

Special Convention will focus on Division I structure

A special NCAA Convention will be conducted December 3-4 at a site to be announced to consider a series of amendments that would restructure the membership of Division I and Division I-A football.

The NCAA Council voted September 8 to call the Convention, the fourth special Convention in the Association's history and the first since 1976.

NCAA President James Frank, who also chairs the Special Committee on NCAA Governance, Organization and Services, said, "The Council believes that a special Convention is appropriate because a substantial number of Division I institutions want the opportunity to consider the recommendations of the governance committee in a session separate from the normal Conven-

tion proceedings, when a great many other issues are before the membership. The Council also has voted to sponsor the several proposals from the governance committee, subject to final review of the actual legislation."

The governance committee was responsible for development of the women's governance plan adopted by the 1981 NCAA Convention. After the Convention, the committee turned to its second assignment; i.e., development of revised membership criteria for the different NCAA divisions, with particular emphasis on Division I and Division I-A football.

Frank also announced that a special meeting of chief executive officers of Division I institutions will be conducted as a part of the NCAA's scheduled

meeting of selected chief executives September 28-29 in Chicago. "Any Division I chief executive interested in attending is welcome to do so," Frank said. "We hope a significant number will be present to discuss the restructuring proposals."

The deadline for submitting proposed legislation for the special Convention will be October 4, with the Official Notice to be mailed to all members October 19.

The Convention will open with a round-table session from 2 to 5:30 p.m. Thursday, December 3, and close with a business session from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Friday, December 4.

Although the governance committee had been considering revisions of division membership criteria since December 1979, the demand for a

special Convention came after the College Football Association contracted with NBC television for a four-year football television package apart from the NCAA's four-year, \$263.5 million package with ABC and CBS.

The CFA membership, which consists of the Atlantic Coast, Big Eight, Southeastern, Southwest and Western Athletic Conferences plus major independents, voted August 21 in Atlanta to approve the NBC contract. The vote was 33 for, 20 against, five abstentions and three credentials out of order.

CFA Executive Director Charles M. Neinas said that all CFA members would be presumed to be participating in the plan unless they informed the organization to the contrary by September 10. The

deadline later was moved to September 18, and no word was available at press time on how many institutions had notified the CFA of their refusal to participate in the NBC package.

On September 8, the University of Texas, Austin, gained a temporary restraining order from a state district judge preventing the NCAA from applying its enforcement procedures to any institution affiliating with the CFA/NBC package.

Also on September 8, the University of Oklahoma and the University of Georgia filed suit in a Federal court in Oklahoma City claiming that member institutions own the property right to telecast their own football games.

During the period between

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Agendas set for CEO meetings

NCAA governance issues highlight the agendas for the second annual NCAA-sponsored meetings of selected chief executive officers September 28-29 at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare in Chicago.

The meetings will be attended by at least 60 chief executives from Divisions I, II and III member institutions. Each Division I and Division II voting allied member was invited to send one chief executive, with proportionate representation invited from independent institutions. The Division III Steering Committee selected chief executives to represent that division.

In addition, the Division I portion of the meeting has been opened to any chief executive in that division who wishes to attend. Expansion of the Division I session was approved as a result of the widespread interest in the proposed governance recommendations dealing with restructuring of that division.

The CEO meeting concept was introduced last fall as a means of more effectively involving chief executives in discussion of the major policy areas in intercollegiate athlet-

ics. It is designed as a discussion forum and educational program, but not as a decision-making meeting.

The separate meetings by division will be conducted by the respective division steering committee chairs: Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming, Division I; Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State University, Division II, and Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University, Division III. NCAA President James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri), will chair a joint session at the close of the meeting.

The program begins at 1 p.m. September 28 and adjourns at noon September 29.

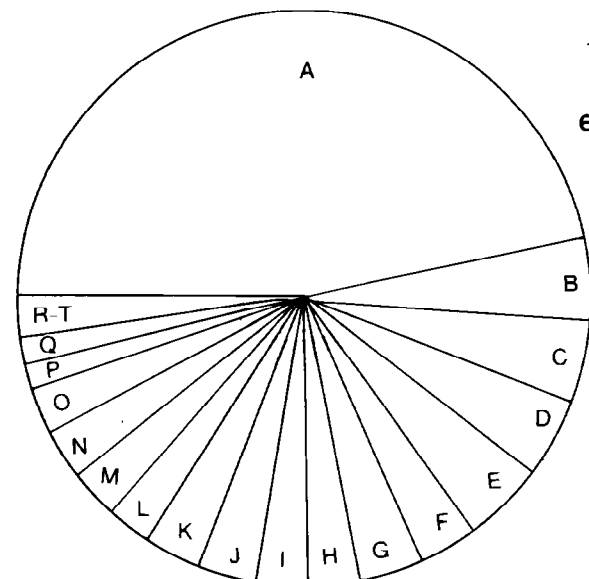
Items on the Division I agenda: Review of NCAA governance issues, including a progress report on NCAA programs for women, future developments in women's athletics, modification of rules for men and women and Division I restructuring proposals; issues related to football television controls, including the 1982-1985 NCAA Football Television Plan; planning for the special NCAA Convention to consider the Division I restructuring and television

issues; factors in the institutional-control precept; basic benefits and services of NCAA membership and the proposed dues increase, and other topics proposed by the attendees.

Speakers for the Division I meeting, in addition to Geraud, will include President Frank; Ruth M. Berkey, director of women's championships; G. Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia; NCAA Secretary-Treasurer John L. Toner, University of Connecticut; Richard H. Perry, University of Southern California; Executive Director Walter Byers; Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference; William E. Davis, University of New Mexico, and Charley Scott, University of Alabama.

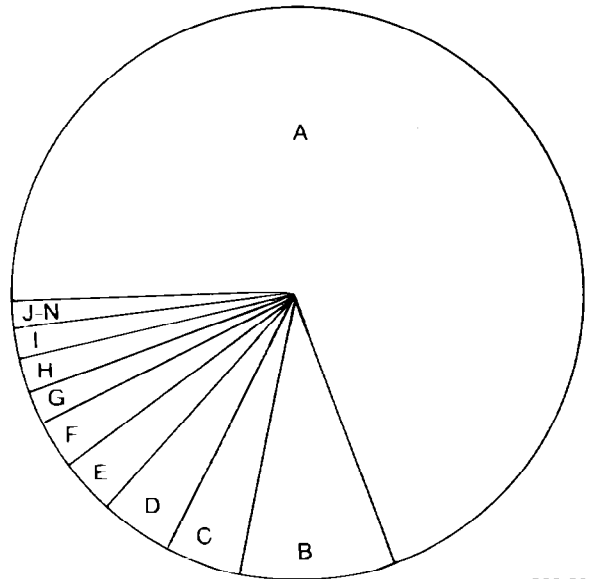
The Division II chief executives also will review the governance issues and the basic benefits and services of NCAA membership, including the proposed dues increase. In addition, that meeting will consider the structure of the NCAA, including the responsibilities of the Council, Executive Committee, steering committees, other committees and the staff; the role and contri-

Continued on page 5



1981-82
NCAA
expense

A. Division I men's championships	\$13,258,000	47.5
B. Division II men's championships	1,312,000	4.7
C. Division I women's championships	1,251,000	4.4
D. TV-films	1,199,000	4.3
E. Communications department	1,191,000	4.3
F. Enforcement and legal services department	1,020,000	3.7
G. Publishing department	993,000	3.6
H. Committees	990,000	3.5
I. Legal	875,000	3.1
J. Division III men's championships	847,000	3.0
K. Administration department	804,000	2.9
L. Marketing	720,000	2.6
M. Championships department	716,000	2.6
N. Division III women's championships	703,000	2.5
O. Division II women's championships	547,000	2.0
P. Development	473,000	1.7
Q. General	454,000	1.6
R. Rent	216,000	0.8
S. Postgraduate scholarships	185,000	0.7
T. Annual Convention	135,000	0.5



1981-82
NCAA
revenue

A. Division I men's championships	\$20,221,000	72.5
B. Football television assessment	2,333,000	8.3
C. Marketing	1,208,000	4.3
D. Television films	1,199,000	4.3
E. Investments	800,000	2.9
F. Division II men's championships	780,000	2.8
G. Division I women's championships	395,000	1.4
H. Publishing	342,000	1.2
I. Division III men's championships	295,000	1.1
J. Membership dues	205,000	0.7
K. Communications	42,000	0.2
L. Miscellaneous	30,000	0.1
M. Division II women's championships	26,000	0.1
N. Division III women's championships	13,000	0.1

NCAA membership surpasses 900

With a 2.6 percent gain in overall membership since October 1980, NCAA membership has exceeded 900 for the first time in the Association's 75-year history.

As of September 1, there were 906 members, compared to 883 last year. The 2.6 percent increase marks the largest jump since a 3.9 percent hike in 1974.

Active membership also reached new heights with a 1.7 percent jump in that category. A total of 753 institutions now hold active

membership in the NCAA, compared to 740 last year.

The largest percentage increase occurred in the allied membership category with a 10.8 percent jump. At press time, 82 organizations held allied membership, compared to 73 last year. The remainder of the NCAA membership lists 25 associate members and 46 affiliated members.

When the NCAA began its present system of maintaining membership records in 1949, there were 278 ac-

tive members, three allied members, 28 associate members and eight affiliated members, for a total of 317. The next year membership increased 22 percent to 387, the largest recorded increase.

Since 1958, growth has been steady, with the percentage of growth never exceeding 3.9 percent and dropping only once. The only decline came in 1979 with a decrease of three active members from the previous year.

Responsibility must be shared

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Gerald W. Thomas, president of New Mexico State University, made the following statements in a memorandum to his institution's board of regents and in a letter to NCAA President James Frank. President Thomas' remarks are reprinted with his permission.]

I am deeply concerned about recent violations of NCAA regulations and statements made by individuals involved in certain of those situations implying that you must cheat and be unethical to conduct a viable athletic program. The blanket condemnation of everyone is entirely wrong and can lead only to an increasingly undesirable image of athletics.

Granted, there have been many questionable and/or unethical practices in recent years. I believe that we cannot accept their premise and must not succumb to unethical practices. Furthermore, any evidence that I obtain about NCAA violations by our coaches and staff will be cause for immediate dismissal.

My second concern is with the implication that the responsibility for dealing with unethical practices must rest wholly with the NCAA. There is no doubt that the NCAA has a small staff for such purposes and that there sometimes appear to be inequitable penalties for violations. However, the NCAA is the only nationwide organization that tries to set standards for the universities in athletics. There is no

possible way that the NCAA can function and make the system work if the coaching staff and the university administration accept the concept that you can break the rules and survive.

I accepted a check recently from the Aggie Sports Association. I reviewed the above philosophy with the directors of the booster club before I accepted the check and received complete assurance that these people (leading businessmen in the community) agreed with my statements on ethics and NCAA rules.

We audit the books of the Aggie Sports Association (including the funds it disperses directly), and no expenditures are made that do not comply with NCAA standards. Our contributions are small compared with most universities, but it must be made clear to all donors that these funds cannot be used for unethical or illegal purposes.

It may take many years to get intercollegiate sports back into proper perspective and to clean up the image of the system. But the task must be approached vigorously by each university, in spite of its win-loss record. The responsibility of abiding by NCAA regulations must be shared equally by the various conferences and by the university community.

Gerald W. Thomas
President
New Mexico State University

The Editor's View

Governance plan is working

The NCAA's 76th academic year of service to its member institutions has begun, and a positive and progressive year it promises to be.

Only two months from now, the Association will begin its first championships for women. Regional competition in the Divisions I, II and III Women's Cross Country Championships in November will launch a series of 29 new women's championship events, all to be initiated in 1981-82 as the NCAA continues to fulfill the terms of the historic governance plan adopted by the 1981 Convention.

Twenty-nine inaugural events of any kind in a one-year period would represent a remarkable achievement under any circumstance. The fact that they have been organized successfully from scratch in just eight months speaks well for the interest, knowledge and hard work of the women who have chosen to help expand opportunities for all of women's athletics through the NCAA.

In those eight months, a number of impressive things have happened. For example:

- Sites have been determined for virtually all of the 29 new championships, including regional competition at 73 locations.
- The new women's sports committees have conducted 25 meetings and seven telephone conferences in 11 months.
- A procedure for a championships declaration only when the season in that sport begins has reinforced the flexibility inherent in the intent of the governance plan—that no institution is required to participate in NCAA-sponsored women's programs.

• Including sports committees, general committees and administrative bodies, 134 different women have been appointed to nearly 200 positions and have begun serving throughout the NCAA structure.

• Interpretations of NCAA legislation as it relates to women's programs have been approved, and these also reflect the necessary flexibility to recognize and further encourage the development of those programs.

Committees always have been the core of the NCAA's operations, and the work of the women's sports committees—as well as the participation of women on general committees—bodes well for successful implementation of the governance plan.

Several men's and women's sports committees have had the opportunity to meet together, providing a positive experience for both and resulting in at least seven common-site NCAA championships for men and women this year. In addition, several NCAA-affiliated coaches associations have responded positively to ongoing discussion of the best means of developing more women coaches.

In the best interests of women's athletics and of college athletics in general, the NCAA governance plan is working, affirming the wisdom of the 1981 NCAA Convention.

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Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about 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.

Sports don't need cheaters

By Ken Denlinger
The Washington Post

In intercollegiate sports, it is a sin for players who generate millions for their schools to make a 20-cent phone call home at the school's expense.

It is perfectly fine for a basketball coach to be reimbursed twice for each of 21 trips if he does it in the jurisdiction of District Judge Phillip D. Baiamonte of New Mexico.

What connects this latest bit of judicial absurdity is a number—\$6,000.

For allowing six of its football hessians to make long-distance calls that totaled about that amount on its credit card over a period of several months, the University of Maryland is being publicly flogged. And properly so.

After being found guilty of billing the University of New Mexico for more than that sum, former basketball Coach Norm Ellenberger walked out of Baiamonte's court almost totally free.

Thoughtful people still are livid that anyone in such a position could be so irresponsibly damning to all of semiamateur sports and then let a just-convicted coach off with a year of unsupervised probation.

Here is some of what Baiamonte said as he was flailing Ellenberger with a tissue-paper whip:

"How fair is it to incarcerate a coach who is basically doing what almost everybody in this community wanted him to do? Namely, win basketball games at any cost and by whatever means necessary to do that. Naturally, the rules and laws were bent. Is anyone really surprised? . . .

"If colleges and universities are going to conduct, in effect, minor-league but professional basketball and football games and maintain those clubs, they cannot be heard to complain when things go wrong. . . .

"I'm being asked to sentence a man because he got caught, not because his conduct was unacceptable . . . a man who was only one cog in the entire machine called college ball. . . . This is a problem that probably exists at every major college and university in the country. . . . The state is asking that the defendant be treated like a common criminal, even though that same state benefited from his conduct to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars a year."

Most of that is splendid sass, well-conceived and exactly right. Few religions are more hypocrisy-riddled than big-time college football and basketball.

Yes, usually law-abiding citizens often are athletic zealots, willing to condone cheating, to fire an honest loser and hire a tainted winner.

But Baiamonte made the one mistake inexcusable for a judge: He presumed everybody in big-bucks sport guilty of Ellenberger-like crimes. Given the transcript-tampering revelations of late, that is an easy assumption to make. But it is wrong. Not everyone cheats.

Perhaps one program in eight does, and for a judge to declare that the New Mexico mess "probably exists at every major college and university in the country" is as outrageous as believing that the standards of Janet Cooke are the standards for all newspaper reporters and that Spiro Agnew's ethical guidelines are followed by all politicians.

Baiamonte threw the book at Ellenberger, all right—the comic book.

He set a wonderful precedent: Cheating is tolerable as long as everybody else does it. Here is the judge before whom you'd like to take a speeding ticket and say, "Yes, I was doing 30 miles an hour over the limit. But who stays at 55? Nobody but preachers in clunker cars. . . . Thanks, your honor."

Justice from the National Collegiate Athletic Association was more severe. For more than three dozen counts of transcript altering, unethical conduct and illegal transportation and financial aid, the NCAA in December sentenced New Mexico to three years' probation. The basketball team may not participate in the NCAA tournament the first two years.

Because the New Mexico scandal broke through a nonathletic wiretap, some of us believed a court other than the NCAA would have been more likely to give Ellenberger and the school proper punishment. We were wrong. . . .

Many NCAA rules do seem ludicrous. A school cannot buy a recruit as much as a hamburger off campus or send his ailing mother flowers to the hospital. Being too thoughtful will get you one to three from the NCAA.

Still, dumb as they may seem at first glance, these are advantages. And who is to say what determines where some hotshot halfback goes to college? A spray of flowers, in fact might be the deciding factor, mothers being so important in the recruiting game.

Proposed Federal budget cut presents threat to NYSP

The National Youth Sports Program again is in jeopardy because of renewed efforts on the part of the Reagan administration to cut the Federal budget deficit.

The NYSP narrowly averted termination in June when Congress defeated a Reagan administration request to rescind the 1981 NYSP appropriation. Currently, the appropriation for the 1982 NYSP is in question.

The situation now facing the NYSP is more serious than any it previously has confronted, said James H. Wilkinson, NCAA assistant executive director and NYSP national program director. The budget act that Reagan signed into law in August repeals the statute that has authorized the NYSP and terminates the Community Services Administration, the Federal agency that has funded the program, at the end of the month.

The budget act, however, does contain other provisions that provide an avenue through which the NYSP could receive continued Federal support. The act creates a

new Community Services Block Grant Program under which most of the funds appropriated by Congress for community services programs will be allocated to the states. But Section 681 of the Act authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), at his discretion, to spend up to nine percent of the funds appropriated for the Block Grant Program for certain specified categories of activities, including ongoing "national or regional programs designed to provide recreational activities for low-income youth," a category that encompasses the NYSP.

It appears now, however, that the Reagan administration intends to ask Congress to specify in the appropriations bill that no part of the funds appropriated may be expended pursuant to the Section 681 discretionary authority of the HHS secretary. According to Warren K. Giese, University of South Carolina and chair of the NCAA National Youth Sports Program Committee, it is likely that no money will be appropriated for the dis-

cretionary fund and that the NYSP will be terminated unless a concerted and immediate effort is made to save the NYSP.

Giese urged supporters of the NYSP to contact HHS Secretary Richard S. Schweiker and members of Congress to explain to them the value of the NYSP and to ask Schweiker to request and Congress to appropriate \$6 million for the 1982 fiscal year.

Giese emphasized that persons making such contacts should specify that they are asking that funds be appropriated under the discretionary authority granted to the HHS secretary by Section 681 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and that the \$6 million appropriation be earmarked specifically for the NYSP.

Giese asked that NYSP supporters contact the following:

The Honorable Richard S. Schweiker
Secretary of Health and Human Services
Room 615F
Hubert H. Humphrey Building

200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
202/245-7000

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield (R-Oregon)
Senate Committee on Appropriations
463 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
202/224-3753

The Honorable Harrison H. Schmitt (R-New Mexico)
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education
5313 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
202/224-5521

The Honorable William Proxmire (D-Wisconsin)
5241 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
202/224-5653

The Honorable Jamie L. Whitten (D-Mississippi)
House Committee on Approp-

riations
2314 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202/225-4306

The Honorable William H. Natcher (D-Kentucky)
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education
2333 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202/225-3501

The Honorable Silvio O. Conte (R-Massachusetts)
2300 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202/225-5335

Congress reconvened September 9 following its August recess, and the Appropriations Subcommittee of the House of Representatives has taken up the 1982 appropriations bill. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee will consider the 1982 appropriations bill following final action on the bill by the House of Representatives.

Use of anabolic steroids poses major risk to athletes

By Carl S. Blyth
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
and
Gerald P. Sherman
University of Toledo



Carl S. Blyth

Gerald P. Sherman

One of the oldest of biological observations is that males are usually larger and stronger than females.

The hormones of the gonads are responsible for most of the visible differences between the sexes. In the 1930s, it was reported that testosterone had an "anabolic" action in laboratory animals, causing nitrogen to be retained and body protein, including muscle, to be built up. (The term "anabolic" implies that the substance under consideration is being synthesized and stored.)

Testosterone is the most powerful of the anabolic steroids in humans; however, much of the effect of testosterone is lost if it is taken by mouth.

Women who are given testosterone, in addition to developing increased muscle mass, develop beard growth, deepening of the voice and loss of hair from the scalp. The latter effects are the virile effects of testosterone. Certain synthetic derivatives of testosterone, the "anabolic steroids," are claimed to retain the anabolic effects of testosterone but to exhibit less virile effects. They also are said to be effective when administered orally (see Table I).

The general athletics world came to hear of the "possibilities" of anabolic steroids in the early 1960s. Evidently, the drugs first became available to the weight-lifting and body-building fraternity in the 1950s. The knowledge and use of the drugs gradually spread into the athletic throwing events, probably because throwers spend much of their training time in weight-training gyms.

Stories of the use of anabolic steroids were common at the time of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics; and in the several years following those Olympics, world records in the throwing events were surpassed by remarkable amounts. By the 1968 Olympics, the use of the "steroids" reportedly had become widespread.

Table I

Some commonly available anabolic steroids	
Generic name	Brand name
Oxymetholone	Adroyd®; Anadrol®
Methandrostenolone	Dianabol®
Oxandrolone	Anavar®
Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin®
Stanozolol	Winstrol®
Nandrolone	Durabolin®
Methandriol	Anabol®; Steribolic®

The therapeutic indications for the anabolic steroids include weight gain in patients who are underweight because of recent illness, senile and postmenopausal osteoporosis, corticosteroids catab-

olism and certain anemias. In general, the therapeutic dose of the "steroids" is less than that needed for replacement of physiological androgen production and may not exhibit large observable effects.

In athletics, objective evidence of the efficacy and safety of the "anabolics" is sparse and contradictory, and there appears to be considerable placebo effect. It is not likely that many approved studies involving the use of high doses of the "steroids" in athletes will be undertaken primarily based on ethical considerations. Some athletes have been reported to ingest five to 15 times the therapeutic anabolic steroid dosage. The dangers and side effects inherent in the therapeutic use of the "anabolics" are well documented. A brief summary of some of these adverse effects of "steroid" therapy includes a premature closure of the epiphyseal plates in long bones, prostatic hypertrophy, loss of libido, testicular atrophy resulting in sterility and weight gain with fluid retention and associated elevation in blood pressure. Other less serious effects of the misuse of steroids are loss of hair, acne, nose bleed and stomach disorders.

Liver disorders are the most serious and the most frequent disorders resulting from "steroid" therapy. The most serious of liver disorders associated with normal steroid therapy is carcinoma. The potential accelerated development of atherosclerosis, which leads to heart disease, stroke and peripheral vascular disease, may be anticipated with chronic use of these drugs because of disturbances in carbohydrate and lipid metabolism.

Studies on the effect of steroid therapy upon females is sparse. Based upon the evidence available, however, it is strongly recommended that steroids not be taken by prepubertal females. Reports in the literature state undesirable side effects occurring from steroid therapy on the human female such as masculinization, hirsuteness and disruption of normal growth patterns.

At an International Drug Symposium in Moscow, a member of the Harvard School of Public Health stated the following in his report on the administration of steroids to female athletes: "The danger of liver damage and uterine cancer is stressed . . . particularly in dealing with females and steroids. Sports physicians are going against strong medical evidence if female athletes are encouraged to take steroids. In the future, the giving of steroids to female athletes, rather than being classed as unethical, will be classed as a criminal act."

As far as can be ascertained from an extensive review of the literature, no valid evidence has been found that unequivocally recommends the use of anabolic steroids to enhance athletic performance. On the other hand, the evidence to the contrary is available, stating rather emphatically that steroid ingestion poses a serious threat to the health of the athlete. Finally, well-controlled studies have not been able to find any improvement in physical performance that can be attributed to the ingestion of large doses of the anabolic steroids.

As long as professional literature continues to publish material supporting the use of anabolic steroids for improved athletic performance (based on testimonials, clinical impressions, subjective observations, etc.), one must agree with Alan Ryan's comment on anabolic steroids that "the myth dies hard."

Many coaches and athletes often request that a program be established to test anabolic steroid use among athletes. To undertake such a drug testing program, the athletic governing bodies must pass legislation. The magnitude, complexity, cost and effectiveness of such an undertaking would be almost prohibitive. Legal, medical and ethical considerations are other extremely important facets that would have to be considered.

An alternate and possibly more acceptable solution to the anabolic steroid problem is to initiate a drug education program for the athletic personnel in our institutions. The ethics of the situation need to be emphasized: Taking drugs is cheating.

People need to be educated that the most important consideration in sport is to compete honorably and that to win at all costs is a contradiction of the meaning of sport. The athlete should not carry all the blame for the situation; coaches, trainers and the medical profession need to share some of this burden, along with the general public for expecting and demanding a winning effort every time. Those who promote the educational approach as a means of combating the steroid problem consider it to be the most effective means of preventing the American athlete from experimenting with drugs in his search for the "competitive edge."

1981-82 budget established

The NCAA Executive Committee approved the Association's 1981-82 budget and acted on the recommendations of most NCAA sports committees at its August meeting in Gleneden Beach, Oregon.

The approved budget is for \$27,889,000, which is a \$5,460,000 increase (24.3 percent) over the 1980-81 NCAA budget. Most of the increase resulted from a \$4.4 million hike in revenue from the Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

The budget is balanced, so 1981-82 expenditures also are projected at \$27,889,000.

Two basic changes in the Association's travel policies gained approval. First, the committee voted that each team and individual competitor in NCAA championships would be guaranteed transportation. However, per diem allowances will be paid only if a championship generates sufficient receipts.

Second, the Executive Committee approved an agreement with Fugazy International Travel, Inc., of New Haven, Connecticut, to arrange all Association travel during 1981-82.

All teams and individuals participating in NCAA championships, as well as persons attending NCAA committee meetings, are required to make their travel arrangements through Fugazy's NCAA travel department. A toll-free number (1-800-243-1800) is in operation on a 24-hour basis.

An NCAA travel handbook is being prepared and will be mailed to faculty athletic representatives, directors of athletics and members of NCAA committees. Additional copies will be sent to athletic directors for distribution among their staff members.

An expansion and restructuring of the enforcement department was approved. The department will be divided into the areas of enforcement and legislative services. A new chief-aide level position, director of legislative services, will

be filled by Stephen R. Morgan, formerly executive assistant in the enforcement department.

The committee also authorized an assistant director of legislative services and two administrative assistant positions.

Effective in April 1982, the enforcement staff may hire two additional investigators.

In other action, the committee:

- Approved a new position for a research coordinator (who, among other duties, will oversee an injury surveillance system beginning in fall 1982);

- Authorized the officers to accept bids on a new building for the national office in Mission, Kansas;

- Altered Executive Regulation 2-3-(c) to make championship competition in Divisions II and III terminal. (The revision does not become effective unless approved at the 1982 Convention in Houston.)

The committee also acted on recommendations from most NCAA sports committees. Among those actions were the following:

- The Division III Men's Baseball Championship finals will be increased from four to six teams. The 24-team field will not be changed, but the regional play-off format will be altered.

In Division I, the Executive Committee voted to consider the University of Arizona as a site for regional competition should it be recommended for 1982. The institution was not considered as a site for 1981 regional competition because of crowd-control problems encountered at the 1980 West regional. The university since has issued a report detailing what measures have been taken to improve crowd control at its baseball stadium.

- The recommendations of the Division I Men's Basketball Committee, described in the June 15 and July 15 issues

of the NCAA News, were approved. Also, the Metro South subdivision of the Eastern College Athletic Conference was regranted automatic qualification.

A proposal from the Division I Women's Basketball Committee to conduct men's and women's competition on alternating days during the 1982 East regionals at North Carolina State University was referred to the men's and women's committees for further study.

Several recommendations from the women's committee were approved, including determining automatic qualification for conferences (see separate story, page 6).

In Division II, authorization was granted to conduct joint men's and women's championships in 1982 and 1983 in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Automatic qualification was granted to the following conferences for the Division II Women's Basketball Championship: the California Collegiate Athletic Conference, the Northeast-Seven Conference and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

The Executive Committee approved a Division III Men's Basketball Committee recommendation to discontinue per diem to the host institution.

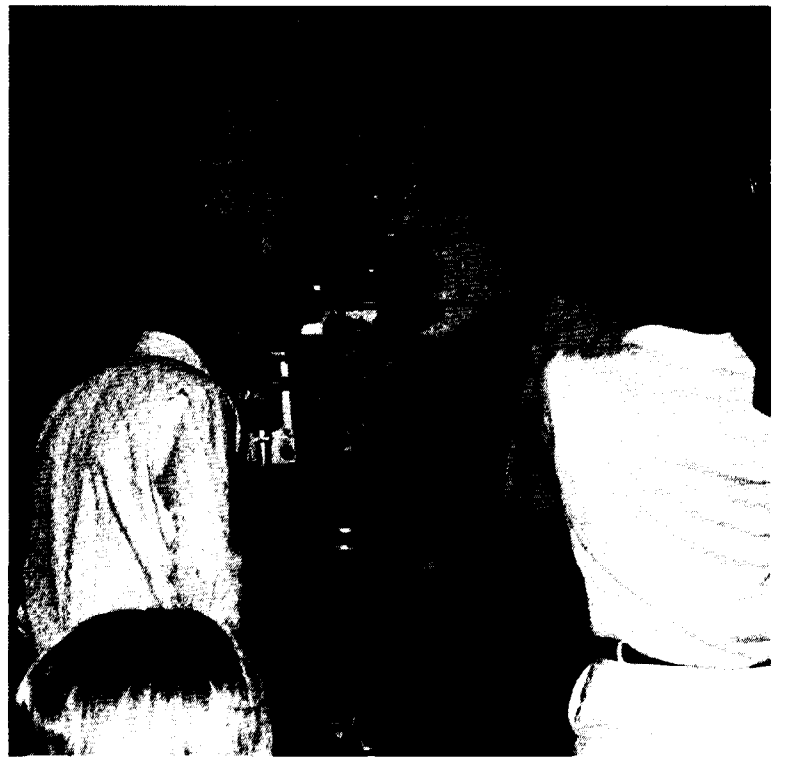
The Dixie Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the Massachusetts State College Athletic Conference were granted automatic qualification for the 1982 Division III Women's Basketball Championship. Other conferences contacted declined to apply for automatic qualification.

- A Men's Fencing Committee recommendation to conduct separate team and individual competition beginning with the 1982 championship was denied.

- The Executive Committee supported a claim from the Men's Golf Committee that it was unwise to implement automatic qualification for allied conferences in the sport of golf.

However, the committee de-

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Ohio State quarterback Art Schlichter pauses for a television interview in Dallas as part of the NCAA/ABC Football Promotion Tour in August.

NCAA Council considers legislation, dues, television

Proposed legislation, football television issues and a possible increase in NCAA dues dominated discussions by the NCAA Council in its August 12-14 meeting at Gleneden Beach, Oregon.

The Council directed the staff to prepare a number of legislative suggestions for consideration in the October Council meeting and withheld decisions on several other proposed amendments until that meeting. The Council also will review in October all proposals that it already has acted upon.

Among the key legislative proposals the Council voted to sponsor at the 76th annual NCAA Convention in January are these:

- Amend Bylaw 1-8-(e) to reduce from six to five the number of institutions from which a prospective student-athlete may accept an expense-paid visit, as recommended by the Recruiting Committee and the Special Committee on Legislative Review.

- Amend Bylaw 5-1-(d) to permit four seasons of eligibility in a sport in Division I,

regardless of participation in the freshman year, a Recruiting Committee proposal.

- Amend Bylaw 1-4 to preclude a head coach in Division I-A Football from participating in the off-campus signing of a prospect, another Recruiting Committee submission.

- Amend Constitution 3-1-(g)-(3) to permit a student-athlete to sell the permissible number of complimentary tickets at face value, but not to the institution (Recruiting Committee).

- Amend Bylaw 7-1-(b) to restrict off-campus recruiting and scouting activities to three designated basketball coaches among the four coaches permitted in that sport in Division I, also a Recruiting Committee suggestion.

- Amend Constitution 4-2-(g) to require an institution to sponsor the same minimum number of sports (currently four) for both men and women to be an NCAA member, effective August 1, 1985. The proposal was recommended by the legislative review committee.

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Special Convention

Continued from page 1

August 21 and September 8, however, a series of meetings of CFA conferences emphasized the more basic question of restructuring Division I-A football.

Currently, the Division I-A football membership includes 137 institutions. A substantial number of major football-playing institutions have contended that the current composition of Division I-A precludes them from legislating as they desire.

Legislation at the 1978 NCAA Convention in Atlanta established Division I-A football. At that time, it was proposed that to be a I-A member, an institution must sponsor a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports, including football, in Division I and play at least 60 percent of its football games against Division I-A members. In addition, it was

proposed that a Division I-A member would be required to meet one of the following two criteria:

1. Average home football attendance of at least 17,000 for the immediate past four-year period.

2. A home stadium containing at least 30,000 permanent seats and average home attendance of at least 17,000 for one of the last four seasons.

The Division I membership approved those criteria and also approved an amendment allowing an institution sponsoring 12 or more varsity intercollegiate sports, including football and basketball, in Division I to be a I-A member, provided that at least 60 percent of the institution's football opponents were Division I-A members.

The amendment, which became known as the "Ivy amendment" because of its

perceived intent to involve the Ivy League in Division I-A, was approved by a vote of 73-70.

Critics of the legislation have contended that the Ivy amendment makes the membership criteria for Division I-A too liberal and frustrates the restructuring framework approved by the 1978 Convention prior to approval of the 12-sport rule.

The governance committee has proposed deleting the 12-sport rule [Bylaw 10-1-(e)-(5)] and replacing it with the following exception opportunities:

1. An institution that fails to meet the home attendance requirement in Bylaw 10-1-(e)-(3) or (4) may retain Division I-A football classification if it is a member of an allied conference in which more than half of the member institutions meet the attendance criterion for the appropriate period.

2. An institution that fails to meet the home attendance requirement in Bylaw 10-1-(e)-(3) or (4) may retain Division I-A football classification if it averages 20,000 attendance, home and away, for the appropriate period.

The committee also recommended an appeals procedure by which the Division I-A membership, by a two-thirds majority, can grant I-A classification to an institution not meeting the membership criteria.

Legislation to limit the growth of Division I in general also has been proposed by the governance committee. The division currently has 276 active members, compared to 266 last year and 256 five years ago. The desire to compete in the Division I Men's Basketball Championship seems to have been the motive for an institution to move to Division I.

"The virtually uncontrolled growth of Division I makes it desirable to propose more demanding and meaningful criteria for Division I membership and eligibility for the Division I Men's Basketball Championship," Frank said.

The key legislative proposals for limiting the growth of Division I are as follows:

1. Amend Bylaw 10-1-(b) to increase the Division I non-football sports sponsorship criterion from six to eight sports.

2. Amend Bylaw 10-1-(d) to require an institution applying for Division I membership to play all but two of its basketball games against Division I opponents, with no change in the current requirement for existing members. The proposal also would require that a minimum of one-third of a Division I institution's basketball contests (or those of an institution to move to Division I.

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Executive Committee

Continued from page 4

nied a request seeking to decrease the size of the field at the Division II men's championships from 120 to 108. Instead, the Executive Committee voted that the field should be reduced to approximately 80 in order for the event to comply with the 1:16 ratio.

The committee also voted against allowing host institutions to qualify automatically for the Divisions II and III golf championships.

- A proposal to expand the Division II Men's Ice Hockey Championship from four to eight teams was approved (with the provision that the budget for the event must be submitted to the Subcommittee on Championship Standards for approval). Beginning with the 1982 championship, all first-round play will be based on a two-game, total-goal format. The final four teams will compete at the site of one of the four participating institutions to determine the national champion. The eight institutions will include the winner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference East play-off, the winner of the ECAC West play-off and six at-large teams (three from the West and three from the East).

- A request from the Rifle Committee to delete the word "men's" in reference to the championship or the committee was approved. The committee argued that the sport of rifle at all amateur levels is conducted as a coeducational sport and that the use of the word "men's" was inappropriate.

- For the third consecutive year, the Men's Skiing Committee recommended—and the Executive Committee accepted—a decrease in the maximum size of the field for the men's championship. The 1982 proposed maximum field size will be 167 (compared to 169 in 1981), which will provide for approximately 120 actual competitors in the championship.

- The Executive Committee denied a request from the Men's Tennis Committee to expand the men's Division III championships to an eight-team event that would be decided by six singles matches and three doubles matches.

A request not to implement automatic qualification for the three men's championships was approved, as was a proposal to establish a squad size of seven for each division's tournament.

- The committee took no action on a proposal from the Men's Track and Field Committee to establish an indoor championship for Division III. Also, a proposal from the Women's Track and Field Committee to establish a women's indoor championship beginning in 1983 was referred to the men's and women's committees, who are to explore the possibility of a joint championship.

The committee approved a change in scoring for all NCAA outdoor track and field championships. Henceforth, outdoor meets will be scored to 12 places (instead of six). The number of points allotted per place remains to be determined.

- The Executive Committee approved a Men's Volleyball Committee proposal for the NCAA to publish and sell a volleyball box-score form that would be available to amateur volleyball teams to assist them in maintaining game-by-game records and statistics.

The Executive Committee refused to reconsider its decision to discontinue international competition with Japanese teams.

In women's volleyball, seven conferences were granted automatic qualification to the Division I championship. They are the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference, the Mid-American Athletic Conference, the Western Collegiate Athletic Association, the Big Eight Conference, the Big Ten Conference and the Southeastern Conference.

- The committee approved a Field Hockey Committee recommendation that the Division II championship be played at a predetermined site rather than the campus of one of the competing institutions. The University of Connecticut was approved as the site.

- A Men's Gymnastics Committee proposal to conduct compulsory exercises only in the all-around competition was approved.

- A 12-team championship recommended by the Women's Lacrosse Committee was approved. The committee will award each of six regions the following number of berths in the championship: New England, two; Northeast, one; Pennsylvania, three; South, two; Midwest, one, and West, none. The remaining three berths will be awarded at large. The committee will seed six of the teams competing in the tournament.

- The Women's Swimming Committee recommended, and the Executive Committee approved, a change in the method of selecting participants for diving events in the Division I championships. The first three place finishers in each zone (15 divers) will advance to the national championships. (The previous format called for advancing the top seven place finishers in each zone.) The remaining 20 divers would be selected at large based on discussion during a telephone conference.

Curp wins scholarship

Mark Lee Curp, a track and cross country athlete from Central Missouri State University, was inadvertently deleted from the postgraduate scholarship winners listed in the July 15, 1981, issue of the NCAA News.

Curp, who maintained a 3.52 grade-point average in agriculture economics, won 11 Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association individual titles in the 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs. He also captured three consecutive MIAA cross country championships.

Richard P. Lux of the University of Missouri, Rolla, was incorrectly listed among those having won a scholarship.

Key TV amendments approved

Key amendments to the 1982-1985 NCAA football television program have been approved by a vote of 317 to five in a mail referendum conducted by the NCAA Council.

The approval percentage of 98.4 is the highest in any NCAA television referendum in 30 years of television controls. The previous high of 98.1 percent was established in 1957 (212-4).

The NCAA now can proceed to implementing contracts with ABC and CBS. The two contracts for four years will total rights fees of \$263.5 million. (In addition, the NCAA has approved a supplementary series, primarily via cable, that is expected to add \$25 million to the four-year aggregate.)

With 19 other member institutions formally abstaining,

the participation total of 341 is the second highest in history, trailing the 369 members that cast ballots in 1977. The countable tally of 317-5 was well over the 220-6 approval registered in May, when the membership approved the basic negotiating principles and program for 1982-1985.

The amendments offered for approval, unanimously recommended by the NCAA Football Television Committee, dealt with the number of commercial minutes per telecast, an increase from five to six in the number of times any member institution may appear on the football series in any two-year period and elimination of the mandatory supporting programs the carrying network has been required to televise in the past.

Subject to those changes in

the negotiating principles, the Football Television Committee's negotiating committee—composed of Cecil N. Coleman, Midwestern City Conference; Edwin B. Crowder, University of Colorado; Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference, chair of the football TV committee; Judith R. Holland, University of California, Los Angeles; Marvin Tate, Texas A&M University, and Walter Byers, NCAA executive director—had reached agreement with the ABC and CBS networks for total rights fees of \$263.5 million over the 1982-1985 period, an average of \$65,875,000 per season compared to \$30 million per season for the 1977-1981 period.

The 317-5 vote included approval by 147 of the 166 Division I NCAA members participating in the referendum.

Council

Continued from page 4

- Amend Bylaw 5-6 to discontinue the Division II Men's Lacrosse Championship, as recommended by the Men's Lacrosse Committee and supported by the Division II Steering Committee.

- Amend Bylaw 10-2 to require Division II institutions, as a criterion for membership in that division, to apply regular-season eligibility rules at least as stringent as those of NCAA Bylaw 5-1 applying to that division, as recommended by the Division II Steering Committee.

- Amend Bylaw 5-6 to establish indoor track and field championships for men and women in Division III, pending appropriate data on sponsorship of that sport in Division III, as recommended by the Division III Steering Committee.

The Council also voted not to sponsor legislation to eliminate the 2,000 rule, which was suggested by the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee but opposed by the Division I Steering Committee and the Special Committee on Legislative Review.

In addition, the Council will oppose any legislation submitted to subdivide Division III. Both the Classification Committee and the Division III Steering Committee recommended opposition.

The Council received a recommendation from the Executive Committee to increase the Association's membership dues for active members to \$1,300 in Division I and \$650 in Divisions II and III, with that increase to be based on the philosophy that dues should cover the direct costs of such membership services as publications, Convention operations, the establishment and maintenance of playing rules and compilation of statistics.

The Council supported that philosophy but suggested that a dues increase be phased in to enable members to incorporate the appropriate amounts in their future budgets. As a result, the Council will consider legislation in October that would increase dues for active members to \$800 in Division I and \$400 in Divisions II and III in 1982-83 and then to \$1,400 in

Division I and \$700 in Divisions II and III in 1984-85. After that time, dues would be increased when necessary to cover direct costs of basic membership benefits but would not be raised in excess of increases in the Consumer Price Index.

The Council reviewed the new 1982-1985 NCAA Football Television Plan and voted to commend the Football Television Committee and its negotiating subcommittee on the completion of the new plan, which calls for rights fees of \$263.5 million over the four-year period.

The Council also discussed in August other matters relating to football television. However, temporary restraining orders entered against the NCAA September 8 by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, on a complaint filed by the University of Georgia Athletic Association, and the University of Oklahoma, and by the District Court of Travis County, Texas, 200th Judicial District, on a complaint filed by the University of Texas, Austin, prevent the Association from advising the membership of its actions in regard to those matters.

CEO meeting

Continued from page 1

Contributions of the chief executive officer in the NCAA; the Division II philosophy; key legislative issues in that division, including the five-year rule and the Division II sports sponsorship requirement, and other topics proposed by those attending.

In addition to Sebben, Division II speakers will include Chalmer G. Hixson, Wayne State University; Asa N. Green, Livingston University, Mrs. Berkey and Messrs. Frank and Toner.

The governance issues and the proposed dues increase also appear on the Division III agenda, along with an explanation of the NCAA structure and functions; the Division III philosophy and functioning of that division within the NCAA; the application of

In other August actions, the Council:

- Directed the Special Committee on Legislative Review to study possible limitations on length of season in all sports, as recommended by that committee, the Long Range Planning Committee and the Collegiate Commissioners Association

- Approved in principle a proposed expansion and reorganization of the Association's enforcement department, including various adjustments in procedures and penalties yet to be finalized.

- Approved and referred to the Executive Committee a recommendation by the Division II Steering Committee that all receipt sharing be eliminated in Division II championships, with the moneys to be used instead to defray costs of transportation to Division II men's and women's championships. The Division III Steering Committee recommended that same action for its division in 1980.

- Elected 19 new members of the Association, including nine active members, eight allied conference, one affiliated organizations and one associate member.

NCAA rules to Division III and a review of the Association's enforcement program; other topics of interest to Division III, including an enrollment criterion, financial aid interpretations, the five-year rule, the football television contract and legal issues, and other topics suggested by those in attendance.

Division III speakers, in addition to Russell, include Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa); S. David Berst, NCAA director of enforcement; Mrs. Berkey; Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges; Robert F. Riedel, Geneseo State University College, and Elizabeth A. Kruczek, Fitchburg State College.

A listing of those attending the meetings will appear in the October 15 issue of the NCAA News.

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, Mission, Kansas 66201; 913/384-3220). The following cases appear in the 1981-82 NCAA Manual and are reprinted here for emphasis.

Scouting expenses definition Case No. 387

Situation: A Division I member is prohibited from paying expenses incurred by an athletic staff member or representative in scouting an opponent in any sport except football and basketball, where it is permissible to pay expenses for one person to scout each opponent on one occasion.

Question: If the staff member or representative receives expenses for some purpose other than scouting and during such time the individual does scout an opponent, are such expenses also considered to be for scouting?

Answer: Yes, unless a member of the coaching staff has been provided expenses by the institution for the purpose of attending a regular-season or postseason tournament in which the institution's intercollegiate team is a participant. Under such circumstances, the individual may scout future tournament opponents also participating in the same tournament at the same site without being subject to the limitations set forth in Bylaw 7-2. [B 7-2]

Game tickets expenses Case No. 388

Situation: A Division I member institution shall not pay or permit the payment of expenses incurred in the scouting of opponents except as permitted in football and basketball.

Question: Is it permissible for a member institution's representative to receive press box tickets or complimentary tickets from an opponent for the purpose of scouting the opponent?

Answer: No. Not only is a member institution prohibited from paying expenses incurred in scouting, it also is prohibited from permitting the payment of any expenses, even if they are provided by the institution being scouted. [B 7-2]

Game film exchange expenses Case No. 390

Situation: It is permissible for a member institution to pay the cost of exchanging films for scouting purposes in any sport.

Question: Are the costs of an individual traveling to pick up game films included in the cost which may be paid in accordance with this legislation?

Answer: Yes. [B 7-2]

Football and basketball scouting Case No. 391

Situation: A Division I member institution may pay expenses to scout an opponent in football or basketball on one occasion.

Question: If two opponents of an institution compete against each other and an individual receives expenses for scouting the contest, is each opponent considered to have been scouted for purposes of Bylaw 7-2?

Answer: No. The institution may designate the opponent it is scouting in such a situation and then pay expenses to scout the other opponent on another occasion. However, if two individuals receive expenses to scout the contest, each opponent shall be considered to have been scouted on one occasion. [B 7-2]

Vacancy in statistics service

Applications are being accepted for the position of administrative assistant in the NCAA Statistics Service.

Primary responsibilities include establishing and maintaining women's basketball records, statistics and schedules, and also assisting in compiling men's football, basketball and baseball statistics.

The staff member would as-

sist in the weekly production of Divisions I-A and I-AA football statistics, including layout of the computer printout. Travel opportunities would be limited.

Salary is negotiable. Interested individuals should contact John T. Waters, director of promotion, at the national office.

NCAA research position open

Applications are being accepted for the position of research coordinator in the NCAA general administration department.

Candidates must have strong written and verbal communication skills and demonstrated ability in research methods and analysis. Primary responsibilities will include general and sports-medicine research activities of the Association, including im-

plementation of an NCAA athletic injury surveillance system. A background in sports medicine and an interest in the administration of college athletics are desired. The starting salary is negotiable and will be based on experience and qualifications.

Any interested individuals should send a detailed resume and covering letter to David P. Seifert, executive assistant, at the NCAA national office.

Division I Women's Basketball

Conferences gain qualification

Nine conferences have been granted automatic qualification for the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship and two others have been approved if they can meet the criteria by the October 1 deadline.

Those conferences granted automatic qualification by the NCAA Executive Committee are the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Metropolitan Conference, the Mid-American Conference, the Mid-Eastern Conference, the Missouri Valley Conference, the Ohio Valley Conference, the Southwestern Athletic Conference, the Southeastern Conference and the Western Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Big Eight and Big Ten Conferences also were approved, provided they meet the automatic-qualification criteria by the October 1 deadline.

Each allied conference with six teams committed to the



Nora Lynn Finch

NCAA championship will be granted automatic qualification if the conference conducts either a postseason tournament or single round-robin competition during the regular

season. For automatic qualification in the 1983 championship, strength of schedule will become a major criterion.

"We are excited about both the number and the quality of the conferences that sought automatic qualification into the tournament," said Nora Lynn Finch, North Carolina State University, chair of the Division I Women's Basketball Committee. "I believe this represents a remarkable start for the event."

The 32-team championship will begin March 12-14, 1982, with first-round games at on-campus sites. Regionals will be played March 18-21 at North Carolina State University; the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Louisiana Tech University, and Stanford University.

The finals, hosted by Old Dominion University, will be played March 26 and 28 at The Scope in Norfolk, Virginia.

Common sites set for 1981-82

Seven NCAA men's and women's championships, and regional competition for an eighth, will be conducted at common sites during the 1981-82 academic year.

The events, listed with the appropriate sites and dates, are:

Division II Basketball—Finals, May 29-June 2, 1982, Springfield Civic Center, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Division II Gymnastics—Finals, March 25-27, 1982, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Division I Cross Country—Finals, November 23, 1981, Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas.

Division II Cross Country—Regionals, October 31, 1981, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, North Carolina; Ferris State University, Big Rapids, Michigan; Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville, Missouri.

Division III Cross Country—Finals, November 21, 1981, Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Regionals, November 14, 1981, Brandeis University and Southeastern Massachusetts University, Boston, Massachusetts; State University of New York, Albany, New York; Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania; Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois; Tri-State University, Angola, Indiana; Whittier College, Whittier, California (November 7).

Division I Outdoor Track—June 3-5, 1982, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Division II Outdoor Track—May 27-29, 1982, California State University, Sacramento.

Division III Outdoor Track—May 27-29, 1982, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois.

Coaches group forming

A committee of 10 coaches has been formed for the purpose of creating a women's basketball coaches association.

Jill Hutchinson, Illinois State University, will serve as chair for the committee, which was formed at the National Sports Festival in July. Other members are Mary DiStanslao, University of Notre Dame; Colleen Matsuhara, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Sonja Hogg, Louisiana Tech University; Theresa Greutz, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Joan Bonvicini, California State University, Long Beach; Kay Yow, North Carolina State University; Vivian Stringer, Cheyney State College; Fran Garmon, Delta

State University, and Betty Jaynes, James Madison University.

"A need has existed for quite some time for a women's basketball coaches association," Hutchinson said. "Our immediate concern is to obtain an executive director or an acting executive director. We are planning to meet again in early September and hope to have someone lined up by then."

Hutchinson said the committee also would begin work on forming bylaws and a constitution.

"We hope to send out a call for membership in September and then have a meeting to vote on everything sometime in March," she said.

Special Convention

Continued from page 5

membership) be played in an arena used for home games (more than one) each year.

3. Amend Bylaw 9-4 to specify that an institution could change its division membership only to an adjacent division (for example, Division II to Division I, Division II to Division III).

4. Amend Bylaw 5-7 to specify that at least three of the six sports (including basketball) in which an allied conference must determine championships to be considered for automatic qualification must be team (rather than individual) sports per NCAA definition.

5. Amend Bylaw 5-7 to require a conference to conduct a double round-robin regular-season conference schedule if it is to be considered for automatic qualification in the Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

The committee also supports the Executive Committee's August action revising Executive Regulation 2-6(b)-(2), which now requires a newly created Division I conference to wait three years

(rather than two) before applying for automatic qualification. It also specifies that any new Division I conference that includes an institution that has not been a Division I active member for five years to wait five years before applying for automatic qualification.

Finally, the committee recommended that:

- Football television issues are matters that should be determined by football-playing members only. Therefore, the negotiating principles for NCAA football television plans, and the plans themselves, should be approved by all football-playing members or by football-playing members voting by division.

- The Football Television Committee should conduct a series of seminars to educate and receive feedback from the membership regarding the development of each NCAA television plan in the future.

- Consideration should be given to formulating more than one football television plan (for example, separate plans or plan segments for Divisions I, II and III).

Judge rules for programmatic Title IX application

In the first intercollegiate athletics case to address the question, *Bennett vs. West Texas State University*, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas ruled July 27 that Title IX does not apply to an intercollegiate athletics program that does not itself receive Federal financial assistance.

A U.S. district court in Michigan reached the same conclusion in February in a high school athletics case—*Othen vs. Ann Arbor School Board*.

In *Bennett vs. West Texas State University*, the female student plaintiffs alleged that various university policies and practices discriminated against women and denied women equal opportunity in the West Texas State intercollegiate athletics program. They contended that the athletics program was covered by Title IX because it benefitted from veteran's payments, Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, Federal work-study program assistance and other Federal financial aid received by students, as well as Federal aid received by the university for the construction of dormitories and dining halls used by student-athletes.

The defendants argued that Title IX applies only to those education programs and activities that directly receive Federal financial assistance. Because the intercollegiate athletics program did not receive Federal aid, the defendants contended that it was not subject to Title IX.

Relying on the legislative history of Title IX, the language of Title IX itself and employment discrimination case law holding that Title IX applies only to those specific programs that receive Federal funds, the court ruled that, as a matter of law, "Title IX is applicable only to those specific programs and activities which receive direct Federal assistance."

The court stated that general, nonspecific and indirect aid is not sufficient to cause Title IX to apply, even if the athletics program benefits from such aid. "Were the court to adopt plaintiffs' argument," the ruling stated, "the programmatic construction of Title IX would be rendered nugatory, because every program or activity at the university would be subject to Title IX."

The court further held that, to the extent that the Title IX

regulation purports to apply on an institution-wide basis, the regulation is invalid.

The plaintiffs have appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

On another front, the Department of Justice, on behalf of the Department of Education, filed an answer and counterclaim in the action initiated in April 1981 by the University of Richmond against the Department of Education. In its complaint, the university contended that the department lacks jurisdiction to conduct a Title IX review of its intercollegiate athletics program because that program does not receive Federal financial assistance.

The answer filed by the government denies that promulgating and enforcing the Title IX regulation against athletics programs that do not receive Federal financial assistance exceeds the statutory authority of the Department of Education or is otherwise unlawful. The counterclaim asserts that the university is contractually obligated to cooperate with the investigation because the university executed an assurance of compliance with the regulation.

This aggressive defense of the validity of the Title IX regulation came only eight days after Vice President Bush announced August 12 that the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief had targeted the Department of Education's Title IX athletics interpretations for in-depth agency reconsideration, in addition to 29 other Federal government regulations. The announcement did not make clear whether the athletics provisions of the Title IX regulation itself will be reconsidered or whether the review will be limited to the Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Interpretation issued in December 1979. It appears that a wide-ranging review of the athletics requirements will be undertaken, but no commitment was made to change the existing requirements.

Despite the upcoming review of the Departments of Education's Title IX athletics interpretations, on the day following the Bush announcement, the Department of Education released a letter of findings in the University of Bridgeport Title IX intercollegiate athletics compliance review. This letter of findings is the second one to be issued in a

Title IX intercollegiate athletics compliance review. The first such letter, concerning the University of Akron, was issued in April 1981.

The department found that the University of Bridgeport was in compliance with the Title IX regulation in the award of athletic financial assistance and in a number of other areas. However, it determined that the university was not providing equivalent benefits and opportunities in the quality of competitive schedules and in the provision of coaching, support services, publicity, locker rooms, equipment and supplies and medical and training facilities and services. Although the department concluded that collectively these disparities violated Title IX, it found that the university was implementing a plan that would remedy the disparities within a reasonable period of time, and thus was in compliance with the athletics portion of the Title IX regulation.

The Department of Education has not indicated whether further letters of findings will be issued prior to reconsideration of the Title IX athletics requirements.

NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

DeLOSS DODDS resigned at Kansas State, named at Texas. CONRAD COLBERT selected acting AD at Kansas State. DWIGHT WALLACE chosen at Ball State. Wallace will retain duties as head football coach. JOHN REEVES resigned at Drew, named at Rochester. HOWARD HOHMAN appointed at Cal Poly-Pomona. ALLEN F. ACKERMAN named at Elmhurst. BOB PATTERSON selected at Memphis State, replacing BILLY MURPHY, who was named assistant to the president. MADELINE KENYON chosen interim AD at Drew. GARY CUNNINGHAM hired at Wyoming. DON MOHR retired at Wright State, effective December 1, 1981.

PRIMARY WOMEN ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATORS

SUE COLLINS named at George Mason. JILL THOMAS appointed at University of the South.

COACHES

Men's baseball—JIM JOHNSON selected at Northwest Missouri State. JIM MORRIS named at Georgia Tech. JIM BELLO chosen at University of the South. TERRY HJELMSTAD appointed at North Dakota. RAY BOROWICZ hired at Buffalo for one-year interim appointment. BOB DULIBA named at Wilkes.

Men's basketball—GARY ES-BOLDT selected at St. Olaf, replacing BOB GELLE, who remains athletic director. STEVE MOORE chosen at Muhlenberg. RICH WALKER hired at Florida International.

Women's basketball—NANCY FREEMAN appointed at Bowdoin. BECKY MARTIN named at Western Maryland. KATHY SOLANO chosen at C. W. Post. ANNE SINNOTT selected at Moravian. TONY IACOVINO hired at St. Bonaventure. KAY HIGGINS named at Gettysburg.

Men's cross country—RON MIKELS chosen at Greensboro. ANDY CLARK hired at

Muskingum. BILL HODGE appointed men's and women's cross country and track and field coach at Lafayette. BILL GROTHE selected at Stevens Tech. BRYAN POULTER chosen at Central (Iowa). MICHAEL SPINO named at Georgia Tech, replacing LEE FIDLER. ROGER GROOTERS appointed at Missouri. LARRY RODGERS chosen at Pembroke State, replacing ED CRAIN.

Women's cross country—BETH BONNER named women's cross country and track and field coach at St. Olaf. VICKI FREUTEL chosen women's cross country and track and field coach at Memphis State.

Field hockey—DENISE DITCH selected at Mount St. Mary's. CHRIS STANDEFER chosen at Moorhead State, replacing SUE GYTRI. JOAN MASER appointed at Carnegie-Mellon, replacing LEESA DiBARTOLA. NANCY PORTER-ENGMAN hired at West Chester State. JILL THOMAS named at University of the South.

Women's golf—SKIP PACE appointed at Evansville. KEN JUHN selected at Florida International.

Women's gymnastics—CHRIS STANDEFER chosen at Moorhead State, replacing VICKI HAUGTVEDT. SUE BISSONNETTE hired at Illinois State.

Men's ice hockey—BRIAN McCUTCHEON named one-year interim coach at Elmira, replacing BARRY SMITH, who will spend next year coaching a Swedish professional team.

Men's lacrosse—MIKE WILLIAMS named at Western Maryland. PETER GINNEGAR selected at Mount Union.

Women's lacrosse—MARGERY WATSON resigned at Ursinus.

Rifle—THOMAS F. PERRY chosen at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Women's softball—LALON JONES named at Pembroke State, replacing LINDA ROBINSON. ANNE SINNOTT selected at Moravian. BOB BROCK re-

signed at Baylor, named at Texas A&M. BILL GALLOWAY chosen at Louisiana Tech. DENISE DITCH selected at Mount St. Mary's. KAY HIGGINS hired at Gettysburg.

Men's soccer—ANTHONY ALTOMONTE appointed at Virginia Military. MICHAEL SABATTELL chosen at Maryville (Tennessee). BOB BRADLEY selected at Ohio. NICK GAUDIOSO named at Carnegie-Mellon. HUGH JONES hired at Western Carolina. GEORGE TAURMAN appointed at Bellarmine. RUSS WILSON selected at Allegheny. PETER HALEY named at University of the South.

Men's swimming—BOB LEWIS appointed at Wilkes. THOMAS ADAMS chosen at Arkansas State. BILL SPAHN resigned at Kansas, named men's and women's coach at New Mexico. GARY KEMPF chosen at Kansas. Kempf remains women's swimming coach. LIZ THURSTON selected at Greensboro. LARRY SHOFF named men's and women's coach at California-Santa Barbara. CLIFF AFTON appointed at University of the South, replacing TED BITONDO, who retired.

Men's tennis—TERRY HER-SHEY selected men's and women's coach at Mount St. Mary's. MIKE MILLER chosen at St. Louis. PETER DANIELS appointed at Rider. BOB WEHDE named at Idaho State. NORMAN KALKHOFF selected men's and women's coach at University of the South. JAMES TAYLOR named acting coach at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Women's tennis—MARK DIAMOND hired at Florida International. ROBERT ROBBINS appointed at Greensboro. CARROL KERSH BRUCE chosen at Longwood. CANDACE ROYER named at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. BEV BENDA appointed at Moorhead State, replacing JOSEPH SERDAR.

Men's track and field—KEVIN WHITE selected at Southeast Mis-

souri State. JOHN TANSLEY chosen at Long Beach State. GEORGE KOCHMAN hired at Wagner. STEVE MILLER resigned at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, named at Kansas State. ALBERT CANTELLO appointed at Navy, replacing ANTHONY RUBINO, who retired. CLIFF AFTON chosen at University of the South.

Women's track and field—JIM GROGAN named at Wagner.

Men's volleyball—RAY RATTLE appointed at Long Beach State.

Women's volleyball—CINDY MAXHIMER named at Ohio. TOMMY THOMPSON named at Pembroke State, replacing ELLEN BRYAN. LeANN LINDER named at St. Olaf, replacing NANCY MOE, who remains women's swimming coach. Linder continues as women's tennis coach. CHARLIE DANIEL appointed at Western Kentucky. NANCY BOWMAN chosen at University of the South. SUE COLLINS named at George Mason.

Men's wrestling—LES GATREL selected at Central Missouri State. GREGORY SKUTCHES named at Moravian. P. J. SMITH appointed at Pembroke State, replacing MIKE OLSON.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Men's Baseball—HAL SMELTZLY, Florida Southern College, appointed to replace Harold C. Kraft, University of North Dakota, deceased.

Division I Men's Basketball—EUGENE F. CORRIGAN, University of Notre Dame, appointed effective September 1, 1981, replacing C. M. Newton, declined.

Division II Women's Basketball—PAT BAKER, Grand Valley State College, replaces Rita J. Horky, no longer at an NCAA member; Alberta W. Gatling, North Carolina Central University.

Women's Gymnastics—MARGIE HOLWECK SCHAEFFER, Frostburg State College, replaces Elizabeth Baker, no longer at an NCAA member.

Women's Softball—ANNETTE M. FORTUNE, University of Hart-

ford, replaces Jane Scheper, no longer coaching softball.

Women's Swimming—EMILY H. HARSH, Vanderbilt University.

Women's Tennis—PAMELA STANEK, Northwest Missouri State University.

Men's Track and Field—BILL FRITZ, Glassboro State College, replaces Joseph G. DuCharme, Dickinson College, resigned.

Women's Track and Field—HARRY MARRA, moved to San Francisco State University from Springfield College.

Division II Women's Volleyball—KATHY DeBOER, Ferris State College, replaces Cornieth York Russell, no longer at an NCAA member.

Men's Wrestling—MIKE OLSON, Pembroke State University, replaces Frederick D. Ponder, Livingstone College, per Bylaw 11-1-(f).

All-Star High School Games—SONJA S. HOGG, Louisiana Tech University, replaces David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley, resigned.

Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports—NELL C. JACKSON, Director of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics, Binghamton State University of New York instead of Michigan State University, effective August 1, 1981.

Research—Division II instead of I for Jeanne E. Budig, Lincoln University (Mo.).

Board of Governors of the Modern Pentathlon Association—CHARLIE STRONG, University of South Carolina, replaces James F. Elliott, Villanova University, deceased.

Top Ten Selection—RICHARD H. PERRY, University of Southern California, replaces Paul Murrill, no longer at an NCAA member; NANCY CLARK REYNOLDS, Bendix Corporation, replaces Tom Bradley, Mayor, Los Angeles, resigned.

CORRECTION

DON HARNUM did not resign post as athletic director at Susquehanna, as reported in the August 15, 1981, issue of the NCAA News.

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September 15, 1981
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| <p>Academic Requirements
Thomas E. Yeager</p> <p>Baseball, Men's
Div. I—Jerry A. Miles
Div. II—Ralph McFillen
Div. III—Dennis L. Poppe
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Basketball, Men's
Div. I—Thomas W. Jernstedt
Press—David E. Cawood
Program—Michael F. Bowyer
Div. II—Jerry A. Miles
Div. III—Ralph McFillen
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Basketball, Women's
Div. I—Ruth M. Berkey
Div. II—Cynthia L. Smith
Div. III—Patricia E. Bork
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Bowl Games
Ralph McFillen</p> <p>Business Manager
Marjorie Fieber</p> <p>Certification (sport)
Ralph McFillen</p> <p>Championships Accounting
Louis J. Spry</p> <p>Committees
Fannie B. Vaughan</p> <p>Contracts
David P. Seifert</p> <p>Controller
Louis J. Spry</p> <p>Council
Ted C. Tow</p> <p>Convention
Arrangements—James H. Wilkinson,
Honors Luncheon—David E.
Cawood
Hotel—Marjorie Fieber
Legislation—Stephen R. Morgan
Press—David E. Cawood
Publications—Ted C. Tow</p> <p>Cross Country, Men's
Jerry A. Miles</p> | <p>Cross Country, Women's
Ruth M. Berkey</p> <p>Drug Education
James H. Wilkinson</p> <p>Eligibility
Stephen R. Morgan</p> <p>Employment
James H. Wilkinson</p> <p>Enforcement
S. David Berst</p> <p>ESPN
C. Dennis Cryder, James W. Shaffer</p> <p>Executive Committee
Louis J. Spry</p> <p>Extra Events
Ralph McFillen</p> <p>Facility Specifications
Wallace I. Renfro</p> <p>Federations
Jerry A. Miles, Dennis L. Poppe</p> <p>Fencing, Men's
Richard D. Hunter
Publications—Timothy D. Schmad</p> <p>Fencing, Women's
Cynthia L. Smith
Publications—Timothy D. Schmad</p> <p>Field Hockey
Patricia W. Wall
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Films
C. Dennis Cryder, James W. Shaffer</p> <p>Football
Div. I-AA—Jerry A. Miles
Div. II—Dennis L. Poppe
Div. III—Richard D. Hunter
Publications—Bruce L. Howard</p> <p>Foreign Tours
Janice I. Bump</p> <p>Gambling Task Force
David E. Cawood</p> <p>Golf, Men's
Dennis L. Poppe
Publications—Bruce L. Howard</p> | <p>Golf, Women's
Patricia W. Wall
Publications—Bruce L. Howard</p> <p>Governance
Ruth M. Berkey, Ted C. Tow</p> <p>Governmental Relations
Thomas C. Hansen</p> <p>Gymnastics, Men's
Jerry A. Miles
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Gymnastics, Women's
Patricia E. Bork
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Halls of Fame
John T. Waters</p> <p>All-Star High School Games
Richard D. Hunter</p> <p>Honors Program
David E. Cawood</p> <p>Ice Hockey, Men's
Dennis L. Poppe
Publications—Timothy D. Schmad</p> <p>Insurance
David P. Seifert</p> <p>Interpretations
William B. Hunt</p> <p>International Competition
Jerry A. Miles</p> <p>Lacrosse, Men's
Richard D. Hunter
Publications—Lavonne Seifert</p> <p>Lacrosse, Women's
Patricia E. Bork
Publications—Lavonne Seifert</p> <p>Legislation
Stephen R. Morgan</p> <p>Library of Films
James W. Shaffer</p> <p>Long Range Planning
Ted C. Tow</p> <p>Marketing
John T. Waters</p> <p>Membership
Shirley Whitacre</p> | <p>Metrics
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David Pickle</p> <p>NYSF
James H. Wilkinson</p> <p>NOCSAE
Dennis L. Poppe</p> <p>Postgraduate Scholarships
Fannie B. Vaughan</p> <p>Productions
C. Dennis Cryder, James W. Shaffer</p> <p>Promotion
John T. Waters</p> <p>Public Relations
David E. Cawood</p> <p>Publishing
Wallace I. Renfro
Circulation—Maxine R. Alejos</p> <p>Radio
David E. Cawood</p> <p>Research
David P. Seifert</p> <p>Rifle
Richard D. Hunter
Publications—Lavonne Seifert</p> <p>Skiing, Men's
Richard D. Hunter
Publications—Wallace I. Renfro</p> <p>Soccer, Men's
Ralph McFillen
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Softball
Cynthia L. Smith
Publications—Timothy D. Schmad</p> <p>Sports Safety, Medicine
Dennis L. Poppe</p> <p>Statistics
Div. I—Jim Van Valkenburg
Div. II—James F. Wright
Div. III—Michael F. Bowyer
Football Research—Steve Boda
Basketball Research—Michael F.
Bowyer</p> | <p>Steering Committees
Div. I—William B. Hunt
Div. II—Ted C. Tow
Div. III—Thomas C. Hansen</p> <p>Swimming, Men's
Ralph McFillen
Publications—Lavonne Seifert</p> <p>Swimming, Women's
Patricia W. Wall
Publications—Lavonne Seifert</p> <p>Television
Football—Thomas C. Hansen
Championships—C. Dennis Cryder,
James W. Shaffer
Basketball—Thomas W. Jernstedt</p> <p>Tennis, Men's
Dennis L. Poppe
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Tennis, Women's
Cynthia L. Smith
Publications—James A. Sheldon</p> <p>Title IX
Thomas C. Hansen</p> <p>Track and Field, Men's
Thomas W. Jernstedt
Publications—Wallace I. Renfro</p> <p>Track and Field, Women's
Ruth M. Berkey
Publications—Wallace I. Renfro</p> <p>Volleyball, Men's
Jerry A. Miles
Publications—Bruce L. Howard</p> <p>Volleyball, Women's
Div. I—Ruth M. Berkey
Div. II—Patricia W. Wall
Div. III—Cynthia L. Smith
Publications—Bruce L. Howard</p> <p>Volunteers for Youth
James H. Wilkinson, Steve Wenger</p> <p>Water Polo, Men's
Jerry A. Miles
Publications—Timothy D. Schmad</p> <p>Wrestling, Men's
Dennis L. Poppe
Publications—Bruce L. Howard</p> |
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