



NEWS



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Academic committee considers practices

The NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements has completed a review of questionable academic practices that reportedly have been utilized in recent, widely publicized cases to establish or maintain the athletic eligibility of academically deficient student-athletes.

The committee, which met February 20 in Kansas City, reviewed possible abuses being investigated by the NCAA enforcement staff related to fraudulent extension courses and summer school academic credit and discussed various alternatives designed to improve the effective implementation of sound academic standards.

Among these alternatives were proposals intended to develop an increased role on the part of faculty athletic representatives in monitoring the academic eligibility of student-athletes, as opposed to permitting personnel from within a member institution's athletic department to perform such duties.

The committee, chaired by Southeastern Conference Commissioner H. Boyd McWhorter, developed several additional proposals to control or limit the use of academic credits obtained from colleges other than the certifying member institution for purposes of establishing eligibility for intercollegiate athletics. The NCAA Council will consider the committee's specific proposals at its April meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina.

In addition, the committee plans to communicate with national educational agencies to encourage the standardizing of transcripts and other official educational documents used by registrars and admissions offices in order to assist in eliminating misleading or fraudulent transcripts.

Once the committee's proposals have been reviewed by the Council, additional information will be reported to the membership concerning the actions which receive Council approval and support.



Nine coaches from across the nation attended the College Football '80 Preview February 25-26 in Kansas City. Among those participating were (left to right) Arkansas' Lou Holtz, California's Roger Theder and Maryland's Jerry Claiborne. Other coaches present were Hayden Fry of Iowa, Wayne Hardin of Temple, John Mackovic of Wake Forest, Johnny Majors of Tennessee, Harold "Tubby" Raymond of Delaware and Barry Switzer of Oklahoma.

Title IX: Part B of HEW policy interpretation

This article is the second of a three-part series on Title IX. Part One of this series addressed background issues relating to Title IX and questions and answers concerning Part A (the athletic scholarship section) of the intercollegiate athletics policy interpretation issued on December 4, 1979. This part of the series will address Part B of the policy interpretation, which concerns athletic benefits and opportunities other than financial assistance based on athletic ability.

Q: The first article in the series explained that in some respects there appear to be differences between the Title IX regulation issued in 1975 and the new policy interpretation. What does the regulation require with respect to athletic benefits and opportunities other than financial assistance based on athletic ability?

A: The regulation states that: "A recipient [of Federal financial assistance] which operates or sponsors . . . intercollegiate . . . athletics shall provide equal athletic opportunity for members of both sexes." The regulation lists 10 factors that HEW will consider, among others, in determining whether equal opportunities are available.

Q: What does the policy interpretation say the regulation requires?

A: The policy interpretation establishes an equivalency test. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare will compare the availability, quality and kinds of benefits, opportunities and treatment afforded to athletes of each sex. The policy interpretation says: "Institutions will be in compliance if compared program components are equivalent; that is, equal or equal in effect."

Q: What program components will be assessed by the equivalency standard?

A: The policy identifies eleven program components that will be assessed for equivalency:

- (1) Provision and maintenance of equipment and supplies;
- (2) Scheduling of games and practice times;

- (3) Travel and per diem expenses;
- (4) Opportunity to receive coaching and academic tutoring;
- (5) Assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors;
- (6) Provision of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities;
- (7) Provision of medical and training services and facilities;
- (8) Provision of housing and dining services and facilities;
- (9) Publicity;
- (10) Recruitment of student-athletes, and
- (11) Provision of support services.

Q: Where did this "laundry list" come from?

A: The first nine factors are among those listed in the athletics section of the regulation. Recruitment of athletes and support services are new factors added by the policy interpretation.

Q: Will HEW consider factors other than those listed in the policy interpretation?

A: The policy states that the list is not exhaustive and "may be expanded as necessary at the discretion of the Director of the Office for Civil Rights."

Q: When the policy interpretation says "equivalent," does it mean "identical"?

A: No. The policy interpretation states that "identical benefits, opportunities or treatment are not required, provided the overall effect of any difference is negligible."

Q: If compared program components are not equivalent, will the program necessarily be found to violate Title IX?

A: No. If program components are not equivalent, the program still may be in compliance if the differences are the result of nondiscriminatory factors.

Q: What factors qualify as nondiscriminatory?

A: The policy interpretation names four factors that may justify differences in benefits, opportuni-

ties or treatment:

(a) *The unique nature of particular sports.* The policy states that unique aspects of certain sports may result in such differences. It says that generally these differences will result from factors that are inherent to the basic operation of specific sports, such as rules of play, nature and replacement of equipment, rates of injury resulting from participation, nature of facilities required for competition and the maintenance and upkeep requirements of those facilities.

The policy interpretation indicates that for the most part, differences involving such factors will occur in programs offering football and that consequently these differences will favor men. The policy provides, however, that if sport-specific needs are met equivalently in both men's and women's programs, differences in particular program components will be found to be justifiable.

(b) *Special circumstances of a temporary nature.* The policy interpretation permits differences caused by sex-neutral factors of a temporary nature (for example, large disparities in recruitment of male and

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TV rights increased

ABC Television will pay rights fees of \$600,000 for a national telecast and \$422,929 for a regional game during the 1980 NCAA football television series, the network has informed the NCAA Television Committee.

The increases from the 1978 and 1979 totals of \$533,600 and \$401,000 were made possible by the availability of an additional \$2 million in rights fees under terms of the NCAA's four-year agreement with the network.

ABC will televise 13 national games and 45 regional telecasts in 1980. The fees for each game will be divided between the participating colleges.

The following rights fees will be paid by ABC for other telecasts governed by terms of the

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Straining an imperfect system

The recent glare of publicity related to the issue of academic integrity in intercollegiate athletics reflects uncomfortably on the institutions and student-athletes involved and on prevailing theories of higher education.

There is no defense for the deliberate involvement of an institutional staff member in arranging altered transcripts or false credits. Stated simply, it represents the most serious kind of violation of NCAA standards. At the same time, it is interesting to examine the apparent weaknesses in the existing educational system which appear to have been exploited in these cases.

It could be argued that the genesis of the problem rests with special or open admissions policies that permit the enrollment of unqualified students (including some prospective student-athletes), unqualified on the basis of accepted and proven indices. The rebuttal and prevailing educational theory is that the possible benefits which may be derived from the educational experience under such circumstances are sufficient to warrant the continuation of these policies. Special and remedial college programs hopefully will make up for family and high school neglect; and the discovery of late bloomers, from time to time, makes it all seem worthwhile.

Regardless, the opportunity obviously exists under these policies to enroll students who are marginal prospects at best. The economic pressures which affect more than a few collegiate institutions encourage the admission and continued enrollment of such students (whether or not they are athletes), and the pressures of athletic competition exacerbate the situation. The result, it seems clear, is an erosion of academic standards.

If one accepts the premise that the

higher-education opportunity should be afforded virtually everyone who may be interested, it would seem the institution should assume a greater responsibility to ensure that such students achieve normal or at least reasonable progress toward a degree in order to maintain their status as students, and certainly for participation in intercollegiate athletic competition.

Unfortunately, this does not appear to be the case. The trend apparently continues toward educational experimentation in the development of curricula which may offer more diversified opportunities for the sophisticated student but which can be transmogrified into an educational labyrinth for the purpose of perpetuating without progress the educational career of the academically unqualified student.

The real issue may well be the integrity of the higher education system. In the name of institutional autonomy, colleges and universities properly have taken the position that the precise definition of academic standards is a matter best left to the discretion of each institution, provided the institution applies the same standards to student-athletes that it does to all other students. Under that banner, then, the general public may well assume that the academic standards applied to student-athletes reflect the academic integrity of the particular institution in which they are enrolled.

Perhaps the current public attention to academic integrity will encourage the development of more precise and effective standards for both admission and continuing eligibility. If not, it seems likely that the resolution of the athletic problems will become increasingly difficult as the pressures of athletic recruiting place an inordinate strain on an imperfect system.

Opinions Out Loud

—**Woody Hayes, former football coach**
Ohio State University

Atlanta Journal

"I respect any man in any profession who plays to win. We've had too many who just come along for the ride. The trouble with the nation today is we fight among each other. We don't do that on a football team, at least not if you want to win. Nothing comes easy. I never saw a man make a tackle with a smile on his face."

—**Brooks Johnson, track coach**
Stanford University

Los Angeles Times

"It's a bunch of baloney—the myth that one can't compete on the highest athletic levels when academic standards are too high. Anybody an institution deems admissible should be eligible for any school activity, including the NCAA championships."

—**Joe Paterno, football coach**
Pennsylvania State University

U.S. News & World Report

"The excesses in sports are a microcosm of society. When society stops cheating, then we can expect the same of intercollegiate athletics."

—**Steve Rudman, sports writer**
Seattle Post-Intelligencer

"The Olympics do not promote wholesome athletic competition nearly as much as they promote nationalism of the hosting countries. They do not foster international good will nearly as much as they provide a forum for international tension. And what they celebrate is not so much the body and the spirit as politics, avarice and hypocrisy."

"Perhaps the Olympics should be boycotted not so much because Russia invaded Afghanistan, but because the Olympics are so screwed up apart from Russia's military intervention. And perhaps they should be boycotted because they have evolved into vast political demonstrations with fingerprints of politicians and bureaucrats all over them."

Letter to the editor

The NCAA News received a copy of the following letter to President Carter.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you on behalf of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to express our direct and public support for your decision that this country should boycott the Summer Olympics at Moscow and to pledge our immediate assistance in the organization of alternative international games for those American athletes who otherwise would have participated in the Moscow Olympics.

As a member of the executive board of the United States Olympic Committee, I wish to record further my concern with the apparent continuing decision of the committee leadership to engage in delaying tactics in its response to your call for support of national policy. It would appear the USOC leadership is arrogating to itself decisions affecting this country's foreign policy. Further, the USOC is rendering a cruel disservice to USA athletes by delaying for almost two months a decision which the USOC can and should make now.

In any event, the NCAA is aware that the organization of alternative games, which we understand to be favored by your administration, represents a complex and difficult undertaking, and particularly so in light of the proximity of the date when they must be conducted.

The NCAA is prepared to give its full cooperation both to the administration and to the national governing bodies or others who may be involved in organizing the games, to assure that such games provide the most attractive competitive opportunity for participating American and foreign athletes, as is possible.

The amateur sports community of this country, of which the school-college community is a major part, is capable of providing both the facilities and managerial skills for any such alternate games; and the NCAA looks forward to the opportunity to be of assistance in this regard.

Sincerely yours,
David L. Maggard
Chairman, NCAA International Relations Committee
Member, USOC Executive Board

Columnary Craft

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

By **BOB WILLIAMS**
The Indianapolis Star

A rule passed recently at the NCAA Convention in New Orleans will limit high school seniors to participation in just two basketball or football all-star games.

It also restricts athletes to those all-star games sanctioned by state high school athletic associations, the National Federation of State High School Associations or the NCAA. Any violation means the athlete will forfeit his first year of intercollegiate competition.

The NCAA rule, which was passed effective August 1, reads as follows: "He (the individual) shall be denied his first year of intercollegiate athletic competition if, following his graduation from completion of his high school eligibility in his sport and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest that was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association, or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved, or if he participates in more than two approved all-star football or basketball contests."...

All-star games have been popping up in large numbers in recent years, and high school blue chippers have been traveling all over the nation

to participate in these postseason showcases. Sometimes it can help the unsigned player gain a college scholarship, but too many times it's just a one-night stand with some shyster promoter making a fast buck.

The Indianapolis Star's Indiana all-star team members already had more than 40 all-star games under their collective belts by the time they reported for practice last June. It also was reported that Kentucky's Mr. Basketball, Dirk Minniefield, was involved in a dozen all-star contests.

This NCAA move was almost certain to happen with the growing number of all-star games around the nation.

It has been pointed out that college scouts were blowing their recruiting budgets trying to follow the most talented high school players on their all-star travels. They had to go week after week for their own protection for fear that some other college might sneak off with their No. 1 recruit.

On any given weekend, there could be dozens of all-star games being played at the same time. You can understand the problem it created for the college coaches.

Clark Kellogg (Ohio State's prized freshman) presented a good example a year ago. It was advertised that he was going to be playing in four different all-star games on the same day.

The Mid-American Conference was the chief sponsor of the new NCAA rule. MAC Commissioner Fred Jacoby had been trying for three years to get it approved...

It will be interesting to see how well the NCAA polices this action and how many notable high school recruits lose a year of eligibility for signing up for the wrong all-star games.

**NCAA
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Scandals extend beyond athletic departments

By D. ALAN WILLIAMS

NCAA Long Range Planning Committee

"Mr. Williams predicted 'a monstrous scandal' [will occur] within the next five years in college basketball, citing 'heavy cheating' in such areas as falsifying transcripts, use of agents and recruiting abuses by coaches and alumni . . . the possibility of a major basketball scandal may be more imminent than long-range."

NCAA Long Range
Planning Committee Minutes,
June 18-19, 1979

Prophetic words, too prophetic as events quickly proved. Did I or the other committee members have special inside information? Were we aware of investigations underway? No. We were just alert, informed persons charged with looking at the long-range trends in college athletics.

For us, the signs were everywhere we looked last spring: increasing media attention to high school basketball recruits; prospects whose transcripts appeared to leave them ineligible at one Division I school turning up elsewhere with the requisite credits and grade-point average; schools scrambling for funds to combat escalating costs and discovering that basketball had unexpected new revenue sources; college coaches returning from high school all-star games telling their ADs that the games had become "obscene," a "flesh market" where agents were literally peddling their clients; faculty members watching a state high school tournament and observing college coaches carefully choreographing moves so that they "just happened to bump" into prospects and their parents.

The rumors of unethical conduct by individual coaches, players, alumni and boosters were familiar; the accelerating pace of the charges and violations was the real cause for our concern.

However, what really concerned us was an awareness about the degree and pervasiveness to which some institutions themselves were involved—admitting students with the barest of academic achievement in high school, unrelated to what is required and expected at that college; accepting third-party transcripts, often from an assistant coach; guaranteeing coaches a number of admissions slots outside the regular admissions procedure; hiring "winning coaches" from other schools at salaries far out of proportion to faculty, administrators and prevailing coaches' salaries (total packages of \$150,000 per year are not uncommon this year) and then giving them a "make us a winner" mandate, or hiring coaches,



D. Alan Williams

assistant coaches and even academic advisors who have had a history of getting institutions on probation.

Above all else, we are concerned about the number of institutions that have made intercollegiate athletics an instrument of institutional policy for achieving "instant recognition" by making it in the "big time" (i.e., Division I). Basketball is the intercollegiate sport in which this quick success, recognition and financial bonanza of television and NCAA basketball tournament revenues is most possible. Unfortunately, that very potential for success makes college basketball the sport most susceptible to corruption.

Committee members see recurring patterns and student profiles which portend trouble, patterns

that go back at least as far as the basketball scandals of the 1950s that ended in gambling and point-shaving. Among these are:

- Squads which have a high number of students from outside the traditional area from which students come to that college; a high percentage of marginal, high-risk students, and a number of transfer students.

- Admission of students outside the regular admissions process in which professionals predict students' chances for academic success. The expectation that marginal students who need to devote their full attention to the classroom to survive academically can withstand both athletic and academic pressures is a fallacy that has led straight to academic cheating, chicanery or the total disregard for the athlete as a student.

- Real athletic control and responsibility not being lodged with the president or chief executive officer but with an outside group or even directly with the college board of trustees.

- Coaches who are hired and report outside regular institutional channels (i.e., separate athletic associations) or who receive a major portion of their salaries from noninstitutional sources.

- The hiring of coaches, assistant coaches and athletic directors who previously have been involved in serious and repeated violations of NCAA rules and standards of ethical conduct.

Throughout our deliberations ran a concern for the reassertion of institutional control of intercollegiate athletics. That, of course, is easier said than done, for at least two compelling reasons.

First, at the Division I level, intercollegiate athletics has been treated like the unwanted child left on the doorstep of academia—to be tolerated, not accepted; to be separately funded, separately administered. The commonwealth of Virginia puts it very succinctly by classifying intercollegiate athletics as an auxiliary enterprise.

Second, it is not only in athletics that colleges and universities are beset with the loss of institutional control. Witness the onslaught of state and Federal legislation, state boards of higher education, court decisions, accrediting agencies, the scramble for research funds and the utilization of education as an agency of social change.

In the popular mind, institutional control means control from the president's office, an end to autonomy of athletic departments. It is unlikely that presidents, beset as they are by a myriad of problems,

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A bigger basketball bracket?

Albus says not now
Bubas says don't rule it out

By LAWRENCE K. ALBUS

Commissioner, Metropolitan Collegiate
Athletic Conference

"I am not an advocate for frequent changes in laws and constitutions. But laws and constitutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths discovered, and manners and opinions changed, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also, to keep pace with the times . . ."

Thomas Jefferson

While Thomas Jefferson didn't have the NCAA Division I Basketball Championship in mind when he made his profound statement, those principles certainly have applied to the tournament during recent years. Since the 1973 finals, I have had an opportunity to be involved firsthand with the NCAA basketball championship, initially as a tournament manager and for the last five years as a member of the Division I Basketball Committee.

The following is an attempt to provide some background regarding several changes that have affected the administration of the tournament. There is no question that the NCAA basketball tournament is one



Lawrence K. Albus

of the premier athletic events not only in the United States, but in the world. Maintaining this level of excellence is one of the primary responsibilities of the basketball committee.

Before the various format changes

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By VICTOR BUBAS

Commissioner, Sun Belt Conference

I believe we should keep an open mind about the size of the NCAA Division I Basketball Championship. We should examine the effect of the added teams this year in the tournament (which has grown to 48), and this evaluation probably will take more than a year.

The National Association of Basketball Coaches recommended the tournament be expanded to 64 teams; and over a period of time, the NABC may be right. It is obvious that college basketball, because of the proliferation of talent spread throughout the nation, plus the quality of coaching and the ever-expanding number of new arenas, has reached parity.

I'm not against the polls, but don't be fooled by them. Many of the writers and coaches who vote have no idea about the relative strength of teams throughout the country, and it is not their fault. It would cost too much in time and money to do the evaluating as it should be done. The top 20 are just some of the good teams in the country.

Please keep in mind the fact that



Victor Bubas

it does not take any more days to play a 64-team tournament than a 40- or 48-team tournament. Time away from class is not a factor.

One reason I would like to take more time to evaluate the 48-team concept is the feeling I have for the

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Harrison

Lucas

Robertson



Shelton

Shirley

West

Basketball hall takes six new members

Former NCAA stars Oscar Robertson, Jerry West and Jerry Lucas are among the six new selections into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame.

Also elected were Everett Shelton, legendary University of Wyoming coach; J. Dallas Shirley, an esteemed referee for more than three decades and currently assistant commissioner of the Southern Conference, and Les Harrison, a lifelong contributor as a player, coach, owner and promoter.

The new electees, increasing the number of individuals in the Hall of Fame to 121, will be enshrined April 28.

Cincinnati's Robertson, West Virginia's West and Ohio State's Lucas—each a three-time all-America—became eligible for the first time this year in conformance with the Hall

of Fame ruling requiring that a player must be retired from the game for five years. All were members of the 1960 Olympic team, still regarded by many as the best to represent the United States. Coincidentally, Shirley officiated at the same Rome Games.

Shelton, who died in 1974, devoted 46 years to coaching and won 850 games. He was at the University of Wyoming for 20 years, winning eight conference championships and the 1943 NCAA crown.

Shirley worked more than 2,000 games in 32 years of officiating, including the Olympics and the Pan American Games.

Harrison is best known as founder and coach of the Rochester Royals. Among his early stars were Hall of Famer Bob Davies and New York Knicks coach Red Holzman.

Four changes possible in TV plan

NCAA members have been invited to comment on four proposed changes in the 1978-1981 NCAA Football Television Plan that would be effective for the 1980 season.

Each proposed change is related to the rules governing exception telecasts, which are home-market presentations by NCAA colleges outside the ABC-TV national series.

NCAA Television Committee Chairman Cecil N. Coleman indicated the changes were prompted by the growth of cable television in the nation and changes in technology and regulation. The committee invited the comments of members for consideration at its March 20-22 meeting in Indianapolis.

The committee alerted the membership in August that it was studying the area of exception telecasting and might propose amendments to Article 16 of the plan.

Previous plans were for two years' duration, which enabled the committee to keep abreast of changes in the television industry. The current plan is for four years, but it provides that the committee may amend the plan to further its purposes if those amendments are approved by the NCAA Council and if the carrying network concurs. ABC-TV has forwarded its approval.

The four amendments are:

- To replace the material under the subhead "Permissible Areas of Reception" on page 16 of the current plan with the similar material in the box accompanying this story.

- To replace the Note 5 in the current plan with the material under Note 5;

- To delete Article 20 of the 1978-1981 plan;

- To amend Article 16(b) of the plan to allow institutions to present exception telecasts under terms of that provision on any Thanksgiving when the carrying network does not present a series telecast.

Permissible areas of reception

1. **Telecast and Cablecast.** The permissible area of reception for a telecast or a cablecast shall be a 90-mile radius from the designated center of any television market in which its release is authorized.

2. **Retransmission.** The permissible area of reception for any system which retransmits the signal of an exception telecast shall be limited to the same radius as that permissible for the originating station or system.

Designated center of a television market

The applicant institution shall designate the center of the television market in which authority is sought for release of an exception telecast or cablecast. The designated center shall be a point (identified by city and street address) which is the approximate geographical center of the locations of the broadcast television transmitters serving the television market. The designated center of a television market shall be subject to approval or revision by the Television Committee.

Note 5

"Appreciable damage" shall be deemed to be created by the existence of a "conflicting game" within:

(a) A 90-mile radius from the designated center of the television market in which release of an exception telecast or cablecast of a game involving a Division I institution is authorized, or

(b) A 60-mile radius from the designated center of the television market in which release of an exception telecast or cablecast of a game between two non-Division I institutions (see Note 2) is authorized.

When making a determination of the existence of appreciable damage, the committee will base its findings strictly on the presence or absence of a conflicting game within the applicable area and will not accept declarations of lack of attendance damage by the institutions participating in a conflicting game.

The committee stated it believes the current rules governing exception telecasting were improved over previous plans, particularly as they attempted to equate cable and over-the-air telecasting. The new proposals would be particularly helpful in dealing with the retransmission of telecasts by cable television systems, the committee reported.

The purpose of the change in the permissible area of reception is to standardize the area into which any exception cablecast or telecast may be released, Coleman said. That distance would be 90 miles

from the designated center of a television market, with a definition included of how that center would be determined.

The NCAA Council will review the amendments at its April meeting. The Television Committee will evaluate any comments it receives from member institutions at its March meeting. Any member that wishes to discuss the amendments with the committee may do so at that time. An appearance may be arranged by contacting Television Program Director Thomas C. Hansen at the NCAA national office.

Bubas

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National Invitation Tournament. The NIT has contributed a great deal to college basketball, particularly in its infancy; and I hope we will keep that in mind. With 32 teams going to the NIT and 48 to the NCAA, there are 80 teams in post-season play in 1980. How many teams for both tournaments are too many? Again, I think the question needs time and study.

Another problem yet to be evaluated is how the NCAA selection committee will handle the potential selection of three or more teams from one conference vs. the second team from another conference or additional independents. Predictably, it will be very difficult, if not next to impossible; but the committee will have to do the best it can and then judge the results as it ponders what to recommend for the future.

Of one thing I am sure. There are enough good teams with tremendous spectator support to fill the arenas no matter how many teams

are invited, up to 64. And, of course, the television exposure and the resulting revenues can only help the intercollegiate programs. These reasons, however, are not sufficient to warrant proceeding that fast.

The preservation of the national flavor of the tournament is a key issue to many people. The automatic berths protect that now; but if it were to become an "open" tournament (that is, with no automatic berths), the number of invited teams would most assuredly escalate to 64. In addition, I believe there would be pressure to eliminate some conference tournaments since the tournament winner would not automatically represent the conference. Should this happen, season-long interest and revenues would decrease; and although the national tournament is important, I believe it gets much of its strength by the sustained interest brought about by postseason conference tournament play.

Another reason not to have an

"open" tournament is the complete reliability it places on the judgment of the committee. The committee members are good, competent and fair people; but I would much rather trust the conference races and tournaments to supply us with so many automatic qualifiers. After that, we can select the remainder of the teams on the basis of strength of schedule, win-loss record, records at home and away and any other criteria which are valid. The concept of automatic qualifiers protecting every region of the country has been a contributing force to the growth of the NCAA basketball tournament and is a tradition that has served in an effective manner.

The NCAA and the Division I Basketball Committee can point with pride to the growth of the basketball tournament. We cannot be premature on some new plan that would jeopardize that growth, but we should not close our minds to additional expansion if the conditions warrant.

Rights fees

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Football Television Plan:

Division I-AA Football Championship—\$750,000

Division II Football Championship—\$520,000

Division III Football Championship—\$150,000

Five other National Collegiate Championships—\$250,000

Divisions II and III regular-season telecasts (7)—\$165,000.

After those amounts are deducted from the aggregate rights fee of \$31 million, NCAA assessments of 4½ and 3½ percent are applied, with the 3½ percent assessment used to pay most of the travel expenses for competitors in NCAA championships.

ABC will be carrying college football for the 15th consecutive season in 1980. The network also carried NCAA games in 1954, 1960 and 1961.

Thanks to the expanded number of games televised under the current plan, 76 institutions appeared on the series in 1978 and 75 participated in 1979. A total of 140 institutions shared revenue each season.

Through exception telecasts, cablecasts and closed-circuit programs, 122 institutions received television exposure in 1979 under the terms of the NCAA plan.

Title IX

Continued from page 1

female athletes for any particular year resulting from annual fluctuations in team needs for first-year athletes).

(c) *Activities directly associated with the operation of a competitive event in a single-sex sport.* The policy interpretation recognizes that certain spectator sports create "unique demands or imbalances in particular program components" related to the management of competitive events. It states that as long as special demands associated with the activities of sports involving participants of the other sex are met to an equivalent degree, the resulting differences may be found to be nondiscriminatory. Football and men's basketball are cited as examples of sports that traditionally draw large crowds and require greater event management support. The policy indicates that overall support made available for event management to men's and women's programs may differ in degree and kind without violating Title IX if the institution does not limit the potential for women's athletic events to rise in spectator appeal and if the levels of event management support available to both men and women are based on sex-neutral criteria.

(d) *Affirmative action.* The policy interpretation states that program component differences may be justified because the institution is voluntarily undertaking "affirmative actions to overcome effects of historical conditions that have limited participation in athletics by members of one sex."

Q: Are there any other factors that could justify a finding of compliance where equivalency of program benefits is not found?

A: The policy interpretation strongly suggests that there are. In identifying the above four factors, the policy states that those four are "some of the factors that may justify . . . differences." However, it provides no further guidance.

In the past, HEW has identified certain other sex-neutral factors that may justify program differences, such as level and scope of competition. The policy interpretation does not limit the nondiscriminatory factors that may justify differences in program components to those that it lists.

Q: How will the 11 program components be assessed for equivalency?

A: In the case of each program component, the policy interpretation lists several factors that will be examined. For example, in assessing the equivalency of equipment and supplies, HEW will examine, among other factors:

- (1) The quality of equipment and supplies,
- (2) The amount of equipment and supplies,
- (3) The suitability of equipment and supplies,
- (4) The maintenance and replacement of equipment and supplies and
- (5) The availability of equipment and supplies.

Q: After each program component has been compared for equivalency, what then?

A: HEW then will make an overall determination of compliance with Section 86.41(c) of the regulation. This overall determination will be based on an examination of:

- (1) Whether the policies of an institution are discriminatory in language or effect; or
- (2) Whether disparities of a substantial and unjustified nature exist in the institution's program as a whole or
- (3) Whether disparities in individual segments of the program are substantial enough in and of themselves to deny equality of athletic opportunity.

Q: In the assessment of overall compliance, the policy interpretation indicates that a substantial disparity in a single "segment of the program" alone may justify a finding of noncompliance. What is a "segment of the program?" Is it one of the 11 program components, or is it one of the many subfactors to be examined within each program component?

A: Staff members from HEW have stated that a "segment of the program" means each of the 11 program components, not each subfactor of each program component.

This interpretation is of great importance because if lack of equivalency for any single subfactor could form the basis for a finding of noncompliance, then the policy interpretation would have greatly multiplied the number of compliance tests to be met.

Q: If an institution offers the same sport to members of both sexes (such as men's and women's basketball) must each team receive equivalent treatment?

A: No. HEW has expressly rejected a sport-by-sport approach. It is the program components listed in the interpretation which must be equivalent on a program-wide basis.

Q: The "laundry list" includes compensation of coaches. Does the policy interpretation require equal pay for male and female coaches?

A: No. The policy interpretation states that, generally, a violation of the regulation will be found only where compensation or assignment policies or practices for coaches deny male and female athletes coaching of equivalent quality, nature or availability. HEW has adopted this position because of a series of successful court challenges to its authority under Title IX to regulate employment practices. The policy interpretation focuses on provision of coaching for men's and women's *teams*, not on the comparative treatment of male and female coaches.

Q: Does the policy interpretation require equal pay for coaches of men's and women's teams?

A: Equivalency is required in the compensation of men's and women's coaches. In assessing compliance with this standard, HEW will consider not only rates of compensation per sport and per season, but also the following factors, among others:

- (1) Duration of contracts,
- (2) Conditions relating to contract renewal,
- (3) Experience,
- (4) Nature of coaching duties performed,
- (5) Working conditions and
- (6) Other terms and conditions of employment.

Further, the policy interpretation states that the following or similar nondiscriminatory factors may justify differences in compensation where they represent valid differences in skill, effort, responsibility or working conditions;

- (1) The range and nature of duties,
- (2) The experience of individual coaches,
- (3) The number of participants for particular sports,
- (4) The number of assistant coaches supervised and
- (5) The level of competition.

The policy interpretation also recognizes that there may be unique situations in which a particular person may possess such an outstanding record of achievement as to justify an abnormally high salary.

Albus

Continued from page 3

are discussed, it is necessary first to define the actual purpose of the tournament. One of the main objectives of the tournament is to provide a vehicle to foster the development of college basketball and determine an NCAA basketball champion. Frequently, the tournament champion emerges as the No. 1 team as measured by national polls, but that is not the primary function of the event.

In order to foster national representation for the entire NCAA membership, automatic qualification of conference champions has been an accepted policy. The current overall competitive level in college basketball makes it very difficult for any group to determine subjectively which conference champions warrant consideration as participants in the NCAA tournament. Therefore, the basketball committee has maintained that automatic qualification for those conferences satisfying the basic guidelines should be continued to provide a national representation which is necessary for the good of all Division I basketball. Once the purpose of the tournament is understood, many of the tournament format decisions are more understandable.

The tournament bracket was expanded from 25 to 32 for the 1975 championship. At the same time, the ECAC was granted four automatic qualifying positions to accommodate four regional tournaments. Therefore, the number of at-large positions increased from nine to 12. But automatic qualifying confer-

ences were permitted the opportunity of having a second team selected as an at-large representative.

It was the consensus of the tournament committee that quality conference teams other than the automatic qualifier should be provided an opportunity to participate in the tournament. As a result of this decision, since there were 21 automatic qualifying conferences, an additional 21 teams were eligible to be considered for the three new at-large positions. Consequently, the actual expansion of the tournament was minimal.

The bracket did not change for four years, but several important administrative changes were taking place at conference and institutional levels that had a direct impact on the tournament. Several new conferences were being formed, and the popularity of postseason tournaments increased. Additionally, a second team from a conference was required to be placed in the bracket in such a manner that it could not meet the other conference representative until the national finals.

In order to satisfy the requirements for placing teams into the tournament bracket, it became necessary for teams to travel extensively, which proved to be a disservice both to the participating team and its fans. As a result of the growth of the number of conferences, the basketball committee was being required to make subjective decisions as to which conferences should be granted automatic qualification.

To accommodate the continued

growth of Division I basketball, the bracket was expanded to 40 teams for the 1979 tournament and again by eight to 48 for the 1980 tournament. The expansion to 40 teams included increasing the automatic qualification list to 23 and therefore the at-large positions to 17. The most recent expansion to 48 teams provides for 23 automatic qualifying positions and 25 at-large representatives. It also is significant to note that the number of Division I basketball teams has increased by 26 since 1975 to the current 261.

Other important administrative changes took place in conjunction with the most recent bracket expansion. Teams are now seeded No. 1 through No. 12 in each region, automatic qualifiers are no longer preassigned to regions, at-large limitation of one additional team per conference has been eliminated and conference teams may be placed anywhere in the bracket.

While the bracket has been expanded for the 1980 tournament and the at-large positions increased by eight to 25, the number of eligible teams by virtue of eliminating the conference restrictions has increased by 181. There were 80 teams eligible for 17 at-large positions in 1979; 238 eligible teams (57 independents plus 181 other conference teams) will be considered for 25 at-large positions in 1980.

College basketball is enjoying its greatest popularity. Attendance records continue to be broken, and TV ratings for the tournament are at an all-time high. In my opinion, a

major contributor to this increased interest is the expansion of the tournament and the regionalization of competition.

The expansion of the tournament to 48, along with other administrative changes discussed, provide the tournament committee with the flexibility needed to select 25 quality at-large representatives from the total Division I basketball membership. These teams, when combined with the 23 automatic qualifying institutions, will provide for the selection of a quality national tournament representation. The freedom to place teams in the bracket considering both geography and competitive balance assures the 1980 tournament of being the best ever.

Surely, there will continue to be administrative refinements in the tournament procedures; but I do not foresee any additional expansion in the near future. Automatic qualification assures a national NCAA membership representation, regional placement of teams guarantees local interest and seeding provides teams that have earned an implied advantage the opportunity to reach the finals.

If the merit of expansion was ever questioned, the current college basketball season clearly has established its need. Never before has basketball competition demonstrated a greater balance. Selecting 25 at-large representatives and ultimately projecting the Final Four is anyone's guess.

That is the way it should be.

Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New O.L.s printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other O.L.s should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office (P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222; 913/384-3220).

Retroactive financial aid

Situation: The provisions of Constitution 3-4-(b) stipulate that, subject to certain specified conditions, a member institution may award financial aid for any term (semester or quarter) during which a student-athlete is in regular attendance. (560)

Question: Does this regulation permit the retroactive awarding of financial aid?

Answer: No. If financial aid is awarded to a student-athlete subsequent to the first day of classes in any term, such aid may not exceed the remaining room and board charges and educational expenses for that term and cannot be made retroactive to the beginning of that term. [C 3-4-(b)]

Unclassified membership placement

Situation: Prior to the completion of the applicable conformance period, an institution determines that it will not be able to meet a particular membership criterion within the required time period. (567)

Question: May the institution request reclassification to the unclassified membership category prior to the completion of the applicable conformance period; or in the alternative, may the Classification Committee act on its own initiative to place the institution in the unclassified membership category at that time?

Answer: No. There is no legislative provision for voluntary selection of the unclassified membership category, nor is the Classification Committee authorized to place an institution in unclassified membership status, at its request or otherwise, until the institution has failed to comply with division membership criteria following the completion of the applicable conformance period. [B 8-1-(e)]

Eight-sport requirement

Situation: Bylaws 9-1-(c)-(1) and 9-1-(d)-(1) require that for membership in Divisions I-A Football and I-AA Football, respectively, an institution must sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football, in Division I. (568)

Question: How does an institution demonstrate compliance with this requirement at the time it initially becomes effective (January 13, 1981) and during subsequent years?

Answer: An institution which was a Division I member on January 13, 1978 (the date this criterion was adopted), must certify in September of 1980 on its official NCAA institutional information and sports sponsorship form that it will sponsor eight such sports during the 1980-81 academic year and must conduct these sports during the year per the requirements of Bylaws 9-4-(a) and (b). In subsequent years, the institution must continue annually to declare the eight sports on the appropriate form and conduct the programs in accordance with the prescribed regulations each year. [B 9-1-(c)-(1) and 9-1-(d)-(1)]

Network to exceed 300 stations

More than 300 stations will carry the broadcasts of a network for the National Collegiate Division I Basketball Championship finals.

Jim Host and Associates and the NCAA will join with the NBC Radio Network to coproduce the network, with NBC having the first option. Jim Host and Associates, which has administered an independent NCAA network for the past four years, will fill in the remainder of stations.

Buzz Riggins of Jim Host and Associates said he anticipates the number of stations on the network for 1980 will exceed 300. The following stations already are committed:

Alabama: Andalusia, WKYD; Birmingham, WYDE; Gadsden, WGAD; Mobile, WKRQ; Roanoke, WELR; Wylacauga, WMLS; Tuscaloosa, WACT; Russellville, WKAX; Montgomery (Prattville), WPXC.

Arizona: Phoenix, KXIV; Prescott, KYCA; Window Rock, KHAC; Yuma, KLBV; Nogales, KFBR; Globe, KIKO; Coolidge, KCKY.

Arkansas: Horseshoe Bend, KHAM; Little Rock, KARN; Paragould, KHIG; Russellville, KARV; McGehee, KVBA.

California: El Centro, KXO; Modesto, KBEE; Porterville, KTIP; Santa Barbara, KTMS; San Francisco, KSFO; Stockton, KWG; Ridgecrest, KZIQ; Manter, KQKK; Sacramento, KFBK; Arroyo Grande, KKAL; Oroville, KORV.

Colorado: Denver, KOA; Grand Junction, KREX; Pueblo, KPUB; Boulder, KBOL; Pagosa Springs, KPAG; La Junta, KBZZ.

Connecticut: Hartford, WPOP.

Delaware: Wilmington, WDEL; Georgetown, WSEA.

District of Columbia: Washington, WRC.

Florida: Tampa/St. Petersburg, WFLA; Jacksonville, WVOJ; Englewood, WENG; Monticello, WMEL; Del Rey Beach, WDBF; Orlando, WDBO.

Georgia: Atlanta, WSB; Eastman, WUFF; Macon, WMAZ; Tifton, WWGS; Thomaston, WSFT; Statesboro, WWNS; LaGrange, WLAG; Cochran, WYMG; Brunswick, WMOG; Reidsville, WTNL; Camilla, WEBI; Jesup, WLOP.

Hawaii: Honolulu, KHVH.

Illinois: Danville, WDAN; Springfield, WTAX; Mt. Carmel, WYER.

Indiana: Crown Point, WFLM;

Evansville, WBKR; Fort Wayne, WSKE; Indianapolis, WFSM; Rensselaer, WJCK; South Bend, WNDU; Terre Haute, WTHI; Valparaiso, WLJE; Hartford, WWHC; Green Castle, WJNZ; Crawfordville, WNDY; Knox, WKVI; Bedford, WBIF.

Iowa: Davenport, WOC; Fort Dodge, KVFD; Fairfield, KBCT; Pella, KPLL; Red Oak, KOAK; Clarinda, KQWI.

Kansas: Atchison, KARE; Garden City, KIUL; Concordia, KNCK; Clay Center, KCLY; El Dorado, KOYY; Larned, KANS; Emporia, KVOE.

Kentucky: Hardinsburg, WHIC; Pineville, WANO; Louisa, WVKY; Barbourville, WUWY; Corbin, WCTT; Elizabethtown, WIEL; Hopkinsville, WHOP; Lexington, WVLK; Louisville, WAVE; Paducah, WDXR; Providence, WHRZ; Bardstown, WBRT; Lebanon, WLBN; Harrodsburg, WHBN; Prestonsburg, WDOC; Mumfordsville, WLOC; Campbellsville, WTCO; Hindman, WKCB; Brandenburg, WMMG; Mayfield, WYMC; Mt. Sterling, WMST.

Louisiana: Baton Rouge, WBR; Lake Charles, KAOK; New Orleans, WWI; Mansfield, KJVC.

Maine: Augusta, WRDO; Machias, WMCS.

Maryland: Baltimore, WFBR; Cumberland, WKGO; Hagerstown, WARK; Ocean City, WETT; Frederick, WFND.

Massachusetts: Boston, WITS.

Michigan: Alpena, WATZ; Detroit, WWJ; Hancock, WMPL; Ironwood, WJMS; Grand Rapids, WOOD; Muskegon, WKBC.

Mississippi: Aberdeen, WMPA; Laurel, WAML; Natchez, WMIS; Rollo, KTRR; Springfield, KGBX; Greenwood, WGRM.

Missouri: St. Louis, KSD.

Montana: Havre, KOJM.

Nebraska: Omaha, KEFM.

Nevada: Las Vegas, KORK.

New Hampshire: Manchester, WGIR.

New Mexico: Gallup, KWNM.

New York: Albany/Schenectady/Troy, WROW; Binghamton, WBNF;

New York, WMCA; Rochester, WPXN; Syracuse, WSYR.

North Carolina: Burlington, WPCM; Charlotte, WSOC; Greensboro, WGBG; Jacksonville, WJNC; Raleigh/Durham, WDNC; Shelby, WADA; Winston-Salem, WSTS.

North Dakota: Bismarck (Mandan), KQDY.

Ohio: Akron, WCUE; Cincinnati, WCKY; Dayton, WHIO; Steubenville, WRKY; Toledo, WSPD; Youngstown, WBBW; Zanesville, WHIZ; Hamilton, WOKV.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma City, KNOR.

Oregon: Portland, KUPL.

Pennsylvania: Johnstown/Allentown/Hallidaysburg, WHPA; Lancaster, WLPA; Philadelphia, WCAU; Pittsburgh, KDKA; Pottsville, WPPA; Oil City, WOYL; Waynesburg, WABN; Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, WBRE; Williamsport, WARK.

Rhode Island: Providence, WBNS.

South Carolina: Greenville, WSPA; Columbia, WIS; Myrtle Beach, WMYB; Darlington, WDAR.

Tennessee: Chattanooga, WDXB; Nashville, WSM; Bristol/Kingsport/Johnson City, WOPI; Knoxville (Oak Ridge), WGTN; Clarksville, WJZM.

Texas: Corpus Christi, KSIX; Dallas, WFAA; El Paso, KTSM; Houston, KPRC; Lubbock (Slaton), KCAS; San Antonio, WQAI; Waco, KWTX.

Vermont: Brattleboro, WTSA.

Virginia: Collinsville, WFIC; Lynchburg, WLVA; Norfolk, WNIS; Richmond, WLEE; Roanoke, WSLC; Pulaski, WPUV.

Washington: Seattle, KRKO; Spokane, KGA; Olympia, KITN; Mt. Vernon, KBRC; Tacoma, KMO.

West Virginia: Beckley, WWRN; Charleston, WCAW; Clarksburg, WBBN; Fairmont, WTCS; Huntington/Ashland, WGNT; Parkersburg, WPAR; Wheeling (Bellaire, Ohio), WOMP; Morgantown, WAJR.

Wisconsin: Milwaukee, WTMJ; Madison, WIBU; Oshkosh, WYTL.

Division II philosophy changed

Members of Division II adopted a modest expansion of that division's statement of philosophy during the Division II round table at the 1980 NCAA Convention.

The division expressed its belief in sportsmanship and positive societal attitudes by amending the third paragraph of the philosophy statement—

originally adopted a year earlier—to read as follows:

"A member of Division II believes in striving for broad participation and competitive excellence, encouraging sportsmanship and developing positive societal attitudes in all of its athletic endeavors."

Copies of the philosophy statement are available from the NCAA national office.

From the Sidelines

North Carolina basketball coach Dean Smith on whether his 400th coaching victory meant anything special to him: "No, except that I'm old, and we've played a lot of games."

Drake basketball coach Bob Ortegall on the importance of Lewis Lloyd in the Bulldogs' lineup: "Leaving Lewis out of our lineup would be something like leaving Bo Derek out of '10.'"

Texas-Arlington basketball coach Bob LeGrand's reaction when his leading scorer, Melvin Polk, had a couple of teeth knocked loose by an opponent's elbow: "When I asked the official about it, he said Melvin's teeth didn't have any business on the other guy's elbow."

Basketball coach Jim Valvano on building the basketball program at Iona: "I used to go up to kids and say, 'Hi, Jim Valvano, Iona College.' And the kid would say, 'Wow, you must be the youngest dude in the country who owns his own college.'"

Temple basketball coach Don Casey on coaches getting carried away with their profession: "It's a contest between talented kids. Coaches get their heads all warped. They put things into the game that shouldn't be there. I never felt Don Casey beat anybody."

Lamar basketball coach Billy Tubbs on how knowledgeable Lamar's fans have become: "I can remember the day when I'd say something about the four corners, and people in Beaumont thought I was talking about a bar down the street."

Sports Medicine Update

By Frederick O. Mueller

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Football fatalities

According to the Forty-Eighth Annual Survey of Football Fatalities, four deaths were directly related to football during the 1979 football season. As recently as 1968, there were 36 direct deaths. In 1979, three of the deaths were in high school football one was in college football and all four were associated with head or neck trauma.

Catastrophic football injuries

The Third Annual Survey of Football Head and Neck Catastrophic Injuries revealed 16 catastrophic injuries during the 1979 football season. Seven of these injuries resulted in permanent paralysis, while nine of the players are in a recovery stage. Four cases of permanent paralysis were in college football and three in high school.

NCAA

The NCAA introduced spot TV messages during the NCAA/ABC series to help prevent head and neck injuries in football. In one of the first messages, Penn State coach Joe Paterno urged players to use approved helmets, to play by the rules and not to use their heads for spearing.

Hockey face masks

Dr. Pierre Labelle, a Canadian ophthalmologist, has stated that hockey face and eye injuries

stayed constant in adults for the past two years, but a rule change requiring face masks in youth hockey all but eliminated risks at that age level.

Head trauma and infectious mononucleosis

Joseph S. Torg, M.D., reporting in the January 1980 issue of The Physician and Sportsmedicine, raised the question whether individuals with acute infectious mononucleosis are at an increased risk of developing serious intracranial pathology as a result of minor trauma, despite the wearing of protective headgear. Three case studies were cited in the article. To verify the suggested relationship, Dr. Torg has requested any physician who finds a positive test for mononucleosis in an athlete with signs or symptoms of cerebral disorder and who may have a head injury to forward the information to the National Athletic Head and Neck Injury Registry, University of Pennsylvania Sports Medicine Center, Philadelphia.

March Meetings

March 22-23—13th Annual Sports Medicine and Conditioning Seminar, Seattle. Keith D. Peterson, D.O., The Sports Medicine Clinic, 1551 N.W. 54th, Suite 200, Seattle, Washington 98101.

March 31-April 2—Football Injury Workshop, San Francisco. Carol McDowell, St. Francis Hospital, 900 Hyde Street, San Francisco, California 94109.

Scandals

Continued from page 3

can or should control the day-to-day operations of athletic departments to any greater extent than for any other part of the college. What they need and should seek is accountability for the program and its conduct.

It is here that committee members believe that faculty athletic representatives and the faculty members of the athletic advisory board or committee should play a vital role in asserting institutional control.

In most Division I institutions, the faculty representative is the president's representative. The committee foresees the faculty athletic representative becoming an increasingly important person in providing the president with objective and relatively disinterested advice and evaluation of the program. To that end, the committee is recommending to the Council the development of a manual or handbook for faculty athletic representatives.

Nothing was more distressing to faculty members than an awareness, now sadly borne out in fact, that the sanctity of the transcript, the very heart of academic integrity, had been breached. There is nothing that needs to be undertaken more rapidly than for institutions to take security measures to confirm the validity of the transcript. That this is not a matter related primarily to athletics should be obvious. It is central to the whole educational process.

In the same manner, the wholesale fabrication of extension courses, grades and enrollments is only the tip of a scandal far broader than athletics. The coaches and athletic academic advisors did not invent these courses; they discovered them. It is part of teacher certification—the nearly universal requirement that teachers take additional hours for retention or advancement to the next rung on the pay scale.

Colleges and faculty willingly meet the demand—it's a lucrative business. The sad part is that most of these courses cannot be used for regular degree credit on the home campus, but they can be converted into acceptable courses at another institution.

Athletics has exposed the problem. The NCAA and the conferences will move quickly to restrict severely the use of extension courses, but the real educational travesty will continue unless colleges and universities are willing to confront the whole extension course "business."

Finally, there is a larger issue at hand. It is the acceptance of the concept that to compete, one must cheat—the "everybody does it" syndrome.

Well, everybody doesn't do it. It is time for those who don't, and those who don't want to, to reassert themselves fully and forcefully.

The NCAA is not a monolith in Kansas City; it is a voluntary association made up of "us." Unfortunately, as Pogo said a long time ago, "I has seen the enemy, and he is us." And unless we in the NCAA are willing to face the athletic and academic issues head-on, greater scandals in basketball will follow.

Alan Williams, a member of the NCAA Long Range Planning Committee, is faculty athletic representative and associate professor of history at the University of Virginia. He is currently serving as president of the Atlantic Coast Conference.



A total of 51 writers were present at the College Football '80 Preview February 25-26 in Kansas City. The annual preview brings nine of the nation's top coaches and many of the best known sportswriters together for a discussion of the approaching college football season.

Gambling task force appointed

An NCAA staff task force has been appointed to develop information about gambling connected with college sports.

David E. Cawood, director of public relations, will serve as chairman of the task force, which also includes Ralph McFillen, assistant director of events; Hale McMenamin, assistant director of enforcement, and James H. Wilkinson, assistant executive director.

"We are trying to inform ourselves about gambling, so that we can inform the member institutions," McMenamin said. "We want to be of service to the membership regarding information related to gambling action."

The task force works with the local Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as FBI offices throughout the coun-

try. The group also stays in contact with the Federal Strike Force, a branch of the U.S. Department of Justice.

McMenamin noted that the enormous amount of money wagered on college sports produces an alarming potential for corruptive influence on intercollegiate athletics.

"One of the things we're trying to do is inform allied conferences or member institutions of certain areas where gambling might be a problem," McMenamin said. "Through the work of this task force, we hope to become abreast of all kinds of gambling associated with college sports."

NCAA enforcement procedures do not relate specifically to gambling. However, McMenamin said that the staff's investigators are being warned of any gambling prob-

lems to assist them in their work.

McMenamin urged any NCAA member institution to report specific information relative to gambling on college sports to the local FBI, which has primary jurisdiction. The person also should report the information to the NCAA national office.

By becoming well-informed about gambling on college sports, the members of the task force hope to prevent scandals such as the ones that swept the country in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The task force members will research developments in gambling on college sports such as heavily played games, unusual movement in point spreads and any reports of point shaving or point fixing of the results.

Championship Corner

1. The NCAA Wrestling Committee has adopted a new policy concerning the filming or videotaping of the 10 championship matches at the 1980 NCAA Division I Wrestling Championships. NCAA Productions will film the 10 championship matches, and filming or videotaping by other parties will not be permitted.

The new policy has been adopted because of the large number of media photographers and cameramen attending the championship and because of the lack of available space for legitimate members of the media.

If an institution wishes to purchase a 16-millimeter print of a particular match, the fee will be \$85. The film will be in color, mounted on reels and supplied with containers. Those interested should contact C. Dennis Cryder, Director of Productions, NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

2. Institutions interested in serving as host for the following championships should contact Ralph McFillen, assistant director of events, at the national office: 1980 Division I Soccer, 1980 Division II Soccer, 1981 Division III Basketball.

3. The NCAA Track and Field Committee voted to rescind its January 31 action, which stated, "Circular race performances made on banked indoor or outdoor tracks larger than 220 yards will not be allowed for qualifying into the 1980 NCAA Indoor Track Championships." That action was reported to all track coaches in a February 4 memorandum from John H. Randolph, Track and Field Committee chairman.

The committee rescinded the action because of concern over the impact its decision would have on the meet schedules of member institutions. Many schedules were planned well in advance of the 1980 indoor season.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

NANCY OLSON appointed acting director at Florida International ... LEO JONES named at Southeastern Louisiana.

COACHES

Baseball—DANNY PRICE named at Florida International ... RONNIE SHELLEY chosen at Southeastern Louisiana.

Basketball—TIM TIFT resigned at California-Irvine, effective at end of current season ... BUS CONNOR resigned at Boise State, effective at end of current season ... JIM KING resigned at Tulsa ... GARY HESS resigned at West Virginia Wesleyan ... MICHAEL POLLIO selected at Kentucky Wesleyan.

Football—JIM COLBERT chosen at C. W. Post ... ROGER ROBINSON resigned at Cortland State to return to full-time teaching ... OSCAR LOFTON appointed at Southeastern Louisiana.

STAFF

Sports Information directors—BOB BONEBRAKE named at Oral Roberts, replacing JERRY VAUGHN, who resigned to accept position with radio station ...

BRENT SHYER selected at Cal Poly-Pomona ... TOM LAMONICA appointed at Illinois State ... DAN HURLEY chosen at Geneseo State.

Business manager—JOE BIEDRON resigned at Kansas.

DEATHS

PORKY MORGAN, Kansas State trainer since 1951 ... THOMAS EDWARDS, an all-America tackle for Michigan in 1925.

CONFERENCES

JAMES SHEEHAN named publicity director for Sunshine State Conference.

CORRECTION

The correct number of the February 15 issue of the NCAA News should have been No. 2 instead of No. 3.

1979 National Collegiate Outdoor Track Championships

Net receipts	\$148,432.39
Disbursements	\$ 76,585.25
	\$ 71,847.14
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$142,462.26
	(\$ 70,615.12)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$147,218.99
	\$ 76,603.87
50 percent to competing institutions	\$ 38,302.09
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 38,301.78
	\$ 76,603.87

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District Two: Buffalo State University College: D. Bruce Johnstone (P).

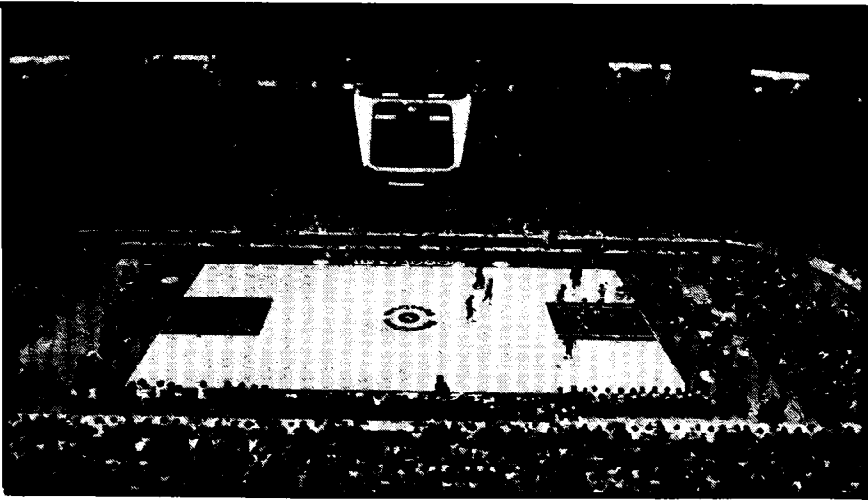
District Three: Florida International University: Nancy Olson (Acting AD).

District Four: University of Wisconsin, Superior: Carroll Rusch (F).

District Eight: University of California, Santa Barbara: Kenneth E. Droscher (AD). San Jose State University: David Adams (AD). Westmont College: Resigned membership.

Allied: Trans America Athletic Conference: Add University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

1981



National Collegiate Basketball Championship Tickets Available April 1

The 1981 National Collegiate Basketball Championship will be held at the Spectrum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28 and 30.

- Tickets go on sale by mail April 1, 1980. TICKET ORDERS POSTMARKED PRIOR TO OR LATER THAN APRIL 1, 1980, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
- Each order must include a certified check or money order for the correct amount made payable to the 1981 NCAA Basketball Finals.
- Tickets for individual sessions are not available—tickets sold only for both dates. There is a limit of four tickets per order.
- Tickets will be \$34 for the national semifinals and finals (taxes and handling charges included).
- Each order must include the full name and address of the applicant.
- Past history indicates the public sale will be oversubscribed. In the event this occurs, a drawing will determine public sale recipients. All ticket orders not processed by the Spectrum will be returned to the sender.
- Send orders to:

1981 NCAA BASKETBALL FINALS
The Spectrum
P.O. Box 7990
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Enclosed is a certified check or money order for \$_____ for _____ tickets to the 1981 National Collegiate Basketball Championship, March 28 and 30.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip Code _____



Nail Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED
February 29, 1980

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