

Meetings bring revisions in governance committee plan

Encouraged by the exchange of information and suggestions in regional meetings conducted July 21-24 in Denver and Pittsburgh, the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services has made major revisions in its plan for inclusion of programs, services and representation for women in the NCAA governance structure.

The plan as revised by the committee in its July 31-August 1 meeting was considered by the NCAA Council in its August 13-15 meeting. Results of the Council's deliberations will be reported in the August 31 issue of the NCAA News.

"The NCAA panel conducting the regional meetings was pleased with the tone of the meetings and with the helpful exchange of information and ideas," according to James Frank, president of Lincoln University (Missouri), secretary-treasurer of the Association and chairman of the special committee.

"We believe the meetings were successful in achieving their objective: To obtain the advice and suggestions of the membership regarding our plan, especially from those in leadership positions in women's athletics," Frank said. "I believe our panel was successful in affirming our de-

sire to obtain advice for review by the special committee."

Frank chaired both regional meetings, with Ruth M. Berkey, director of athletics at Occidental College; Gwen Norrell, faculty athletic representative at Michigan State University; Richard H. Perry, director of athletics at the University of Southern California, and John L. Toner, director of athletics at the University of Connecticut, serving as panel members.

A total of 484 persons attended the two meetings, with 165 at Denver and 319 at Pittsburgh.

In its meeting one week after the regional sessions, the gov-

ernance committee reviewed all of the dominant themes in the comments made at the meetings, acted on a number of specific recommendations by the panel itself and considered every suggestion offered by a speaker at either meeting.

The most significant changes, adjustments and clarifications in the plan that the special committee recommended to the Council included the following:

- A proposed amendment to Bylaw 4-1-(b) that would leave the provisions of O.I. 12 unchanged but permit an institution to be eligible for NCAA championships for women under either NCAA rules or

those of any national organization governing the institution's women's program prior to August 1, 1981. This provision would be continued until August 1, 1985.

- Elimination of the six-year limitation on guaranteed positions for women on the NCAA Council, Executive Committee, division steering committees and Nominating Committee, with the specification that a study would be conducted four years after implementation of the plan to determine the wisdom of increasing the minimum guarantees for women based on interim devel-

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NEWS



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Education Department answers Title IX queries

EDITOR'S NOTE: The NCAA has posed a total of 35 questions to the Department of Education regarding the implementation of the Title IX regulation. The department has answered the following eight questions; additional questions and answers will be printed as they are available.

The answers indicate the position of the Department of Education as to what Title IX requires. Because that department has responsibility for implementing and enforcing the Title IX regulation, its interpretations of the regulation are important.

However, the validity of these interpretations and of the Title IX regulation itself ultimately will be determined by the courts.

Q: Are there circumstances in which differences in the comparative levels of (a) spectator interest, (b) community or student support or (c) production of net revenue among the various men's and women's sports programs at an institution may constitute a nondiscriminatory factor justifying a departure from proportionality in the allocation of scholarship funds to participating men and women?

A: No. The obligation to provide overall equal athletic opportunity to male and female students, including the opportunity to receive athletic financial assistance, cannot be obviated or alleviated by such factors as spectator interest, community or student support or the production of revenue. Thus, such factors cannot be cited to justify a departure from substantial proportionality in the allocation of athletic scholarship funds to participating men and women.

Q: If production of "net revenue" is a nondiscriminatory factor, what is the definition of "net revenue?"

A: The production of "net revenue" will not be considered a nondiscriminatory factor for the purpose of justifying a departure from substantial proportionality in the allocation of athletic scholarship funds for men and women participating in intercollegiate competition.

Q: If basketball and football generate 80 percent of the funds available for an institution's athletic grant-in-aid (or scholarship) awards and the institution makes a non-sex-based, good-faith determination that it must allocate a disproportionate amount of athletic financial assistance to those sports programs in order to maintain their capacity to generate those funds, can

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Chief executives to meet

An invitational meeting of chief executive officers of NCAA member institutions has been scheduled for September 29-30, 1980, at the new Hyatt Regency Hotel in Kansas City.

An annual meeting of chief executives was recommended earlier in the year by the Spe-

cial Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services and approved in April by the NCAA Council. While it is intended that such meetings would be held each June in the future, the initial meeting has been scheduled this September in view of the significant issues

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NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers delivers the keynote address at the recent convention of the College Sports Information Directors of America in Kansas City. Also shown (from left) are Donn Bernstein of ABC Television; Langston Rogers, Delta State University sports information director and CoSIDA vice-president; CoSIDA President Dave Schulthess, Brigham Young University; Dave Cawood, NCAA director of public relations and Rosa Gatti, Brown University sports information director.

Berkey to direct women's events

Ruth M. Berkey, director of athletics at Occidental College, has been selected as the NCAA director of championship events for women.

Berkey will direct the championships for women that were established by NCAA Divisions II and III at the 1980 Convention. Five events have been approved for each division for the 1981-82 academic year, and additional events will be considered by each division at the 1981 Convention in Miami January 12-14. At that time, a major restructuring plan for accommodating women's interests within the NCAA will be proposed. Division I championships also may be considered at that time.

"Ruth Berkey is an outstanding human being and nationally recognized as one of college athletics' most compe-



Ruth M. Berkey, director of athletics at Occidental College, has been selected as the NCAA director of championship events for women. "Ruth Berkey is an outstanding human being and nationally recognized as one of college athletics' most compe-

staff.

"She will be responsible for not only assuring the success of these women's championships, but also for representing women's sports interests in all facets of NCAA operations," Byers said. "She will have the full support of the NCAA staff and its resources."

Berkey, who has been director of athletics at Occidental since 1977, responded that she was excited about the position and looked forward to the challenges ahead in establishing the championships program.

"I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to continue to be involved in the growth of women's athletics," she stated.

She will join the NCAA staff officially September 1 but will

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Making football turn the corner

As the 1980 college football season approaches, one is struck by the number and importance of issues facing the sport.

First, there is money. As the NCAA News and many other publications have noted, the squeeze of inflation and the growth of women's athletic programs have placed more of a demand than ever on football programs in many institutions to play their traditional role as provider.

Unfortunately, academic integrity also has become an issue. Throughout last spring, it seemed as though each new week brought a new scandal. The flood seems to have slowed somewhat, but the image of college sports took a flogging.

Other issues—recruiting, safety, playoffs—seem to point to the fact that we are at one of the most pivotal times in the history of the game.

Therefore, it was especially interesting to read the comments of NCAA coaches who responded to a survey conducted by the NCAA Statistics Service. The coaches were given five suggested areas for comments (the game itself, safety, practice, recruiting and playoffs), but some of the most interesting thoughts came from those who branched into other areas.

For instance, Syracuse coach Frank Maloney said, "I would like to see a summit conference of college presidents across the country to redefine the aims and objectives of NCAA football. . . . I'd like to see our leaders become responsible for the amateurism in NCAA football, whereby they and the institution become more responsible for the conduct of their programs instead of merely the coaches.

"I fear for the future of the game. . . . We must define the direction we wish to go and enforce that direction—either submit to the growing economic pressures and define the professionalism aspects or maintain the amateur definition with increased sanctions on administrators, colleges and coaches for violations of the amateur goal."

Maloney's tone was fairly common:

Many coaches obviously feel that, at some point, the game has become more than a game.

"I sincerely hope," said Arkansas State's Larry Lacewell, "that the economic times we're in will help all of college football to draw closer together and be like it used to be. I would hope that everything we do in college football in the 1980s will be for the benefit of the student-athlete and not necessarily for the benefit of the school."

From Northern State's Jim Kretchman: "The 1980s will be crucial to the sport of football. The trend of the 1970s has been toward overexploitation of the program. If this trend continues unchecked through the 1980s, football will lose all value as an educational experience."

The next thought did not appear in the survey of coaches but came instead from a highly recruited incoming freshman football player: "High school players definitely need agents these days. . . . Most players are treated just like pieces of meat."

In its annual overview of the coming season, Playboy Magazine noted that most talented players now view college football as a "necessary boot camp" to be endured on their way to the professional ranks.

Such thoughts are anathema to those old-fashioned enough to believe that athletics and academics can work together for the benefit of both the athlete and the institution—and do, at the vast majority of institutions.

The air of exploitation doesn't have to exist. It is reversible, and from the concern that has been expressed, one might hope that college football is heading into a new era. With coaches, athletic directors and presidents alike clamoring for stricter academic requirements and for improvements in the recruiting process, there is cause for optimism.

Yet the scars are deep, alarmingly deep when one hears a high school athlete expressing a need for an agent. The process is going to take time, patience and a thorough commitment to doing what is right.

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.

A loss of TV 'free-dom'

By Ron Alridge
The Chicago Tribune

One of the best things about network television is that it's free. There's no direct charge for "Laverne & Shirley" or "Live From Studio 8H." As a result, we probably watch too much junk, but we also get occasional feasts. Among the tastiest are major sporting events, which television covers better than it covers anything.

Few pleasures exceed the joy and excitement a sports fan feels when he's sitting in a snug living room, beer in one hand, sandwich in the other, watching the Olympics or the World Series or the Super Bowl or the Kentucky Derby on TV. In some ways, watching on TV is better than being there. No rain, no snow, no traffic jams. Better yet, no admission charge.

Through TV, the banker and the student get the same seats, which are always the best network megabucks can buy. There's no limit on number. Everyone who can find a TV set to watch is admitted free of charge without regard to race, sex, national origin or social connections. It's one of the democratic wonders of our free enterprise system.

Fading away: Enjoy it while you can. Like too many of life's pleasures, this one is on the way out. Many ranking network executives are already conceding it. Unless Congress steps in, it won't be long before many, perhaps most, major sporting events are distributed not through free television channels but through "pay-per-view" television, a new form of video that provides programs only to people who pay for them.

Pay-per-view TV, distributed either by cable or through scrambled over-the-air signals, is about to explode through the marketplace. Now available, for the most part, only in southern California, Detroit, and Columbus, Ohio, it is scheduled to spread soon to Houston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago. According to conservative estimates, the technology should penetrate 25 percent of the nation's homes by 1990. Long before then, it'll be plenty big enough to snare many of the sporting events we now see on free TV.

The first shot in this television revolution was fired last month when the Roberto Duran-Sugar Ray Leonard fight was shown to pay TV subscribers in southern California and Columbus. The fee was \$10 per subscriber. The revenue was nearly \$2 million or about half what the commercial networks could have realistically paid for the rights. (The fight was also closed-circuited to about 300 arenas, which put it way out of free TV's reach.) Imagine how much money such an event will draw from pay-per-view TV once such service is available in even a few additional major cities. Free TV won't stand a chance.

Two ABC executives—network president Jim Duffy and TV division president Fred Pierce—are already sounding the alarm. "I believe that this fight signals the start of the have and have-not era in this country . . .," Duffy said at a recent press conference. "I believe the loser is going to be the American viewers," Price added.

Don Ohlmeyer, executive producer of NBC Sports, says pay per view won't leave free TV with much more than two kinds of sports: (1) "sacred" events, such as the World Series, that the public and its Congress won't allow to be sold off and (2) whatever sporting events the networks can stage on their own.

High cost: The problem is that pay TV costs money that many people can't afford to pay. A \$10 admission charge is a couple of hours work, before taxes, for plenty of people. Are these people to be left with little more than trash sports? And if pay TV can grab off sports, what other types of free TV programming might it someday gobble up? Is this trend in the public interest?

I'm not eager to see this country's system of free television gutted of its best programming by competitors in business to serve only the affluent. People who can afford to pay \$10 to watch the Duran-Leonard fight on TV can afford to go to a movie or a ballgame. The poor, the old and the sick aren't so fortunate. They have little in the way of entertainment other than what comes across their television screens free. Somehow, I don't think the country is ready to supply these people with "television stamps."

Ordinary citizens should take a long look at pay TV before it becomes too deeply entrenched to uproot. So should their congressmen.

Opinions Out Loud

Tex Winter, basketball coach
California State University, Long Beach
The Washington Post

"The rules and regulations that govern intercollegiate athletes are made by people in ivory towers who haven't been on the waterfront or battle line. They haven't seen things in the proper perspective or tried to. It (the system) is not functional. They create problems for themselves, for coaches, for everybody."

Ray Meyer, basketball coach
DePaul University
Chicago Tribune

"The way it is now, you don't have to put a gun to a kid's head, but you have to keep a lot of pressure on them until the signing date in April. I would like to see the rule changed so a kid could sign the minute he decides on a school. Then the kid can get the other schools off his back, and he can begin to enjoy his senior year."

"The way it is now, some schools come in late and try to recruit the mother or the father and the kid doesn't know what to do. We learned that when the boy commits (verbally), it doesn't mean a thing until he signs."

Kiwanis Magazine

"The converging forces of broad new programming options and elaborate video equipment could end network supremacy and make the home the center of almost all entertain-

ment. Arthur C. Little, the consulting firm, predicts that the new television services and hardware could make movie theaters obsolete by 1985. Richard Wald, ABC News senior vice-president, says that, by then, network schedules may consist primarily of news and sports. Gary Deeb, television columnist for the Chicago Tribune, believes that network ratings will tumble by at least 25 percent by the mid-1980s.

"Faced with such dismal prospects, all three networks announced late last year that they are starting subsidiaries to supply programming for cable and pay television, video cassettes and videodiscs."

Don Canham, director of athletics
University of Michigan
Boston Globe

"Bad times are coming in every area. Take the state of Michigan, where our financing is based on the automobile. The governor is cutting our educational budgets about \$100 million. The first people to suffer in those cases are the athletes and the bands. Communities use them to get the publicity about budget problems."

"Some public schools in California are charging the kids to play sports. If you want to play baseball, say, you have to pay \$85 to be on the team. That's a sad place to be, but it won't be unusual unless the high school people wake up."

**NCAA
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Mudra claims competition key to women's athletic future

To the editor:

The dramatic improvement in women's sports programs over the last 10 years is long overdue. Since this improvement has paralleled the Title IX act, it has been easy to attribute this recent progress to Title IX. However, I believe that the progress in women's athletics is not the result of Title IX but of a change in women's philosophic attitude toward competition. I am delighted with the improvement; and I am even more delighted with the change in attitude toward competition, since I believe that competition has great value. However, I am concerned about the funding for Title IX directives.

My concern is that the taking of money from the revenue-producing sports, football and basketball, to fund Title IX will hurt those sports. Unfortunately, a precedent for taking money from revenue-producing sports to support other programs has been established. Although the situation is complex, I think some solutions can aid both physical education and athletics, both for men and for women.

I would like to look first at the women's change in attitude toward competition. The prevailing myths about menstruation and reproduction and the attitude of both men and women about physical activity and the "woman's role" have been factors in slowing women's sports development. But the greatest deterrent has been the attitude of women physical educators. For years, those women did not want to compete, they deplored scholarships for athletes and they kept competition on a low level by emphasizing intramurals.

That attitude toward competition was a bigger impediment to the development of women's interschool programs than either the lack of funds or the sexual prejudices to which Title IX might direct our attention.



Darrell Mudra

period of time. It is this change in the women's philosophic attitude toward competition that has been more responsible for their recent improvement in performance than any new dollars that have come to them from Title IX.

The American love of competition and fair play has enabled us to realize that the female athlete has not been treated fairly. This love of fair competition is the great hope of women athletes since intense competition in sports, as in all facets of American life, has contributed to the shaping of the public conscience. It is, ultimately, the public conscience which was responsible for Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

Ironically, however, this shaping of the public conscience has brought about legislation which, if not properly understood, may be a deterrent to

A change in attitude became apparent in the '70's as schools began to replace women's play days and intramurals with interschool competitions patterned after men's competitive programs. The heightened level of competition spurred women on to achieve the kinds of improved results in their performances that men's programs had enjoyed over a longer

progress in athletics. Women must be aware of the danger of letting their programs be used by those who are philosophically opposed to competition. They must be sure that the methods used to allow their programs to catch up actually improve the conditions for competition.

Damage will occur if we move ahead too fast or if the demands of Title IX push schools into programs before they are ready. That will cause a backlash that will harm not only the new women's programs but also the existing men's programs.

At the same time we are dealing with the new competitiveness in women's athletics, we should examine the philosophic differences about competition that have caused a split between physical education departments and intercollegiate athletic programs. In my opinion, that split is a mistake. With the growing need to trim budgets and to be accountable, we should take time to reflect on what the physical education/athletics split has done: weaken both programs in their competition with other disciplines, for the following reasons:

1. An unwarranted doubling of staff has occurred in many areas.
2. Facilities have been used less effectively.
3. A split in the power base has occurred.
4. Administrative costs have expanded.
5. Coaches prepare coaches without generating credit hours. Those controlling the classroom work do not have the participation experience.

The following major arguments about competitive sports programs represent the core of the differences between physical education and athletics:

Con

1. Emphasis on the few who are gifted robs those who need athletics most. Intramurals should be emphasized.
2. Athletic scholarships put emphasis on the wrong place: The athlete should be an amateur and not play for money.
3. Focus on winning is bad. Pressures on coaches to win lead to the subordination of educational goals.
4. Overemphasis on a sport that has little carry-over value for recreation leaves the athlete poorly prepared for "real life" when his playing days are over.
5. Coaches who also are required to teach academic classes will neglect this responsibility if the pressures to win are great.
6. Star syndrome disillusioned the athlete. Just as power is corrupting, so the young, vulnerable athlete is easily corrupted by too much attention.

Pro

1. Emphasis on excellence. Historical evidence seems to favor interschool play for producing better players and teams.
2. Unless scholarship money is given to those with talent and ability, athletic programs will end up working only with the economic elite. Physical development competes with all other kinds of human development.
3. Focus on winning, as long as officiating is good and rules are fair, is actually a focus on excellence.
4. Great skill and physical excellence in a major sport such as basketball or football makes later adjustment to recreation sports easy since most athletes can pick up a "lifetime" sport in a few practice sessions.
5. When emphasis is on classroom work rather than the team, low-level, rote learning can replace the high-level learning that comes through the participation experience.
6. The feeling of significance that comes from membership on a team which has value in a community is valuable.

As with most arguments, neither side is completely correct. But the attitude of men in physical education against competitive sports has created an impediment to the development of men's athletics. Therefore, athletics welcomed and encouraged the women's change in attitude toward sports programs, despite the men's fears of unrealistic interpretations of Title IX, since having women join their ranks would increase the strength of their position. Although conflicting philosophies have a chance to foster better programs as long as they compete fairly, there needs to be some agreement about what physical education and athletics are trying to accomplish.

I believe that men in athletics wholeheartedly

Title IX questions

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this constitute a nondiscriminatory factor justifying a departure from proportionality in allocating scholarship funds to male and female student-athletes?

A: No. However, institutions are free to award differing amounts of scholarship assistance to their various men's and women's teams as long as, overall, the amount of scholarship assistance provided to male and female athletes as a group is substantially proportionate to their rates of participation in intercollegiate athletics.

Q: If an institution finances its athletic grant-in-aid (or scholarship) awards through outside donations and generates those donations through interest in and activities surrounding its men's football and basketball programs, do such circumstances constitute a nondiscriminatory factor justifying a departure from proportionality in allocating such financial aid funds to men's football and basketball programs?

A: No. All athletic grants-in-aid or scholarships awarded by the institution, regardless of source, must be included in the overall proportionality calculations. The method by which the funds were generated will not constitute a nondiscriminatory factor justifying a departure from substantial proportionality in the overall allocation of athletic financial assistance to men and women participating in intercollegiate athletics.

Q: If an institution allocates its athletic financial aid in proportion to the numbers of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics, and it decides to increase the amount of scholarship assistance provided to male student-athletes participating in football, must the institution proportionally increase the amount of financial aid allocated to its women's intercollegiate athletic programs?

A: An institution must insure that the distribution of athletic scholarship assistance is substantially proportionate to the numbers of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics. Thus, if an institution increases the scholarship assistance to male athletes participating in football (or any other

sport), it must proportionally increase the amount of athletic financial aid to its women's intercollegiate athletic program.

Q: If an institution treats its male and female basketball teams equivalently in all respects and decides to increase the amount of athletic financial assistance provided to basketball players of one sex, must it proportionately increase the amount of financial aid provided to basketball players of the other sex?

A: No. Institutions must award substantially proportionate amounts of athletic financial assistance (scholarship aid) to the men's and women's intercollegiate athletic programs based on the participation rates of men and women in the overall intercollegiate athletic program. There is no requirement that proportionately equal amounts of scholarship aid be awarded to comparable or similar men's and women's sports. Institutions are free to award differing amounts of scholarship assistance to their various men's and women's teams as long as, overall, the amount of scholarship assistance provided to male and female athletes, as a group, is substantially proportionate to their rates of participation in intercollegiate athletics.

Q: If a student who is receiving institutionally administered financial assistance becomes a member of an intercollegiate athletic team as a "walk-on," is the aid received by that student subject to the proportionality test?

A: No. Aid which is demonstrably unrelated to athletic ability will not be included in the calculation of athletic financial assistance.

Q: When a student receives financial aid from an institution because of athletic ability and also receives a Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, do the BEOG funds constitute "athletic scholarship" funds within the scope of the proportionality requirement?

A: No. BEOG funds are never considered in the calculation of athletic financial assistance because Federal eligibility requirements preclude consideration of athletic ability.

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Committee member details alcohol danger

By Gerald P. Sherman
NCAA Drug Education
Committee

In view of alcohol's rich history and its importance as a factor in many social and cultural changes, one might expect that modern science would know all there is to know about the actions of alcohol on the body.

This is hardly true, but alcohol has been well studied and continues to be the subject of many current investigations.

Alcohol depresses the central nervous system in the same manner as barbiturates and general anesthetics. The exact mechanism responsible for the effect of alcohol remains elusive, but current evidence indicates a nonspecific effect on cell membranes. The effect of alcohol on the central nervous system is directly related to the concentration of alcohol in the blood.

At the lowest effective blood level of alcohol (approximately 20 milligrams of alcohol per 100 cubic centimeters of blood), the cerebral cortex begins losing its integrational and inhibitory ability. It is this repression of inhibitions by alcohol which creates the increase in behavior or apparent stimulation. However, alcohol is not a stimulant; it only seems to be.

The relationship between

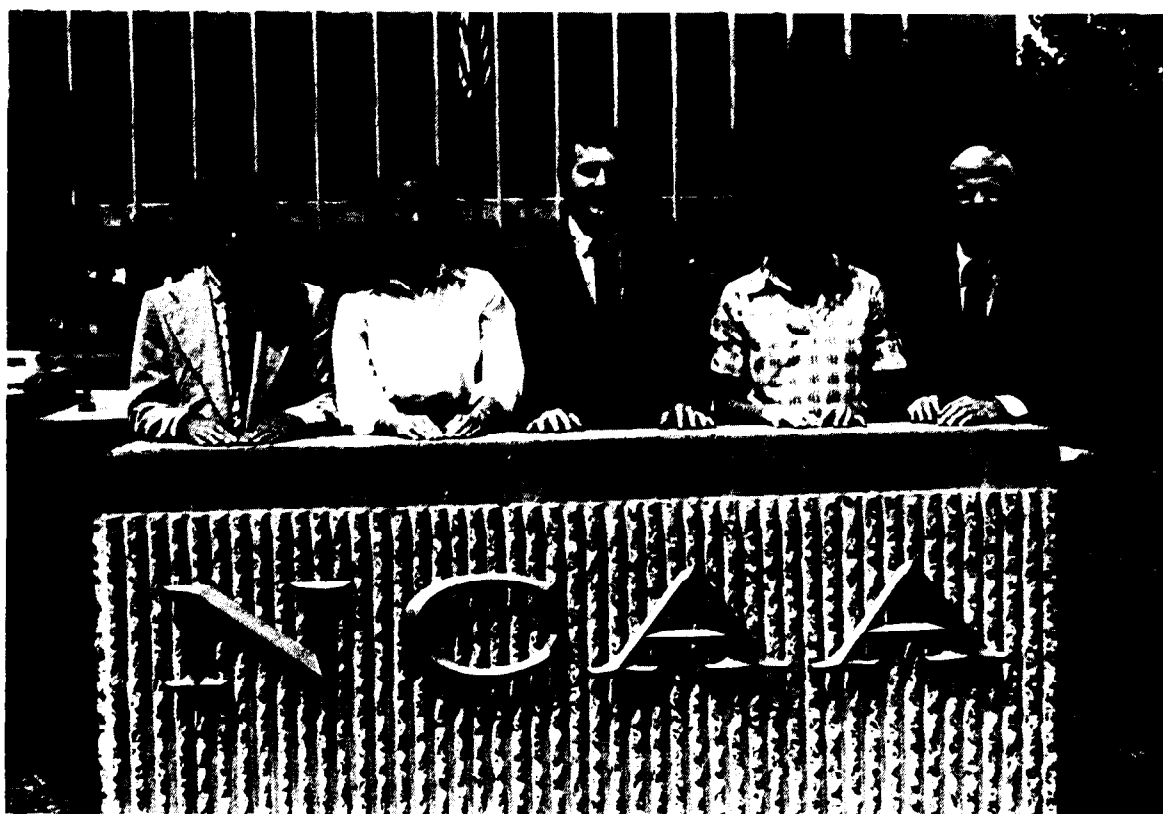
blood alcohol concentration and the amount of alcohol ingested is complex but well documented. Alcohol can be absorbed unchanged from the stomach and small intestine. The overall rate of alcohol absorption from an empty stomach depends upon its concentration. However, alcohol taken with or after a meal is absorbed more slowly.

The protein in the food retains the alcohol in the stomach where it is absorbed more slowly than from the small intestines. Carbonation speeds up absorption by causing the alcohol to enter into the small intestine more rapidly. It is for this reason that champagne or other sparkling wines have a faster onset of effect than other wines.

A 150-pound individual can inactivate about 10cc (0.3 ounce) of absolute ethanol per hour; this is the approximate amount of alcohol in one ounce of 90-proof whisky. This 150-pound individual could reduce his blood concentration of alcohol by approximately 10 mg% per hour and it would take approximately four to six hours for him to inactivate the amount of alcohol contained in four ounces of 90-proof whisky or in one quart of beer.

A heavier person can consume more alcohol before becoming intoxicated, possibly

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Four national directors for the NCAA Volunteers for Youth program have been selected. Joining senior national director Steve Wenger (center) are, from left, Steve Brooks, Dartmouth College; Lois Haubold, University of Illinois, Champaign; Audrey West, University of California, Davis, and Bob Schaefer, Miami University (Ohio).

CEO meeting

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currently facing intercollegiate athletics.

Attendance at the meeting will include 29 invited Division I chief executives and 12 each from Divisions II and III. One Division I attendee will be selected by each of the 25 voting allied conferences in that division, and a proportionate number (four) will be selected to represent independent institutions.

The Divisions II and III chief executives will be named by the steering committees for those divisions on the basis of the number of member institutions in those divisions in each of the eight NCAA districts.

Each division will meet separately, with a joint reporting session concluding the meeting. The sessions will begin at 1 p.m. September 29 and conclude at 1 p.m. the following day. A joint reception is scheduled for the evening of September 29.

The agenda for the Division I meeting will include the NCAA governance report; Title IX interpretations, De-

partment of Education enforcement plans and possible changes in NCAA policies and rules; anticipated legislation dealing with financial aid and recruiting for the 1981 Convention; NCAA television issues, and the NCAA enforcement program.

Agendas for the Divisions II and III meetings will be determined by the steering committees for those divisions but will include the governance report and Title IX considerations in each instance.

The meetings are intended to be educational and idea-generating but not decision-making in nature. Formal voting is not anticipated. Time permitting, additional issues may be suggested by chief executives themselves.

NCAA President William J. Flynn explained that the meetings are designed to involve institutional chief executives in the major policy areas of intercollegiate athletics.

"Some chief executive officers appear frustrated because they are unable to find the time on a regular basis to

become involved in the affairs of the NCAA," he said. "We believe that annual meetings, on a representational basis, can provide chief executives the opportunity to be informed of critical policy issues in advance of their resolution and to make recommendations as to their solutions prior to any NCAA agency's formulation of proposals for consideration by the membership.

NCAA Secretary-Treasurer James Frank, himself a college president, noted that the NCAA has done a commendable job of communicating with chief executives through NCAA publications and memorandums.

"However," he said, "this clearly has not been sufficient and does not fulfill the desire of chief executive officers to become personally involved in the key issues in intercollegiate athletics. These meetings should serve to inform all chief executives of those issues and the options involved in them."

Additional details of the meetings will be reported in the August 31 issue of the NCAA News.

Berkey

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not conclude all of her duties at Occidental until October 15.

NCAA Assistant Executive Director Thomas W. Jernstedt, who conducted a national search for the position, said, "Ruth Berkey was mentioned consistently whenever I asked athletic administrators for their recommendations. It became obvious to me that she enjoys the respect of all those in college athletics who know her. We are very pleased she has accepted the NCAA's offer to lead what we anticipate will be an exciting undertaking by the Association's member-

ship."

Berkey has been an associate professor of physical education at Occidental since 1968 and an instructor at the college since 1960. She was dean of women from 1965 to 1968. She has coached basketball, softball, tennis and volleyball and currently is head coach of volleyball. In 1976 and 1977, she was a member of the AIAW Executive Board and was nominated for president of that organization in 1980.

She is a graduate of Pepperdine University and did graduate work at the University of Southern California.

Mudra letter

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welcome the women's move toward more competitive sports programs, and they are willing to share in any way they can to facilitate this shift in emphasis. However, the desire to compete will be destroyed if resources are taken from programs which earn them and given to programs which do not. Had we proceeded in a proper manner in the funding of men's sports, the impact of Title IX would barely be felt, and revenue-producing women's programs would be free to develop in the same way that such men's programs developed.

Unfortunately, intercollegiate athletics made a mistake when the great surpluses made by revenue-producing sports at big universities were used to fund nonrevenue-producing sports at a level that became prohibitive during the lean years. Whenever there is a financial pinch, many of the nonrevenue sports programs must be eliminated because their costs are exorbitant.

But if scholarships had never been awarded in these sports, some of these programs would still be competing today. Many schools can afford programs in golf and tennis as long as the only cost of those

programs is a part-time coach and a limited, local-travel budget. However, when scholarships and a Southern trip and national play-offs are added, the costs become prohibitive.

To correct such problems, I suggest we start with the basic principle of having all sports programs funded by the university and controlled by the faculty. To the extent that each school's resources allow, a school should use its various activities to serve its individual needs (accommodating conference sports, area interests, etc.), with the greatest concern being the use of facilities and staff resources so that educational needs of students have the top priority. Money spent in this way can be justified by the preparation of physical education teachers and coaches and by the improved health and welfare of the students.

A second fundamental principle is that when any sport moves into more advanced competition, thereby necessitating revenue greater than can be justified as a part of an educational program, then those scholarships and facilities that go beyond basic necessities should be earned by the activity from sources outside the university.

Not only is it a mistake to use student fees for scholarships, but it is also a mistake to use revenue earned by revenue-producing sports to support non-revenue-producing sports. When this is done, some sports are supported artificially in their efforts to compete. Although pumping dollars into programs where competitors don't have money will enable an institution to win, such a victory is of little value.

It is good to see women involved in interschool sports competitions. And it is particularly good to see the improvement in the performances of women competitors which, I feel, is largely due to their changed attitude about the value of competition. The funding problem of Title IX directives would not exist if funding for men's sports programs had proceeded in a proper manner. Perhaps Title IX, along with the recessionary economy, will bring about both a reexamination of funding practices for all sports and a mending of the unfortunate and unnecessary physical education/athletics split.

Darrell Mudra
Football Coach
Eastern Illinois University

Football coaches and players warned of heat dangers

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

Early-season practice in football, cross country, soccer and other fall sports frequently is conducted in very hot and humid weather. Under such conditions, special precautions should be observed or the athlete will be subject to either heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Both can result in serious physical harm and even death. But *both are preventable*.

The American Football Coaches Association reports heat-stroke deaths have been on the decline since 1973. In 1974 and 1975, there were no heat-related fatalities. In 1978, there was a dramatic increase to four heat-stroke deaths in football; in 1979, there were two.

With the start of fall practice, it is essential to review the following preventive measures that are important to observe when practicing in hot and humid weather:

1. Require a complete medical history and physical examination before practice begins. Require a history of previous heat illness and the

type and duration of training activities for previous month.

2. Gradually acclimate athletes to heat by providing graduated practice sessions for the first seven to 10 days and other abnormally hot or humid days. Schedule practice during cooler part of day during this period.

3. Football players sweat more than other athletes because their bodies are covered by uniforms. In extremely hot and humid weather, think about practicing in shorts.

4. Know both the temperature and the humidity. A sling psychrometer can be purchased for approximately \$30 and will measure dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperature. If the wet-bulb temperature exceeds 78 degrees, practice should be altered. Such a precaution also should be taken if the humidity exceeds 95 percent.

5. Adjust the activity

level if the weather is hot and humid. Provide frequent rest periods. Rest in a cool, shaded area with some air movement and remove or loosen jerseys. Rest periods of 15 to 30 minutes during one-hour workouts are recommended.

6. Provide adequate water during practice. *Water should always be available in unlimited quantities to the athletes.*

7. Salt should be replaced daily, particularly during the acclimatization period. Liberal salting of the athletes' food will accomplish this purpose. Coaches should not provide salt tablets and salted solutions to athletes while they exercise.

8. Athletes should weigh before and after each practice. Weight charts should be checked to determine which athletes lose excessive weight each day. Generally, a three percent body-weight loss through sweating is safe; a five percent loss is borderline and anything more than

seven percent is dangerous.

9. Clothing is important in the prevention of heat illness. The following guidelines are important:

- Wear loose-fitting lightweight clothing.
- Avoid excessive padding and taping.
- Avoid use of long sleeves, long stockings, double jerseys and other excess clothing.
- Do not use rubberized clothing or sweatsuits.

10. Some athletes are more susceptible to heat injury. Be particularly aware of those who are not accustomed to working in the heat, of those who are overweight or of those who constantly compete at their capacity.

11. It is important to observe athletes for signs of heat illness, especially during the first 10 days of practice and during hot and humid weather. Some trouble signs are

nausea, incoherency, fatigue, weakness, vomiting, cramping, weak and rapid pulse, flushed skin, disturbance of vision and unsteadiness. If heat illness is suspected, prompt attention to recommended emergency procedures is vital.

First aid for heat illness

Heat exhaustion: Symptoms include weakness, exhaustion, unconsciousness (sometimes), dizziness and profuse sweating. Heat exhaustion indicates state of shock because of a depletion of body fluid. An individual suffering from heat exhaustion should not practice the remainder of that day. Fluids should be given orally when the athlete is able to swallow. Medical care should be obtained at once.

Heat stroke: This is a medical emergency; any delay in treatment could be fatal. Heat stroke is characterized by hot, dry skin, rising body temperature and cessation of the sweating mechanism. First aid includes cooling the body with ice by immersion in cold water or by using any other means available. *Obtain medical care at once.*

NCAA athletes selected for United States Olympic team

Although the United States boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games, teams still were selected in each of the sports. Following is a list of Olympic selections who either compete or have competed at an NCAA member institution.

Track and field

Colin Anderson, shot put, Minnesota (1973)
Duncan Atwood, javelin, Washington (1979)
Willie Banks, triple jump, UCLA (1978)
Andy Bessette, hammer throw, Connecticut (1975)
Douglas Brown, steeplechase, Tennessee (1974)
Dick Buerkle, 5,000-meter run, Villanova (1970)
James Butler, 200-meter dash, Oklahoma State
Greg Caldwell, triple jump, Houston (1978)
Anthony Campbell, 110-meter high hurdles, Southern California
Matt Centrowitz, 5,000-meter run, Oregon (1978)
Bob Coffman, decathlon, Southern California (1974)
Dedy Cooper, 110-meter high hurdles, San Jose State (1978)
Fred Dixon, decathlon, Los Angeles State (1972)
Boris Djerassi, hammer throw, Northeastern (1975)
Benji Durden, marathon, Georgia (1973)
Michael Durkin, 1,500-meter run, Illinois (1975)
Marco Evoniuk, 50-kilometer walk, Colorado
Rod Ewaliko, javelin, Washington (1977)
Benn Fields, high jump, Seton Hall (1976)
Stanley Floyd, 100-meter dash, Auburn
Herman Frazier, relays, Arizona State (1977)
Gregory Fredericks, 10,000-meter run, Penn State (1972)
Willie Gault, relays, Tennessee
Harvey Glance, 100-meter dash, Auburn (1979)
Bill Green, 400-meter dash, Southern California
John Gregorik, steeplechase, Georgetown
Kyle Hefner, marathon, Texas A&M (1977)
James Heiring, 20-kilometer walk, Wisconsin Parkside (1978)
Tomas Hintnaus, pole vault, Oregon (1980)
James Howard, high jump, Texas A&M
Paul Jordan, triple jump, Tennessee (1979)
Bruce Kennedy, javelin, California (1973)

Stephen Lacy, 1,500-meter run, Wisconsin (1978)
Mel Lattany, 100-meter dash, Georgia
David Lee, 400-meter intermediate hurdles, Southern Illinois
Carl Lewis, long jump, Houston
John McArdle, hammer throw, Oregon (1979)
William McChesney, 5,000-meter run, Oregon
Walter McCoy, 400-meter dash, Southern Illinois
Henry Marsh, steeplechase, Brigham Young (1978)
Edwin Moses, 400-meter intermediate hurdles, Morehouse (1978)
Larry Myricks, long jump, Mississippi College (1979)
Renaldo Nehemiah, 110-meter high hurdles, Maryland
Daniel O'Connor, 50-kilometer walk, Tennessee (1975)
Nat Page, high jump, Missouri (1979)
Don Paige, 800-meter run, Villanova (1980)
Ben Plucknett, discus, San Jose State (1969)
Dan Ripley, pole vault, San Jose State (1976)
James Robinson, 800-meter run, California (1976)
Alberto Salazar, 10,000-meter run, Oregon
Tony Sandoval, marathon, Stanford (1976)
Carl Schueler, 50-kilometer walk, Frostburg State (1978)
Steve Scott, 1,500-meter run, California-Irvine (1978)
Todd Scully, 20-kilometer walk, Lynchburg (1970)
Peter Shmook, shot put, Oregon (1973)
Willie Smith, 400-meter dash, Auburn (1978)
Fred Taylor, 200-meter dash, Texas Southern
Michael Tully, pole vault, UCLA (1978)
Craig Virgin, 10,000-meter run, Illinois (1977)
James Walker, 400-meter intermediate hurdles, Auburn (1980)
Larry Walker, 20-kilometer walk, Northridge State (1965)
Clifford Wiley, 200-meter dash, Kansas (1978)
Mac Wilkins, discus, Oregon (1973)
Barton Williams, 400-meter intermediate hurdles, Cal Poly-SLO (1979)
Randy Williams, long jump, Southern California (1976)
Randy Wilson, 800-meter run, Oklahoma (1978)

Basketball

Mark Aguirre, DePaul
Rolando Blackman, Kansas State

Sam Bowie, Kentucky
Michael Brooks, LaSalle (1980)
Bill Hanzlik, Notre Dame (1980)
Alton Lister, Arizona State
Rodney McCray, Louisville
Isiah Thomas, Indiana
Darnell Valentine, Kansas
Danny Vranes, Utah
Buck Williams, Maryland
Al Wood, North Carolina

Diving

Randolph Ableman, Iowa
Brian Bungum, Indiana (1977)
Dave Burgering, Michigan State (1977)
Greg Louganis, Miami (Florida)
Kevin Machemer, Michigan

Fencing

Michael Marx, foil, Portland State
Greg Massialas, foil, San Jose State (1980)
John Nonna, foil, Princeton (1970)
Mark Smith, foil, MIT (1978)
Tim Glass, epee, Notre Dame (1977)
Robert Neiman, epee, Air Force (1970)
Paul Pesthy, epee, Rutgers (1967)
Stanley Lekach, sabre, California (1968)
Thomas Losonczy, sabre, Columbia (1975)
Phillip Reilly, sabre, St. John's (1973)

Gymnastics

Philip Cahoy, Nebraska
Bart Conner, Oklahoma
Ron Galimore, Iowa State
Larry Gerard, Nebraska
Jim Hartung, Nebraska
Peter Vidmar, UCLA
Mike Wilson, Oklahoma

Rifle

Rod Fitz-Randolph, Tennessee Tech (1980)
David Kimes, California (1962)
Lones Wigger, Montana State (1961)

Soccer

Peter Arntautoff, San Francisco (1978)
Tim Clark, SIU-Edwardsville

Paul Coffee, San Jose State
Angelo DiBernardo, Indiana (1978)
Don Ebert, SIU-Edwardsville (1979)
John Hayes, St. Louis
Ty Keough, St. Louis (1978)
William McKeon, St. Louis
Joe Morrone, Connecticut

Swimming

Bill Barret, UCLA
Craig Beardsley, Florida
Jeff Float, Southern California
Bill Forrester, Auburn
Randy Gaines, Auburn
Brian Goodell, UCLA
Bob Jackson, Arizona
Kris Kirchner, Texas
David Larson, Florida
Steve Lundquist, Southern Methodist
William Paulus, Texas
Peter Rocca, California
John Simons, Stanford
Richard Thornton, California

Water polo

Chris Dorst, Stanford (1977)
Gary Figueroa, California-Irvine (1978)
Steve Hamann, San Jose State (1971)
Eric Lindroth, UCLA
Andrew McDonald, Stanford (1976)
Kevin Robertson, California
Peter Schnugg, California (1972)
Terry Schroeder, Pepperdine (1980)
John Siman, Fullerton State (1974)
Jon Svendsen, California (1975)
Joseph Vargas, UCLA (1976)

Wrestling—freestyle

Bob Weaver, Lehigh
Gene Mills, Syracuse
John Azevedo, Bakersfield State (1980)
Randy Lewis, Iowa
Charles Yagla, Iowa (1977)
Lee Kemp, Wisconsin (1979)
Chris Campbell, Iowa (1979)
Ben Peterson, Iowa State (1972)
Russ Hellickson, Wisconsin (1970)
Greg Wojciechowski, Toledo (1972)

Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office (P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222; 913/384-3220).

Outside participation

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

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

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

Outside participation

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

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

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

Outside participation

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

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

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

National team definition

Situation: The provisions of Constitution 3-9-(c) and (d) may be waived to permit a student-athlete to participate during his institution's intercollegiate season in international competition involving the national teams of the nations represented in the competition.

Question: What is the definition of a "national team" and national team competition for purposes of these regulations?

Answer: A national team is one selected, organized and sponsored by the appropriate Group A member of the United States Olympic Committee (or, for student-athletes representing another nation, the equivalent organization of that nation); further, the selection for such a team must be made on a national qualification basis either through a defined selective process or actual tryouts, publicly announced in advance; finally, the international competition in question must require that the entries officially represent their respective nations, although it is not necessary to require team scoring by nation. [C 3-9-(c)-(4) and C 3-9-(d)-(2)]

Championship Corner

1. Member institutions are reminded that to be eligible to enter teams or individual student-athletes in the 1981 National Collegiate Rifle Championships, the institution must meet the criteria as established by Executive Regulation 2-5-(b). Also, the institution must recognize the sport of rifle as a varsity intercollegiate sport as defined in Executive Regulation 2-5-(c) and confirm such on the 1980-81 NCAA Official Institutional Information and Sports Sponsorship form.

2. Joint NCAA-NAIA members are reminded that the joint declaration program will be continuing for the 1980-81 academic year and will include the sports of baseball, basketball, football, ice hockey and soccer. The joint declaration form is due September 15.

3. Division II institutions that sponsor intercollegiate basketball are reminded that a minimum of 12 games against Division I or Division II teams will be required for a team to be eligible for selection to the Division II Basketball Championship.

4. The following sites for regional diving competition in the 1981 Division I Swimming and Diving Championships March 13-14 have been approved: Zone A, Cornell University; Zone B, University of Florida; Zone C, Michigan State University; Zone D, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

5. Youngstown State University will host the 1981 National Collegiate Division II Swimming and Diving Championships March 19-21 in Youngstown, Ohio.

'Horns, Hogs kick off '80 season

Texas and Arkansas begin the 112th season of college football September 1 in a nationally televised game from Austin, Texas.

The annual Southwest Conference battle is the first game of the 1980 season and the first in the 1980 NCAA-ABC television package. Kickoff for the Texas-Arkansas game is 8 p.m. CDT.

Most major college teams swing into action September 6. ABC has announced three regional games will be shown at 3 p.m. EDT on that date: Purdue-Notre Dame, Virginia Tech-Wake Forest and Southern Mississippi-Tulane.

In other top games September 6, Georgia Tech will visit Alabama, the winningest team in the 1970s with 103 victories; Louisiana State hosts Florida State; Georgia travels to Tennessee, and Central Michigan meets Ball State in an early Mid-American Conference showdown.

At press time, two other national television games had been decided. ABC will televise nationally the Pittsburgh-Penn State game November 28 and the Southern California-Notre Dame match-up December 6.

Still to be selected are 10 national and nine regional telecasts. ABC will announce the remaining national and regional games on a week-by-week basis, beginning September 8 with the announcement of the September 13 game(s).

NCAA College Football '80, the weekly highlights show, begins September 14 at 10:30 a.m. CDT. Produced by NCAA Productions, the show will air 13 consecutive weeks on ABC.

Bill Flemming returns for his ninth consecutive season as



Keith Jackson



Bill Flemming

host for the highlights show. The 30-minute program will feature highlights of at least six key games from the previous day's action.

Besides video highlights, the show will consist of telephone interviews with players and coaches as well as late Saturday night scores.

Keith Jackson returns for his seventh season as principal play-by-play announcer of NCAA college football on ABC-TV. Jackson, who has been named Sportscaster of the Year five times, will handle play-by-play duties of national telecasts.

Other play-by-play announcers who will appear on regional telecasts are veterans Flemming, Al Michaels, Jim Lampley and Verne Lundquist. Newcomers to play-by-play duties are Steve Zabriskie, Chris Lincoln and former Los Angeles Dodger pitcher Don Drysdale.

Working as color announcers will be 10 former players and coaches. Returning from last year are former Notre Dame coach Ara Par-

seghian; Frank Broyles, Arkansas athletic director; Ric Forzano, former coach at Navy; Ben Martin, former coach at Air Force, and former players Steve Davis and Lee Grosscup.

Four new color announcers join the ABC team this fall. Former coaches Darrell Royal and Pepper Rodgers and former players Paul Warfield and Terry Hanratty will lend their expertise to the 1980 football telecasts.

Six players recently completed the fifth annual ABC-NCAA Promotion Tour. The tour began in Kings Island, Ohio, and the players also appeared in New York, Boston, New Orleans, Dallas, Seattle and Los Angeles. Jackson served as moderator.

Those participating on the tour were Purdue quarterback Mark Herrmann, California quarterback Rich Campbell, Alabama running back Major Ogilvie, South Carolina running back George Rogers, Pittsburgh defensive end Hugh Green and Baylor linebacker Mike Singletary.

Plan set for copyright distribution

The federal agency responsible for distributing statutory royalty fees paid by cable television systems for retransmitting copyrighted television broadcasts recently announced an interim decision regarding distribution of the 1978 fees that may yield significant new revenues for college sports.

In a statement published in the Federal Register July 30, 1980, the Copyright Royalty Tribunal outlined the considerations that will govern distribution of the cable fees for 1978 and future years. It also announced how it would allocate the 1978 fees (the first to be paid) among the major groups of claimants, including claimants for sports event telecasts.

The decision allocates 12 percent of the \$14.6 million pool of cable royalties jointly to the NCAA and a group of professional sports claimants (Major League Baseball, the NBA, the NHL and the NASL). The remainder of the royalty pool was allocated as follows:

Motion Picture Association of America, Christian Broadcasting Network, and other program syndicators	75.00%
Public Broadcasting Service	5.00%

Music Performing Rights Societies	4.50%
United States and Canadian Television Broadcasters	3.25%
National Public Radio	.25%

The tribunal has scheduled a second phase of the 1978 fee distribution proceeding to begin August 18, 1980, to determine the allocation of royalties among the individual parties within the claiming groups. In that phase, it will determine how to allocate the fees assigned to sports claimants among the NCAA and the professional sports group. By law, the tribunal must conclude its determinations by September 11, 1980. It is unlikely, however, that any money actually will be distributed on that date because some disappointed party is virtually sure to appeal the tribunal's final decision.

Even more significant than the percentage allocations of the 1978 fees was the tribunal's holding that, as urged by sports program owners, the distribution of the fees among the various principal types of television programming would be based upon a variety of considerations. Those considerations included relative marketplace values, the harm caused by cable retransmis-

sions and the differing degrees of benefit that cable systems derive from carrying particular kinds of programming. The tribunal specifically rejected the use of a formula based on air time of the kind urged by broadcasters and program syndicators as the exclusive basis for making the distribution.

The tribunal also ruled that the cable royalty fees for sports event telecasts are to be distributed to sports claimants, such as the NCAA or sponsoring institutions or conferences. The sole exception is in those cases, if any, where contractual arrangements specifically provide that royalties for cable retransmissions of telecast events are to be received by the broadcaster. This ruling underscores the importance of colleges, universities and collegiate conferences filing appropriate cable royalty claims for cable retransmission of non-network television broadcasts of their sports events.

Signaling their awareness of the importance of their filing claims, 99 NCAA member institutions and 17 allied collegiate conferences recently joined the NCAA in a claim for a share of the cable royalty fees paid by cable systems for their 1979 retransmissions. That claim was filed July 31, 1980.

GOS committee

Continued from page 1

opments in the administration of women's athletics.

- A new approach to representation on the general committees of the Association and on the division steering committees to provide an equal number of guaranteed positions on those committees for both men and women, with remaining positions open to either.

- Appointment of an ad hoc committee to study the application of all NCAA legislation to both men's and women's programs, including determination of an appropriate phase-in period for application of rules, whether common or different. The committee recommended that the committee include strong representation for women and that it report to the governance committee, which asked for authorization to continue its work.

- Clarification that administrators of women's programs who do not serve as chief executive officers, faculty representatives or directors of athletics would be eligible for election to the NCAA Council and Executive Committee, as intended originally by the committee.

- Encouragement to member institutions to consider appointing women to their delegations to the 1981 NCAA Convention.

- A strong statement supporting continued involvement of Blacks in the NCAA gov-



Pictured above are panel members from the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services. From left, they are John L. Toner, University of Connecticut; Gwen Norrell, Michigan State University; James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri); Ruth M. Berkey, Occidental College, and Richard W. Perry, University of Southern California.

ernance structure.

The complete governance plan, as revised and approved by the Council, will be mailed to the membership and to all individuals attending the regional meetings after the August Council meeting in order to enable institutions to submit amendments to details of the plan prior to the November 1 amendment deadline.

The special committee also discussed the future district and division structure of the NCAA, acknowledged the seriousness of those concerns and scheduled them for thorough study after the governance plan is acted upon by the

1981 Convention.

In another action, the committee recommended to the Council that all members of the Council serve a single four-year term in order to provide greater continuity, especially in Divisions II and III. An individual could be elected to a second four-year term after at least two years had elapsed, after which he or she could not serve again on the Council.

Alcohol

Continued from page 4

due to two factors: (a) larger liver size and (b) greater amount of body fluids to dilute the alcohol. A number of substances have been reported to speed up the rate of inactivation of alcohol (coffee, sugar, insulin, nicotine, etc.); however, only fructose (fruit sugar contained in honey and fruit juices) has been demonstrated to produce increases of any practical significance.

The use, abuse and misuse of alcohol beverages is increasing at an alarming pace, particularly among our youth. This noted increase in consumption of alcohol is not confined to the general student body of our institutions of learning, but extends to student-athlete's as well. The excessive use of alcohol in this country is reaching epidemic proportions in certain areas. In fact, approximately 40 to 45 per cent of hospital admissions can be related to alcohol.

Along with its many other negative effects, some actions of the drug are counterproductive to an athlete's training.

The impact of the metabolic effects of alcohol can be detrimental to the maintenance of normal health as well as physical conditioning programs. The synthesis of protein in the

brain and other areas of the body is reduced by alcohol.

In addition, alcohol consumption inhibits functions of skeletal muscle resulting in muscle weakness, particularly of the extremities. This alcohol-induced myopathy may linger for several months following abstinence.

Also, the synthesis of glucose in the body (gluconeogenesis) is inhibited by alcohol resulting in hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). Gluconeogenesis is particularly important between meals, during periods of starvation and possibly during periods of extreme physical demands. The reduction in synthesis of glucose forces the utilization of liver stores of glycogen, which ultimately are depleted, resulting in hypoglycemia.

One of the better-known metabolic effects of alcohol involves the accumulation of fat (lipids) in the liver. This lipid accumulation in the liver produces degeneration of liver cells, resulting in the condition known as cirrhosis. While these metabolic effects of alcohol have been well documented, it remains unclear as to the quantities of alcohol needed to be consumed before these effects manifest themselves.

Football publications are available

The latest editions of three football publications now are available from the NCAA publishing department.

1980 NCAA Football takes a look at the upcoming season in the form of one national and seven regional previews and briefly recaps the 1979 season. It also includes 1980 schedules of all NCAA members, 1979 results and conference standings, the consensus all-America team, statistical leaders, coverage of the Divisions I-AA, II and III championships and brief summaries of all Division I teams.

The 1980 Official NCAA Football Records book features Purdue quarterback Mark Herrmann on the cover and includes the longest plays of the 1979 season, all-time statistical leaders, winning



streaks, coaching records, consensus all-America teams since 1889 and other individual and team records.

Rules changes for the 1980 season can be found in the 1980 Official NCAA Football Rules and Interpretations.

Each book costs \$3, with the exception of the Read-Easy Football Rules, which is \$1.50. They can be ordered from NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

Missouri board decides on rules

The University of Missouri system Board of Curators has ruled that when athletic conference or association requirements for men and women conflict, eligibility will be determined by the more restrictive of the two sets of rules.

The board's three-part statement said that academic eligibility will be the same for women and for men. The statement specifically referred to academic entrance, transfer,

course load and progress requirements in addition to the number of years of permissible competition and the time limits for the completion of competition.

The policy will become effective for the fall semester of 1980. However, if a student-athlete's eligibility was predicated on the less restrictive regulations, then he or she will be allowed to participate for the 1980-81 season only.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

LOYAL PARK appointed at Loyola (Illinois) ... JOHN SPEZZAFERRO named at Heidelberg, replacing JIM GETZ, who resigned. Spezzaferro will remain head football coach ... DICK TAMBURRO resigned at Texas Tech, named at Arizona State ... KENNETH KARR selected at East Carolina ... BILL NARDUZZI chosen at Youngstown State in addition to duties as head football coach ... ALLEN CARIUS appointed at North Central.

COACHES

Baseball—LARRY SMITH selected at Indiana, replacing BOB LAWRENCE, who resigned ... RICK HARTZELL resigned at Coe ... JERRY McCLAIN hired at Santa Clara ... STEVE HERTZ resigned at California-Irvine, named at Gonzaga ... DAVID HALL chosen at Rice

Basketball—KEN MAXEY appointed at Los Angeles State ... MIKE DEANE hired at Oswego State ... JENE DAVIS chosen at Eastern Illinois ... ROBERT LEHR selected at Gettysburg ... ED GOORJIAN named at Loyola Marymount.

Cross country—ROBERT LEHR hired at Gettysburg ... BOB MILLER selected at Florida International ... DAN KENNEY appointed at Western Carolina.

Football—LOU SABAN resigned at Army, replaced by ED CAVANAUGH ... LARRY RUTLEDGE hired at Coast Guard Academy, replacing BILL HICKEY, who resigned.

Golf—TOM HURT named at James Madison.

Ice hockey—HERB HAMMOND resigned at Oswego State, named at Plattsburgh State ... BRIAN MASON chosen at Rochester Tech.

Soccer—KARL KREMSER hired at Florida International ... TIM HANKINSON selected at Alabama A&M.

Swimming—GEORGE KENNEDY JR. appointed at Gettysburg ... BOB FOUNTAIN resigned at Toledo.

Tennis—DENNIS RALSTON named at Southern Methodist ... ROBERT GOELTZ hired at Maryland ... MIKE DePALMER chosen at Tennessee, replacing JOHN NEWMAN, named at Vanderbilt ... ALLEN MORRIS selected at North Carolina ... WILLIAM LANDIN appointed at Northern Arizona.

Track and field—PETE PETERSON hired at Kenyon ... JOHN IZZO named at Brockport State.

Wrestling—MERLE MASON-HOLDER selected at Carroll.

STAFF

Sports information directors—MIKE SCOTT named at Baylor, replacing SID WILSON, selected at Kansas ... WILL PERRY promoted to assistant athletic director at Michigan ... LAWRENCE FAN resigned at La Salle, named at San Jose State ... WILLIAM WINTERS hired at Coast Guard Academy, replacing CHARLES HENNEGAN, who resigned ... DAVID SCHANTZ chosen at Hunter ... JIM PRICE appointed at Eastern

Washington ... JOE HORNADAY selected at Texas Tech, replacing KEITH SAMPLES, who became assistant athletic director ... JIM OGLE JR. named at Fairleigh Dickinson-Teaneck ... PAT SULLIVAN resigned at Missouri-St. Louis to become director of public information ... BARRY McCABE hired at Puget Sound ... HOWARD DAVIS resigned at Springfield, named at Massachusetts ... DOUG ELGIN resigned at Lafayette, named at Virginia, replacing TODD TURNER, who becomes director of sports promotion at Virginia.

Business manager—R. BRADEN HOUSTON promoted to associate athletic director at Colgate ... FRANCIS GRAHAM retired at Iowa.

Trainer—GARY BRIGGS appointed at Troy State ... JAMES BURIK chosen at Lycoming ... DEAN ADAMS resigned at Hawaii, named at Oregon.

DEATHS

JIM SUTHERLAND, former head football coach at Washington State ... RALPH (SHUG) JORDAN, head football coach at Auburn from 1951 to 1975.

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

1980 National Collegiate Division II Ice Hockey Championship

Receipts	\$ 22,558.00
Disbursements	\$ 19,120.80
	\$ 3,437.20
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 26,022.50
	(\$ 22,585.30)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 30,734.02
	\$ 8,148.72
50 percent to competing institutions	\$ 4,074.36
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 4,074.36
	\$ 8,148.72

1979 National Collegiate Division I Cross Country Championships

Receipts	\$ 12,148.65
Disbursements	\$ 17,074.26
	(\$ 4,925.61)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 76,399.57
	(\$ 81,325.18)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 628.83
	(\$ 80,696.35)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 80,696.35

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NCAA publishes Ramer faculty representative study

A study of athletic committees and faculty representatives conducted by Earl M. Ramer, former NCAA president, has been published by the Association and mailed to all NCAA members.

Ramer, longtime faculty athletic representative at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and president of the NCAA in 1971 and 1972, began the NCAA-funded research project in the fall of 1977 and completed it late last summer. It was designed to obtain factual data and perceptions regarding the role of faculty representatives and institutional athletic governance structures from chief executive officers, faculty representatives and directors of athletics.

The 145-page published report was mailed in late July to the chief executive, faculty representative and director of athletics at each

active NCAA member institution, as well as to allied, affiliated and associate members. Additional copies of the publication are available from the NCAA publishing department at \$4 per copy for members and \$8 per copy for nonmembers.

A summary of the research findings and recommendations by the author are set forth in the first chapter of the book. "I realize the report will be primarily a reference source for some readers," Ramer said, "rather than a publication to be read through from beginning to end. But it would be a mistake to stop at the end of the summary, because many specific but important findings could not be included in that one chapter."

Ramer also included in his report a summary of each chapter following the overall summary.



Earl M. Ramer

Subsequent chapters are entitled "The Campus Setting," reviewing some of the more important athletic policies and practices on NCAA campuses; "The Athletic Committee;" "The Faculty Representative," and "Some Related Issues," which presents opinions of chief executives, faculty representatives and direc-

tors of athletics regarding some of the controversial problems faced by athletic committees and faculty representatives.

The NCAA Research and Long Range Planning Committees reviewed the summary chapter of the report in their June meetings, and members agreed that the study contains helpful information—and some surprising data.

"I believe every member institution will find useful information in this research project," said Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Mid-American Conference and chairman of the NCAA Research Committee. "There has been no previous significant national research regarding institutional athletic governance, and the Research Committee believes this study is an important contribution to the literature of intercollegiate athletics."

Alan J. Chapman, Rice University, another former NCAA president and chairman of the Long Range Planning Committee, cited the value Ramer's research will have in current Association activities.

"The special committee appointed to develop a faculty athletic representative handbook undoubtedly will use Earl Ramer's project as a primary reference," Chapman said. "In addition, the Long Range Planning Committee believes the Special Committee On Institutional Self-Study and the Public Relations Committee will benefit from a careful study of key portions of the report."

A total of 1,357 chief executives, faculty representatives and directors of athletics participated in Ramer's project, representing 80 percent of all active member institutions at the time of the study.