

The NCAA News



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Committee named to study athletics problems

The NCAA Council has announced the appointment of a Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education to examine in detail the serious problems affecting college athletics today.

Included on the 16-member committee are seven university presidents or chancellors, two distinguished citizens at large, two directors of athletics, two faculty athletic representatives, a head football coach and a head basketball coach. At least one additional appointment will be made, and one member will be designated to chair the committee.

The appointments were announced by NCAA President James Frank, who explained that the Council authorized the project "to bring together a group of esteemed individuals, combining the highest standing in higher education with extensive knowledge of intercollegiate athletics, to examine in detail the serious problems affecting college athletics today."

The committee will be funded by the NCAA but will operate as an independent body. John P. Schaefer, president of the New York City-based Research Corporation and former president of the University of Arizona, will serve as executive director of the committee.

Other members of the committee: Jerome H. "Brud" Holland, former

U.S. ambassador to Sweden and 1972 winner of the NCAA's Theodore Roosevelt Award; David P. Gardner, president, University of Utah; Edward H. Jennings, president, Ohio State University; Wesley W. Posvar, chancellor, University of Pittsburgh; Otis A. Singletary, president, University of Kentucky; Howard R. Swearer, president, Brown University; Barbara S.

See related stories and photos beginning on page 4

Uehling, chancellor, University of Missouri, Columbia, and Charles E. Young, chancellor, University of California, Los Angeles.

Robert S. Devaney, director of athletics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Roy Kramer, director of athletics, Vanderbilt University; the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, faculty athletic representative, University of Notre Dame; Jack R. Wentworth, faculty athletic representative, Indiana University; Lou Holtz, head football coach, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Dean E. Smith, head basketball coach, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Charles Alan Wright, professor of law at the University of Texas, Austin, and chair of the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

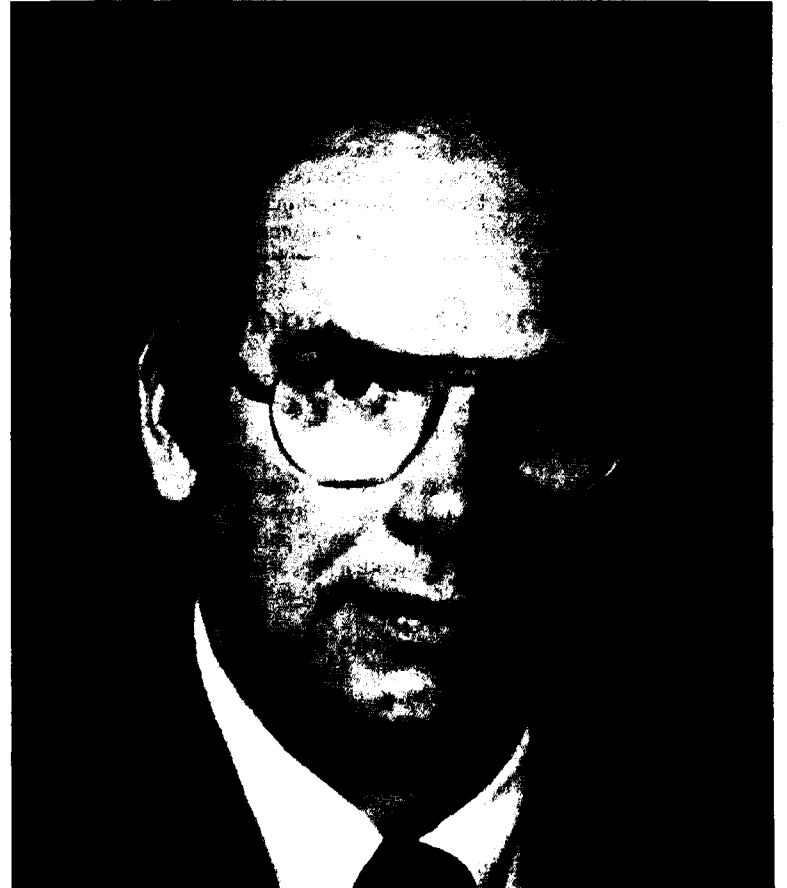
Schaefer announced that the com-

mittee will conduct at least four meetings, tentatively beginning in September, and will contact all NCAA Division I member institutions in August to inform them of the committee's work and invite them to submit their views for consideration by the committee.

"We do not intend that this be one more theoretical study of problems that already have received ample discussion," Schaefer said. "The committee has been established in response to growing concerns that are being voiced by institutions, as well as by the public at large, over the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. Our objective is to seek out and identify workable solutions to the problems that now exist."

The committee itself will determine in its first meeting problems and topics to be considered, Schaefer said, but institutional control, academic abuses and recruiting abuses are likely to be included.

Schaefer named Art Gissendaner of Tempe, Arizona, as associate director of the committee. Gissendaner, a journalism graduate and former varsity football player at Kent State University, has been an education writer for the Arizona Republic for the past five years.



John P. Schaefer



Lindsey Nelson

CBS plans football tour

Four play-by-play and color announcers will participate in the first CBS Football Promotion Tour, which begins August 23 in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Gary Bender, Lindsey Nelson, Pat Haden and Ara Parseghian will meet the local print media and CBS affiliate stations at five different locations across the country. At least one of the announcers will be present at each stop on the tour.

The tour begins on the North Carolina State University campus in Raleigh. The group will converge with the Atlantic Coast Conference skywriters tour. The CBS contingent then will move to Birmingham, Alabama, August 24 and join the Southeastern Conference skywriters at the Ramada Inn.

Chicago is the next stop on August 25 and a hookup with the Big Ten Conference skywriters tour. The CBS tour continues August 26 in Kansas City and closes August 27 in San Francisco. The San Francisco meeting will be

held in conjunction with the Pacific-10 Conference skywriters tour.

"The purpose of the tour is twofold," said Mark Carlson of CBS. "It will be an aid to the CBS affiliates in each of these areas to do promos for the upcoming season, and it will acquaint the print media with our announcers."

The CBS football tour will not transport players across the country, as has been the case with the ABC promotion tour, because players already are in fall camp by the time the tour begins. "Our primary purpose is to let as many people as possible know that CBS is carrying college football games this fall."

For the first time in history, two networks will be carrying NCAA football games this fall. CBS and ABC have purchased the rights to the 1982-1985 NCAA Football Television Plan, and each network will carry eight national games and six regional exposures.

CBS begins its coverage this fall with a September 9 game between North Carolina and Pittsburgh.

Football Television Committee hears reports, discusses litigation

Legal actions pending against the NCAA were among the topics discussed last week at the NCAA Football Television Committee meeting in Keystone, Colorado.

An August 11 trial date has been set in Fulton County Superior Court in Atlanta for a suit brought by ABC-TV challenging the NCAA's supplementary series. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., which will cablecast the supplementary series, has intervened with the NCAA in the suit.

In another suit related to television matters, the committee learned that a decision is expected in late August on the antitrust suit brought by the University of Oklahoma and the University of Georgia Athletic Association. Trial of a property rights suit filed by the University of Texas Athletic Association also will begin late next month.

In addition to the update on the legal actions, the committee received reports from representatives of the three networks (CBS, ABC and Turner) that will be carrying college football this fall.

"The committee was impressed by the preparation and planning of each network," said Wiles Hallock, committee chair. "We think college football coverage in 1982 will be more thorough and provide more information on the game than ever before. The networks have developed a healthy competitive spirit that we think will lead to some innovative coverage."

Representatives of CBS recommended that the date for bowl announcements be moved to the first Saturday in December. Currently, bowl bids can be accepted on the Saturday following the third Tuesday in November.

CBS officials told the committee that a later announcement date would allow the networks to present more

attractive late-season games. They indicated colleges currently were reluctant to move games to later dates because a late-season loss might damage their chances for a bowl bid.

In discussing the CBS proposal, the committee also examined the possibility of eliminating restrictions on acceptance dates because of noncompliance problems with bowls and institutions and difficulties in enforcing such legislation.

The committee voted to recommend that the NCAA Council and Postseason Football Committee examine the CBS proposal. However, the committee suggested that retaining a specific announcement date should take precedence over television scheduling concerns.

AB

ABC and CBS reached agreements on plans for televising Divisions I-A, II and III games. CBS will have rights to the Division III championship and Division II semifinals December 4 along with the Division I-AA championship December 18. ABC will provide coverage of the I-AA semifinals and the Division II championship December 11.

Four Division III regular-season games will be carried by CBS in 1982 and 1984, while ABC will present six Division II games those years. The two networks will switch Division II and III coverage in 1983 and 1985.

AIAW suit judges changed

A new judge has been assigned in the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women's legal action against the NCAA, which is scheduled to come to trial August 25.

The case has been assigned to Judge Thomas P. Jackson, who was appointed to the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, May 24 of this

year. In a process of random reassignment of cases to provide the new judge with an initial case load, the AIAW suit was moved from Judge Charles R. Richey to Judge Jackson.

Judge Jackson has called a status conference August 5 to review the scheduling of the case.

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Atchley sees need for more CEO involvement

**Bill L. Atchley, president
Clemson University**
New York Times

"College athletics, great or small, have evolved in response to moods in the campus community and in the larger community of a school's alumni and friends. From early in the history of American higher education, athletic competition has been a cohesive force for students and alumni in their relationship to their alma mater. Students and alumni identify with their school's athletes because a shared tradition underlies the action on the playing field and court.

"To cut college athletics loose from this common experience would, I believe, undermine the strong identification students and alumni have with their teams. Despite growing athletic budgets and lucrative television contracts, students and alumni will see

Opinions Out Loud

college athletics as amateur competition. It might not be amateur competition in the fullest sense of the term, but that is how it is perceived.

"The time has come, I believe, for college presidents and chief administrative officers to take greater responsibility for athletics on their campuses. To do otherwise is to risk losing public trust in institutions of higher learning, which too often appear to be holding one hand out for government support while the other rakes in profits from a successful athletic program.

"Most importantly, college administrators must ensure that athletes are not run through a diploma mill. An athletic scholarship is no guarantee that a college degree will be handed an athlete when his eligibility runs out, yet we must guarantee the athlete an equal opportunity for a quality educational experience."

**Ray Meyer, basketball coach
DePaul University**
Des Moines Register

"I think it's (all the recent rules changes in college basketball) more of an experimental thing at this point. I don't like to see rule changes in basketball especially now since the game is at its highest peak. But that doesn't mean that it will stay there, so it's good that we're looking at improving the game.

"All the changes came about gradually, starting in the '30s, and they were all aimed at the big man. In the '30s they changed the jump-ball rule after every basket; in the '40s they put in the three-second violation and widened the lane from six to 12 feet. You couldn't hit the ball on the downward arc in the '50s. All they've done is make the big man a better ballplayer.

"The ball is still round today, but there's no laces on it. But everything is better—athletes are so much bigger and quicker, gym shoes are better, the glass backboards are better, the game

has progressed and it's a much better ballgame. I see these players come out of high school and they're getting better and better every year. You have to ask yourself, 'When is it going to end?'"

**Bo Schembechler, football coach
University of Michigan**
The Detroit News

"I think you're just fooling yourself if you don't think drugs are available on a college campus as big as ours. You can get anything you want. We're going to address ourselves to that. I think we've got to concentrate on it. I don't think it's quite as serious as some people think, but it's something you don't sweep under the rug. You nip it in the bud. Toughness has nothing to do with it. There's a right thing and a wrong thing for your body, your system, and drugs are the wrong thing."

Editorial

Track and Field News

"We understand the NCAA Men's Track and Field Committee will reexamine the controversial new format for the NCAA championships. This is as it should be, for the radical departures from the past leave much to be desired in the minds of many.

"But before we become too elated with the prospect of change, we must note the discouraging procedure by which the conduct of the great NCAA championships has reached the shape it is in.

"As far as we can ascertain, the format is almost exclusively the product of the rules committee. Not much, if any, outside opinion was solicited. In a collegiate atmosphere where the search for truth supposedly is preeminent, the rules committee made little or no attempt to determine the thinking and desires of the hundreds of fellow coaches who must live with the committee's decisions.

"Not until the original plan for major changes was dropped like a bomb on an unsuspecting membership did the committee get much input from the coaches. The response then was swift and strong. Coaches found a number of serious objections to the change, as did we in our role of observer.

"But, alas, the opinions of others than rules committee members mattered not at all. Despite an informal vote of 53-7 against the new format at the NCAA indoor championships, the committee stood fast. They said, in effect, our 13-man group knows better than you what's good for you and the sport.

"Such behavior by the committee was shocking. When 88 percent of the voting coaches said no, how could the rules committee vote yes? Didn't they have any concern for opinions and votes other than their own? Was no thought given to the need for decisions democratically arrived at?"

**John Finger, chair, faculty senate athletics committee
University of Tennessee, Knoxville**

Louisville Courier-Journal

"Maybe there is something to this thing about sports enhancing discipline on and off the field. By and large, the athletes do about as well as the student body as a whole."

**Christopher Squier, pathologist
University of Iowa**
Des Moines Register

"In the absence of a warning, smokeless tobacco is not thought of as harmful. That's a mistake. The trend of increased usage is based on a perceived absence of risk."

"What disturbs me is that tobacco manufacturers seem to be making a determined effort to sell their smokeless tobaccos. They are freely advertised over television and are free of warnings. The campaign is similar to the one of about 15 to 20 years ago that encouraged women to smoke. Next year, lung cancer will be the No. 1 killer of women. It's really become a status symbol for young men to have a can in their back pocket."

Questions/Answers

Q. What role does the NCAA play in the selection of all-America teams?

A. Although some all-star teams commonly are described as "NCAA all-America teams," the NCAA actually plays no role at all in the selection of any such squads.

Generally, coaches associations in the various sports are responsible for selecting all-America teams. In sports with broad national appeal, such as football and basketball, sports writers elect teams that are accepted as authentic all-America teams.

Certain individual sports, such as track and field and swimming, determine all-America selections by how the athletes finish at the NCAA championships. In swimming and track, the first 12 finishers are designated as all-Americans.

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Health community debates value of mouthpieces

By Mack Sisk
The Associated Press

Some dentists and trainers are trying to determine the veracity of claims that athletes have miraculously increased their strength with custom-fitted mouthpiece devices.

Dentists at the University of Texas Health Science Center and Ohio State University are urging athletes, parents, other dentists, coaches and trainers to beware until the MORAs (mandibular orthopedic repositioning devices) are scientifically proven.

One theory—advanced by dentist Richard Kaufman of Ocean-side, New York—holds that a person's athletic strength is greatly enhanced if he inserts a device into his mouth that effectively "sets his jaw" in an optimum position during athletic competition.

For instance, the U.S. Olympic bobsled and luge teams at Lake Placid, New York, were fitted with MORAs made by Kaufman. He also made MORAs for football and hockey players, baseball pitchers, a discus thrower, a pole vaulter and distance runners.

The squabble has heated up since Sports Illustrated published an article in June 1981 in which the MORAs was claimed to have improved performances of several athletes.

Now some companies reportedly are selling the devices to athletes for \$350 or more, and the trainer for the Philadelphia Eagles is upset that his team has been falsely portrayed as using the devices.

William Heintz, an Ohio State University professor emeritus who pioneered football mouthguards and who is credited with developing the NCAA's current mouthguard rule, further fears that the newly developed devices will jeopardize success of the NCAA mouthguard program.

For one thing, the devices, made of a hard acrylic resin and metal, do not meet NCAA requirements because they are too hard and because they don't cover the top teeth. Beginning this year, failure to use an approved mouthpiece or any other required equipment would subject a college team to loss of a timeout, Heintz said.

"These things are very controversial. There are pros and cons from a dozen people on both sides and there is plenty to confuse

you. My opinion is that (claims of athletic enhancement) have not been justified or demonstrated by any research yet," Heintz said.

Heintz said the combination of NCAA requirements for face guards and mouth protectors had reduced mouth injuries in college football to one-quarter to one-half of one percent.

Columnary Craft

"With more than two million playing under this rule, it is safe to say we are avoiding more than 150,000 injuries a year and we think this is pretty darn important," he said.

Both Heintz and Robert Morrow, who heads a UT Health Science Center team that fits both the Texas Longhorns and Prairie View A&M Panthers with mouthguards, said they fear the inflexible materials being used in the new devices might lead to injuries.

"I'm not saying it doesn't work," Morrow said. "I'm saying I'm from Missouri; I haven't been shown. With athletes, what we get into too often is the placebo effect."

So intense have become the divergent viewpoints that the Journal of the American Dental Association devoted considerable space to the subject in its March issue.

The UT Health Science Center is sponsoring the seminar for coaches, trainers and dentists via a telephone conference hookup July 30 to examine "the current state-of-the-art in protective mouthpieces."

Morrow said the mouthguards he and a team of UT Health Science Center dentists and students have developed for the Texas Longhorns do include the occlusion, or bit, features boasted as a panacea by some people, but they are made of a thick, clear plastic that holds its shape, yet is flexible and comfortable.

"In effect, I think that's what we do. The way we make the mouthguard, we do put in a bit," Morrow said. "But I'm not about to say, with the evidence we've been presented at this point, that we're doing anything to affect the athletes. We think when he clinches his teeth to take a hit that he's more comfortable. But we're not doing it and saying 'Hey, when you go out there you're

going to run faster or have more endurance.' The evidence, in my estimation, is not there."

In fact, the Journal of the American Dental Association cited studies sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania and the U.S. Olympic Training Center at Colorado Springs that showed no statistical difference in strength of the athletes.

"For heaven's sake, don't call these things mouth protectors," Heintz said. "My concern is there are some parents who will do anything to try to improve their youngsters' performance. And if they thought for sure he was going to do it for \$350, they'll run some place and say, 'Here's my \$350, make my boy strong.'"

Otho Davis, trainer for the Philadelphia Eagles, said he telephoned a New Jersey company and told them to quit using his team to promote repositioning devices it was marketing.

Davis said a Philadelphia dentist did conduct an experiment with several Eagle players two years ago, using a "wax bite mouthpiece" and a strength-testing machine.

"As far as I'm concerned, it (test) didn't prove a thing," Davis added. "On the people he did it on, there was a little bit of strength increase, but the number was not significant. There was not a significant number of players used for a valid study."

"At no time have the Philadelphia Eagles ever used this MORAs splint metal type or hard type splint that they're making a big issue out of. It is very misleading to hundreds of people," the trainer said.

"There is a terrible amount of confusion going around and I don't want to see a patient get suckered and I don't want the protective mouthguard program that has been so successful to be affected," Heintz said.

"There are recognized and respected researchers presently at work around the country, and when they come out with adequate research and cases, they will certainly announce it. But they will not go off half-cocked and make claims on the basis of inadequate information."

In the meantime, Heintz is advising all concerned to stick with NCAA-approved mouthguard devices and reminding that the ADA has a program to advise and instruct teams on beginning mouthguard programs.

NCAA attorney discusses changes in Title IX

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the second of two reprinting a speech entitled "Is Title IX a Dead Issue?" by William D. Kramer of the NCAA's Washington, D.C., legal firm, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. The speech was presented to the College Sports Information Directors of America national workshop June 29 in Dallas. In the first portion, reprinted in the July 14 issue of *The NCAA News*, Kramer described the overall status of Title IX. The last half of the speech reviews three specific aspects of the current situation: litigation, deregulation initiatives and compliance standards.)

Litigation developments

The single most important recent Title IX development is a court decision—the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in *North Haven Board of Education vs. Bell*. North Haven resolved two fundamental questions about the scope of Title IX: Does Title IX prohibit discrimination against employees (not just students or other beneficiaries of Federal assistance) and is Title IX programmatic (and not institutional) in scope? With respect to employment coverage, the Supreme Court held, contrary to the vast majority of lower court rulings, that Title IX prohibits discrimination against employees as well as students.

With regard to program specificity, the Supreme Court rejected the longstanding position of the government and Title IX proponents that Title IX applies to the entire educational institution when any program conducted by that institution receives Federal aid. To the contrary, the Supreme Court held that both the power to regulate and the power to terminate Federal assistance are limited to particular programs receiving Federal financial assistance.

This Supreme Court ruling resolves the fundamental legal issue that the NCAA sought to have determined by the courts in bringing its suit challenging the validity of the athletics provisions of the Title IX regulation. Title IX applies only to Federally assisted programs.

The implications of this legal principle for intercollegiate athletics remain unclear, however. The Supreme Court did not define what constitutes a "program" or what constitutes receipt of Federal assistance. These questions, and other related issues, will have to be addressed and resolved in future Title IX decisions.

Three cases presenting the question of whether Title IX covers athletic programs in particular fact situations—one involving a secondary school system and two involving universities—are now before Federal appeals courts. In two of these cases, the trial courts ruled that Title IX does not apply to the athletic programs in question; in one case, Title IX was held to apply. [Note: See July 14, 1982, *News* for report on University of Richmond ruling.]

In addition to the issues I have mentioned concerning the scope of Title IX, several other important Title IX issues recently have been addressed by the courts. Most notably, Federal appeals courts have held that money damages cannot be recovered in private Title IX lawsuits brought by individuals and that proof of discriminatory intent (not merely disparate impact) is necessary to establish a Title IX violation. The Supreme Court declined to review these decisions, and further litigation regarding these issues, particularly the discriminatory intent standard, is likely before they are resolved conclusively.

Deregulation

Turning from litigation developments to deregulation, there is less of significance to report. I should state at the outset that I do not consider the administrative changes I previously described to be deregulation. Those changes undoubtedly are important to the institutions being investigated. But what has occurred is the adoption of a new enforcement style and perhaps a more reasonable attitude in working out acceptable corrective action plans, not a change in the elaborate structure of compliance standards or the overall investigative methodology developed by previous administrations.

The approach of the new administration is less adversarial and perhaps allows institutions greater flexibility in working out satisfactory remedial measures than could have been expected from past administrations, but no Title IX regulatory requirement has yet been repealed.

Since the current administration took office, three significant Title IX deregulation initiatives have been reported. The Department of Education was the source of two of them, neither of which directly concerned college sports. The Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, chaired by Vice-President Bush, originated

the third, which does directly concern intercollegiate athletics.

The Department of Education proposals related to the scope of Title IX jurisdiction. Both of these proposals encountered opposition within the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, to which the presidential power to approve or disapprove Title IX regulations has been delegated, and neither has resulted in a change in the regulation.

The deregulation initiative directly concerning college sports was the August 1981 announcement of the Bush task force that the "Title IX Athletics Interpretations" — along with a great many other, entirely unrelated Federal regulations — had been designated for in-depth agency reconsideration. In response to that action, the Department of Education has undertaken a reassessment of the Title IX intercollegiate athletics requirements, and the staff of the Office for Civil Rights has completed a draft response to the task force directive.

However, the Department of Education has not yet sent to the Bush task force the results of its reassessment. At this time, it is not possible to project the ultimate outcome of this process. However, it is fair to say that there are many procedural hurdles that would have to be cleared before significant changes in the existing Title IX requirements could be adopted and that the experience to

Title IX summary available

NCAA member institutions may obtain copies of a summary of Title IX publicity findings by calling the NCAA Title IX Information Center at 202/626-6610. The summary, which was distributed at the CoSIDA workshop, details compliance assessments regarding sports information and promotional activities made by the Office for Civil Rights in 20 on-campus investigations.

date has been that Title IX deregulation initiatives have had difficulty in making any perceptible headway.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the *North Haven* case regarding the program-specific character of Title IX and other Title IX court decisions, including rulings on the question of whether discriminatory intent is required, may lead eventually to important changes in existing Title IX regulations. In addition, the Department of Justice presently is preparing proposed government-wide coordinating regulations that ultimately may determine the scope of all Federal agency regulations implementing Title IX and other similar civil-rights statutes.

Compliance standards for publicity

As the final part of my statement, I would like to describe briefly to you the overall structure of the Title IX athletics requirements now in effect, the specific standards governing the area of publicity and the findings that are being made regarding publicity in the compliance reviews now being completed.

The overall Title IX standards now in effect include requirements regarding athletic financial aid, participation opportunities and other athletic program components.

Athletic financial assistance must be allocated, with certain exceptions, in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics. All other aspects of intercollegiate sports programs, taken together, must be equivalent.

Institutions must provide opportunities to participate in intercollegiate athletics in such numbers, at such levels and in the particular sports necessary to satisfy equivalently the interests and abilities of each sex.

The benefits, opportunities and treatment afforded participants of each sex must, with certain exceptions, be equal or equal in effect. Numerous specific measures of equivalency are applied by investigators to the various elements of the men's and women's programs—including, for example, equipment and supplies, scheduling, coaching, facilities and publicity.

In assessing compliance in the area of publicity, investigators seek to determine whether the institution's efforts to publicize its men's and women's programs are equivalent by comparing the following aspects of those programs:

- Sports information personnel: their qualifications, experience, responsibilities, allocation of time and accessibility.
- Publications: their nature, quantity and quality.
- Other publicity resources: publicity, public relations or promotional services, devices and activities.

Amounts budgeted for publicity.

If disparities are found by investigators in examining any aspect of an institution's intercollegiate athletics program, the institution is given an opportunity to demonstrate that the disparities are attributable to certain nondiscriminatory justifications recognized as valid—including unique aspects of particular sports, special circumstances of a temporary nature, differences in event-management needs and voluntary affirmative action.

In the publicity area, the investigator's manual expressly recognizes national scope of competition as a factor that might create publicity demands unique to a particular sports program. The manual states that differences in level of effort are permissible in such circumstances, provided the institution does not limit the growth potential of sports involving participants of the other sex and any special publicity demands are met to an equivalent degree.

To gain an understanding of how these tests are being applied in actual compliance reviews and of the results of those investigations, I have had a summary prepared of the publicity sections of 20 Title IX intercollegiate athletics letters of findings issued by the Office for Civil Rights.

Nine of the 20 institutions were found to be in compliance in the publicity area. In five of these nine cases, no disparities of any kind were identified and no remedial action was found to be necessary. In the other four cases, the overall finding was one of compliance; but certain limited disparities were identified and, in some cases, remedial action was taken. Eleven institutions were found not to be in compliance; but in 10 of those cases, the institutions involved agreed to undertake remedial measures that the Office for Civil Rights found sufficient to bring them into compliance within a reasonable period of time.

You can form your own judgments regarding the adequacy of the remedial steps accepted by the Office for Civil Rights; but in my own view, in most cases, the steps agreed to by the institutions were quite meaningful.

The disparity most frequently cited in the letters of findings is differences in the quantity and quality of publications provided for the men's and women's programs. Disparities in that area were found at 11 of the 20 institutions. The next most frequent, and perhaps single most serious, concern was differences in the number and qualifications of the sports information personnel assigned to the men's and women's programs. This problem was found in 10 instances. Frequently, differences were noted in the extent to which sports information personnel traveled with men's and women's teams. Budgetary matters per se were cited as disparities in only two instances.

You will see that several of the letters of findings noted as disparities differences in the extent to which men's and women's events were broadcast on television or radio. While such broadcasts clearly have publicity value, they are not made primarily for that purpose. Moreover, this factor, which has never been identified previously by OCR as a test of equivalency, is not an appropriate measure of the level of effort being devoted by an institution to obtaining publicity for male and female athletes. Indeed, the OCR investigator's manual specifically instructs investigators to "remember that newspapers, TV and other media are not required to be equally responsive to the institution's efforts to provide and secure publicity for their women's and men's programs."

One other point should be made. The publicity sections of the letters of findings contain very few explicit references to unique publicity demands associated with particular sports as a justification for identified disparities. This is surprising, in view of what I understand to be significant differences in the media and other publicity demands associated with various sports programs. In some letters of findings, there are general references to the special requirements of certain sports programs—football, basketball, and in some instances, other sports such as ice hockey or soccer. The answer may be that in many cases, differences in the requirements of various sports were given implicit recognition in the overall determination that an institution's publicity efforts satisfied the equivalency test.

The summary that is being made available not only outlines the disparities that were identified by investigators, but also describes the programs that were thought to comply with Title IX. You may find it helpful to examine those specific examples as a way of getting a better understanding of what OCR believes Title IX requires.

NCAA committee nominations are due by August 25

Faculty athletic representatives, directors of athletics and primary women athletic administrators at NCAA member institutions have been requested to submit nominations for NCAA general committees.

The vacancies to be filled are for terms beginning September 1, 1983. The Council appoints general committee members according to the provisions of Bylaws 12-1 and 12-3 of the NCAA Manual.

A form soliciting nominations was mailed in mid-July. Any nominations are to be returned to Fannie B. Vaughan, administrative assistant, at the national office before August 25, 1982.

A list of all general committee vacancies follows. A complete listing of all committees may be found in the 1981-82 NCAA Directory. Changes in the committees that occurred after publication of the Directory were printed in *The NCAA News*.

Academic Testing and Requirements—Two expirations. Not eligible for reappointment: Hubert Heitman Jr., University of California, Davis (II). Eligible for reappointment: Ronald D. Potier, Franklin and Marshall College (III).

All-Star High School Games—Two expirations. Eligible for reappointment: Warren S. Brown, National Federation of State High School Associations; Sonja S. Hogg, Louisiana Tech University.

Classification—Three expirations. Not eligible for reappointment: Jerry N. Cole, Jacksonville State University (II); Wiles Hallock, Pacific-10 Conference (I); Robert F. Reidel, State University College, Geneseo (III).

Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports—Four expirations. Eligible for reappointment: Daphne Benas, Yale University (athletic training); Nell C. Jackson, State University of New York, Binghamton (athletic administration); Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan (law); Robert C. White, Wayne State University (athletic training).

Constitution and Bylaws—One expiration. Eligible for reappointment: Edgar A. Sherman, Muskingum College.

Drug Education—One expiration. Eligible for reappointment: Naomi R. Schaub, M.D., Tulane University.

Eligibility—Two expirations. Eligible for reappointment: G. Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia (I); Edwin D. Muto, State University of New York, Buffalo.

Extra Events—One expiration. Eligible for reappointment: Mary Miller Carson, Boston College (I).

Governmental Affairs—One expiration. Not eligible for reappointment: John R. Davis, Oregon State University. New appointee must be a Council member. Terms of members of this committee are concurrent with service on the NCAA Council.

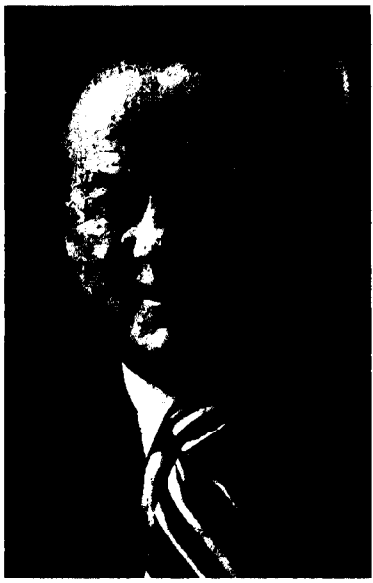
Infractions—Two expirations. Not eligible for reappointment: William L. Matthews Jr., University of Kentucky; Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas, Austin (chair). Wright must be replaced as chair.

Insurance—One expiration. Not eligible for reappointment: Joseph L. Kearney, Western Athletic Conference (chair). Kearney must be replaced as chair.

Junior College Relations—Two expirations. Eligible for reappointment: Patrick R. Damore, State University College, Fredonia; Dorothy E. Dreyer, Wayne State University.

Long Range Planning—Four expirations. Not eligible for reappointment: Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa) (III-college president-Council member). Eligible for reappointment: Arthur J. McAfee Jr., Morehouse College (II-director of athletics); Mary Jean Mulvaney, University of Chicago (III-woman); J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin (I-former president). One of those appointed must be a college president; one must be a Council member.

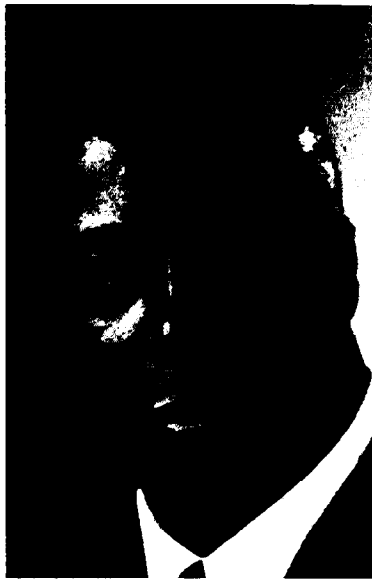
National Youth Sports Program—Two expirations and one vacancy. Eligible for reappointment: Warren K. Giese, University of South Carolina (chair); Christ Petrouleas, Wayne State



Robert S. Devaney



David P. Gardner



Jerome H. Holland



Lou Holtz



Edward H. Jennings

Committee is a 'who's who' in education, athletics

Robert S. Devaney
Director of Athletics
University of Nebraska,
Lincoln

Entering his 20th year at Nebraska, Robert S. Devaney is recognized as one of the top football coaches in American history. A member of the National Football Hall of Fame, Devaney now turns his energies toward administering the entire Nebraska athletic program.

Since Devaney became athletic director in 1967, Nebraska's Memorial Stadium has been enlarged to a capacity of 76,400—largest in the Big Eight Conference. Construction of the 15,000-seat Bob Devaney Sports Center (named by the board of regents) and improved baseball and track facilities also have been accomplished during Devaney's tenure.

From 1962 to 1972, when he retired from coaching, Devaney's Cornhusker teams amassed a record of 101-20-2, a winning percentage of .806—the best in the nation over the period. His teams won eight Big Eight titles and captured national championships in 1970 and 1971. The 1971 team is regarded as one of the best college teams of all time.

Cornhusker squads won three consecutive Orange Bowls while Devaney was coach; and he developed two Outland Trophy winners, a Lombardi Trophy winner and a Heisman Trophy winner. He was named coach of the year in 1971 by the Walter Camp Foundation, the Washington Touchdown Club and the Football Writers Association of America.

Under Devaney's leadership, the Cornhuskers produced 22 all-America players and 72 all-Big Eight selections.

Devaney played football as an end at Alma College in Michigan, where he graduated in 1939. He then coached at several Michigan high schools before joining coach Biggie Munn—and later Duffy Daugherty—at Michigan State

University. He became head coach at Wyoming in 1957.

David P. Gardner
President
University of Utah

David P. Gardner—one of the most articulate authorities on higher education in America—became the 10th president of the University of Utah in 1973.

A native of Berkeley, California, Gardner was graduated from Brigham Young University in 1955. He returned to Berkeley to earn his master's degree in political science from the University of California in 1959 and his Ph.D. in higher education in 1966.

He became assistant chancellor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, in 1967. At the same time, he launched his scholarly career with a faculty appointment in education and the publication of his widely acclaimed book, "The California Oath Controversy."

In 1969, Gardner was appointed vice-chancellor and executive assistant at California-Santa Barbara, in addition to being named associate professor of higher education.

In January 1971, Gardner became vice-president of the nine-campus University of California system. As vice-president for extended academic and public-service programs, he was the principal architect of the "extended university," a new off-campus, part-time degree program for adult students.

He also oversaw University of California extension programs, which involved about 325,000 people in 1971-72.

In a special August 1974 edition of Time magazine, Gardner was named one of the 200 men and women "destined to provide the United States with a new generation of leadership." He was one of nine university presidents mentioned.

Jerome H. Holland
U.S. Ambassador to
Sweden, 1970-1972

Jerome H. Holland's career has embraced education, research, diplomacy and public service in the United States and abroad.

He serves on the board of directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Chrysler Corporation, General Foods Corporation, Union Carbide Corporation, the Continental Insurance Companies, Manufacturers Hanover Corporation and other major corporations. He is a former director of the New York Stock Exchange.

Holland, a native of Auburn, New York, received bachelor's and master's degrees from Cornell University and a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He began his teaching career at Lincoln.

In 1953, he was named president of Delaware State College and brought that college from the verge of closing to a fully accredited status, increasing the student body and faculty four-fold and initiating a multimillion dollar building program. From 1960 to 1970, Holland was president of Hampton Institute.

Holland was honored for an all-America football career at Cornell and was named recipient of the Silver Anniversary All-America Award from Sports Illustrated magazine.

Holland also has received the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the highest honor the NCAA can bestow on an individual. He is a member of the National Football Hall of Fame.

Among several presidential commissions to which Holland has been appointed, he is a member of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports.

He served as ambassador to Sweden from January 1970 to September 1972. He has been a consultant to business since that time.

His research work includes studies

on Black employment, residency patterns, desegregation, counseling and guidance. His latest publication is a book entitled "Black Opportunity."

Holland currently is chairman of the board of governors of the American National Red Cross and a board member of the United Negro College Fund.

Lou Holtz
Head Football Coach
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville

One of the most respected college football coaches in the United States, Lou Holtz has been head coach of the Arkansas Razorbacks for the past five seasons.

Known as a fierce competitor, Holtz tempers a drive for perfection with an engaging wit and warm personality.

At Arkansas, his teams have received bowl invitations every year during his tenure while compiling a 45-14-1 record, the most victories over a five-year period for any Arkansas team.

He was selected as the coach of the year in 1977 by the Football Writers Association of America, the Walter Camp Foundation and The Sporting News.



Howard R. Swearer



Barbara S. Uehling

Holtz is a native of Fallonsbee, West Virginia. He attended high school in East Liverpool, Ohio, and earned a bachelor's degree in history from Kent State University, where he was a linebacker on the football team. He received a master's degree in physical education in 1961 from the University of Iowa, where he was a freshman football coach.

He later coached as an assistant at the College of William and Mary, the University of Connecticut, the University of South Carolina and Ohio State University, before returning to William and Mary for his first head coaching assignment in 1969.

In 1972, he moved to North Carolina State University for four years as head coach before becoming head coach of the New York Jets of the National Football League. After a year

with the Jets, he accepted the Arkansas post.

He coached the Razorbacks to a 10-1 record his first year. Arkansas earned a trip to the Orange Bowl, where the Razorbacks upset highly ranked Oklahoma.

Edward H. Jennings
President
Ohio State University

Jennings became president of Ohio State University September 1, 1981, after serving two years as president of the University of Wyoming. He also is a professor in the academic faculty of finance at Ohio State. Before assuming the Wyoming presidency, he was vice-president for finance and university services at the University of Iowa, where he was a faculty member for 10 years.

A native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Jennings received his bachelor of science degree in industrial management from the University of North Carolina in 1959 and his MBA in 1963 from Western Reserve University (now Case Western) in Cleveland, Ohio. He earned his doctorate in finance at the University of Michigan in 1969.

Schaefer to direct committee

John P. Schaefer
President
Research Corporation

John P. Schaefer this year was named president of Research Corporation, a New York City-based foundation for the advancement of science and technology, after serving as president of the University of Arizona for the past 11 years.

A native of New York City, Schaefer earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1955 at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, where he also participated in athletics. He earned his Ph.D. in chemistry in 1958 at the University of Illinois, Champaign, and studied as a postdoctoral fellow at the California Institute of Technology in 1958-59.

He began his teaching career as an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1959-60. He moved to the University of Arizona the following year, becoming an associate professor in 1963, professor and head of the chemistry department

in 1968, dean of the college of liberal arts in 1970 and president in 1971.

Schaefer was one of five U.S. members on the board of governors of the United States-Israeli Binational Science Foundation from 1972 to 1977 and also has been active in the International Association of University Presidents and the Institute of International Education. He has served as a member of the Committee on Equal Opportunity of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and a member of the executive committee of the Associated Western Universities. He served as a member of the board of directors of Research Corporation for eight years before becoming president of that foundation.

He is coauthor of a textbook, "Research Techniques in Organic Chemistry," and has contributed publications and articles in the areas of mechanistic, synthetic and structural aspects of organic chemistry. He also has coauthored three photographic essays, contributed to many photographic journals and had exhibits of his photography in Arizona and in Florence, Italy.

Committee members



The Rev. Edmund P. Joyce

Continued from page 4

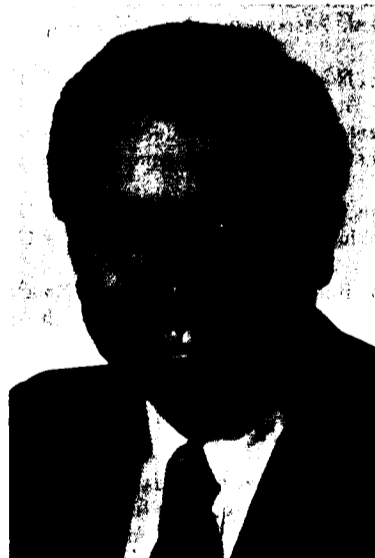
can Council of Education, the Health Education Committee of the Association of American Universities and the Committee on Financing Higher Education of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

Jennings is the coauthor of a textbook "Fundamentals of Investments," and the author of numerous articles on bonds, common stock, inflation and other investment and financial topics.

The Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C.
Executive Vice-President
University of Notre Dame

The Rev. Edmund P. Joyce has served as executive vice-president and treasurer of the University of Notre Dame since 1952.

Joyce was ordained to the priesthood in 1949 on the Notre Dame campus and named assistant vice-president for business affairs, and he became acting vice-president in 1950. His tenure in that office was interrupted by a year of advanced study at Oxford University. He returned to Notre Dame in 1951 where he resumed his duties until



Jack R. Wentworth

being named executive vice-president. He also is chairman of the Faculty Board in Control of Athletics.

Joyce is secretary-treasurer of the College Football Association, and he has been honored by the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame with its Distinguished American Award.

He was born in Honduras and attended high school in Spartanburg, South Carolina. After graduation from Notre Dame (magna cum laude in 1937), he was associated with an accounting firm in Spartanburg. He became a certified public accountant in 1939.

He studied at Holy Cross College in Washington, D.C., in 1945 before he was ordained.

Joyce has been a trustee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is a trustee of Junior Achieve-



Roy Kramer

ment and a director of the Institute for Educational Management at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He was appointed to the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy by President Dwight Eisenhower.

Roy Kramer
Director of Athletics
Vanderbilt University

Roy Kramer, director of athletics at Vanderbilt University since 1978, has worked hard to restore the Commodores to athletic prominence.

Among his greatest accomplishments has been the construction of the new Vanderbilt Stadium, a 41,000-seat facility built at the relatively low price of \$260 per seat. He also has overseen major facility improvements at Vanderbilt in track, basketball, baseball and tennis.

During Kramer's tenure, the National Commodore Club has expanded its membership from a few hundred members to more than 6,000 and annual gifts have exceeded \$1 million.

Kramer came to Vanderbilt from Central Michigan University, where he compiled an 83-32-2 record in 11



Charles Alan Wright

years as football coach. He was voted coach of the year in Division II after guiding the Chippewas to the national championship in 1974.

He played a major role in Central Michigan being accepted to the Mid-American Athletic Conference in 1974 and was instrumental in planning and developing Central Michigan's new football stadium.

He was presented the Willie Heston Award by the Detroit chapter of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame in 1975 for his contributions to football. The Middle Tennessee chapter of the same organization honored Kramer with a similar award in 1981. He also received the Minute Man Award from the state of Michigan in 1975 for his contributions to the state.

Kramer has written "The Complete Book of the I Formation," which has



Wesley W. Posvar

gone through two printings and has been selected as a "Book of the Month" pick in coaching circles.

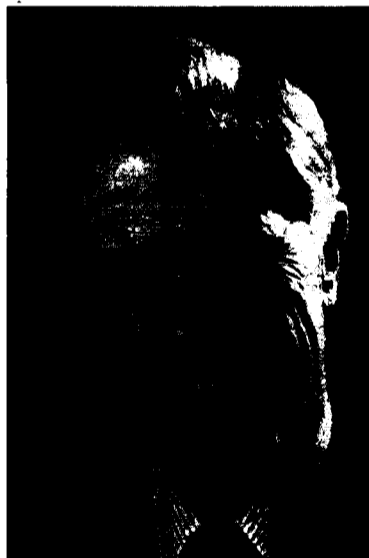
Kramer attended Maryville College, where he was an outstanding football player. He spent three years in the Army, rising from a noncommissioned officer to a lieutenant in the European NATO command. He earned a master's degree at the University of Michigan.

Wesley W. Posvar
Chancellor
University of Pittsburgh

Wesley W. Posvar, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh for the last 15 years, has played a key role in developing his institution's academic and athletic reputation.

Posvar became chancellor in June 1967 after having served on the strategic planning staff at the Pentagon. He was head of the 120-man social sciences division at the United States Air Force Academy immediately before becoming chancellor at Pittsburgh.

Born in Topeka, Kansas, Posvar majored in engineering at the United States Military Academy and finished first in his class. He was a Rhodes



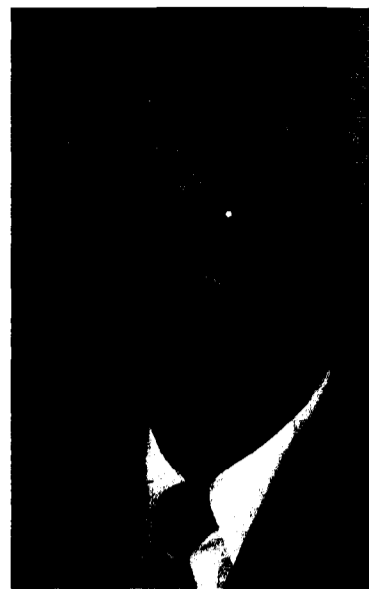
Charles E. Young

Scholar at Oxford University, where he earned master's degrees in philosophy, politics and economics. He received a master's in public administration and a Ph.D. in political science from Harvard.

He was named one of the Ten Most Outstanding Young Men by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Posvar was chancellor when the Panthers won their 1976 national football championship, becoming the sixth all-time leader in college football championships. He also has accumulated several athletic awards, among them the Contribution to Amateur Athletics Award, presented by the Pittsburgh chapter of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. He also has been named "Sportsman of the Year" by the Allegheny County Civic Sportsmen Association.

Posvar's wife sings professionally



Otis A. Singletary

as Mildred Miller, a mezzo-soprano who is an internationally acclaimed recording artist.

Otis A. Singletary
President
University of Kentucky

Otis A. Singletary assumed the presidency of the University of Kentucky in August 1969, becoming that institution's eighth top administrator.

He previously was chancellor of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, and executive vice-chancellor for academic affairs in the University of Texas system.

Singletary holds degrees from Millsaps College and Louisiana State University.

He entered higher education in 1954 as a member of the history faculty at the University of Texas, Austin, where he twice was awarded the University Student Association's Teaching Excellence Award.

In recognition of his service to the University of Kentucky, Singletary was presented the Alumni Service Award, an honor rarely bestowed on a nonalumnus of the university.

He has served as president of the Southern Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, vice-president of the American Council on Education and vice-chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board. He currently is president of the Southeastern Conference and a member of the American Council on Education's President's Committee on Collegiate Athletics.

A Navy veteran, Singletary recently was awarded the Department of the Army's Outstanding Service Medal. He serves as a member of the Army Advisory Panel on ROTC Affairs.

An author of two books and several monographs, Singletary is a member of the National Advisory Board for the Center for the Book of the Library of Congress.

He is a native of Gulfport, Mississippi.

Dean Edwards Smith
Head Basketball Coach
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill

Dean Smith has one of the greatest coaching records and reputations in the history of college basketball.

Having concluded his 21st season as head coach at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, with the NCAA championship, Smith's teams have compiled a winning percentage of .763, the seventh-best record in history.

Smith, a 1953 graduate of the University of Kansas, played on the Jayhawks' 1952 national championship team and was a member of the 1953 team that finished second in the NCAA tournament.

In June of this year, Smith was honored by the American Academy of Achievement in New Orleans as one of only five coaches ever selected for rec-



Dean E. Smith

ognition. The academy annually honors persons who have excelled in their careers.

Smith was assistant basketball coach and baseball coach at the United States Air Force Academy in 1958 when he was brought to North Carolina as an assistant basketball coach. He became head coach in 1961.

Under Smith, the Tar Heels have reached the NCAA semifinals seven times in the past 16 years. His teams have won the Atlantic Coast Conference championship 10 times and finished second the other six years.

After Smith took North Carolina to the NCAA championship game in 1977, he was named coach of the year by the National Association of Basketball Coaches. In 1979, he was selected as the country's top coach by the United States Basketball Writers Association.

In 1976, Smith guided the United States Olympic basketball team to a sweep of the Games in Montreal.

A Kansas native, Smith is considered a good-will ambassador for his university. He lectures at basketball clinics throughout the world, and many foreign coaches visit the North Carolina campus during the off season for his advice.

He served as president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches in 1981-82.

Howard R. Swearer
President
Brown University

Howard Swearer's career in education has taken him from a teaching position at UCLA to the presidency of Brown University, which he assumed in January 1977. He is the 15th president in Brown's 217-year history.

He most recently was president of Carleton College for six years. During his tenure at Carleton, he was named to Time magazine's "Portfolio of 200 Young American Leaders" in 1974.

Raised in Wichita, Kansas, Swearer received a B.A. with high honors from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public Affairs. He enrolled at Harvard University for graduate study and received a master's in 1956 and a Ph.D. in 1960. He completed work on an LL.D. at Princeton in 1977.

From 1960 to 1967, Swearer taught political science at UCLA. While at that institution, he directed its Peace Corps training program for Nigeria, Chile, Ecuador and Ethiopia and was chairman of a statewide committee on Peace Corps activities. In 1964, he was acting director of the university's Russian and East European Studies Center.

He joined the Ford Foundation in 1967 as program officer in the international division and was program officer in charge of European and International Affairs from 1968 to 1970.

Swearer is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a director of the German Marshall Fund of the United States and a member of the board of

See Committee, page 8

Softball statistics

Continued from page 7

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, Average. Lists 20 players and their statistics.

*Most in nation

RUNS BATTED IN

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Average. Lists 10 players and their RBIs.

*Most in nation

HOME RUNS

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Average. Lists 5 players and their home runs.

*Most in nation

TRIPLES

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Average. Lists 5 players and their triples.

*Most in nation

DOUBLES

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Average. Lists 5 players and their doubles.

*Most in nation

STOLEN BASES

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Average. Lists 5 players and their stolen bases.

*Most in nation

EARNED RUN AVERAGE

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, IP, R, ER, ERA. Lists 20 pitchers and their ERA.

*Most in nation

MOST VICTORIES

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, IP, W, L, Pct. Lists 7 pitchers and their records.

*Most in nation

STRIKEOUTS #

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Average. Lists 5 pitchers and their strikeout averages.

*Most in nation

TEAM BATTING

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Record, AB, Hits, Average. Lists 8 teams and their batting stats.

TEAM PITCHING

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Record, IP, R, ER, ERA. Lists 8 teams and their pitching stats.

TEAM FIELDING

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Record, PO, A, E, Pct. Lists 8 teams and their fielding stats.

TEAM SCORING

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Record, R, Avg. Lists 8 teams and their scoring stats.

Final Division III Women's Softball Statistics

BATTING

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, AB, Hits, Average. Lists 19 players and their batting stats.

*Most in nation

RUNS BATTED IN

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, AB, Hits, Average. Lists 10 players and their RBIs.

*Most in nation

HOME RUNS

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, AB, Hits, Average. Lists 5 players and their home runs.

*Most in nation

TRIPLES

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, AB, Hits, Average. Lists 5 players and their triples.

*Most in nation

DOUBLES

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, AB, Hits, Average. Lists 5 players and their doubles.

*Most in nation

STOLEN BASES

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, SB, SBA, Average. Lists 6 players and their stolen bases.

*Most in nation

EARNED RUN AVERAGE

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, IP, R, ER, ERA. Lists 12 pitchers and their ERA.

*Most in nation

MOST VICTORIES

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, IP, W, L, Pct. Lists 6 pitchers and their records.

STRIKEOUTS #

Table with 6 columns: Rank, Name, Class, Record, IP, SO, Average. Lists 6 pitchers and their strikeout averages.

Committee

Continued from page 5

Textron, Inc. He is the author of an advanced text entitled "The Politics of Succession in the USSR."

Barbara S. Uehling Chancellor University of Missouri, Columbia

Barbara Uehling became chancellor and professor of psychology at the University of Missouri, Columbia, in July 1978 after having served as provost at the University of Oklahoma for two years.

A graduate of Wichita State University, Uehling holds master's and doctorate degrees from Northwestern University in experimental psychology.

Prior to her tenure at Oklahoma, Uehling was dean of arts and sciences at Illinois State University, academic dean of Roger Williams College in Rhode Island and a faculty member at Oglethorpe and Emory Universities in Georgia.

She is past president and a member of the board of directors of the American Association for Higher Education, past chair of the board of directors of the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems and past presidential appointee to the National Council on Educational Research. Currently, she is on the boards of the American Council on Education and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Uehling is on the board of directors for both Mercantile Bancorporation, Inc., of St. Louis and the Meredith Corporation of Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1978, the magazine "Change," a publication of the Council on Learning, acknowledged Uehling's leadership in education by naming her one of "100 Young Leaders of the Academy." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat chose her as the 1980 Woman of Achievement of Education.

Jack R. Wentworth Professor of Business Administration Indiana University

Jack R. Wentworth is a professor of business administration at the Indiana University Graduate School of Business and also is that institution's faculty athletic representative to the Big Ten Conference and the NCAA. He was chairman of the Big Ten in 1980-81.

Wentworth was an undergraduate and graduate student at Indiana, receiving a D.B.A. before beginning an active career as consultant, teacher and author.

Major corporations for which he has been a consultant include General Motors, Hallmark Cards and General Electric. He also has been a consultant to the state of Indiana.

He is a past national vice-president of the American Marketing Association and former chairman of the National Publications Policy Board. Wentworth has taught in many executive programs throughout the United States and Europe.

At Indiana, Wentworth was chairman of the Master of Business Administration program from 1971 to 1976; former director, Division of Research, School of Business, and past national president of the Association for University Business and Economic Research. He is a former member of the board of directors for the Consortium for Graduate Study in Management.

He is a member of the board of directors and vice-president for Research, Business and Community Services, Inc.

Charles Alan Wright Professor of Law University of Texas, Austin

A member of the law faculty at the University of Texas, Austin, since 1955, Charles Alan Wright also has taught in law schools at Yale University and Harvard University. He also

spent two summers teaching law at the University of Kent (Canterbury, England).

A Philadelphia native, Wright began his legal career as a law clerk in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in 1949. Later he was a consultant to the Alabama Commission for Judicial Reform and a reporter for the American Law Institute Study of the Division of Jurisdiction Between State and Federal Courts, a six-year project.

In 1973, he was named a consultant to the counsel for the President of the United States. By appointment of Chief Justice Earl Warren, Wright was a member of the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States from 1964 to 1976.

Wright has been a member of the NCAA Committee on Infractions since 1973 and chair of that committee since 1978.

He is a member of the Council of the American Law Institute and holds memberships in the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Judicature Society. Wright is a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation; and since 1971, he has worked with the subcommittee on Federal Jurisdiction, Judicial Conference of the United States.

An author and editor of numerous legal works, Wright published his first book, "Cases on Remedies," in 1955. He worked on a seven-volume series on Federal Practice and Procedure from 1958 to 1961. In 1969 he was the author of a three-volume series, "Federal Practice and Procedure: Criminal."

In conjunction with another author, he published an eight-volume series, "Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil," from 1969 to 1973. He remains active in legal publishing, having coauthored a book in 1980.

Charles E. Young Chancellor University of California, Los Angeles

Charles E. Young, who has been chancellor of UCLA since 1968, also holds the post of professor of political science.

His first degree was earned at the University of California, Riverside, in 1955. He previously had served with the United States Air Force and was assigned for a period to the 116th Fighter Bomber Wing in Japan. He received a master's degree in 1957 from UCLA.

Young was awarded a doctorate at UCLA in 1960 and became an assistant professor of political science at the University of California, Davis. He was named assistant to the chancellor, UCLA, in 1960 and also was appointed assistant professor of political science.

He is a native of San Bernardino, California.

Young serves on the board of directors of 10 organizations, including the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. He is a member of the executive committee of the Association of American Universities and has been appointed to chair a special committee on athletics by that organization.

On special assignments, Young has served as a Peace Corps consultant, and he worked with the Ford Foundation on Latin American activities.

His interest in international affairs has led to membership on the administrative board of the International Association of Universities and memberships on the National Committee on United States-China Relations and the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, of which he is a founding committee member.

Young's published work includes articles for the California Teacher Journal and the Western Political Science Quarterly.

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 interpretations appear in the 1982-83 NCAA Manual and are reprinted here for emphasis.

International basketball approval

Case No. 262

Situation: An all-star basketball team participates in international competition (other than the official Olympic Games) outside of the permissible basketball playing season set forth in Bylaw 3. The competition satisfies the waiver requirements of Constitution 3-9-(b)-(4).

Question: May an NCAA member institution permit more than two of its basketball players with remaining eligibility to participate on the all-star team?

Answer: Only if the institution receives approval to count the competition as a foreign tour under the provisions of Bylaw 3-5. Otherwise, the participation of more than two student-athletes with remaining eligibility from the same institution would constitute out-of-season practice prohibited under the provisions of Bylaw 3-4 (b). [B 3-4 (b) and B 3-5 (a) and (b)]

International football approval

Case No. 263

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

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

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

International soccer approval

Case No. 264

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

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

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

Freshman participation on foreign tour

Case No. 265

Situation: A member institution's intercollegiate football, basketball or soccer team is to participate on a foreign tour.

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

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

Certifications

The following gymnastics competition has been certified in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

Japanese University Sports Board Men's Gymnastics Team and Burevestnik University, Japanese University, December 5-13, 1982; Burevestnik University, December 3-10, 1982.

Subcommittee seeks recruiting curbs

A subcommittee of 10 football and 10 basketball coaches has recommended to the NCAA Recruiting Committee that the Council be asked to sponsor legislation that would prohibit noninstitutional personnel from off-campus recruiting.

If the membership adopts the proposal, boosters and alumni could not be used in recruiting prospective student-athletes in off-campus situations.

The Recruiting Committee will consider the suggestion, along with several others, and report to the Council in August.

The subcommittee recommended a minimum increase in the 2,000 rule to require a prospective student-athlete to have completed at least three years of high school English and two years of math. The courses could not be on a remedial level and a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 would have to be achieved in the courses. The recommendation is similar to one discussed by the College Football Association.

The group also suggested that the NCAA Academic Testing and Requirements Committee consider recommending a similar requirement for junior college transfers.

The basketball coaches expressed concern about the graduation rate of student-athletes and recommended a proposal that would relate the number of permissible grants-in-aid that an institution could award to the institution's graduation rate.

The permissible number of grants could be decreased by one for each student-athlete who had participated in five years of varsity competition but did not graduate within his five-year period of eligibility.

The football coaches recommended that an additional year of eligibility be awarded to freshmen who participate only on a junior varsity team that schedules no more than four contests.

Both coaches groups recommended the elimination of part-time coaches to eliminate abuses attributed to the position. Instead, the subcommittee recommended the number of full-time assistant coaches be increased from eight to nine for football and from two to three for basketball.

In a separate recommendation, the group favored permitting bona fide graduate students to serve as graduate assistants for a maximum of two years. The amount awarded to the graduate

NABC calls special meeting

Seeking penalties for nongraduating scholarship players, an extended signing period for letters of intent, more responsibility in permitting rule experimentation and a greater distribution of NCAA tournament receipts, the National Association of Basketball Coaches has called a special convention of its NCAA Division I men's coaches August 30-31 in Chicago.

Tex Winter, NABC president and head coach at California State University, Long Beach, made the announcement after the board of directors met earlier in July in Sun Valley, Idaho.

"We have common problems of concern on an awful lot of things happening today in collegiate basketball," Winter said. "They include recruiting, job security, academics and all these rules experiments. We want to get our recommendations to the proper organizations for immediate action, not a year or two down the road, but for this coming season."

The board recommended to the NCAA Recruiting Committee that a student-athlete, in addition to com-

pleting four years of eligibility within a five-year period from matriculation, also must receive a college degree in the period. Failure to do so would mean the institution's loss of that scholarship for two years, according to the proposal.

The NABC board recommended three preferred dates for the signing of letters of intent. The same week, however, the Collegiate Commissioners Association, an organization of major conferences that includes about 300 NCAA members, approved a split signing period: November 10 to 17, 1982, and April 13 to May 15, 1983. The NABC board recommended (1) November 10 to May 15, inclusive; (2) November 10 to December 1, then April 13 to May 15, and (3) November 10 to November 17, January 20 to January 27 and April 13 to May 15. The NABC will seek to get the CCA dates changed.

The NABC also will recommend that a recruiting "dead period," with no contact or evaluation off campus, be established from Thursday through

Monday during the NCAA finals and also during the NABC convention.

The board also discussed the variety of rules experiments that will be used next season (see June 16 issue of The NCAA News).

"Coaches are quite concerned with all these rules experiments," Winter said. "They will create havoc among coaches, fans and media all across the country. We ask for better control and some standardization if experiments are to be meaningful. It's not too late to do something about it for this season."

The disbursements from the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship, with more than \$500,000 being distributed to each of the Final Four teams, causes added pressure among coaches, Winter emphasized. He said the NABC will seek a larger distribution of funds from the men's championship among more Division I colleges. Some of the receipts also could be used to promote Divisions II and III championships, Winter said.

Basketball receipts show major increase, surpass \$14 million

Record receipts in 1982 and regional site selections for 1984 were among the topics the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee discussed at a meeting earlier this month in Sun Valley, Idaho.

In addition to actions that were reported in the July 14 issue of The NCAA News (a plan for a pretournament elimination round that could expand the field for the 1983 championship to 52 teams and the selection of New Orleans and Kansas City, respectively, as sites for the 1987 and 1988 Final Fours), the committee reviewed financial statements from the 1982 championship. The committee's actions are subject to the approval of the Association's Executive Committee, which will meet next month at Lake Ozark, Missouri.

Net receipts for the 1982 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship were up more than \$4 million from the previous year and disbursements to the 48 participating institutions increased by more than \$3 million.

Final figures from the 1982 tournament show gross receipts of \$20.1 mil-

lion. Television rights accounted for \$14,630,848.72 of that figure.

Net receipts (gross receipts minus various miscellaneous disbursements, team transportation costs and team per diem allowance) were \$17,766,239.56. Last year's net was \$13,100,473.93.

Sixty percent of the net receipts (\$10,659,743.64) was disbursed among the participating institutions. The same payments for 1981 amounted to \$7,466,520.60.

Schools were given two, six or eight units depending on how far their squads advanced in the championship. The distribution, with 1981 figures in parentheses, was as follows:

- Subregional participants: \$126,901.71 (\$95,724.62)
- Regional participants: \$380,705.13 (\$239,311.56)
- Final Four participants: \$507,606.84 (\$382,898.51)

The net receipts and team distributions were all-time highs for the championship. The 1982 tournament also set an attendance record of 427,151, up from 1981's 347,414, the previous high.

Tournament radio income also was at an all-time high. The NCAA, Jim Host and Associates, and the CBS Radio Network coproduced 1983 championship games, netting \$197,046.05, an increase of nearly \$56,000 from last year.

Turning from financial matters, the committee announced site and date selections for first-round, second-round and regional games in 1984 as follows:

Midwest: First and second rounds—Birmingham, Alabama, March 15 and 17; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 16 and 18. Regional—Lexington, Kentucky, March 22 and 24.

NCAA sponsorship forms available

The 1982-83 Official Institutional Information and Sports Sponsorship Forms will be mailed by August 2 to all active, associate, allied and affiliated members of the NCAA.

The forms are mailed to directors of athletics at active and associate members and to commissioners of allied conferences and secretaries of affiliated organizations.

This information is needed to ensure that all NCAA eligibility lists, mailing lists and other records are correct. The information also is used to produce the NCAA Directory.

West: First and second rounds—Salt Lake City, Utah, March 15 and 17; Pullman, Washington, March 16 and 18. Regional—Los Angeles, California, March 23 and 25.

East: First and second rounds—East Rutherford, New Jersey, March 16 and 18; Charlotte, North Carolina, March 15 and 17. Regional—Atlanta, Georgia, March 22 and 24.

Midwest: First and second rounds—Memphis, Tennessee, March 15 and 17; Lincoln, Nebraska, March 16 and 18. Regional—St. Louis, Missouri, March 23 and 25.

The semifinals will pair the Mideast against the West and the East against the Midwest.

The committee also announced dates for 1983 first-round, second-round and regional games. The sites were announced last year. The 1983 tournament dates and sites will be as follows:

Midwest: First and second rounds—Houston, Texas, March 17 and 19; Louisville, Kentucky, March 18 and 20. Regional—Kansas City, Missouri, March 25 and 27.

Mideast: First and second rounds—Tampa, Florida, March 17 and 19; Evansville, Indiana, March 18 and 20. Regional—Knoxville, Tennessee, March 24 and 26.

West: First and second rounds—Boise, Idaho, March 17 and 19; Corvallis, Oregon, March 18 and 20. Regional—Ogden, Utah, March 24 and 26.

East: First and second rounds—Greensboro, North Carolina, March 17 and 19; Hartford, Connecticut, March 18 and 20. Regional—Syracuse, New York, March 25 and 27.

The Midwest will meet the Mideast and the West will face the East in the semifinals. The 1983 bracket will be announced March 13 in Kansas City.

Names of each institution's chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative, director of athletics and primary woman athletic administrator are requested, along with the number of men's, women's and mixed contests in each sport sponsored by the institution.

Forms should be returned by August 20 to Shirley Whitacre, membership coordinator, at the NCAA national office. In accordance with Executive Regulation 1-5-(b)-(5), institutions must return the form by September 15 to be eligible for NCAA fall championships.

Newsworthy

Conference debuts in fall

The Mountain West Athletic Conference (MWAC) will make its debut in the fall as the major women's athletic association in the Inland Northwest, offering required competition in volleyball, basketball, track and field, cross country and tennis. The MWAC also will hold championships in indoor track and gymnastics.

The eight member institutions are Eastern Washington, Montana, Montana State, Idaho, Idaho State, Boise State, Weber State and Portland State. All except Eastern Washington and Portland are members of the Big Sky Conference for men.

Basketball will be restricted to Division I, but teams in other conference sports may be a mixture of Division I and Division II programs.

Conference headquarters will be at Eastern Washington University, according to league President Barbara Hollman, women's athletic director at the University of Montana. The appointment of an executive director is expected soon.

Team goes to Netherlands

Mississippi State baseball coach Ron Polk will lead a United States team in the Haarlem, Netherlands, International Baseball Tournament August 11-23.

Fifteen members of Mississippi State's 1982 baseball team are included on the roster for the trip, which is sanctioned by the United States Baseball Federation. Top opponents are expected to be the all-star teams from the Netherlands and from Japan.

Polk was permitted to add three non-Mississippi State players to his squad. He chose third baseman Bob Berry of Auburn, outfielder Mike Yastrzemski of Florida State and pitcher Danny Smith of Miami (Florida), the most outstanding player in the 1982 College World Series.

Top baseballers in tournament

Sixty-four of the nation's best 18-year-old baseball players are competing at the U.S. Olympic Committee's National Sports Festival in Indianapolis.

The competitors, who were selected from more than a million candidates by the United States Baseball Federation, all elected to enter college in the fall and compete in intercollegiate baseball.

The USBF selected the participants with the help of a computer at the University of Northern Colorado, which analyzed—by position—each player's statistics and other strengths.

The Sports Festival competitors are expected to form the nucleus of the 1984 U.S. national team, which will compete in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Baseball will be considered a "demonstration sport" at the Olympics, with the United States competing against three other national teams.

Sites are determined for women's cage finals

The NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship finals will return in 1983 to Norfolk, Virginia, and the 1984 finals will be conducted in Los Angeles, pending approval by the NCAA Executive Committee.

The Scope in Norfolk was the site of the inaugural NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship last March. All 9,531 seats were sold for the championship game, in which Louisiana Tech defeated Cheyney State, 76-62. The 1983 semifinals and finals will be played April 1 and 3.

"The committee was impressed by the administration of the 1982 finals and by the support the event received in the Tidewater area," said Division I Women's Basketball Committee Chair Nora Lynn Finch. "The people at Old Dominion, the host institution, did an excellent job. We think a return to Norfolk will continue to improve the visibility of women's basketball."

UCLA will host the 1984 semifinals and finals March 30 and April 1 in

Pauley Pavilion, which seats 12,538.

"The people at UCLA and in Los Angeles felt the championship would be an important part of the build-up toward the 1984 Olympic Games," Finch said. "They believe the championship will receive outstanding support in Los Angeles."

The committee also announced regional sites for 1983 and 1984:

1983: West—Los Angeles, California (UCLA), March 24 and 26; Midwest—South Bend, Indiana (Notre Dame), March 25 and 27; Midwest—Ruston, Louisiana (Louisiana Tech), March 24 and 26; East—University Park, Pennsylvania (Penn State), March 25 and 27.

1984: Midwest—Knoxville, Tennessee (Tennessee), March 22 and 24; East—Norfolk, Virginia (Old Dominion), March 22 and 24; West—to be determined; Midwest—Ruston, Louisiana (Louisiana Tech), March 23 and 25.

Survey of sports editors says printing spreads is harmless

At the conclusion of his essay about point spreads, Phil Straw surveyed 17 sports editors at newspapers around the country, seeking their opinions on the publication of point spreads in daily newspapers.

Some of the questions and results are listed as follows:
Is the publication of point spreads illegal? Yes 4, no 13.
Are there any circumstances under which a newspaper should cease to publish point spreads? Yes 11, no 4, no answer 2.

Do you feel that your newspaper has a responsibility to print point spreads? Yes 2, no 12, no answer 3.

Do you personally encourage, permit or oppose the printing of point spreads? Encourage 6, permit 8, oppose 3.

Some of the specific reactions to these questions are as follows:

Is the publication of a point spread unethical?

I'm not sure it's a matter of ethics any more than the decision to publish Ann Landers is a matter of ethics.

-Dale Bye
Executive sports editor
The Kansas City Star

No. (It is) useful reader service.

-Paul Bodi
Executive sports editor
Atlanta Constitution

We feel it is news.

-George Solomon
Sports editor
The Washington Post

No. Publication of who's favored and by how much simply widens the circle of people who already know.

-David Westphal
Sports editor
Des Moines Register & Tribune

Yes. In most states, gambling is illegal, so it seems to me the publication (of point spreads) should be considered unethical.

-Frank Boggs
Sports editor
Colorado Springs Sun

Not so much unethical as undesirable since gambling is illegal in most states. However, since you demand a yes or no, yes.

-Joe Vecchione
Sports editor
The New York Times

Are there any circumstances under which a newspaper should cease to publish point spreads?

Yes. If the point spreads are inaccurate to the point that they are no longer interesting or informative.

-Bye, The Kansas City Star

No. (They are) reader service.

-Bodi, Atlanta Constitution

Yes, to discourage gambling or, at least, not encourage it.

-Vecchione, The New York Times

If public opinion, and statutes, dictate a great swell against point spreads, such consideration should be made.

-Solomon, The Washington Post

Not that I can think of. However, we would not go below the college level.

-Westphal, Des Moines Register & Tribune

(It is) difficult to answer because we have not started. We simply report the outcome. 'Upset' is a word we hesitate to use.

-Boggs, Colorado Springs Sun

As an editor, what is the most important factor to be considered in the publication of a point spread?

Is it of interest to my readers? That's one of the criteria used to decide the publication of any piece of information; also, newsworthiness, taste, etc.

-Bye, The Kansas City Star

Is it reader service or not?

-Bodi, Atlanta Constitution

Is it news?

-Solomon, The Washington Post

Any person really interested in finding out the point spread can do it without the newspaper. Publication expands the number of people in the know, primarily to nongamblers simply interested in who's favored.

-Westphal, Des Moines Register & Tribune

I think that newspapers that do (publish point spreads) obviously believe it is information the readers desire. We do not and I do not recall any requests to do so from readers.

-Boggs, Colorado Springs Sun

Whether or not you are aiding and abetting sports betting, and if that is a legal, ethical and moral thing to do.

-Vecchione, The New York Times

Do you feel your newspaper has a responsibility to print point spreads?

Probably not. The world certainly can get along without point spreads or without having the information that point spreads imply. But I wouldn't say the newspaper has a 'responsibility' to cover sports in anywhere near the depth that we do. I think it's all a matter of public interest to a great extent.

-Bye, The Kansas City Star

No. A newspaper does not have a responsibility to encourage illegal acts but to discourage them.

-Vecchione, The New York Times

There is no obligation to do so. We are supposed to print news to the greatest amount of our readers. We feel a larger number of people are interested in point spreads.

-Solomon, The Washington Post

We have no responsibility to print point spreads. But we believe our readers want to see them in our sports section, and we see no reason to deny them.

-Westphal, Des Moines Register & Tribune

No. I feel it encourages gambling. At least it does not discourage it. I don't think gambling ever has benefited athletics. It didn't at Boston College, did it?

-Boggs, Colorado Springs Sun

No. We don't try to encourage gambling. We try to give readers useful information they may seek.

-Bodi, Atlanta Constitution

Do you personally encourage, permit or oppose the printing of point spreads?

Permit. Personally, I'm a bit ambivalent toward point spreads per se. They provide a couple of pieces of information in a small amount of space.

-Bye, The Kansas City Star

Permit. We'll run football odds from Nevada, but not the Latest Line. Football seems to have the most interest.

-Bodi, Atlanta Constitution

Oppose. Betting is illegal in most states. Therefore, it is encouraging breaking the law.

-Vecchione, The New York Times

Encourage.

-Solomon, The Washington Post

Encourage. Encourage to the extent that I reject the argument that the publication of point spreads is in some way damaging the moral fabric. I encourage editors to make a judgment on something other than the moral argument.

-Westphal, Des Moines Register & Tribune

(This survey represents the last in a series of three articles excerpted from an essay written by Straw in fulfilling requirements for a master's degree in journalism at the University of Maryland, College Park).

Automatic qualification to be discussed

An interpretation that could affect the automatic-qualification status of two Division I men's basketball conferences will be provided next month by the NCAA Executive Committee.

Executive Regulation 1-6-(b)-(2)-(i) will be discussed at the Executive Committee's meeting in Lake Ozark, Missouri, following an appeal by the Trans America Conference. The regulation limits automatic qualification to the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship to those conferences whose members have been in Division I a minimum of five years. The regulation, recommended by the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee, was approved by the Executive Committee August 11, 1981.

The Trans America Conference appeal centers on a typographical error in the minutes of the April 1982 Exec-

utive Committee meeting. At that meeting, the Executive Committee considered several inquiries about the regulation. The minutes incorrectly indicated that the regulation became effective August 11, 1982. In fact, the regulation had come into effect when approved August 11, 1981.

NCAA officers discussed the error during a May 24 telephone conference and decided "... that the intent of an April Executive Committee action regarding automatic qualification in Division I men's basketball was that if an established Division I conference currently receiving automatic qualification elects a new conference member after August 11, 1981 [the date on which the Executive Committee revised Executive Regulation 1-6-(b)-(2)-(i)] and such institution has been a member of Division I for less than five years, such conference will not be eligible for automatic qualification into

Division I men's basketball until all of its members have fulfilled the five-year requirement."

Southeastern Louisiana University and Nicholls State University, both Division I members for two years, joined the Trans America July 1, 1982. According to Leo Jones, director of athletics at Southeastern Louisiana, the conference would not have extended membership invitations if it had known it was jeopardizing its automatic qualification.

Nicholls State Director of Athletics Don Landry said, "Once admitted, we thought we were in. We're not questioning the rule. We were operating under the assumption that it didn't take effect until August (1982)."

During its meeting earlier this month, the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee discussed both

the Trans America case and a similar problem involving the East Coast Conference, where new member Towson State University has been in Division I for slightly less than three years. Towson State formerly was a member of the Eastern College Athletic Conference Metro-South.

The basketball committee will recommend that the Executive Committee allow conferences to retain their automatic qualifications if they exclude the institutions in question from participating in the process that determines the automatic qualifier (a postseason tournament) in cases such as those involving the Trans America and ECC.

Contingent upon action by the Executive Committee next month, both leagues would receive automatic spots in the proposed new pretournament elimination round.

Changes made on NCAA staff

David P. Seifert, a member of the NCAA staff since 1977, has been named assistant director of publishing, and Michael V. Earle will join the staff August 2 as a publications editor.

Seifert began his career with the NCAA June 1, 1977, as a publications editor. He then served as assistant director of public relations and promotion in the communications department and later as an executive assistant in general administration before returning to the publishing department.

He is a graduate of the University of Detroit, where he was director of sports publicity and promotion for five years before joining the NCAA staff. He replaces his wife, Lavonne G. Seifert, who resigned to offer freelance publications services.

Earle has been assistant publications editor for Cramer Products, Inc., a manufacturer of athletic training supplies and equipment, since June 1980.