

# TV Committee examines ratings

The competitive balance among NCAA teams sponsoring intercollegiate football eventually will translate into larger television audiences, according to an NCAA Television Committee report.

"There clearly appears to be a better competitive balance than in the past among the NCAA member institutions sponsoring intercollegiate football," said the report, which was designed to explore the reason for declining ratings on the NCAA/ABC series in recent years. "This has enhanced the game's popularity as reflected by increased in-stadium attendance and, we believe, in time will translate into increased numbers of attractive games for television."

For the first two years of the current plan, in-stadium attendance at all NCAA football-playing institutions has risen 5.7 percent (2,115,106 spectators). During the same period, however, television ratings have not reflected that increased popularity.

In fact, the report stated, three of the four major football television packages (the NCAA package with ABC and the professional football series with CBS and ABC) have shown ratings losses over the past two seasons when the ratings are measured over the same period of time (the opening of the season through the first weekend in December).

"The 1979 NCAA rating decreased five percent and the accumulative decrease during the two-year period (1978-79) was 13.6 percent," the report noted. "For the same period of time, the CBS and ABC professional football series reflected two-year ratings declines of 7.5 and 12.1 percent."

The current television plan reflects a major change of emphasis. This plan was designed to increase television opportunities but in such a way that the additional telecasting would not affect in-person gate attendance.

While in-stadium attendance at all NCAA football-playing institutions has risen 5.7 percent the past two years,

television appearances have increased approximately 43 percent. One team in one telecast constitutes a television appearance.

The NCAA Television Committee believes its research supports the following conclusions:

- The increased television exposure of college and professional football has been a factor in the declining ratings. Regarding the NCAA package with ABC, increased exposure requires scheduling more telecasts, which results in placement of additional games on less desirable dates and times.

- Early-season expansion of professional football has diminished early-September televising opportunities for college football and increased the total amount of football on television. Viewers have reacted by becoming more selective.

- The extended play-off pattern of Major League Baseball has contributed to the decline in NCAA ratings. Championship baseball telecasts attract media attention and viewers from college football on Saturdays in September and October.

- College football television ratings have declined before. During the period from 1971 to 1974, NCAA ratings declined 14 percent before rallying to an all-time high in 1976. Based on the popularity of college football, the committee believes the current trend can be reversed by better promotion, more timely announcement of schedules and continued competitive excellence on the field.

- Apparently, weather is not the factor that most people believe. The lack of a correlation between weather and ratings contradicts what has been a prevailing assumption of the committee, as well as other parts of the television industry itself.

- Comparisons of the professional football packages to the NCAA series are misleading because the mechanics of structuring these television

*Continued on page 5*



## Convention voters set record

While the total number registered at the 1980 NCAA Convention was not an all-time high, the New Orleans gathering did establish several attendance records.

The number of registered voters, 578, surpassed the mark of 566 set in 1978. Those voters represented 74.3 percent of all eligible voting members in the Association, and that percentage bettered the previous best of 72.8 percent in 1976.

In all, 672 different organizations—including institutions, conferences, media and visitors—were represented in New Orleans. That was 19 more than the previous high a year earlier in San Francisco.

The registration total included 536 active member institutions, bettering by one the total in 1978.

Division III had a record turnout with 167 members registered, nine more than

in 1975. And Division I tied its attendance record with 276 members represented, the same as in 1978.

The total registration, 1,075, was the third highest in history, trailing the 1,109 at Atlanta in 1978 and 1,094 in 1979 at San Francisco.

The 1980 Convention attracted 91.1 percent of all Division I members, 71 percent of the Division II membership and 55.8 percent of Division III.



# NEWS

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## New NCAA Manual now available

The new 1980-81 NCAA Manual has been mailed to all members of the Association, and additional copies are available from the NCAA publishing department.

All of the legislative actions taken by the 1980 NCAA Convention have been incorporated in the Manual by the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws Committee, chaired by Stanley J. Marshall, South Dakota State University. That committee also approved a number of strictly editorial revisions.

The 1980-81 volume includes 298 pages, of which 116 are devoted to the constitution and bylaws and 110 to the constitution and bylaws case book. The remainder of the book presents

the executive regulations, recommended policies, enforcement procedure, consortium criteria, instructions to NCAA committees and the administrative organization listing.

Copies of the Manual are sent automatically to the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative and director of athletics at each active member institution. Allied, affiliated and associate members also receive copies.

Many members purchase additional copies of the Manual for their coaches, athletic committee members and others. Copies are priced at \$3 each for members and \$6 per copy for non-members.

## Title IX: Part C of the HEW policy interpretation

*This article is the final part of a three-part series on Title IX. Parts One and Two of this series examined Part A (athletic scholarships) and Part B (other athletic benefits and opportunities) of the intercollegiate athletics policy interpretation issued by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare on December 4, 1979. This part of the series will address Part C of the policy interpretation, which concerns effective accommodation of the athletic interests and abilities of students of both sexes, as well as several questions about the policy interpretation as a whole.*

**Q:** What does the Title IX regulation require with respect to the effective accommodation of interests and abilities?

**A:** The Title IX regulation states that one factor the Director of the Office for Civil Rights will consider in determining whether an institution is providing equal athletic opportunities is "whether the selection of sports and levels of competition effectively accommodate the interests and abilities of members of both sexes."

**Q:** Is this an absolute standard or a comparative standard? In other words, does it require accom-

modation of all the athletic interests and abilities of the students on a particular campus (or all those of female students), or does it instead require that the athletic interests and abilities of male and female students be accommodated to the same extent?

**A:** Because Title IX mandates nondiscrimination, this must be a comparative standard that requires an assessment of whether the athletic interests and abilities of students of each sex are accommodated to an equivalent extent. The policy interpretation appears to adopt this approach in stating that "the regulation requires institutions to accommodate effectively the interests and abilities of students to the extent necessary to provide equal opportunities in the selection of sports and levels of competition available to members of both sexes."

**Q:** What does the new policy interpretation require with respect to the accommodation of interests and abilities?

**A:** The policy interpretation states that HEW will assess compliance by examining three factors: (1) The method by which an institution determines the athletic interests and abilities of its students; (2) The selection of sports offered, and

(3) The levels of competition available, including the opportunity for team competition.

**Q:** Does Title IX require institutions to make an annual assessment of the athletic interests of their students?

**A:** No. A proposed requirement for such an annual assessment was expressly rejected by HEW when it issued the Title IX regulation. However, in order to apply the new guidelines for selection of sports and levels of competition (described below), it is clear that institutions must periodically assess in some nondiscriminatory way the athletic interests and abilities of their students.

**Q:** Does the policy interpretation require institutions to select any particular method of assessing student interests and abilities?

**A:** No. Institutions may use any method of their choosing, as long as the method selected is nondiscriminatory. In addition, the method selected must: (1) "Take into account the nationally increasing levels of women's interests and abilities;" (2) "Not disadvantage the members of an underrepresented sex;"

*Continued on page 4*

## College football remains healthy

In recent years, major professional sports organizations have undergone a series of changes designed to increase television ratings and to secure more dollars.

The National Football League, Major League Baseball and the National Basketball Association all have restructured their respective alignments in the last 15 years for the purpose of achieving the maximum competitive balance within their many divisions.

All of them (baseball being the last to resort to this technique) now use the draft of players as a means of distributing talent. Extensive division playoff systems—particularly in football and basketball—help maintain the interest of millions of fans whose teams would be out of championship competition in earlier years. Some divisions have as few as four teams (the AFC Central and the NFC West of the National Football League) and, of course, wild-card berths are the ultimate device to stimulate late-season interest.

Recently, the National Football League went further and instituted the policy of having weaker teams play weaker schedules in hopes of achieving even more competitive balance.

All of these methods, either directly or indirectly, aid professional sports organizations in enhancing the competitive aspect of their games, but none of them is available to NCAA Division I-A football members.

This is not an argument for a championship playoff in Division I-A football, and it certainly is not an appeal for a draft of high school athletes or for annual scheduling and rescheduling performed by a central office such as the NFL does each year.

College football, after all, is part of the

overall structure of the nation's colleges and universities. All of the ratings weapons at the disposal of the professional sports industry never will be available to NCAA members. And they shouldn't be.

The colleges and universities that make up the NCAA are dedicated to the proposition that football and all other sports are a part of the academic year and the overall educational experience. To create a draft of high school athletes would, at least in the minds of most reasonable people, be a gross distortion of what the college game is all about. To create new scheduling devices similar to the pros would run counter to the NCAA's fundamental principle of institutional control. And realignment of conferences is a slow, institutional decision-making process removed from the dictates of national planning.

Still, despite the various techniques designed to heighten interest in professional sports' telecasts, the college game remains remarkably competitive. In-stadium attendance is at record levels (Division I-A members averaged 33,414 in 1979), and the percentage of capacity at Division I-A institutions (76.4) never has been higher. Television ratings are down, but the evidence suggests that the drop could have to do with a decline in overall television viewing. While NCAA football ratings have slumped, so has the viewership of professional games carried by CBS and ABC when the same period of time is measured, September 1 to December 1.

The game of intercollegiate football is extremely healthy in all divisions, measured both by stadium attendance and television interest at a time when the television industry is undergoing extensive reappraisal in light of cable television developments.

## 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 topics that will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the author.*

### Starring in his own show

By Jerry Lindquist

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Lou Campanelli, the James Madison University basketball coach, has his own pregame radio show, which in itself is no big deal. Other coaches have shows, too.

What sets Campanelli's apart from most others is (a) he conducts the interviews and (b) questions are directed at the opposing coach.

Campanelli's been playing question-and-answer with his counterparts prior to game time for the past three years. He got the idea from Hugh Durham, then Florida State coach.

"We were down there . . . and we were practicing that afternoon . . . and Hugh came over to me and said, 'Come on in my office. I have a radio show to do,'" Campanelli recalled.

"He had a tape recorder, and it really was casual. Even did his own commercials. 'If you're driving down Interstate 74 . . . His sponsors were a car dealer and Boffo hamburgers, or something like that. It was hilarious.

"I told him, 'Geez, that's really interesting' . . . and he told me, 'You ought to get your own show.'"

Because the idea appealed to him, Campanelli went to work lining up sponsors, ". . . and now, he-e-r-r's LOU!"

Sometimes he tapes the 10- to 12-minute interview during the afternoon. Occasionally, as was the case recently in Williamsburg with William and Mary's Bruce Parkhill, they'll do it only an hour or so prior to game time.

"We'll talk about the night's game . . . the teams' styles of play . . . who's been playing really well . . . if we've already played, we'll go over that game and what happened," Campanelli continued.

He doesn't expect to hear any secrets, and he certainly isn't going to divulge any strategy himself. One exception came to mind. "The Campbell coach told me this week the tempo was too slow in our first game, and I knew he'd come out pressing, and he did," Campanelli explained.

It is, for the most part, a light, easy-going exchange. Campanelli said he tries to make it more conversational than a rigid question-and-answer session. He tries not to be too condescending, but he will admit to going out of his way to stroke a rival if, deep down, he really feels he deserves it.

"I try to be completely honest about it," Campanelli said. "I'm not going to say he's a warm-hearted guy who sleeps with a teddy bear if I know better. But if he's a bozo, I'm not going to say that either."

The concept appears a workable one. So many coaches' shows bog down because the host, a media-type, either is misinformed or spends too much time letting everyone know how much he knows or simply asks stupid questions. Or all of the above.

"Most coaches are very congenial. We sit, talk and relax," Campanelli said.

That Campanelli has had no serious problems convincing rivals to appear is something of an upset. This is a very fragile profession where animosities grow quickly and deeply. There are many jealousies. Coaches learn to dislike other coaches for the seemingly barest of reasons.

"Someone once said it's a sick man's game (and) I understand what he meant. Sometimes I feel I exist day to day. I ask myself 'Am I living or just existing?' But I enjoy the thrill of competition and the feeling you get walking off the court with a victory."

When Campanelli arrived in Harrisonburg eight years ago, it was Madison College and NCAA Division II. In 1977, it became James Madison University and went NCAA Division I.

"In Division II and III, there's less likely to be much back biting and back stabbing among coaches," Campanelli said. "The higher up you go, the more interest, and coaches start looking over their shoulders at the other guy more."

"How many warm relationships are there in the ACC? It's tough when there's that much pressure. You're always under the gun.

"I know I'm more uptight in season until June when recruiting's over . . . (and) there's a lot of pressure, whether it's self-imposed or by the fans, media, administration . . ."

Campanelli feels no pressure on the radio. Perhaps that's why he likes doing it. Diversions always are welcomed. At any time.

Still, he's thinking about changing the format next year, adding a third party, perhaps. "Not that I'm getting tired of doing it," Campanelli said. "I'm always looking for ways to improve it."

## Opinions Out Loud

—Ray Meyer, basketball coach  
DePaul University  
Chicago Tribune

"I favored the return to the dunk, but now I believe we ought to return to banning it. I saw where a high school game was postponed because of another broken backboard. A player, referee or fan could be seriously injured by flying glass if the board smashing continues. It's very dangerous and will be more dangerous if something isn't done to curtail it."

—Bobby Knight, basketball coach  
Indiana University  
The Washington Post

"The NCAA has no subpoena power and no threat of perjury charges. No matter how hard their investigators work, and they work very hard, they can't do it (police members). Some people came to me my first few months on the job and said they'd help me. I told every one of them the same thing. I told them that if I ever heard of any one of them ever cheating with a kid of mine, I would personally turn in Indiana to the NCAA. And I would name names. I would make sure everyone knew that Indiana was on probation as a result of what so-and-so personally did."

—Bob Greene, sports writer  
Chicago Tribune

"When the world saw the young Americans and Soviets in Lake Placid, the politicians began to look bad. Bad because their artificial aggressions and anger seemed to have so little to do with the reality of their young people; bad because they seemed so small in light of the hopeful possibilities the young athletes symbolized.

"Seeing the young athletes marching together in Lake Placid sent the world a message

that there can be peace between nations, if only on the smallest of levels. But it is on these small levels that larger understandings are built; and if the sight of American and Soviet youngsters playing together in peace can convince anyone at all of the futility of political conflict, then they (Olympics) might be more than worthwhile."

—Bob Collins, sports writer  
Rocky Mountain News

"The Soviet Union by its brutal invasion and occupation of Afghanistan has forfeited its right to host an event supposedly dedicated to peace, good will and sportsmanship. It is inconceivable that this country could even consider being part of an Olympics the Russians frankly admit is to glorify the Soviet brand of Communism at a time when American servicemen are being sent to the Persian Gulf area to deter further Soviet aggression."

—William Boyd, president  
University of Oregon

"Much of our sports world has become a form of civil violence. We've treated our players more like gladiators than students."

NCAA  
NEWS

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# Officers clarify women's athletics issues

The NCAA officers have sent a letter to the chief executive officers of all NCAA member institutions to clarify the Association's current position regarding women's intercollegiate athletics and to correct inaccuracies in materials distributed in February by the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

Following is the full text of the officers' March 7 letter.

\* \* \*

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, in a memorandum dated February 6, 1980, presented an extended commentary on the NCAA's consideration of the accommodation of women's intercollegiate athletic interests within this Association. The AIAW communication contains a number of unfortunate misstatements and inaccuracies about the NCAA and, furthermore, distorts and sometimes ignores the important issues at hand.

We believe it necessary to place a more accurate record before the chief executive officers of NCAA members. We think intelligent judgments can be reached if full information is available, presented in an accurate and reasonable manner, and hope this letter will be of some assistance in bringing the principal issues back into focus. We assure you that we stand ready to answer any specific questions from any member institution as to the points raised by the AIAW in its February 6 mailing.

**1. The NCAA Council** believes that the issues pertaining to the governance structure of the NCAA and the accommodation of women's interests within the NCAA should be resolved by the membership of this Association based upon the voting expressions of authorized institutional delegates.

As reported to you under date of January 31, 1980, the NCAA Council has directed a Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services to develop proposals for consideration by the Council and, in turn, by the NCAA membership. The January 31 mailing was designed to solicit comments and suggestions from all members; and once the proposals have been reviewed and refined further, they will be circularized to the membership again in late April so that full discussions can take place in conference and institutional meetings between May 1 and the NCAA Council's meeting of August 13-15,

where the report of the special committee, along with member institutions' and conferences' reactions, will be evaluated again.

**2. Since the 1976 NCAA Convention**, the leadership of the NCAA has not initiated any proposals to advance women's interests within the NCAA. Frankly, a substantial segment of the NCAA membership has been critical of the NCAA leadership, including the Council, for not actively initiating such proposals; and, from time to time, member institutions have placed such proposals before the Council and before the annual Convention to encourage the NCAA to move toward an accommodation of women's intercollegiate athletics, both as to championships and as to administration. Since 1976, there also has been a strong movement toward a single administrative and policy structure at the institutional level for men's and women's intercollegiate athletics.

It is a false accusation that the NCAA leadership was responsible for Divisions II and III members proposing and adopting women's championships at the 1980 Convention. Similar proposals were presented by NCAA member institutions at the 1978 and 1979 NCAA Conventions, and the proposals at the 1980 NCAA Convention again were advanced by Divisions II and III member institutions and were adopted by substantial margins to meet the needs of institutions in those divisions which do not belong to the AIAW (17.2 percent of NCAA Division II members and 26.6 percent of Division III members do not hold membership in that organization), as well as to recognize the belief of numerous institutions that a choice of women's competition should be made available in the best interests of women's intercollegiate athletics.

**3. The suggestion that** discussions between the AIAW and the NCAA will lead to a solution of governance issues has little, if any, credence. Committees of the NCAA and AIAW have met several times over the past 2½ years without meaningful progress. The most disappointing factor was that the respective committees, meeting jointly and through subcommittees, attempted to generate proposals to implement certain common rules through the legislative processes of their respective organizations. The inability to reach any appreciable agreement in

this relatively narrow area was discouraging.

It is significant that the NCAA has divided into three legislative divisions where institutions of like objectives and comparable programs can legislate on national issues of concern. The AIAW, whereas it has three competitive divisions, has only a *single* legislative division, which accounts in part for the frustration that NCAA member institutions have experienced in trying to achieve comparable legislation for their men's and women's programs through two different organizations.

**4. The cornerstone of the NCAA structure** (and, we believe, its strength) is the fact that the Association is guided through institutional control. Specifically, the NCAA procedures are such that either the chief executive officer or his appointed representative votes at the NCAA Convention, and the procedures for legislative notice and amendments to legislation assure that all issues are examined prior to voting.

Frankly, the extent of institutional control and direction of the AIAW is open to question. It is not our intention in this letter to dwell on that aspect, other than to say that the power of the AIAW hierarchy and the legislative procedures of the AIAW raise a legitimate question as to whether institutional viewpoints and positions control the decision-making processes of the AIAW or whether, in fact, those processes involve individuals voting their own viewpoints.

**5. Having been involved** in considering the reports of NCAA committees which have met with the AIAW through the years, and having experienced problems at our own institutions in dealing with conflicting AIAW and NCAA matters, it is our conviction that the issues involved should not be and cannot be negotiated between the NCAA and the AIAW at the national level for the reasons noted above and particularly since the accountability of the respective organizations to their member institutions is different.

In the last analysis, the respective member institutions should make the decisions after full consideration of the proposals and fair debate in their conference and national governance organizations.

**6. The proposition that** the NCAA's entrance into  
*Continued on page 7*



Lee R. Hayley



Noah N. Langdale Jr.



Alvin R. Paul



Richard I. Post



Asa N. Green



Milton J. Piepul



Thomas M. Kinder



Elizabeth A. Kruczek

## New steering committee members

Pictured to the left are the new non-Council members of the NCAA division steering committees who were elected by the Council at its post-Convention meeting in New Orleans in January. The next meeting of the full steering committees will be June 12-13 in Itasca, Illinois. The new members of the Division I committee are Lee R. Hayley, director of athletics at Auburn University; Noah N. Langdale Jr., president of Georgia State University; Alvin R. Paul, director of athletics at Columbia University, and Richard I. Post, faculty athletic representative at San Jose State University. New Division II Steering Committee members are Asa N. Green, president of Livingston University, and Milton J. Piepul, director of athletics at American International College. New Division III members are Thomas M. Kinder, director of athletics at Bridgewater College (Virginia), and Elizabeth A. Kruczek, director of athletics at Fitchburg State College.

# Title IX

Continued from page 1

(3) "Be responsive to the expressed interests of students capable of intercollegiate competition who are members of an underrepresented sex," and (4) In assessing abilities, take into account team performance records.

**Q:** Does the requirement for taking into account "nationally increasing levels of women's interests and abilities" mean that an institution will have to assess the interests and abilities of persons other than its own students?

**A:** The meaning of this requirement remains unclear.

**Q:** Are institutions required to offer integrated teams?

**A:** Ordinarily, no. But in certain circumstances, an institution must permit members of an excluded sex to try out for an otherwise single-sex team.

**Q:** What are those circumstances?

**A:** In the case of noncontact intercollegiate sports only, the Title IX regulation requires an institution that offers a team in a given sport for members of one sex, but offers no team in that sport for members of the other sex, to permit members of the excluded sex to try out for that team if athletic opportunities for members of the excluded sex previously have been limited. As a practical matter, this means that in some cases women must be permitted to try out for men's teams, while there is no requirement that men be permitted to try out for women's teams.

**Q:** Are institutions required to offer separate teams in the same sports for men and women?

**A:** No. But in some circumstances, institutions are required to add sports for "members of the underrepresented sex" when those sports are offered to the other sex.

**Q:** In what circumstances are institutions required to add sports?

**A:** The policy interpretation distinguishes between contact and noncontact sports. In the case of contact sports (boxing, wrestling, rugby, ice hockey, football, basketball and other sports the purpose or major activity of which involves bodily contact), the policy interpretation provides that if an institution offers a team in a given sport for members of one sex, it must offer a team in that sport for members of the other sex if:

(a) Opportunities for members of the excluded sex historically have been limited, and

(b) There is sufficient interest and ability to maintain a viable team and a reasonable expectation of intercollegiate competition for that team.

For noncontact sports, if an institution offers a team for members of one sex, it must do so for members of the other sex if factors (a) and (b) above are present and members of the excluded sex do not possess sufficient skill to be selected for a single integrated team or to compete actively on such a team if selected.

**Q:** Are institutions required to offer the same number of sports for men and women?

**A:** No. HEW has stated that identical programs for men and women are not required and that absent such a requirement, the department cannot base a finding of noncompliance upon a failure to provide arbitrarily identical programs, either in whole or in part.

**Q:** The test for adding sports appears to be open-ended. Do institutions have an unlimited obligation to keep adding sports for members of the sex whose opportunities have been "historically limited" whenever the requirements of this test are met?

**A:** The policy interpretation does not directly address this question. However, as previously discussed, the Title IX regulation establishes a comparative standard in this regard. Moreover, Title IX is a nondiscrimination, not an affirmative action, statute. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that if the interests and abilities of members of both sexes have been accommodated to an equivalent extent, the fact that members of one sex are interested in and able to

participate in more sports programs should not alone trigger a requirement for the addition of such programs.

**Q:** The third section of Part C of the policy interpretation concerns "levels of competition." What is meant by "levels of competition?"

**A:** The term "levels of competition" has two different meanings. The first distinguishes intercollegiate level programs from other types of programs, such as club sports and intramurals. The second meaning concerns the competitive level at which an intercollegiate program is maintained. The exact meaning of neither of these concepts is clear. For example, the second meaning may refer to the divisional level at which a program is conducted, the quality of the teams against which teams in the program compete, the geographical scope of competition offered or the extent of access to championship competition.

**Q:** What does the policy interpretation say the Title IX regulation requires with regard to the selection of levels of competition?

**A:** The policy interpretation states that institutions must provide the opportunity for individuals of each sex to participate in intercollegiate competition and for athletes of each sex to have competitive team schedules that equally reflect their abilities.

**Q:** How will compliance with these requirements be assessed?

**A:** Compliance with the first requirement will be assessed by determining:

(1) Whether intercollegiate level participation opportunities for male and female students are provided in numbers substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments; or

(2) Where the members of one sex have been and are underrepresented among intercollegiate athletes, whether the institution can show a history and continuing practice of program expansion that is demonstrably responsive to the developing interest and abilities of the members of that sex, or

(3) Where the members of one sex are underrepresented among intercollegiate athletes and the institution cannot show a continuing practice or program expansion such as that cited above, whether it can be demonstrated that the interests and abilities of the members of that sex have been fully and effectively accommodated by the present program.

Compliance with the second requirement will be assessed by determining:

## From the Sidelines

A nonstarting Carleton College basketball player got the call from coach Jack Thurnblad to report to the floor in a close game against Northwestern (Minnesota). The player hastily checked in at the scorer's table, but he went back to the bench when he realized he had forgotten something important. No, it wasn't his glasses, or a knee pad or a wrist band. In his excitement, the player had pulled off his shorts along with his warm-up pants. "I asked him to tuck in his shirt," Thurnblad said, "but he answered, 'I can't coach.'"

Billy Tubbs, Lamar basketball coach, on his run-and-gun Cardinals: "If we make more than three passes, our players think we're in a delay game."

Pepper Rodgers, former Georgia Tech football coach: "I thought something might be up the last time I talked to the president of our school. It was right after the season and all he had to say was he liked my postgame television show."

Western Michigan coach Les Wothke on his team's speed: "No, we're not real fast. In fact, we had three loose balls roll dead in practice the other day."

(1) Whether the competitive schedules for men's and women's teams, on a program-wide basis, "afford proportionally similar numbers of male and female athletes equivalently advanced competitive opportunities," or

(2) Whether the institution can demonstrate "a history and continuing practice of upgrading the competitive opportunities available to the historically disadvantaged sex as warranted by developing abilities among the athletes of that sex."

## Questions concerning the policy interpretation as a whole

**Q:** For Title IX purposes, may an institution group and compare sports by level of intensity?

**A:** HEW has indicated it will not assess equality of opportunity by making any form of "team-based comparison." HEW will not, for example, require comparability only between men's major sports and women's major sports and between men's minor sports and women's minor sports. In explaining this position, HEW expressed the concern that comparing large participation sports (such as football) with smaller sports (such as women's volleyball) could have the effect of disproportionately providing benefits or opportunities to the members of one sex. Even though HEW will not assess Title IX compliance by making "team-based comparisons," individual institutions may still find it useful to group their sports in this manner. Under both Part A (athletic scholarships) and Part B (other benefits and opportunities) of the policy interpretation, disparities may be justified by nondiscriminatory factors. In the proposed policy interpretation issued in December 1978, level and scope of competition were recognized as such factors. Grouping sports by level of intensity may assist institutions in identifying nondiscriminatory differences among sports which may justify an absence of proportionality in the award of financial aid or lack of equivalency in other benefits or opportunities.

**Q:** If an institution is not now in full compliance with Title IX but is implementing a plan that will bring it into compliance at some future date, will it be found in compliance?

**A:** The policy interpretation states that HEW will assess Title IX compliance by using standards it articulates, not standards set forth in institutional plans. However, where an institution that has compliance problems is already implementing a plan that HEW determines is adequate to correct disparities from the standards set by HEW within a reasonable time, HEW will inform the institution that it has violations but will find it to be in compliance.

**Q:** Does the policy interpretation recognize revenue production as a nondiscriminatory factor that may justify differences among sports programs?

**A:** Not expressly. HEW has recognized that there are characteristics of revenue-producing sports that may result in legitimate, nondiscriminatory differences in the treatment, benefits and opportunities provided to student-athletes. The policy interpretation expressly states that event-management costs associated with crowd size may cause nondiscriminatory imbalances in particular program components. While certain cost differences are recognized, however, related revenue differences are not expressly identified as nondiscriminatory factors.

**Q:** If an institution belongs to two athletic associations with different sets of rules, one for its men and one for its women, do differences in benefits or treatment afforded its students because of such rule differences violate Title IX?

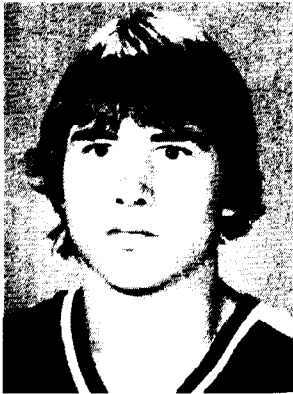
**A:** The Title IX regulation provides that the obligation to comply with Title IX is not alleviated by any rule or regulation of an athletic association. The policy interpretation reaffirms that view.

*The one thing that is clear after this review of the policy interpretation is that it is very complex and, like the Title IX regulation it was designed to interpret, will itself require interpretation. As further clarification of Title IX becomes available, it will be reported to NCAA member institutions.*

# NCAA products win Olympic gold medal



Baker



Broten



Christoff



Eruzione



Johnson



McClanahan



Ramsey



Schneider



Strobel



Suter

The United States Olympic ice hockey team was a source of pride for all Americans as it claimed the gold medal at the Winter Games in Lake Placid, New York. The NCAA is particularly proud of this group since all of the young men played at NCAA member institutions.

A Williams scholar while majoring in pre-dentistry at Minnesota, **Bill Baker** played defense on two NCAA championship teams (1976 and 1979). He captained last year's championship team. An all-America selection as a senior and a two-time all-Western Collegiate Hockey Association performer, he holds Gopher records for most assists in a season by a defenseman (42) and most points (54). His home is Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**Neal Broten** had quite a freshman year for the Minnesota Gophers in the 1979 championship season. His 50 assists broke a 25-year-old school record; the Roseau, Minnesota, product also had 21 goals. The Gopher rookie of the year at center had the thrill of scoring the winning goal in the NCAA championship game.

A two-year letter winner at North Dakota where he led the Fighting Sioux to the WCHA title in 1979 (as well as a second-place finish in the NCAA championship), **Dave Christian** comes from an Olympic hockey background: His father and two uncles also played on Olympic teams. Dave, from Warroad, Minnesota, was voted the most valuable player for the Sioux following his sophomore season, playing both center and defense. Last year, he had 22 goals and 24 assists.

**Steve Christoff** played three years at center for Herb Brooks and his Gophers at Minnesota, being named the team's most valuable player following his sophomore year. Last year, he tied for fourth in WCHA scoring while leading the Gophers in scoring with 38 goals and 39 assists. In 119 collegiate games, Steve scored 77 goals and had 82 assists. His home is Richfield, Minnesota.

Goaltender **Jim Craig** played three seasons at Boston University and led the Terriers to the NCAA title in 1978. During that season, he recorded a brilliant 16-0 won-lost mark. A three-year letter winner from North Easton, Massachusetts, he earned all-America honors last year and also was named all-East and all-New England.

**Mike Eruzione** played four years at Boston University and ranks as the school's second all-time scorer with 92 goals and 116 assists in 127 games. The winger had at least 21 goals in each of his four collegiate seasons. The Winthrop, Massachusetts, native earned all-ECAC and all-New England honors for three consecutive years.

**John Harrington** played four years at Minnesota-Duluth and helped the Bulldogs to a third-place finish in 1979, their best ever. He tied for fourth in WCHA scoring with Olympic teammate Steve Christoff with 22 goals and 37 assists. In both 1978 and 1979, John, from Virginia, Minnesota, was voted his team's most inspirational player.

Like fellow goaltender Jim Craig, **Steve Janaszak** of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, led his team to an NCAA title as the Minnesota Gophers took the 1979 crown. His sensational play during the NCAA championship earned him most valuable



Craig



Christian



Harrington



Janaszak



O'Callahan



Pavelich



Morrow



Silk



Verchota



Wells

Continued on page 6

## Television ratings

Continued from page 1

programs are not comparable. Many of the options of professional football are not available to college football, and the committee does not suggest that these options should be available; however, these factors must be kept in mind when ratings are examined.

Some of the options available to professional football

that are not available to college football are: (1) Schedules for professional football teams are drawn in a central office, matching those teams of comparable strength and placing the more attractive games at the most advantageous times for television purposes; (2) Professional football can use virtually any day of the week for its competition and tele-

casts; (3) The professional football season leads to a championship that stimulates late-season ratings and is critical to the overall ratings of the three professional packages.

• There are only so many attractive games available, regardless of the limitations that the respective sports producers place upon team appearances.

The report noted that Southern California-Notre Dame, for instance, is a premier attraction because of the television population base of the teams, their winning traditions and the traditional competitiveness of the game. This does not mean, however, that these teams consistently approach the same attractiveness against other teams, particu-

larly if their won-lost records become less attractive.

The Television Committee plans to continue to examine the ratings closely. The next step will involve examining the various programs offered by the A. C. Nielsen Company, including one that will provide information on the viewership regional games receive in the areas in which they are shown.

# 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 (P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222; 913/384-3220).

The following interpretations are included in the 1980-81 NCAA Manual but are reprinted at this time to emphasize the application of the regulations involved.

## Restrictions on foreign basketball competition

**Situation:** An institution's intercollegiate basketball team wishes to participate in out-of-season competition in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. (215)

**Question:** Are Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands considered to be foreign countries for the purpose of determining whether such competition would fall in the "foreign tour" category and thus be eligible for the exception to the out-of-season basketball competition prohibition?

**Answer:** No. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not "foreign countries" inasmuch as the former is a United States commonwealth and the latter is a United States territory; therefore, neither falls into the foreign tour category. Further, NCAA member institutions located in Puerto Rico are restricted by NCAA legislation prohibiting out-of-season competition, as well as by other specific rules of the Association related to the conduct of their intercollegiate basketball programs. [B 3-5-(a)]

## International football approval

**Situation:** An all-star football team participates in international competition outside of the permissible football playing season set forth in Bylaw 3. One NCAA member institution has more than six of its football players on the all-star team. (522)

**Question:** Is it necessary for the institution to have the competition approved?

**Answer:** Yes. The foreign tour provisions of Bylaw 3-5 shall be applicable to an institution if more than six of its student-athletes participate on the team. [B 3-5-(a) and (b)]

## Freshman participation on foreign tour

**Situation:** A member institution's intercollegiate football or basketball team is to participate on a foreign tour. (384)

**Question:** Is it permissible for an entering student-athlete (e.g., freshman, transfer student) in good standing to represent his institution on the foreign tour?

**Answer:** Yes, provided the international competition is to begin after the permissible starting practice date in the sport involved or after the first day of classes for a regular term at the institution. [B 3-5-(b)-(5)]

# NAIA women's vote set

The Kansas City Times  
March 14, 1980

By an overwhelming margin of 113-12, district delegates to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics approved a proposal to include women's sports programs in the organization's tournament structure.

Before ratification, however, the proposal must be approved by two-thirds of the 513 member schools of the NAIA. The vote will be conducted by mail. A similar proposal last year failed to pass by six votes.

Women athletes at NAIA schools now compete on the national level in events sponsored by the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. If the proposal passes this year, women's teams and individuals in NAIA schools would have an option of na-

tional competition—NAIA or AIAW. The proposal would give schools a two-year grace period on making a commitment.

Bonnie Morrow, athletic director at Tarkio (Missouri) College and a member of the AIAW, said she doesn't see the vote by the district delegates as a death knell for the AIAW. "In fact, it's a very healthy situation to be in now," she said. "It should motivate the AIAW to work harder and strengthen its programs now in existence.

"What we have done is create a competitive situation among three governing organizations—the NAIA, NCAA and AIAW. The organizations will provide quality championships for women. The vote doesn't mean that we are not supportive of the AIAW."

# Basketball program available

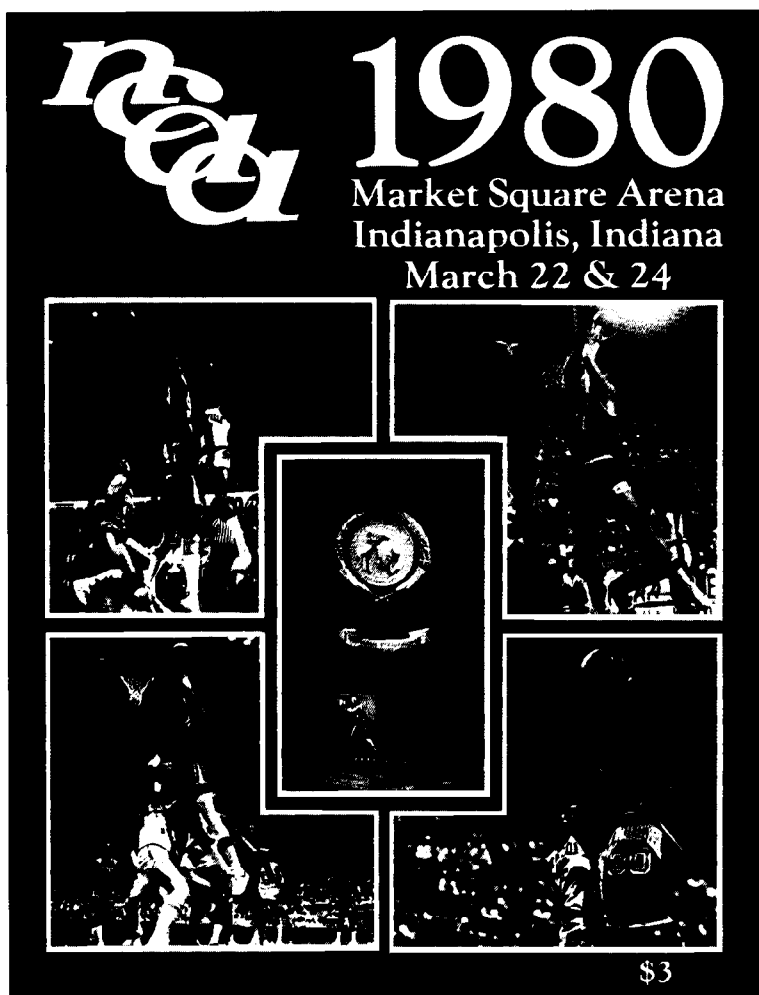
Basketball fans everywhere can relive the 1980 National Collegiate Division I Basketball Championship years after the glory and excitement are history with a copy of the 1980 finals program, available from Lexington Productions.

Stories, photos and information about the Final Four, a review of Michigan State's 1979 title, all-time records and results, all-tournament teams and much more are included in the 96-page official souvenir program.

Also included are features on championships five, 10, 15 and 25 years ago; a look at off-the-court lives of basketball officials, and a review of the selection process for the 1980 United States Olympic basketball team (a team will be selected whether or not it participates).

Last year, more than 14,000 college basketball fans purchased souvenir programs through the mail.

To purchase a copy of the 1980 souvenir program, send a check or money order for \$4 to NCAA Program, Box 1980, Lexington, Kentucky 40593.



# Hockey team

Continued from page 5

player honors. Steve compiled a collegiate won-lost record of 50-32-5.

High-scoring center **Mark Johnson** played three seasons at Wisconsin under his father, Bob Johnson, who also coached the 1976 U.S. Olympic team. The WCHA's second-leading scorer in 1979, Mark earned numerous honors as a collegian: two-time all-America, two-time all-WCHA, 1979 WCHA most valuable player and 1979 college player of the year. He led the Badgers to the NCAA title in 1977. Johnson's career totals show 125 goals and 131 assists in just 125 games.

A center-left winger, **Rob McClanahan** played three seasons at Minnesota and was named the Gophers' most determined player in both 1978 and 1979. His three-year career totals show 45 goals and 63 assists in 121 games. The St. Paul, Minnesota, product played on the 1979 NCAA championship team.

A big defenseman, **Ken Morrow** played four seasons at Bowling Green, during which time the Falcons registered a 101-30-3 won-lost record. Ken, from Davison, Michigan, was named to the all-Central Collegiate Hockey Association first team three times and to the second team once. In addition, he received all-America honors in 1978 and the CCHA's player of the year award in '79. His career totals show 34 goals and 92 assists in 154 games.

**Jack O'Callahan**, a defenseman, is another former Boston University player. The four-time letterman from Charleston, Massachusetts, captained the Terriers the past two seasons. His play in leading Boston U. to the NCAA title in 1978

earned him most valuable player honors for the Terriers. An all-America and two-time all-ECAC pick, Jack recorded 18 goals and 102 assists in 120 games.

**Mark Pavelich** played center and right wing at Minnesota-Duluth along with Olympic teammate John Harrington. He earned all-America and all-WCHA honors in 1979 while finishing third in the WCHA scoring race with 23 goals and 40 assists. His three years at Minnesota-Duluth show 57 goals and 85 assists. Mark set single-season records for the Bulldogs last year for most goals (31), most assists (48) and most points (79). His home is Eveleth, Minnesota.

As a freshman in '79, defenseman **Mike Ramsey** had an impressive collegiate debut. Playing 34 games for the Gophers of Minnesota, he scored seven goals and recorded 17 assists. In addition, the Minneapolis product was named to the all-tournament team for his outstanding play in the NCAA championship games.

A member of the 1976 Olympic team, **Buzz Schneider** played three seasons at Minnesota. The Babbitt, Minnesota, product's career totals show 50 points and 41 assists in 115 games. The left winger was named Gopher freshman of the year in 1973.

A three-time letterwinner at Boston University, right winger **Dave Silk** scored 70 goals and had 73 assists in just 85 games. A 35-goal performance in his freshman year earned Dave New England's rookie of the year honors. All-ECAC and all-New England honors followed in 1978. Dave, from Scituate, Massachusetts, also was selected to the NCAA all-tournament team as the

Terriers claimed the national championship in 1978.

Right winger **Eric Strobel** played for three years at Minnesota and became the fifth player in Gopher history to score 30 goals in one season when he did it in 1979 (30 goals and 22 assists). Named to the all-tournament team as the Gophers captured the NCAA title, Eric had a hat trick in the semifinal win over New Hampshire. His three-year totals show 52 goals and 54 assists in 120 games. His home is Rochester, Minnesota.

A rugged defenseman from Wisconsin, **Bob Suter** had career totals of 27 goals and 76 assists in 157 games as a Badger. The Madison, Wisconsin, product was a member of the Badgers' 1977 NCAA championship squad. Last season, Bob set a team record for most points (seven) in one game.

During his four years as a Minnesota Gopher, **Phil Verchota** played on two NCAA championship teams (1976 and 1979). His career totals at wing show him with 59 goals and 61 assists in 161 games. Phil, from Duluth, Minnesota, was outstanding in the classroom, too. The Williams scholar won the Johnny Mayasich award for the team's top student-athlete in both '77 and '78.

**Mark Wells** is another Bowling Green Falcon, having played with fellow Olympian Ken Morrow. During his four years at Bowling Green, Mark scored 77 goals and had 155 assists in 154 games. His 155 assists are a school record. A center, he earned all-CCHA honors in 1977 and 1979, winning the CCHA scoring title in 1977. His home is St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

# Championship Corner

1. The NCAA Wrestling Committee will meet April 1-4 in San Diego, California. Any comments concerning rules or championship administration should be forwarded to John K. Johnston, Chairman, NCAA Wrestling Committee, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

2. The NCAA Ice Hockey Committee will meet immediately after the Division I championship in Providence, Rhode Island, March 30-31. Any comments concerning rules or championship administration should be forwarded to the NCAA national office.

# NCAA winter championships

Wrestling



William Smith (right) of Morgan State controls match against Bakersfield's Kevin Dugan.

## Bakersfield wins again

Behind Joe Gonzales and John Azevedo, Bakersfield State won its fourth title in five years at the National Collegiate Division II Wrestling Championships at Omaha, Nebraska.

Bakersfield State, which won last year's championship by only one-fourth of a point, totaled 110½ points to outdistance second-place Northern Iowa, which had 89. Other teams in the top five were Eastern Illinois (75), Augustana (64¼) and Northern Michigan (64).

For the second consecutive year, Gonzales and Azevedo dominated the smallest weight categories. Gonzales won his second straight title in the 118-pound class, defeating Matt Hawes of Springfield, 28-11.

Azevedo became the fourth three-time champion in the 18-year history of the event. He won his second straight title in the 126-pound class, pinning Northern Iowa's Brent Hagen at 7:58. Azevedo won the 118-pound title in the 1978 championships before moving up to 126 when Gonzales joined the team.

Both wrestlers have outstanding career records. Gonzales finished his two-year career with a 92-1 record, and Azevedo compiled a 115-2 mark during his three years. Those records may improve as both will compete in the Division I championships.

One other Bakersfield State wrestler reached the

championship round (Kevin Dugan lost a 13-3 decision to William Smith of Morgan State in the 158-pound class), but the Roadrunners placed in seven of the 10 weight categories.

Jess Reyes lost a third-place decision to Bob McGuinn of Eastern Illinois in the 134-pound class. Other Bakersfield State finishers were Lee Noble, fifth in the 142-pound class; Marty Maciel, third in the 150-pound class, and Mark Hall, fifth in the 167-pound class.

Northern Iowa and Augustana (South Dakota) also had two individual champions. The two titles for Northern Iowa give the Panthers 22 all-time individual wrestling championships, tops in Division II history.

Kirk Myers, a junior for Northern Iowa, won his third consecutive championship in the 190-pound class and next year could become the first wrestler in Division II history to win four titles. Myers decisioned Geno Savegnago of Eastern Illinois, 11-7.

Ken Gallagher claimed the other Northern Iowa individual championship by decisioning Mankato State's Scott Madigan, the defending champion, 5-3.

Jon Lundberg and Brian Parlet both pinned their opponents to give Augustana its two titles. Lundberg pinned Eastern Illinois' Bob Stout at 5:40 in the 167-pound class, and Parlet pinned Northern Iowa's Efonda Sproles at 1:22 in the 177-pound class. Parlet was named the tournament's most outstanding wrestler.

Other individual champions were Mankato State's Craig Jordan (134), Northern Michigan's Steve Spangenberg (142) and Grand Valley State's Ron Essink (heavyweight).

**Team results:** 1. Bakersfield State, 110½; 2. Northern Iowa, 89; 3. Eastern Illinois, 75; 4. Augustana, 64¼; 5. Northern Michigan, 64; 6. SIU-Edwardsville, 44¼; 7. Mankato State, 39½; 8. Morgan State, 36½; 9. South Dakota State, 26½; 10. San Francisco State, 23¼.

## Eagles claim III wrestling

Brockport State won its second Division III wrestling title with a victory at the 1980 championships at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut.

The Golden Eagles totaled 111¼ points and became the first two-time winner in the seven-year history of the event.

Although Brockport State claimed only one individual championship, the Golden Eagles advanced wrestlers to the semifinals in six of the 10 weight categories.

Kevin Richard was the lone Brockport State champion, decisioning Mike Jacoutot of Trenton State, 12-10, in the 126-pound class.

Three Brockport State wrestlers lost championship matches. In the 142-pound class, Mike Fredenburg of Humboldt State decisioned Brockport State's John Parisella, 11-5.

Joe Giani of Brockport State was decisioned by Tom Elcott of Allegheny, 8-2, in the 150-pound class; and Dennis Koslowski of Minnesota-Morris decisioned Brockport's Tony Smith, 7-3, in the 190-pound class.

Following Brockport State in the team standings were defending champion Trenton State (88¼), Salisbury State (80½), Humboldt State (77½), Millersville State (64¼), Minnesota-Morris (57½), John Carroll (37½), Binghamton State (31½), Oswego State (30½) and Rochester Tech (28).

Six defending individual champions returned this year, but only one was successful in winning a second straight title. Mark Jarosz of Salisbury State defended his title in the 177-pound class, decisioning Tom Martucci of Trenton State, 14-8, in the championship match.

For the second consecutive year, Salisbury State was the only team to post more than one individual victory. Besides Jarosz's victory at 177, John Dolch decisioned Pat Holmes of Swarthmore, 16-8, in the 134-pound class.

In the 118-pound class, defending champion Ed Bailey of Salisbury State failed in his repeat bid as Tom Jacoutot of Buffalo pinned the defending champ at 7:48.

Other individual champions were Luther's Jeff Bouslog (158), Wheaton's Brett Stamm (167) and Millersville State's Don Wagner (heavyweight).

**Team results:** 1. Brockport State, 111¼; 2. Trenton State, 88¼; 3. Salisbury State, 80½; 4. Humboldt State, 77½; 5. Millersville State, 64¼; 6. Minnesota-Morris, 57½; 7. John Carroll, 37½; 8. Binghamton State, 31½; 9. Oswego State, 30½; 10. Rochester Tech, 28.



## Issues clarified

Continued from page 3

women's sports championships spells the demise of the AIAW is difficult to understand. On the one hand, the AIAW demeans the programs being offered by NCAA Divisions II and III, but on the other hand, it suggests that any services for women by the NCAA will lead to the AIAW's demise. If the AIAW leadership believes the organization can only exist by maintaining a monopoly position and monopoly authority, then it seems the real point at issue is the AIAW's effectiveness.

It is significant to note that men's athletic programs have had the privilege of selecting different competitive opportunities for decades. The existence of the NCAA and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), as well as other alternate postseason opportunities in specific sports by a variety of organizations, has given institutions the option of participating in a great many different men's events.

The availability of more than one alternative for women's competition should encourage excellence and, at a minimum, will provide freedom of choice. It is clear that Federal law has rejected "separate but equal" as a means of satisfying Federal civil rights requirements.

**7. The assertion that** the NCAA vigorously opposes the enforcement of Title IX is an unacceptable distortion of the NCAA's position. This Association clearly is on record in support of the concept of equal opportunity for women. The NCAA's basic opposition regarding Title IX has been that the law does not apply to programs which do not receive Federal financial assistance, a position which a number of educational institutions have raised in legal challenges concerning other aspects of institutional operations; further, the Federal bureaucracy does not have the authority to extend improperly by interpretation the provisions of the statute or the regulation.

**8. The AIAW has** announced that it will use its authority to penalize institutions which compete in NCAA championships for women. It also contends that the NCAA sponsorship of championships will provide fewer competitive opportunities for women. It is clear that if there is any diminution of women's opportunities at the national level, it will be caused by the AIAW's retaliation of penalizing its members for competing in NCAA events on the basis of a rule that, frankly, our own institutions, as AIAW member institutions, have not been able to identify. (Currently, conferences and institutions are apply-

ing rules to their women's programs which are more restrictive than those of the AIAW, with no known penalties forthcoming from that organization.)

**9. There are numerous** other unfortunate misrepresentations in the AIAW communication of February 6 which we will not attempt to address specifically in this letter in the interest of brevity. Among them is the AIAW position regarding HEW's Title IX application to the NCAA's program of women's championships, as well as AIAW comments regarding the organization of the women's committees to manage those championships, respective dues structures, the financial reimbursement formula for NCAA men's and women's championships and the NCAA procedures which, incidentally, clearly meet all requirements of due process and fully protect the rights of the student-athlete and the institution alike.

We assure you that we stand ready to answer any specific questions from any member institution as to issues raised by the AIAW in its February 6 mailing.

Sincerely,  
William J. Flynn  
President  
James Frank  
Secretary-Treasurer

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Manual available . . . . . 1  
Title IX questions and answers . . . . . 1  
Clarification of women's athletics issues . . . . . 3  
Basketball program available . . . . . 6  
Winter championships . . . . . 7

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March 15, 1980  
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**NEWS**

# 1979-80 NCAA championship sites and dates



## Fall

### Cross Country

Division I, 41st. Champion: Texas-El Paso; 2. Oregon. Individual: Henry Rono, Washington State.

Division II, 22nd. Champion: California Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo; 2. Sacramento State. Individual: James Schankel, California Polytechnic, San Luis Obispo.

Division III, 7th. Champion: North Central; 2. Humboldt State. Individual: Steve Hunt, Boston State.

### Football

Division I-AA, 2nd. Champion: Eastern Kentucky; 2. Lehigh. Score: 30-7.

Division II, 7th. Champion: Delaware; 2. Youngstown State. Score: 38-21.

Division III, 7th. Champion: Ithaca; 2. Wittenberg. Score: 14-10.

### Soccer

Division I, 21st. Champion: Southern Illinois-Edwardsville; 2. Clemson. Score: 3-2.

Division II, 8th. Champion: Alabama A&M; 2. Eastern Illinois. Score: 2-0.

Division III, 6th. Champion: Babson; 2. Glassboro State. Score: 2-1.

### Water Polo

11th Championship. Champion: California-Santa Barbara; 2. UCLA. Score: 11-3.

## Winter

### Basketball

Division I, 42nd: Butler University; Market Square Arena; Indianapolis, Indiana; March 22 and 24.

Division II, 24th: American International College and Springfield College; Springfield Civic Center; Springfield, Massachusetts; March 14-15.

Division III, 5th: Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; March 14-15.

### Fencing

36th championship: Pennsylvania State University; University Park, Pennsylvania; March 13-15.

### Gymnastics

Division I, 38th: University of Nebraska; Lincoln, Nebraska; April 3-5.

Division II, 13th: University of California, Davis; Davis, California; March 27-29.

### Ice Hockey

Division I, 33rd: Brown University; Providence Civic Center; Providence, Rhode Island; March 27-29.

Division II, 3rd: Elmira College; Elmira, New York; March 13-15.

### Skiing

27th championship. Champion: Vermont; 2. Utah.

### Swimming

Division I, 57th: Harvard University; Cambridge, Massachusetts; March 27-29.

Division II, 17th: Youngstown State University; Youngstown, Ohio; March 20-22.

Division III, 6th: Washington and Jefferson College; Washington, Pennsylvania; March 20-22.

### Indoor Track

16th championship: University of Michigan; Joe Louis Arena; Detroit, Michigan; March 14-15.

### Wrestling

Division I, 50th: Oregon State University; Corvallis, Oregon; March 13-15.

Division II, 18th. Champion: Bakersfield State; 2. Northern Iowa.

Division III, 7th. Champion: Brockport State; 2. Trenton State.

## Spring

### Baseball

Division I, 34th: Creighton University; Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium; Omaha, Nebraska; May 30-June 6.

Division II, 13th: University of California; Riverside, California; May 24-28.

Division III, 5th: Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio; May 30-June 1.

### Golf

Division I, 83rd: Ohio State University; Columbus, Ohio; May 28-31.

Division II, 18th: Nicholls State University; Thibodaux, Louisiana; May 20-23.

Division III, 6th: Central College; Pella, Iowa; May 20-23.

### Lacrosse

Division I, 10th: Cornell University; Ithaca, New York; May 31.

Division II, 8th: On-campus site, May 18.

Division III, 1st: On-campus site, May 25.

### Rifle

Pilot: East Tennessee State University; Johnson City, Tennessee; April 4-5.

### Tennis

Division I, 96th: University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia; May 19-26.

Division II, 18th: University of Southern Illinois; Edwardsville, Illinois; May 15-18.

Division III, 5th: Claremont-Mudd College; Claremont, California; May 14-17.

### Outdoor Track

Division I, 59th: University of Texas; Austin, Texas; June 5-7.

Division II, 18th: California State Polytechnic Institute; Pomona, California; May 29-31.

Division III, 7th: North Central College; Naperville, Illinois; May 29-31.

### Volleyball

11th championship: Ball State University; Muncie, Indiana; May 9-10.