

# Findings not issued in compliance reviews

The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights still has not issued a letter of findings in any of the Title IX intercollegiate athletics compliance reviews it has conducted.

OCR had planned to issue its findings in January for the first eight institutions to be investigated, but it failed to do so before the new administration took office January 20. The first eight institutions are the University of Akron, the University of Bridgeport, Cornell University, the University of Hawaii, the University of Kansas, the University of Michigan, Oklahoma State University and Washington State University. It is not known when the letters will be released.

While final letters of findings have not yet been issued, OCR staff-level compliance review activities continue unabated. OCR regional offices have prepared draft letters of findings for the first group of

eight institutions and are now preparing similar drafts following on-campus investigations at the following six institutions in the second group: Central Michigan University; East Stroudsburg State College; the University of Florida; Kansas State University; the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the College of William and Mary.

On-campus investigations still are to be conducted at Southwest Texas State University and Vanderbilt University, the remaining two institutions in the second group. All of these letters of findings must be reviewed and approved by Department of Education officials in Washington, D.C., before they are released.

OCR has notified 19 colleges and universities that are in the third group of institutions to be investigated. Those institutions are Arizona State University; Bentley College; Bos-

*Continued on page 5*



Jessie Reyes of Bakersfield State (top), shown in a match with Ed Pidgeon of Humboldt State, ranks as one of the favorites in the 134-pound class of the Division II Men's Wrestling Championships. For a preview of the Divisions II and III events, see page 4.



## NEWS



VOL. 18 • NO. 3

February 15, 1981

### NCAA Council reviews application of new rules

The NCAA Council has issued interpretations related to the effective dates of certain regulations adopted at the 1981 Convention.

The Council determined that the satisfactory-progress provisions of Proposal No. 31 (as amended by Nos. 31-1 and 31-2) will be applied on the basis that an enrolled student-athlete may accumulate the required credit hours in the 1981-82 academic year, with the initial determination of his eligibility under this legislation to relate to his participation during the 1982-83 academic year.

Two junior college transfer regulations also were reviewed by the Council. It was determined that the provisions of Proposal No. 89 will be applicable to transfers from junior college who first enroll in a junior college subsequent to August 1, 1981. The Council ruled that the provisions of Proposal No. 91 will become applicable on the specified effective date (August 1, 1981), with the NCAA officers to consider on a case-by-case basis any issues regarding the proposal's effective date.

Member institutions with additional questions regarding the effective dates of new legislation should contact the enforcement department at the national office.

### Bylaw 9 effective dates reviewed

Members of all three NCAA divisions reviewed approaching effective dates of their respective Bylaw 9 membership requirements during the division round tables at the 1981 NCAA Convention.

Divisions I and II members face deadlines in the 1981-82 academic year for compliance with certain of the criteria adopted by those divisions.

An institution failing to meet the criteria becoming effective in 1981-82 will be reviewed by the Classification Committee in its June 1982 meeting and will be reclassified to a division for which it does meet the criteria. If it does not qualify for any division, it will be placed in the "unclassified membership" category or reclassified as an associate member.

Following is a summary of the division membership criteria that will become effective in 1981-82:

#### Division I

To remain in Division I, an institution must comply with the provisions of Bylaw 9-1 (c) [1980-81 NCAA Manual] in 1981-82.

Specifically, the institution must not schedule and play more than four basketball games in the 1981-82 season against institutions that are not members of Division I. It also must have remained in compliance with the former 75 percent scheduling requirement for each season since January 10, 1979.

#### Division II

To remain in Division II, an institution must comply with

the provisions of Bylaw 9-2-(d) in 1981-82. That legislation requires an institution to schedule and play at least 50 percent of its basketball games in the 1981-82 season against members of Division II or Division I, unless it receives a geographical or conference waiver as provided in Bylaw 9-2-(e).

In addition, an institution classified Division II in football must comply with the provisions of Bylaw 9-2-(c) in the next academic year. That criterion requires an institution to schedule and play at least 50 percent of its football games in the 1981 season against members of Division II or I. The Bylaw 9-2-(e) waiver also is available to qualified institutions in football.

Division III members face no

*Continued on page 7*

# Governance questions and answers provided

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In the month since the 1981 Convention adopted the NCAA governance plan, the NCAA national office has received numerous inquiries regarding details of the plan from individuals, primarily women administrators and coaches, at member institutions.

While many of the governance implementation questions were answered in a front-page article in the January 31, 1981, issue of the NCAA News, some of the more common questions and answers are presented here in the interest of providing complete, accurate information to the membership.

**Q:** How will a member institution declare which rules it intends to apply to its women's programs in the 1981-82 academic year?

**A:** As part of the annual certification of compliance procedure set forth in Bylaw 4-6-(d) [1980-81 NCAA Manual], the institution will identify the organizational rules it will apply to its women's program in 1981-82. It also must certify on that form that it is in compliance with those rules. Certification of compliance materials are mailed to all members in April and must be received in the NCAA national office by September 15, 1981.

**Q:** Is an institution permitted to use some of the NCAA's rules and some rules of another organization? May it apply one organization's rules in one sport and another organization's rules in another sport?

**A:** No, in both cases. The institution must apply one organization's rules (those of the NCAA or those of some other organization that it now applies to its women's program) to its entire women's program. It

could not, for example, adopt NCAA recruiting rules and AIAW amateurism rules. Nor could it apply AIAW rules in basketball and NCAA rules in volleyball.

**Q:** When will an institution declare whether it wants to participate in NCAA women's championships in 1981-82?

**A:** Consideration is being given to conducting an unofficial survey of all member institutions in the next few weeks to determine their interest in participating in each of the applicable NCAA women's championships in 1981-82. The institution's official declaration in each sport, however, will be obtained via the customary NCAA availability questionnaire in team sports and the entry form for individual sports. It is anticipated that the appropriate questionnaires and forms will be submitted early in the season in each sport.

**Q:** What playing rules will be used in the various NCAA championships for women?

**A:** Each of the women's sports committees is authorized to recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee the playing rules to be used in the respective championships. While some of those committees may recommend immediate formulation of NCAA women's rules or inclusion of women's modifications in the men's rules, it is likely that most of the 1981-82 women's championships will be conducted under existing women's playing rules.

**Q:** How does a women's conference become an allied member of the NCAA?

**A:** A conference organized solely for women's athletic programs is eligible for allied membership under the provisions of Constitution 4-3-(b) and Bylaw 7-2-(b). The NCAA Council is authorized to elect conferences to allied membership at any of its meetings during the year. The conference members must be active members of the NCAA. For a conference to be a voting member of the Association, it must be both a competitive and legislative body, must include at least six members in a single NCAA division and must conduct conference competition in at least four sports, including at least one in each of the three sport seasons.

**Q:** Will conferences receive automatic qualification for their teams or individual student-athletes into NCAA women's championships?

**A:** Each of the women's sports committees will recommend to the Executive Committee whether or not it recommends automatic qualification into its championship(s) and, if so, which conferences should receive that privilege. If automatic qualification is recommended for a given championship, the provisions of Executive Regulation 2-6 will apply in the same manner as they do for men's championships. Where there is no automatic qualification, all entries will be selected on an at-large basis, as is the case in the majority of NCAA men's championships.

Members with additional questions regarding NCAA activities for women are invited to contact Ruth M. Berkey, director of women's championships, at the NCAA national office.

## Gambling requires vigilance

The acceptance of sports gambling seems so easy nowadays. Jimmy the Greek is a fixture on CBS's coverage of the National Football League. Pete Axthelm freely offers gambling tips and information on NBC's NFL presentations. Broadcasters everywhere do not give a second thought to referring to the point spread on a given game. Newspapers print point spreads and assorted gambling information as regularly as they publish baseball, basketball and football standings. Given this daily diet, it is no wonder the public doesn't think twice about gambling on athletic events. Sports gambling on athletic events has achieved a certain, although undeserved, legitimacy.

The suspicion remains that the public does not grasp the amount of money involved in sports gambling. The Atlanta Journal estimated that as much as \$250 million was wagered on this year's Super Bowl alone. "Most experts," the article continued, "agree there is in excess of \$1 billion bet, legally or illegally, over the course of any pro football season."

Considering that most of that money is wagered illegally, one doesn't have to tap the imagination too hard to see the potential for trouble.

Says Dave Kindred of The Washington Post, "Gambling is accepted today, even eagerly embraced by newspapers of distinction, including this one. We run the point-spread information. Gambling on sports events is illegal everywhere outside Nevada. We run columns advising our readers how to bet on sports events. Maybe we do that because we believe our readers will fly to Vegas before they bet. Or maybe we do that because it is the easy thing to do, to satisfy our customers who (we say) 'want to know the information.'

"Newspapers don't print everything people want to know. We make decisions based on principle. We don't run the daily price of angel dust. We don't do a con-

sumer's report on prostitutes.

"But we run so much gambling information that a kid looking at the paper might think gambling is a part of sports."

That is exactly what lies at the heart of this question.

Legitimate athletics do not want any association with gambling, yet gambling interests have made every effort to break down the stigma and somehow become a part of athletics.

But when gambling becomes directly involved in an athletic event, the effect is invariably bad.

In his column, Kindred said a basketball player's first words after a game questioned his team's performance vis-à-vis the point spread. Most likely it was an innocent comment, but nevertheless it did serve to raise an element of doubt.

In another case several years ago, a basketball player intercepted a pass as time was running out, dribbled the length of the court and missed the break-away slam dunk that would have given his team a 16-point margin of victory. Most of those present thought nothing about the incident; yet local gamblers were livid, having concluded that something less than honorable had been done to stay within the 15-point spread.

Those tales are hardly encouraging, yet they certainly are not unusual. This is a much less than perfect world, and young athletes struggling to find the money to make ends meet are particularly vulnerable targets for those who make a living from exploitation.

The NCAA, through its Gambling Task Force and its Committee to Combat Gambling, stands ready to help as it can. But the ultimate responsibility for vigilance must rest with those closest to the scene at the individual colleges and universities. Collectively and individually, it behooves the member institutions of the NCAA to stay alert for signs of trouble.

## Columnary Craft

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

## NCAA action no takeover

By Mel Greenberg  
Philadelphia Inquirer

The vote by the NCAA to sponsor 29 women's championships beginning next year and to include women in the organization's governing structure has changed the future of college athletics. The new NCAA logo, depicting a man and a woman, proclaims that college sports no longer is a man's world.

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW), the previous sole governing body of college women's sports, may have lost the fight to prevent the NCAA from sponsoring women's championships. But the AIAW can survive and also contribute to the NCAA women's programs if its leaders are prepared to do more than sit and sulk.

They will have to deal with the realities of today, however. They will have to face the fact that many women—including coaches and athletes—welcome the NCAA action.

At the AIAW convention in Detroit, the leadership restricted questioning of the award-winning athletes at the press conference. It was learned that they felt that these athletes could not intelligently comment on the forthcoming NCAA action.

Leaders feared comments such as the one that an award-winner made in private support of NCAA-sponsored championships: "I think they would be good, although I know some of the older ladies here are against them."

The NCAA action was no male takeover of women's athletics. There were enough women at the microphones on the NCAA floor in Miami to argue that point.

How could the action be a male power move when former Arkansas football coach Frank Broyles spoke for some of his colleagues in an impassioned speech against Division I women's championships, charging the NCAA with "Hitler tactics." Broyles may have been more worried about losing football and television money than supporting the AIAW.

If the parliamentary moves to reconsider Division I women's championships, which ultimately brought about their passage, seemed like power tactics to AIAW leaders, they were no more so than the very same moves the AIAW brass pulled to defeat the restrictive rules motion favored by two-thirds of the schools at their own convention.

When one reflects on the major themes used by each side, the argument for the AIAW was an argument for the women's administrator who feared the loss of her power in the NCAA.

If the AIAW leaders believe that their defeat will result in giving women's programs the same problems that currently plague men's sports, then they have a watchdog role to prevent it.

The argument for the NCAA was the argument for the woman athlete, who will be rewarded with exposure and benefits that would have taken years to receive from the AIAW.

NCAA officials already are indicating that the men's and women's basketball championships might be held at the same site. There is discussion of adding a new event, mixed doubles, in the tennis championships, along with creating three titles for sports such as track and swimming—men's, women's and school.

There will be a place for women administrators in the NCAA. Women have been appointed to the NCAA Executive Committee and Council, the two highest-ranking groups. Women also have been appointed to all other committees, such as television and postseason football, besides dominating the women's championship groups.

"The governance plan forces men and women to finally sit together and figure out a common set of rules for athletics," said Southern California athletic director Richard Perry.

All these things won't be accomplished immediately. But they will be accomplished.

## Accrediting associations need to help

William Bryan Martin  
The Chronicle of Higher Education

Presidents and administrators need help if they are to rein in runaway athletics at a time when many alumni and others would charge ahead. A sustained response by the regional accrediting associations, expressed through careful investigation, would strengthen their hands.

And it would revive confidence in voluntary accreditation by removing the specter of a double standard for large and small institutions, by reducing suspicion that major universities and their athletics departments are a law unto themselves, and by silencing the whisper that accrediting bodies can be intimidated.

## Opinions Out Loud

Don Bruno, assistant basketball coach  
Loyola University (Illinois)

Chicago Tribune

"I wrote a proposal four years ago while struggling for income for the women's programs at DePaul. I believe that female basketball players are being discriminated against. Women are asked to play as entertaining a game of basketball as the men—on a court designed for men. Six-foot women are asked to play the same game as seven-foot men. Women are being asked to entertain a public brought up on the slam dunk.

"The logical and simple adjustment of lowering the rim will make the women's game as interesting as the men's. Whether the rim be lowered to 9 feet 6 inches or 9 feet is up to the academic proving ground of some Ph.D. But the rim must be lowered. Anyone close to basketball knows the dunk is an overrated shot. But the fans that spend their money don't think so. Not only will the dunk be added to the women's game, but shooting ranges will increase dramatically, eliminating the compact zone defense that can make for a successful coach but a boring game."

Curtis Tong, director of athletics  
Williams College

New York Times

"First, the responsibility for initiating a union between a prospective student-athlete and an institution should rest with high school administrators, counselors, coaches or parents and the prospect himself. This group has knowledge of a student-athlete's academic

qualifications and goals and can best give direction to the nature of his continuing education.

"The practice of college coaches' seeking out talented players across the nation only perpetuates the problem of nonqualified student-athletes being placed in ill-advised academic situations.

"Second, recruitment should be an on-campus experience only. This scenario, at least, allows the prospect the opportunity to develop a sense of the environment in which he is being asked to spend his college years. It also removes from the prospect the often onerous pressure brought on by recruiters who visit his home.

"Last, I feel that a national association of college and university presidents needs to take a united stance in policing the admission and recruitment policies within their institutions. By discussing their common problems, a greater awareness of malpractice should surface as well as positive ideas as to how football programs in educational institutions can somehow be developed into educational experiences."

NCAA  
NEWS

Editor . . . . . David Pickle  
Asst. Editor Bruce Howard

Published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association,  
Nail Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee  
Mission, Kansas 66222. Phone: 913/384-3220. Subscrip-  
tion rate: \$9 annually.

The editorial page of the NCAA News is offered as a page  
of opinion. The views expressed on this page do not  
necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA member-  
ship.



Joan Board  
Grand Valley State Colleges



Judith M. Brame  
California State U., Northridge



Jean Cerra  
University of Missouri, Columbia



Pat Dudas  
Elmira College



Susan Feamster  
University of Kentucky



Mary Alice Hill  
San Diego State University



Mary Jean Mulvaney  
University of Chicago



Sondra Norrell-Thomas  
Howard University



Richard A. Young  
Oklahoma State University

## New steering committee appointments

The nine individuals pictured above and to the left have been elected by the NCAA Council to serve as new members on the three division steering committees. The 20 Council vice-presidents represent their respective divisions on the committees, which are designed to provide continuing leadership during the year for each of the divisions. The non-Council steering committee members are appointed for one year.

# Football Rules Committee makes few changes

Citing zero fatalities, record passing and field goal statistics, an improved safety record and an all-time high in attendance, the NCAA Football Rules Committee has found the game in excellent condition and has responded with the fewest major changes in a decade.

In the committee's continuing effort to improve the safety of the game, a rule was adopted to protect the trailing back in the quarterback-option play. An offensive player behind the neutral zone and in position to receive a backward pass now will be protected from a block below the waist.

Football Rules Committee Secretary-Rules Editor David M. Nelson, University of Delaware, said the committee also will study closely the results of the new 1981 National Federation of State High School Associations' rule change that prohibits blocking below the waist anywhere on the field except in the legal clipping zone.

The committee, which met January 19-21 in Biloxi, Mississippi, expressed concern about several dangerous actions occurring during scrimmage-kick attempts and initiated three restrictions against the defensive team. Beginning next fall, defensive players attempting to block scrimmage kicks may not:

1. Jump on or stand on a teammate or opponent.
2. Place a hand or hands on a teammate to get leverage for additional height.
3. Be picked up by a teammate.

In reaction to a request from the American Football Coaches Association to reduce

the penalty yardage assessed on nonpersonal fouls, the penalty for holding or illegal obstruction by offensive or defensive players has been changed from 15 to 10 yards. Other penalties for unnecessary roughness infractions will be studied during the 1981 season for consideration at the 1982 rules meeting, Nelson said.

To emphasize the importance of the prohibition against players tackling or running into a receiver when a forward pass obviously is underthrown or overthrown, an interpretation of the rule will be included in the 1981 NCAA Football Rule Book.

Other changes are as follows:

- All noncontact or unsportsmanlike acts now will be penalized as dead-ball fouls, as will violations by coaches, substitutes and authorized persons in the area between the sideline and the restraining line. This assures that, in the event of an actual live-ball foul, both fouls will be penalized rather than offsetting each other.

- If a coach believes an official erred in a rule application, he may ask for a sideline conference with the referee. If he is correct, the mistake will be corrected; if he is wrong, his team will be charged with a time out (or a delay penalty if the team's three time outs have been used).

- The limitation of one player conferring with a coach on the sideline during a charged or free time out was deleted from the rules because there are no restrictions at other times and because the limitation of one player oc-

curred only six or fewer times during a game.

- A 1978 rule change that exempted eligible pass receivers from losing their eligibility when they were blocked or pushed out of bounds by an opponent was amended to require the player forced out to return immediately to the playing field.

- The unsightly vests that players had to wear in kicking formations when their original numbers did not place them in compliance with the 50-79 numbering requirement on the line were eliminated. The players will be permitted on the line of scrimmage in a kicking situation with numbers other than 50-79 if they first report to the umpire.

## Women's programs

# Aid limits interpretation issued

The NCAA officers, acting for the Council, have issued an interpretation regarding the financial aid limits that will apply if an institution places its women's program under NCAA legislation during the 1981-82 academic year.

Proposal No. 67-1 at the 1981 Convention proposed certain sport-by-sport financial aid limits for Divisions I and II women's programs at institutions that choose to apply NCAA rules in the next academic year. However, the proposal was defeated, prompting the officers to issue the following interpretation:

"An institution which conducts its women's athletic program under NCAA legislation in the 1981-82 academic year must comply with the existing

- Vests are now illegal since they do not meet the requirement for permanent numbers. Tearaway jerseys will not be permitted beginning with the 1982 season.

- On a free or scrimmage kick, a player blocked into the ball will be deemed not to have touched the ball regardless of what part of his body touched the ball. Previously, a player blocked into the ball by an opponent was ruled to have touched the ball only if one of his hands touched it.

- Offensive teams that are fouled with fewer than 25 seconds to play in the second or fourth periods and that are not able to put the ball in play will benefit from a new rule requir-

ing the clock to start on the snap in those situations.

- Chain and down indicators will be required to be behind the sideline, but only by a distance not to exceed six feet.

- Officials will handle problems with game interference by equipment and by persons other than players, officials, substitutes or authorized attendants by providing a replay of the down under the inadvertent-whistle provisions, with the referee adjusting the time lost.

- For the first time since 1931, the NCAA and the National Federation of State High School Associations will have a common officials' signal code.

financial aid limitations set forth in Bylaws 5-5-(a), (b) and (e) for Division I institutions and Bylaws 5-5-(f) and (g) for Division II institutions. The numerical limits, overall and by sports, shall apply respectively to the men's program and women's program. [Bylaw 9-3-(a), of course, is applicable to Division III institutions.]

"Because the women's sports of field hockey and softball are not covered in Bylaw 5, the following limits shall apply in 1981-82 to an institution conducting its women's program under NCAA legislation: The total value of awards in effect (equivalencies) in field hockey shall not exceed 14 in Division I and seven in Division II. The total value of awards in effect (equivalen-

cies) in softball shall not exceed 15 in Division I and eight in Division II.

"An institution may have valid grounds for exceeding the limitation, either overall or in that sport, only if it can demonstrate that it had entered into binding scholarship or grant-in-aid commitments to student-athletes in excess of the stated limitation prior to receipt of (a February 4 memorandum from the officers)."

The officers stressed that the interpretation affects only those institutions choosing to apply NCAA legislation to their women's program in 1981-82. It has no application to those who continue to conduct their women's program under the rules of another organization.



# Perennial powers favored in II and III wrestling

Despite the loss of two individual champions, Bakersfield State ranks as the overwhelming favorite to win the 1981 National Collegiate Division II Men's Wrestling Championships, while Trenton State and Brockport State appear to have the edge in Division III.

Bakersfield State, the defending champion and winner of four of the last five championships, owned an 18-1-1 dual record at press time, including victories over Division I powers Oklahoma and Oregon. The Roadrunners' only loss this season was to Iowa State, seven-time Division I champion.

Although Joe Gonzales and John Azevedo have graduated, Coach Joe Seay's squad should continue to dominate the lower weights with Adam Cuestas and Dan Cuestas. Adam has a 25-5 record at 118 pounds, while brother Dan is 26-1 in the 126-pound class.

Other individual contenders for Bakersfield State are Jessie Reyes (20-3 at 134), Steve Nickell (23-7 at 142), Glenn Cooper (24-5 at 150), Perry Shea (21-5 at 158) and Mark Loomis (21-8 at 190).

Eastern Illinois was ranked second in Division II at press time. The Panthers are 3-1 in dual meets and have been successful in several tournaments. The dual loss was only their second in four years.

The Panthers are led by 190-pounder Geno Savegnago, the 1980 NCAA runner-up. Savegnago is 32-3 this season and has won seven tournaments. Mark Gronowski (28-4 at 167 pounds) has won four tournaments and is another national title contender.

Other teams in the top five at press time were Nebraska-Omaha, Augustana (South Dakota) and North Dakota

State. Perennial contenders Northern Michigan and Southern Illinois-Edwardsville also should challenge for the team title.

Nebraska-Omaha, 15-1 in dual meets, is led by 142-pounder Ryan Kaufman and 190-pounder Greg Wilcox. Kaufman was 30-2 at press time while Wilcox, a junior college transfer, was 24-2.

Augustana's Jon Lundberg returns to defend his title at 167 pounds. Lundberg, 25-3, will face stiff competition from Gronowski. Augustana's other individual contender is Mark Bower (19-1) at 134 pounds. The Vikings were 7-1 in dual-meet competition at press time.

North Dakota State, 10-2, has defeated Augustana and lost to Eastern Illinois in dual meets this season. Individual Bison hopefuls are Pat Halloran (126) and Mike Langlais (142).

Among other individual favorites were Tom Reed (19-3) of Southern Illinois-Edwardsville at 118 pounds; Lanny Paulson (17-2) of Northern Colorado at 158; Jeff Hohertz, the 1977 champ at 177 from South Dakota State, and heavyweight Mike Howe (24-2) of Northern Michigan. The Division II championship will be conducted February 28-March 1 in Davis, California.

In Division III, Trenton State and Brockport State are favored for the 1981 championship, to be held February 27-28 at John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Favorite roles are nothing new to either team. Trenton State won the 1979 title by one-fourth of a point over Brockport State, but Brockport State claimed team honors last season while Trenton State finished a distant second.



## Wrestling favorites

Trenton State 126-pounder Mike Jacoutot (above, on top) is listed among the favorites for the Division III Men's Wrestling Championships, while Eastern Illinois 190-pounder Geno Savegnago is highly respected in Division II. A preview of the Division I Men's Wrestling Championships, plus four other events, will appear in the February 28 issue of the News.

Other strong contenders for the team title are Minnesota-Morris, John Carroll, Salisbury State and Oswego State. John Carroll will be wrestling on its home mats and is hoping for a repeat of 1975 when the Blue Streaks captured the national championship as the host institution.

Trenton State's Mike Jacoutot, the 1980 NCAA runner-up, is the favorite to win the 126-pound title. The Lions are very balanced and should place high in all weight divisions.

Top individuals for Brockport State are Tony Smith, two-time runner-up at 190

pounds; Prince Green, third in 1980 at 177 pounds; Woody Vandenburg, fifth last year at 167, and Joe Giani, runner-up at 150 pounds.

Dan Stefancin (23-3 at 118) and Chad Gross (26-1 at 134) are the top individuals on a well-balanced John Carroll squad.

# Computer to aid in basketball championship selection

A computer ranking system evaluating each NCAA Division I basketball team has been adopted by the Division I Men's Basketball Committee to assist it in selecting teams for the National Collegiate Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

The system produces each team's Rating Percentage Index (RPI), based on four factors: (1) Division I winning percentage, (2) opponents' success, (3) opponents' strength of schedule and (4) road success.

"The basketball committee has spent a considerable amount of time developing a computer program which could provide the committee objective data to use when it meets each March to select at-large teams for the NCAA championship," Division I Men's Basketball Committee Chair Wayne Duke, Big Ten Conference, said. "We analyzed a variety of factors and combined them into 14 different methods which might be used. We are convinced the method we chose will help us most in achieving our goal of selecting the best available teams for at-large berths in the bracket."

Here are examples of how

each of the four factors is computed:

**1. Division I winning percentage:** Take the team's won-lost percentage against Division I opponents only; then for each non-Division I opponent played (if any), deduct 100 points from the team's four-digit winning percentage.

(For example: Georgetown, 26-6 in all games last season, was 23-6 for .7931 vs. Division I. But the Hoyas played three non-Division I opponents, so their percentage under Factor 1 was .7631, or 300 points less.)

**2. Opponents' success:** Take each opponent's won-lost percentage vs. Division I teams (other than the team in question), then average these percentages.

(Georgetown's .6553 led the nation in opponents' success percentage last season. That was the average winning percentage for its 29 Division I opponents, deleting games with Georgetown and deleting all games with non-Division I opponents.)

**3. Opponents' strength of schedule:** The strength of each opponent's schedule is measured by computing the Factor 2 percentage for each oppo-

nent, then averaging these percentages to get Factor 3. This recognizes the fact that two opponents with equal won-lost records (per Factor 2) may have played far different schedules.

(Georgetown's Factor 3 percentage, .5169, ranked 63rd of 261 teams in Division I last season. This was determined by averaging the Factor 2 percentages for all of Georgetown's 29 Division I opponents.)

**4. Road success:** Take the subject team's won-lost percentage on the road against Division I opponents and the opponents' success percentage of those road opponents, then average these two percentages.

(For instance, Georgetown's winning percentage on the road against Division I opponents was .6667, and the opponent's success percentage for its road opponents was .6787. Averaging those two percentages produces Georgetown's road success percentage, .6727, seventh in the nation last season.)

**Rating percentage index:** Factor 1 counts as 40 percent, and the other three factors are weighted 20 percent each in

determining each team's rating percentage index (RPI).

(Last season, 33-3 Louisville, the national champion, had .9167 under Factor 1, .5968 under Factor 2, .5438 under Factor 3 and .7049 under Factor 4, producing its PRI of .7359, second nationally to DePaul's .7406. To compute this, multiply Louisville's Factor 1 percentage by .40, multiply each of its other three factor percentages by .20 and then add the resulting four figures.)

Each of the 264 current major (Division I) teams will be analyzed and the committee will receive a complete RPI ranking for the current 1980-81 season from NCAA Statistics Service for its meeting at the NCAA national office in Mission, Kansas, March 6-8.

"The committee is not unequivocally committed to selecting the top 48 teams as listed by the computer," Duke said. "It's an important aid, however, for each committee member to use in his evaluation of the teams available for the tournament."

Basketball-playing conferences also will be ranked by the computer by averaging the rating percentage indexes of

every team in the league. The committee also will be considering the conference RPI rankings in awarding future automatic-qualification berths in the tournament.

"The committee has an obligation to review and award automatic-qualification berths in the tournament bracket each year," said Duke. "In 1983, not more than 50 percent of the bracket may be completed by conferences receiving automatic qualification. This means only 24 conferences could receive automatic berths under the current 48-team tournament format."

"The computer analysis could become an important factor in determining automatic qualifying conferences. This data, of course, would be based on an analysis of the immediate past season, while the analysis the committee receives each March will be based on that current season."

Team RPI rankings will not be made public during the current 1980-81 season, because the figures will not be up to date until the committee meets. Computer runs prior to that will involve a two-week time lag for complete verification.

## Better games, more viewers raise ratings

Increases in the number of attractive games and the total number of persons watching television appear to be the most significant reasons that television ratings of the NCAA football series on ABC Television improved during the 1980 season.

As reported in the December 15 issue of the NCAA News, ratings of the ABC series finished at 11.5 for the 1980 season (an average of 11.5 percent of the nation's possible viewers watched each NCAA football telecast, an improvement from the 1979 average of 11.4).

The NCAA Football Television Committee currently is examining data obtained from ABC and the Nielsen Station Index in an effort to understand more fully the factors that contribute to fluctuations in the ratings.

### Attractive scheduling

It appears that the 1980 series benefited substantially from more attractive scheduling. The Arkansas-Texas opening game on September 1, the first Monday prime-time game since 1977, earned a 15.8 rating, some seven points higher than could have been expected had the game been telecast on a Saturday afternoon in September.

In addition to exposing NCAA football to the larger prime-time audience, the Monday night game also permitted ABC to schedule one less afternoon telecast in September. NCAA studies show that September telecasts during 1976-1980 have averaged a 10.5 rating, while doubleheader first-game telecasts later in the season (despite their unattractive early starting times) over the same period have a 12.1 rating.

In addition to the effect of the prime time telecast, the series benefited from several outstanding games that were played during November. Games such as Purdue-Michigan, Notre Dame-Alabama, Michigan-Ohio State, Nebraska-Oklahoma, UCLA-Southern California and Notre Dame-Southern California (plus the Army-Navy clash) helped NCAA telecasts earn a 13.0 rating from November 8 until the end of the season. The Notre Dame-Alabama game had an 18.4 rating and was watched in a series record 14,320,000 homes.

### No ratings guarantees

NCAA studies indicate that games matching two teams such as those cited above generally result in high ratings, particularly if played later in the season. The same studies also have determined, though, that no single team can guarantee a high rating. The most popular team on television over the past nine years has been Southern California, with a 15.7 rating. However, six other teams have averaged a rating of 13 or better, and there are 14 institutions with an

average rating of 11.4 or better over that time period (among those on television at least 15 times).

Data obtained from ABC indicate there was an increase this fall in the number of persons watching television on Saturday afternoon, another factor in the NCAA's improved ratings. The national HUT levels (Households Using Television) increased from 33.8 percent to 35.1 percent, representing a gain of approximately 1.5 million homes. Since the NCAA's share of the audience remained at 33 percent, it can be assumed the increase in viewers had a significant impact.

Despite that development, the NCAA's Saturday afternoon time period continues to be one of the factors that makes it difficult for the NCAA series to attain significant improvement.

For example, compare Saturday and Sunday households-using-television figures: During the record-setting Notre Dame-Alabama telecast, the HUT level in the Chicago market was 49. During the same time period the following day (when the National Football League's games are telecast), the HUT level was 55. Even more significant was the 23 HUT level during the NCAA telecast in Chicago on Saturday, September 27, clearly illustrating the low levels of television viewing during that month.

### Baseball a factor

Another factor affecting the success of the NCAA series is the increasing interest in post-season Major League baseball. Since 1976, ratings of baseball play-off telecasts have increased by 28.5 percent; World Series ratings have jumped 29.1 percent.

The location of the top-rated college teams also tends to work against the success of the NCAA series. For example, 23 percent of the nation's television homes are in the East, not an area with a large number of traditionally powerful Division I-A college football teams. A large "home base" of interest is thought to be more likely to result in higher ratings.

By way of contrast, the Southeastern, Southwest and Big Eight conference areas have produced several top-rated teams over the past few seasons (Georgia, Alabama, Florida State, Baylor, Oklahoma and Nebraska this season). Yet those areas when combined total just 29 percent of the nation's television homes.

Football Television Committee Chair Wiles Hallock said the committee is pleased about the 1980 results, particularly since they were accompanied by another record year for college football attendance. Hallock said additional data will continue to be studied as the Association enters the final year of the current agreement with ABC.

## NCAA to air basketball games

For the fifth consecutive year, NCAA Productions will telecast games from the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship that are not produced by NBC Sports.

NBC has exclusive live television rights to the championship for 1981 but will televise only selected games during the three-week, 48-team tournament in March.

"NBC Sports will present an outstanding lineup during the tournament," Duke said. "NCAA Productions will televise other key games, highlighted by the regional semifinals. As many as 25 games will be available for sale to television stations located in the home markets of the participating teams."

Selected games covered by NCAA Productions also will be made available to the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network (ESPN) for cablecasting.

NBC Sports, which has televised the Division I Men's Basketball Championship since 1969, plans extensive coverage of the event, concluding with the telecast of the championship finals March 30 at the Spectrum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In addition, NBC Sports coverage will

include the national semifinal games March 28 in Philadelphia and all four regional finals (two March 21 and two March 22). The network also will carry selected second-round telecasts March 14 and March 15.

NCAA Productions coverage will be highlighted by telecasts of all eight regional semifinal games (four March 19 and four March 20). Sixteen first-round games (eight March 12 and eight March 13), selected second-round games March 14 and March 15 and the national third-place game March 30 also will be available through NCAA Productions.

During the 1980 championship, NCAA Productions presented televised coverage to a record 150 stations. ESPN cablecast all of the 1980 telecasts produced by NCAA Productions and has scheduled similar coverage for 1981.

C. Dennis Cryder and James W. Shaffer will coordinate all NCAA Productions telecasts. Cryder will supervise station negotiations and clearances from the NCAA national office in Mission, Kansas.

NCAA and NBC Sports will announce the complete telecast schedule no later than Monday, March 9.

## Work begins on new TV plan

Initial steps have been taken toward creating a new football television plan and reaching an agreement with a communications company to carry college football telecasts beyond the 1981 season.

Representatives of Division I football conferences met in early February and made suggestions to the committee about future television coverage of college football. ABC will present the 1981 season exclusively under the terms of its current agreement with the NCAA.

The NCAA Football Television Committee will meet February 25-26 with representatives of the television networks and other communications organizations interested in carrying NCAA football games.

Committee Chair Wiles Hallock, executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference, said the committee will present its ideas to the membership for ratification after the February 25-26 meeting.

"The committee plans to draft principles under which the NCAA program would be conducted in the future and to submit them to the membership in a referendum," Hallock said. "If the membership approves those guidelines, then they would constitute the basis upon which the committee would conduct negotiations for the NCAA series in the future."

Hallock said the NCAA is obligated contractually to bargain exclusively with ABC for 30 days before meeting with any other party.

Hallock noted the committee also had studied the results of a survey of the NCAA membership regarding televised football. (The results of that survey will appear in the February 28 News.)

The committee also examined research compiled by the NCAA staff and the A. C. Nielsen Company. The NCAA data was helpful in identifying the ratings success of the series relative to telecast times and dates; the Nielsen material provided—for the first time—comparative ratings for re-



Football Television Committee member Carl Maddox, Mississippi State University, and member-elect Hugh D. Hindman, Ohio State University, study information during an early February meeting to discuss the NCAA Football Television Plan.

gional telecasts on a selected date.

"The Nielsen material, which consisted of ratings of regional telecasts during November 1979, was particularly helpful," Hallock said. "When

similar data is received for games in November 1980, the committee should have sufficient information to decide whether a high degree of regionalization is likely to improve ratings."

## Title IX findings

Continued from page 1

ton College; California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo; Gonzaga University; Howard University; the University of Illinois, Champaign; Kearney State College; the University of Miami (Florida); Michigan State University; Niagara University; Northern Arizona University; Northwest Missouri State University; Pensacola Junior College; the University of South Carolina; Spring Hill College; Syracuse University; Texas A&I University and Texas Tech University.

On-campus investigations have been completed at six of those institutions, and OCR is planning to complete on-campus investigations at the

remaining 13 institutions by the end of March.

At present, NCAA legal counsel says it remains unclear what effect, if any, the change in administration will have on this aspect of Department of Education operations. Terrel H. Bell, formerly the Utah commissioner of higher education and chief executive officer of the Utah State Board of Regents, and United States commissioner of education from June 1974 to July 1976, was sworn in as the new secretary of education January 23, 1981.

To date, an assistant secretary of education for civil rights and other top department officials have not been designated.

# Interpretations

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

## Improper inducements—benefits for coaches

(Revises Case No. 185)

**Situation:** A member institution wishes to make an arrangement which would involve a material benefit for a high school or junior college coach (e.g., the provision of a gift such as a tangible item bearing the institution's insignia, the offer to pay a portion of his personal expenses or an arrangement to provide transportation for the coach). (323)

**Question:** Would such an arrangement be permissible?

**Answer:** No. The arrangement of such a benefit for a high school or junior college coach would be considered as an improper inducement to encourage the eventual enrollment of prospective student-athletes from the high school or junior college with which the coach is associated. However, this legislation would not preclude legitimate compensation received by graduate teaching assistants enrolled in bona fide postgraduate programs conducted by member institutions, or the part-time coaching employment of a high school or junior college coach who remains associated with the high school or junior college in a coaching capacity in a different sport. [B 1-1-(b)-(1)]

## Institutional summer camp—compensation

(Revises Case No. 399)

**Situation:** An NCAA member institution (a) operates a summer camp either on or off its campus, or (b) one or more of the institution's athletic department personnel are involved in the operation of a summer camp, either diversified or specialized, or (c) the institution permits the use of its facilities for a camp. (75)

**Question:** Is it permissible for the institution (or its athletic personnel) to employ a student-athlete (of another institution) in its camp specializing in the student-athlete's sport; i.e., football or basketball?

**Answer:** Yes, but it is essential that the student-athlete's duties are of a general supervisory character, and any coaching or officiating assignments represent not more than one-half of the student-athlete's work time. Further, the compensation must be commensurate with the going rate for camp counselors of like teaching ability and summer camp experience and may not be paid on the basis of the value which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the athletic reputation or fame the student-athlete has achieved. Finally, not more than one (football or basketball) student-athlete of any one institution may be employed. [C 3-1 and B 3-4]

## Privately owned camp—compensation

(Revises Case No. 399)

**Situation:** A privately owned or operated camp wishes to utilize the services of an athlete as a counselor (no member institution or its athletic personnel directly involved). (78)

**Question:** Is it permissible for the privately owned camp to hire an enrolled student-athlete from an NCAA member as a counselor in a camp specializing in the student-athlete's sport?

**Answer:** Yes, but it is essential that the student-athlete's compensation is commensurate with the going rate for camp counselors of like teaching ability and summer camp experience; further, the student-athlete must be paid for services performed and not on the basis of the value which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the athletic reputation or fame the student-athlete has achieved. It would be permissible for the student-athlete's name, picture and institution to be listed in the camp brochure identifying the student-athlete as a staff member, but the name or picture may not be used in any other way to directly advertise or promote the camp. Finally, it is the obligation of the institution to make sure that not more than one student-athlete from the same football squad (or basketball squad) from that institution is employed in the camp. [C 3-1 and B 3-4]

# Championship Corner

1. The Men's Ice Hockey Committee will conduct its annual meeting May 6-7 in Bradenton, Florida.

2. The Men's Golf Committee has scheduled its annual meeting July 20-22 in Snowmass, Colorado.

3. Questionnaires on rules and/or championship administration have been distributed by the Men's Ice Hockey, Men's Wrestling and Division III Football Committees with the following return dates: ice hockey, April 1; wrestling, February 23; Division III football, February 27.

4. The date of the West regional of the 1981 Division II Men's Wrestling Championships at Bakersfield, California, has been changed from February 20-21 to February 23. California State University, Bakersfield, will serve as host institution.

## Sports Medicine Update

# Fitting of equipment important

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

## Protective football equipment

The May 1980 issue of the American Journal of Sports Medicine states that properly fitted protective football equipment is a must to prevent injuries from occurring and that the helmet and shoulder pads are the most important pieces of equipment that require proper fit. Modern football equipment provides adequate protection, the article states, but it is imperative that all personnel involved in fitting equipment be knowledgeable about the subject.

## Data conflicts with "guillotine" football helmet injury

In the September/October 1980 issue of the American Journal of Sports Medicine, findings were reported concerning the so-called "guillotine" mechanism of neck injury in football. Researchers Dennis Carter and Victor Frankel examined three different helmet designs with the following assumptions: (1) The rear helmet rim is cut high enough so that it does not impinge upon the posterior cervical spine, (2) the helmet rim impacts at the level of the fourth cervical vertebra and (3) the posterior rim of the helmet strikes the shoulder pads. Their results suggest that the most dangerous hyperextension condition is situation No. 1, which leads to high forces and possible serious injury to the upper cervical spine. Situation No. 2 significantly reduced those forces, which is in direct conflict with the "guillotine" mechanism of injury. The least dangerous situation was situation No. 3.

Another study that involved the posterior rim of the football helmet also was reported in the September/October 1980 issue of the American Journal of Sports Medicine. A total of 16 men (four professional football players,

five high school athletes and seven hospital personnel) were studied by cineradiography to evaluate the possible roles of the posterior rim of the football helmet in causing neck injuries. Five different helmets from five different companies were used in the study. No contact existed at any time between the posterior rim of any of the five helmets worn and the fourth cervical vertebral spinous process. In fact, they did not come close to the spinous process of vertebrae C1-C6. Author Herbert Virgin states that the notion of the posterior rim of the helmet being capable of striking the cervical spine at about the C4 to C5 level is without foundation.

## Sports eye safety committee

To combat the mounting number of eye injuries in sports, the National Society to Prevent Blindness has drawn together prominent experts in athletics and medicine to lead a major nationwide campaign for eye safety on the courts and playing fields. About 35,000 Americans suffered eye injuries in sports and recreation during 1980, and racquet sports are the leading cause of sports eye injuries to adults. The new committee endorsed efforts to encourage players to protect their eyes and stressed that protective eyewear dramatically reduces the chance of eye injury.

At their recent meeting, the committee gave top priority to the collection and analysis of eye injury data.

Carl S. Blyth, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, represented the NCAA on the committee.

The National Society to Prevent Blindness (79 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016) has issued eye protection recommendations for racquet sport players; copies are available on request.



Officers for 1981 for the College Athletic Business Managers Association were named at the organization's January meeting. From the left, they are Martin A. Macdiarmid, second vice-president, Tulane University; Janet LaCasse, secretary-treasurer, U.S. Military Academy; Joseph W. McDonough, president, Holy Cross College; Marie Abel, first vice-president, Baylor University, and Joseph F. O'Brien, third vice-president, University of Notre Dame.

# CABMA honors William Gantt

William Gantt of the U.S. Naval Academy was named Business Manager of the Year at the 31st annual meeting of the College Athletic Business Managers Association (CABMA).

About 200 athletic business managers from colleges and universities across the nation gathered for the convention, held in conjunction with the NCAA meetings.

Joseph W. McDonough of Holy Cross College was elected CABMA president for 1981. Also elected were Marie Abel,

Baylor University, first vice-president; Martin A. Macdiarmid Jr., Tulane University, second vice-president; Joseph F. O'Brien, University of Notre Dame, third vice-president, and Janet LaCasse, United States Military Academy, secretary-treasurer.

Donald B. Canham, University of Michigan, gave the keynote address and David Wagner of Vanderbilt University spoke to the group on athletic promotions.

The four-day event also consisted of panel discussions on

travel procedures and budget preparations and controls.

CABMA Distinguished Service Awards went to David Coffee, Tennessee Technological University; Francis I. Graham, University of Iowa; Floyd R. Taylor, Brigham Young University, and Ken Farris, University of Oklahoma.

Lee Hutcheson, Orange Bowl ticket manager, and Sam Huff, vice-president of the Marriott Corporation, received CABMA associate member Distinguished Service Awards.



# Application deadline for research grants set

May 1 is the deadline for receipt of requests for NCAA research funds for the 1981-82 fiscal year, according to Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Mid-American Conference and chair of the NCAA Research Committee.

A copy of the NCAA's research procedures and guidelines, as approved by the NCAA Council, can be obtained by contacting Dale Meggas, research assistant, at the NCAA national office.

Within those guidelines, the committee considers all requests for Association research funds. Among the areas the committee hopes to emphasize are these:

- Health and safety factors in athletics. Recommendations in this area come to the committee from the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

- The value and justification of intercollegiate athletics.

- The relationship between institutional athletic recognition and the institution's enrollment applications, development funds and other tangible measurements of the benefits athletic programs may bring to an institution.

Jacoby emphasized that the

Research Committee urges those requesting NCAA funding to comply with the approved guidelines, especially in terms of suggesting research projects that have practical application to the membership. The committee is not interested in funding projects dealing with technical analysis or performance improvement in a given sport, in the belief that the coaches associations in the respective sports are more appropriate sources of such research.

The committee also urges those submitting requests to assure that their proposals include sound research methodology, especially in terms of cost efficiency, noting that the Association traditionally has been successful in conducting meaningful research projects at relatively modest cost. "It is the committee's intention to maintain high standards for the use of the Association's funds," Jacoby said.

In a minor revision in policy, the committee decided to permit consideration of funds to publish appropriate research that has been completed elsewhere, rather than funding only the publication of NCAA-sponsored research.

Further information is available by contacting Meggas at the national office.

# Scholarship forms due

Nominations for NCAA postgraduate scholarships in the sport of basketball must be mailed to appropriate district vice-presidents no later than March 2.

The NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Program provides for 15 awards valued at \$2,000 each to be awarded to basketball student-athletes who have achieved success both on the court and in the classroom.

Of the 15 scholarships, three are to be selected from each of the three divisions, while six are to be selected at large.

Faculty athletic representatives are responsible for nominating student-athletes from their respective institutions and are requested to follow these guidelines:

- Nominate only one candidate.

- Use the application form that was provided by the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee in a February 2 memorandum.

- Complete all forms, providing full information.

- Enclose the student's transcript with the nomination.

- Mail the forms and transcript in one package directly to the appropriate district vice-president no later than March 2. The nominations are to be forwarded by registered mail with return receipt requested.

The winners will be selected by the national committee in late March and the awardees will be announced as soon as possible thereafter. Forms to nominate student-athletes in sports other than football and basketball will be mailed in April.

# Effective dates

Continued from page 1

criteria compliance deadlines in 1981-82.

The three divisions also reviewed the status of other Bylaw 9 criteria during the round tables.

Division I members must be in compliance this year (1980-81) with the provisions of Bylaw 9-1-(a), financial aid limitations; Bylaw 9-1-(d), Division I-A Football requirements, and Bylaw 9-1-(e), Division I-AA Football requirements.

Division I's regular-season eligibility provision [Bylaw 9-1-(b)] does not become effective until the 1983-84 academic year.

In Division II, member institutions must be in compliance this year with Bylaw 9-2-(a), financial aid limitations, and Bylaw 9-2-(b), the six-sport requirement.

Division III members must be in compliance now with Bylaw 9-3-(a), that division's need-based aid requirement, and with Bylaw 9-3-(c), the football scheduling criterion.

Division III's regular-season eligibility provision [Bylaw 9-3-(b)] will take effect for the 1982-83 academic year. Bylaw 9-3-(d), the Division III basketball scheduling requirement, also must be met in 1982-83.

# NCAA RECORD

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

## DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

MARYANNE SCHUMM named acting AD at East Stroudsburg State while CLYDE H. WITMAN is on sabbatical leave. WILLIAM GLOSSON appointed at Texas Southern. MAURICE ZARCHEN resigned at Rhode Island.

## COACHES

**Men's baseball**—GEORGE LANDIS named interim coach at Dartmouth. GERALD SCHACHER selected at City College of New York, replacing FRANK CAMPISI. BOB DAVIS chosen interim coach at Wittenberg.

**Men's basketball**—GARY DICOVITSKY retired at Loyola (Maryland), effective at conclusion of current season. CARROLL WILLIAMS resigned at Southeast Missouri State, effective at conclusion of current season.

**Football**—DAVE FARIS appointed at Wayne State, replacing STEVE FICKERT, who resigned. JIM KAPP resigned at Michigan Tech. TED KERSHNER named at Glassboro State, replacing RICHARD WACKAR, who retired. JOE PURZYCKI hired at Delaware State. DENNIS BARRETT selected at Merchant Marine. DON REED chosen at Portland State. JOE REDMOND named at Texas Southern.

**Men's golf**—GEORGE HANNON retired at Texas, effective at end of 1981 season.

**Men's gymnastics**—ROBERT CARGILL appointed at Springfield, replacing FRANK WOLCOTT, who is retiring at end of current season.

**Men's lacrosse**—TONY DIANGE named at Geneseo State.

**Women's softball**—DIANNE G. HIESTAND selected at Elizabethtown, replacing JACK SNADER, who resigned.

**Men's swimming**—STEVEN J. SAUER resigned at Wayne State.

## STAFF

**Business manager**—JOHN PERRIN named at Arizona.

## DEATHS

FREDERICK LUEHRING, Princeton's first basketball coach and longtime chair of NCAA Swimming Committee. He was last living member of the NCAA rules committees created in 1906. DICK EDWARDS, basketball coach at Eastern Montana.

## NOTABLES

WILLIAM GANTT of Navy named business manager of year at 31st annual meeting of College Athletic Business Managers Association.

## DIRECTORY CHANGES

**District 1**—University of Maine, Presque Isle. Constance H. Carlson (acting president).

**District 2**—Iona College. Harry Dunkak (F).

**District 3**—Albany State College. Mollie B. Terry (F).

**District 4**—Heidelberg College. William Cassell (P).

**District 6**—Bishop College. James L. Jones (AD); Louisiana Tech University. Charles Bussey (AD).

**District 7**—University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Charles Bucher (acting AD)—702/739-3483; Northern Arizona University. Sam McClanahan (F)—602/523-2981.

**District 8**—University of Arizona. Robert W. Sankey (F)—602/626-2200; California State University, Hayward. George Peterson (F)—415/881-3707.

**Allied**—New England Football Conference. President is Lawrence P. Boyd, Framingham State College, Framingham, Massachusetts 01701—617/620-1220, vice-president is John Barrett, Western Connecticut State College; secretary is Mike DeLong, Maine Maritime Academy. Add Plymouth State College, Western

Connecticut State College and Western New England College. Delete University of New Haven.

New England University Wrestling Association. President is Chip Wilhide, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.

**Affiliated**—The U.S. Surfing Federation elected to affiliated membership effective immediately. President is Colin J. Couture, 11 Adams Point Road, Barrington, Rhode Island 02806.

The National Scholastic Surfing Association, a member of the USSF, has withdrawn its membership.

## New Active Members

The following institutions have been elected to active membership effective September 1, 1981:

Liberty Baptist College, Lynchburg, Virginia 24506; Pierre Guillermin (P); Bill Matheny (F)—804/237-5961 (ext. 250); Terry Don Phillips (AD)—804/237-5961 (ext. 332). Division II [District 3]

Radford University, Radford, Virginia 24142; Donald N. Dedmon (P); Gary Upp (F)—703/731-5369; Chuck Taylor (AD)—703/731-

5228. Division II [District 3]

Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas 79699; John C. Stevens (P); A. Don Drennan (F)—915/677-1911; Wally Bullington (AD)—915/677-1911 (ext. 2440). Division II [District 6]

Angelo State University, San Angelo, Texas 76909; Lloyd D. Vincent (P); O. S. Cauthen (F)—915/942-2116; Phil George (AD)—915/942-2264. Division II [District 6]

East Texas State University, Commerce, Texas 75428; F. H. McDowell (P); H. M. Lafferty (F)—214/886-5711; Jesse J. Hawthorne (AD)—214/886-5542. Division II [District 6]

Stephen F. Austin, Nacogdoches, Texas 75962; William R. Johnson (P); Harold G. Hill (F)—713/569-2908; Charles W. Simmons (AD)—713/569-3501. Division II [District 6]

University of Texas, San Antonio, Texas 78285; James W. Wagoner (P); Daniel Hogenauer (F)—512/691-4430; Rudy Davalos (AD)—512/691-4161. Division I [District 6]

## FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

### National Collegiate Division II Men's Baseball Championship

Receipts	\$ 20,950.06
Disbursements	\$ 31,203.09
	(\$ 10,253.03)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$141,608.28
	(\$151,861.31)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$151,861.31

### National Collegiate Division II Men's Gymnastics Championships

Receipts	\$ 12,178.90
Disbursements	\$ 11,775.90
	\$ 403.00
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 45,012.84
	(\$ 44,609.84)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 48,489.08
	\$ 3,879.24
Amount due competing institutions	\$ 1,926.34
50 percent to the NCAA	\$ 1,952.90
	\$ 3,879.24

### National Collegiate Division I Men's Swimming and Diving Championships

Receipts	\$ 82,755.00
Disbursements	\$ 61,411.21
	\$ 21,343.79
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$174,839.17
	(\$153,495.38)
Expenses absorbed by host institutions	\$ 2,308.46
	(\$151,186.92)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$182,867.15
	\$ 31,680.23
Amount due competing institutions	\$15,737.36
50 percent to the NCAA	\$15,942.87
	\$ 31,680.23

### National Collegiate Division I Men's Tennis Championships

Receipts	\$ 76,046.14
Disbursements	\$ 28,606.92
	\$ 47,439.22
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$ 60,571.90
	(\$ 13,132.68)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$ 65,845.11
	\$ 52,712.43
50 percent to competing institutions	\$26,356.22
50 percent to the NCAA	\$26,356.21
	\$ 52,712.43

### National Collegiate Men's Indoor Track Championships

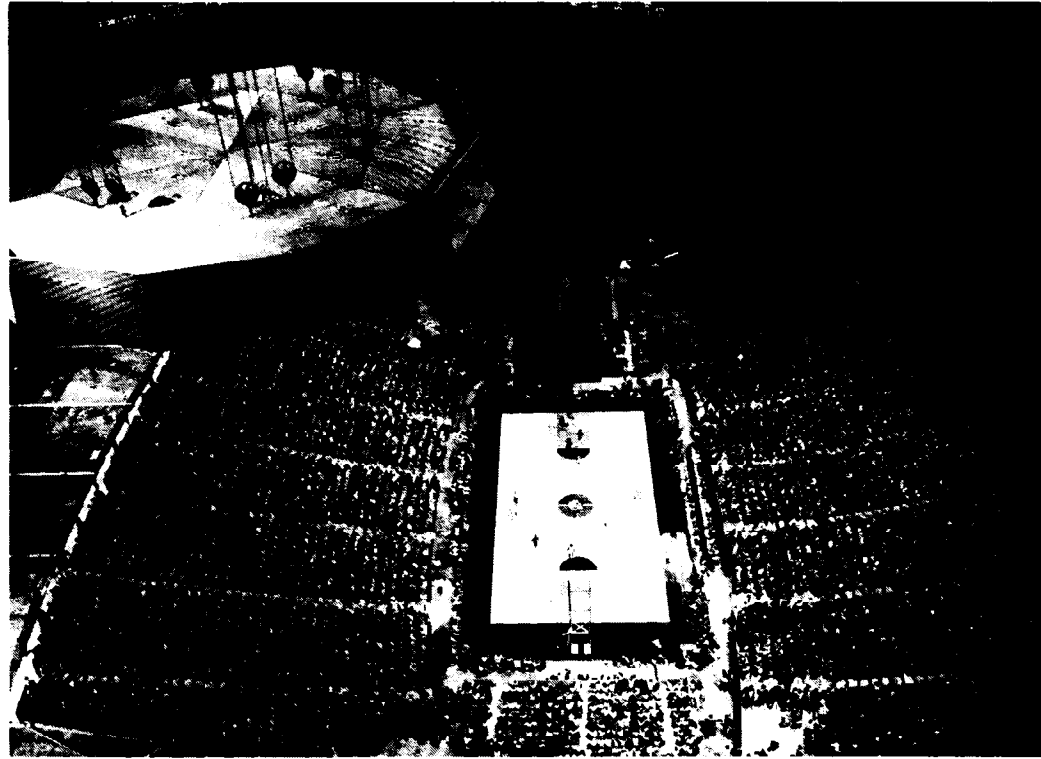
Receipts	\$196,003.86
Disbursements	\$ 99,787.57
	\$ 96,216.29
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$129,823.76
	(\$ 33,607.47)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$134,555.25
	\$100,947.78
50 percent to competing institutions	\$50,473.89
50 percent to the NCAA	\$50,473.89
	\$100,947.78

### National Collegiate Division II Men's Outdoor Track Championships

Receipts	\$ 9,057.00
Disbursements	\$ 18,649.87
	(\$ 9,592.87)
Team travel and per diem allowance	\$158,768.32
	(\$168,361.19)
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA	\$168,361.19

# 1982 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Saturday, March 27 • Monday, March 29  
Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans



1. Tickets go on sale April 1, 1981. TICKET ORDERS POSTMARKED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1981, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. ORDERS POSTMARKED APRIL 1 WILL BE FILLED FIRST.
2. Each order must include a certified check or money order for the correct amount, made payable to the 1982 NCAA Basketball Championship.
3. Tickets for individual sessions are not available—tickets shall be sold only for both dates, as indicated on the order form, with a maximum of four seats per order in \$36 and \$26 tickets or a maximum of six seats in \$16 tickets.
4. Each ticket order bearing an eligible postmark will be placed in a common draw with envelopes bearing the same postmark. Each applica-

- tion will be processed in the order it is drawn. The first ticket orders processed will be those contained in envelopes bearing an April 1, 1981, postmark. If tickets remain, those orders bearing an April 2, 1981, postmark will be processed and, similarly in sequence, until all tickets have been sold. Any ticket order not filled will be returned to the sender by the Louisiana Superdome.
5. Each order must include a 4" by 9½" self-addressed, stamped return envelope.
6. EACH ORDER MUST INCLUDE THE OFFICIAL ORDER FORM BELOW. Additional order forms are available upon request by sending a self-addressed, stamped return envelope to 1982 NCAA Basketball Championship Order Form, P.O. Box 50488, New Orleans, LA 70150 or the NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, KS 66222.

## 1982 NCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP OFFICIAL ORDER FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: If your order cannot be filled at requested price, and you want the next best available tickets, check here . Otherwise, your check will be returned if your original order cannot be filled.

### CHECK ONE BLOCK ONLY

(All prices include Saturday and Monday.)

#### First Price—Plaza/Loge

- 2—\$36 tickets . . . . . \$72  
 4—\$36 tickets . . . . . \$144

#### Second Price—Plaza/Loge/Terrace

(Median seat 200 feet from court.)

- 2—\$26 tickets . . . . . \$52  
 4—\$26 tickets . . . . . \$104

#### Third Price—Terrace

(Median seat 300 feet from court.)

- 2—\$16 tickets . . . . . \$32  
 4—\$16 tickets . . . . . \$64  
 6—\$16 tickets . . . . . \$96

SEND TO: 1982 NCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP, P.O. BOX 50488, NEW ORLEANS, LA 70150

(Remember: do not mail your order prior to April 1, 1981.)

Nonprofit organization  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Permit No. 4794  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



# NEWS



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

An Equal Opportunity Employer

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

February 15, 1981

In this issue:

Effective dates . . . . .	1
Governance questions . . . . .	1
Title IX findings not issued . . . . .	1
Football rules changes . . . . .	3
Computer to aid basketball selection . . . . .	4
Analysis of football TV ratings . . . . .	5
Work begins on new TV plan . . . . .	5