by certain men's sports (typically football) are the primary or sole source of athletic scholarship funds.

Legal objections: The NCAA's legal objections to the proposed Policy Interpretation can be summarized as follows:

(1) The Part I equal per capita expenditure test is not mandated by Title IX and is at variance with the regulation the policy purports to interpret. The same test was proposed for inclusion in the regulation in 1974 and was not adopted in the final regulation promulgated in 1975. Further, in explaining the final regulation to Congress and the public, HEW repeatedly stated that equal spending was not required and specifically disavowed the use of any compliance measure which depended upon "financial analyses, reviews of athletic budgets, the flow or earmarking of funds, and determinations of the equitability of fund distribution per se, between men's and women's athletic programs."

(2) The Part II affirmative action requirements:

(a) are inconsistent with §901(b) of Title IX which prohibits interpretations which require educational institutions to "grant preferential or disparate treatment to members of one sex" based on statistical comparisons of the kind HEW relies on here.

(b) are at variance with the Title IX regulation, because: (i) §86.3(a) of the regulation only authorizes mandatory remedial action when a finding has been made that a particular institution has engaged in discrimination, and (ii) affirmative action provisions very similar to those now proposed were contained in the proposed regulation published in 1974 but were deleted from the final regulation promulgated in 1975 (in part because HEW found them inconsistent with §86.3).

(c) exceed constitutional limitations on governmental action which prohibit the granting of preferential treatment to one class of persons in the absence of a finding in the record that the classification is responsive to identified discrimination.

(3) Contrary to §844 of Pub. L. No. 93-380 (the "Javits

Amendment"), the Part I equal per capita expenditure test and, in certain cases, the Part I comparability of opportunity tests fail adequately to include "reasonable provisions considering the nature of particular sports." The most important sex-neutral factors which the proposed Policy Interpretation fails expressly to recognize are revenue production, spectator and non-athlete participant interests, and athletic proficiency.

Recommended alternatives:

The NCAA favors an interpretation which: (a) is consistent with nondiscrimination mandate of Title IX and the equality of opportunity standard of compliance established by the Title IX regulation, and (b) preserves, to the greatest extent possible, the institutional autonomy of American colleges and universities and the diversity of the athletic programs they offer.

Consistent with these premises, the NCAA recommends that as an alternative to the equal per capita expenditure test, the Policy Interpretation should permit a college or university to demonstrate compliance with Title IX by planning and maintaining an intercollegiate sports program which (consistent with the Title IX regulation) "effectively accommodate(s) the interests and abilities of members of both sexes." Such a program would classify sports by sex-neutral criteria which would define level of competition and emphasis. The institution would then be required to demonstrate that it is providing comparability of opportunity by treating equally the participants in sports programs which are conducted at the same level.

Regardless of whether such an alternative compliance test is adopted, the NCAA urges HEW to recognize expressly all of the principal sex-neutral factors which shape intercollegiate sports programs, including athletic proficiency, spectator and non-athlete participant interests, and revenue production. Further, if an equal per capita expenditure test is retained, the cost categories which are to be subject to the test must be clearly specified.

With respect to Part II, it is our view that as a matter of law, the affirmative action elements of the proposal must be eliminated.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

BILL CARR named at Florida . . . DAVID RICE named at Fordham . . . JIM McCAFFERTY reassigned at Xavier . . . CHARLES SMITH named at Missouri-St. Louis . . . CHARLEY THORNTON named at Miami.

COACHES

Baseball — BILLY HUNTER named at Towson State . . . CHUCK HARIMAN named at Virginia Tech . . . JOE BENANTO named interim coach at Yale . . . ROY MEWBOURNE named at Vanderbilt.

Basketball — TOM COONEY resigned at LeMoyne . . . CHARLES SMITH resigned at Missouri-St. Louis . . . DAVE BENADERET resigned at Loyola (California) . . . WAYNE YATES resigned at Memphis State . . . GARY COLSON resigned at Pepperdine . . . WALTER BAUMANN resigned at St. Michael's . . . BILL HODGES named at Indiana State.

Fencing — LOUIS BANKUTI retired at Columbia.

Football — TOM KEELE named at California State, Northridge . . . LARRY VAN AISTINE named at St. Norbert . . . TYRONE CALDWELL named at Maryland-Eastern Shore . . . LLOYD KRUMLAUF named at Occidental . . . MARVIN CARLSON resigned at Illinois Benedictine.

Golf — MIKE WATNEY named interim coach at Fresno State.

Lacrosse — RAYMOND ROSTAN named at Rochester Institute of Technology.

Soccer — JOHN RENNIE resigned at Columbia.

Swimming — DOUG MORRIS resigned at Ball State.

Tennis — GEORGE SEEWAGEN JR. resigned at Columbia.

Track and field—JOHN FLAMER

named at Southern Illinois-Edwardsville . . . BUCK DAWSON resigned at Morehead . . . WALT MARUSYN resigned at Fairleigh Dickinson.

STAFF

Sports Information Directors — JOHN MEHNO named at Carnegie-Mellon . . . ROBERT LESCH named acting SID at University of Maryland-Baltimore County.

Business Manager — MARY LINCOLN named at Dartmouth.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1—Salem State College: James T. Amsler (P).

District 2 — Gannon College: New telephone number is 814/871-7000. Kutztown State College: New telephone number is 215/683-4094. United States Naval Academy: Rear Adm. William P. Lawrence (S).

District 3—Florida Technological University: Changed name to University of Central Florida.

District 4 — Hillsdale College: Terminated membership.

District 5—University of Oklahoma: William Slater Banowsky (P).

District 6—Texas A&M University: Marvin Tate (AD).

DEATHS

ABE MARTIN, former TCU football coach and athletic director . . . PRESTON JOHNSON, two-time all-Southwest Conference running back at SMU . . . ANDY GUSTAFSON, Miami football coach from 1948-63 . . . MICHAEL MORRIS, Texas Tech football player, after complications from surgery . . . JOHN MAUER, former Tennessee basketball coach . . . PERRY GRAWS, former Illinois all-America football player . . . DUANE BARROWS, Indiana State swimming coach, in automobile accident.

Division II philosophy established

The Division II round table adopted a statement of philosophy for the division at the 73rd annual NCAA Convention in San Francisco.

The statement:

"In addition to the purposes and fundamental policy of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as set forth in Constitution 2, members of Division II support the following principles in the belief that these objectives assist in defining the division and the possible differences between it and other divisions of the Association.

"1. A member of Division II believes in permitting athletically related financial aid for its

student-athletes, but on a more modest basis than that permitted in Division I.

"2. A member of Division II believes in offering a maximum amount of intercollegiate athletic participation to as many of its students as possible, whether or not these students are athletically recruited or financially assisted.

"3. A member of Division II believes in striving for broad participation and competitive excellence in all of its athletic endeavors.

"4. Insofar as geographic location and traditional or conference scheduling patterns permit, a member of Division II believes in scheduling the



majority of its athletic competition with other members of Division II.

"5. A member of Division II recognizes the dual objective in its athletic program of serving both the campus (participants, student body, faculty-staff) and the general public (community, area, state).

"6. While Division II accepts the temporary membership of those institutions aspiring to membership in some other division, or those unable to subscribe to all of the aspects of the Division II philosophy, all members of Division II should commit themselves to that philosophy and to the regulations and programs of Division II."

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NEWS

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March 8, 1979

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1978-79 NCAA Championship sites and dates

Fall	Fencing	Spring
<p>Cross Country</p> <p>Division I, 40th. Champion: Texas-El Paso. Individual: Alberto Salazar, Oregon.</p> <p>Division II, 21st. Champion: California Polytechnic-San Luis Obispo. Individual: James Schankel, California Polytechnic-San Luis Obispo.</p> <p>Division III, 6th. Champion: North Central. Individual: Dan Henderson, Wheaton.</p>	<p>35th Championship: Princeton University; Princeton, New Jersey; March 22-24.</p>	<p>Baseball</p> <p>Division I, 33rd: Creighton University; Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska; June 1-8.</p> <p>Division II, 11th: Robin Roberts Stadium; Lanphier Park; Springfield, Illinois.</p> <p>Division III, 4th: Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio; June 1-3.</p>
<p>Football</p> <p>Division I-AA, 1st. Champion: Florida A&M; 2. Massachusetts. Score: 35-28.</p> <p>Division II, 6th. Champion: Eastern Illinois; 2. Delaware. Score: 10-9.</p> <p>Division III, 6th. Champion: Baldwin-Wallace; 2. Wittenberg. Score 24-10.</p>	<p>Gymnastics</p> <p>Division I, 37th: Louisiana State University; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; April 5-7.</p> <p>Division II, 12th: University of Northern Iowa; Cedar Falls, Iowa; March 29-31.</p>	<p>Golf</p> <p>Division I, 82nd: Wake Forest University; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; May 23-26, 1978.</p> <p>Division II, 17th: University of California-Davis; Davis, California; May 15-18.</p> <p>Division III, 5th: Hampden-Sydney College; Hampden-Sydney, Virginia; May 15-18.</p>
<p>Soccer</p> <p>Division I, 20th. Champion: San Francisco; 2. Indiana. Score 2-0.</p> <p>Division II, 7th. Champion: Seattle Pacific; 2. Alabama A&M. Score 1-0.</p> <p>Division III, 5th. Champion: Lock Haven; 2. Washington University. Score: 3-0.</p>	<p>Ice Hockey</p> <p>Division I, 32nd: Michigan State University; The Olympia; Detroit, Michigan; March 22-24.</p> <p>Division II, 2nd. Merrimack College; North Andover, Massachusetts; March 15-17.</p>	<p>Lacrosse</p> <p>Division I, 9th: University of Maryland; College Park, Maryland; May 26.</p> <p>Division II, 6th: On-campus site of one of finalists; May 20.</p>
<p>Water Polo</p> <p>9th Championship. Champion: Stanford; 2. California. Score: 7-6.</p>	<p>Skiing</p> <p>26th Championship: University of Colorado; Steamboat Springs Ski Area; Steamboat Springs, Colorado; March 7-10.</p>	<p>Tennis</p> <p>Division I, 95th: University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia; May 21-28.</p> <p>Division II, 17: University of Arkansas-Little Rock; Fairfield Bay, Arkansas; May 17-20.</p> <p>Division III, 4th: Millsaps College; Jackson, Mississippi; May 16-19.</p>
<p>Basketball</p> <p>Division I, 41st: University of Utah; Salt Lake City, Utah; March 24 and 26.</p> <p>Division II, 23rd: Southwest Missouri State University; Springfield, Missouri; March 16-17.</p> <p>Division III, 5th: Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; March 16-17.</p>	<p>Swimming</p> <p>Division I, 56th: Cleveland State University; Cleveland, Ohio; March 22-24.</p> <p>Division II, 16th. Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan; March 15-17.</p> <p>Division III, 5th: State University of New York-Geneseo; Geneseo, New York; March 15-17.</p>	<p>Outdoor Track and Field</p> <p>Division I, 58th: University of Illinois; Champaign, Illinois; May 31-June 2.</p> <p>Division II, 17th: Western Illinois University; Macomb, Illinois; May 24-26.</p> <p>Division III, 6th: Baldwin-Wallace College; Berea, Ohio; May 24-26.</p>
	<p>Indoor Track and Field</p> <p>15th Championship: University of Michigan; Cobo Hall; Detroit, Michigan; March 9-10.</p>	<p>Volleyball</p> <p>10th Championship: University of California-Los Angeles; Los Angeles, California; May 4-5.</p>
	<p>Wrestling</p> <p>Division I, 49th. Iowa State University; Ames, Iowa; March 8-10.</p> <p>Division II, 17th: South Dakota State University; Brookings, South Dakota; February 23-24.</p> <p>Division III, 6th: Humboldt State University; Arcata, California; March 2-3.</p>	