



NEWS



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Convention affirms NCAA television principles



Football Television Committee Chair Wiles Hallock addresses the general round table as Secretary-Treasurer John L. Toner listens. A record number of 1,428 individuals registered for the Convention, including a record 632 voters (78.1 percent of the eligible voters in the Association).

Moving with great speed and little debate, delegates to the 76th annual NCAA Convention affirmed existing NCAA telecasting principles and decisively defeated a proposal that would have prohibited the Association from exercising effective control over the disposition of any type of property rights by member institutions.

A record number of 632 registered voters zipped through the 122-proposal package in one day, spending no more than 21 minutes on a single piece of legislation.

As anticipated, football television issues highlighted the Convention's business. Delegates overwhelmingly approved Proposal Nos. 45, 46 and 47, the three NCAA Council proposals that affirmed previous NCAA football telecasting principles and established NCAA control over all forms of football television and cablecasting.

A University of Pittsburgh attempt to amend No. 47-A to exclude pay and subscription television was defeated, despite faculty athletic representative John O. Bolvin's argument that such forms of television are in formative stages and that the best approach for the Association would be to experiment with the new technology. Football Television Committee Chair Wiles Hallock countered by claiming that decontrol of any form of live television would be tantamount to decontrol of all forms.

The passage of Nos. 45, 46 and 47 came January 12, one day after the University of Texas, Austin, had gained a temporary restraining order from a Texas district court that would have prevented the Convention from discussing or acting upon any of those three proposals. L. O. Morgan—University of Texas, Austin, faculty athletic representative—announced the institution's

actions during the Division I round table January 11. The announcement set off a flurry of discussion and legal action that concluded with the NCAA having the ruling overturned.

Before the action on Nos. 45, 46 and 47, delegates had voted down Proposal No. 36, the controversial University of Texas, Austin, amendment concerning the NCAA's opportunity to adopt and enforce any type of effective control over the disposition of property rights by member institutions. Morgan, who said the university was sponsoring the legislation "as a matter of deep principle," sought to restrict the scope of the proposal to football television issues through No. 36-1, which also was defeated.

In all, delegates approved all or part of 71 of the 122 proposals included in the 1982 Convention Program. Excluding the 31 proposals in the consent packages, 40 of 91 amendments were passed.

Aside from the television issues, no legislative topic dominated the agenda. The proposal that consumed the most time (21 minutes) was No. 78, an amendment by eight Division I institutions that would have limited athletically related financial aid in Division I sports except football and basketball and all Division II sports to tuition and fees. After an amendment excepting Division I ice hockey was approved, the entire proposal was defeated decisively.

A review of each piece of Convention legislation is included in the NCAA Record on page seven of this issue.

Playing and practice seasons

Delegates approved No. 34, which will allow Divisions I and II institutions to schedule 28 regular-season basketball games instead of 27. (No. 33, which would have increased

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Inflation reducing squad sizes

The effect on intercollegiate athletics of rising costs, for several years a topic of concern to NCAA member institutions, has been documented further in a study of 1980-81 intercollegiate participation compiled by the NCAA research service.

The study, the first compiled since Report No. 5 of The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Colleges and Universities measured 1976-77 sports participation, showed a slight decline in overall men's participation and an increase in women's participation. The telling effect of rising costs, though, was shown in widespread declines in average squad sizes in both men's and women's sports.

Total 1980-81 intercollegiate participation was 169,477 men and 71,768 women, compared with 170,384 men and 64,375 women in 1976-77. For the four-year period, this represents an 11.48 percent increase for women and a 0.53 percent decrease for men. A sport-by-sport comparison (deleting sports not measured in both surveys) revealed a decline in men's participation of 7.60 percent (156,788 in 1980-81 vs. 169,680 in 1976-77) and a slight increase in women's participation of 1.33 percent (64,336 vs. 63,491). The 1980-81 totals represented 70.25 percent men and 29.75 percent women; with football deleted, the proportions were 64.06 percent men

and 35.94 percent women.

The 1980-81 study documented a decline in average squad sizes for all men's sports except skiing, which increased from 16.52 participants per team to 17.67. Even sports that experienced a significant increase in sponsorship over the four-year period suffered a decline in overall participation.

In soccer, 75 teams were added in the NCAA's three membership divisions; but total participation declined from 13,458 to 12,334, due to a drop in average squad size from 31 to 24 (rounded). Sixty-five cross-country teams were added, yet participation fell from 8,810 to 8,784; participa-

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Wilkinson retires; Ruth Berkey promoted

James H. Wilkinson, a member of the NCAA staff since 1969 and assistant executive director since 1974, retired January 15. His duties have been reassigned to Ruth M. Berkey and Louis J. Spry of the national office staff.

Berkey, who has been promoted to assistant executive director effective January 15, will be responsible for the National Youth Sports Program and for the administration of the NCAA's Volunteers for Youth program. She also will monitor athletic matters of primary concern to women in the areas of national policy, administration and participation. For the immediate period,

she also will continue to fulfill her responsibilities as director of women's championships.

Spry, controller, will assume Wilkinson's duties regarding the annual Convention, staff personnel matters and building management.

Wilkinson joined the NCAA staff March 1, 1969, from Central High School in Kansas City. From 1963 to 1969, he worked with other Kansas City coaches in a local summer sports program for youngsters. The NCAA hired Wilkinson in 1969 to direct the fledgling National Summer Youth Sports Program; eventually, he was promoted to controller and be-

came an assistant executive director in 1974.

Berkey played critical roles in the development of the NCAA governance plan and the implementation of NCAA women's championships.

She came to the NCAA from Occidental College, where she had been director of athletics since 1977. She coached basketball, softball, tennis and volleyball during her tenure and was dean of women from 1965 to 1968.

Spry joined the NCAA staff in 1966 as a publications editor and served as assistant executive director for championships before being named controller in 1974.



Ruth M. Berkey



James H. Wilkinson

Indoor distances a mystery

Editorial

Track & Field News

"We'll award a year's subscription to The Bible of The Sport to the first person who can explain why both The Athletics Congress and the NCAA continue to run their indoor championships in yards rather than meters. It is a mystery to us and we welcome a solution because the situation is deplorable.

"Both governing bodies have made the commitment to metric running events—with the sole exception of the indoor meets. And, of course, the rest of the world runs metric, not yardage distances. High schools, prompted by the lead of the TAC and the NCAA, also have gone metric.

"What difference does it make? It's confusing, for a start. It's inconsistent. It sets back the complete understanding of metric distances. It complicates the work of athletes and coaches because they must work with two distances, two sets of times and two different qualification standards.

"It lessens the recognition given athletes because lists no longer are kept for most yard distances.

"It creates a statistical and reporting problem for the press. It leaves the fans, who buy the tickets, wondering what is going on, and with a lesser appreciation of the results because they have over the years been weaned away from yards. And it delays standardization of the already-too-many indoor distances for all the other meets, with unhappy consequences.

"Try this inconsistency on for size: The NCAA rules book lists only the metric distances for qualifying in field events and mandates that all jumps and throws be measured metrically, no conversions.

"Unless there is an explanation we have missed, we will continue to believe that this practice not only is downright silly but is harmful as well."

Ted Banks, men's track coach
University of Texas, El Paso

The Associated Press

"The foreign athletes are very controversial. We have taken a lot of flak because we have won with foreign athletes. But the way I see it, if they win, it doesn't matter where they're from."

Jess Nealy, former football coach
Rice University

Houston Chronicle

"I'd like to see football played without helmets and masks. I never used a helmet or mask. We didn't need either one. We didn't have spearing, striking a blow with a helmet. I don't think it belongs. There was not any hitting with our heads.

"Players weren't allowed to use their hands as much back then. Players didn't hit each other in the face, either. So masks were unnecessary."

Weldon Drew, basketball coach
New Mexico State University

Dallas Times Herald

"We have a great bunch of outside shooters. Unfortunately, we play all our games indoors."

Grant Teaff, football coach
Baylor University

Dallas Times Herald

"The talent has become so evenly spread that winning often hinges on a referee's call or turnover or some other break. I've never seen so many coaches upset about calls. It's not that officials are making bad calls, it's just that the significance of the calls is so magnified now."

Editorial

Daily Princetonian

"The NCAA has decided that it wants to refine big-time college football—and it's not going to let the Ivy League play. Princeton football, thanks to a series of proposals pushed through recently by the NCAA's gridiron powerhouses, will be expelled—along with some 36 other teams—from Division I-A play, beginning next season.

"That may have cost the Tigers and their Ivy League brethren some prestige, as well as future television contracts.

"The important thing—the game itself—will

continue to be played in places like Palmer Stadium and Yale Bowl precisely as it has for some two decades. Ivy League football hasn't pretended to be in the same company as the Big Ten or Southeastern Conference teams since the days of Dick Kazmaier ('52). The relegation of the Ivies to I-AA play simply makes official what is already obvious in practice.

"Indeed, if there is a big loser, it is the big shots of the NCAA, who benefit from the Ivy League's temperance. Athletic Director Robert J. Myslik is right on the mark when he calls the Ivy approach to athletics a "sound one." The Ivy League places a premium on the scholar-athlete, someone who strives for excellence in both mind and body. All too often, this is not the case at (large, state-supported) schools, as NCAA investigations in recent years have shown.

"College football is not a professional activity, but the unrestrained greed of the big-time football powers threatens to change that. Without the good sense of the smaller schools to balance that greed when it comes time to make important decisions about the direction of college athletics, the situation may only worsen.

"The Ivy League, we hope, will be content to play its own version of the game."

Bobby Knight, basketball coach
Indiana University

Sport Magazine

"In any group, you're going to find some people who are very good and some people who are very bad, and you're going to find a lot of people between those ends. It could be congressmen, it could be heads of state. In the case of the reporter for the Washington Post (Janet Cooke, who lost a Pulitzer Prize and her job after her award-winning story was found to be a fabrication), you could look at it and say, 'That's the newspaper business.' But it's not. The (point-shaving scandal) at Boston College you can look at and say, 'That's college basketball.' It isn't; it's one small segment of college basketball."

Jack Stallings, baseball coach
Georgia Southern College

Collegiate Baseball

"At Georgia Southern College, we do not allow our players to make any remarks at opposing players at any time during the ball game. This philosophy is based on a desire to have a class ball club that plays the game properly and keeps its poise. A player cannot concentrate properly on playing the game if he is constantly trying to think up new one-liners to shout at someone on the field or in the opposing dugout.

"Newcomers to our program at Georgia Southern College often come from high school or junior college programs that allow bench-jockeying. It may take a while for them to get accustomed to our approach. However, once they realize the advantages of leaving the other team alone and concentrating completely on playing the game, they become strong supporters of our philosophy.

"Last season, we played against a top-ranked college team and quickly fell behind amid a loud and constant chorus of remarks from their dugout. In the eighth inning, after we had bounced back and established a very comfortable lead, the bench-jockeying still continued. One of our players was heard to mutter, 'Those guys must love to lose. . . . They're having so much fun doing it.'"

John DeFazio
Westinghouse Corporation

Athletic Administration

"Everyone (in television) scrambles for the big games, the super contests. Until now, it's been very unlikely that the little guys would ever get the chance to be on television. So what cable television brings about is the opportunity to have every school involved with television. It's very effective with the alumni or those who have a special interest in the school, and it brings about a brand new area of merchandising and a brand new way of communicating to a specific audience, a very important audience."

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.

Too much of a good thing?

By Gordon S. White, Jr.
New York Times

Chief executive officers of universities across the country have reacted strongly to Texas A&M University's decision to pay Jackie Sherrill, its new football coach, \$287,000 a year, calling this highest salary at a United States college or university "wild" and "beyond reason." Some members of the A&M faculty even expressed mild surprise.

Sherrill, coach at the University of Pittsburgh for the last five seasons, accepted a six-year offer of \$1,722,000 in cash and extra benefits to become the athletic director and football coach at Texas A&M.

Texas A&M officials say that all of Sherrill's salary will be paid by voluntary donations to the athletic department, with none of it coming from taxes. Texas A&M is a state institution. Frank E. Vandiver, president of Texas A&M, said, "An athletic department of the first class at A&M is essential. And I don't think that anything of the first class comes cheap."

A survey of university presidents and chancellors indicates that no other person in an American university is being paid as much as Sherrill in salary for work performed on university assignment.

David Saxon, president of the huge University of California system, which includes institutions at Berkeley, Los Angeles, Irvine, Davis, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz, said: "It is wild, just wild to pay a football coach that much. The highest paid persons of the 6,000 professors over our system would be deans of the various medical schools. They can earn up to \$100,000 a year."

Saxon and a number of other chief university executive officers agreed that the average salary for a full professor with some time in the post and tenure is between \$60,000 and \$75,000 annually. They also agreed that they knew of no university president or chancellor earning as much as Sherrill will earn.

Irene B. Hoadley, director of the library at Texas A&M, said: "I think A&M is very fortunate to get someone of Sherrill's quality in terms of a football coach. But if the university has those kinds of dollars to spend, it seems like that money might have been spread around a little differently in activities that would have been more in keeping with the university's academic pursuits."

Howard R. Swearer, president of Brown University, which is a member of the Ivy League, said: "It is so far beyond reason or imagination. I have never heard of a salary like that in colleges. It also begins to make the connection between intercollegiate sports and professional sports when they are throwing around that kind of money.

"Just think of the other uses for \$2 million—financial aid to students, starting new and important programs, making sure your faculty has decent salaries.

"I believe salaries should be kept within the scales set by a university. This does seem to raise the question of how much influence a booster club may have over a university's football coach. I would not like to see an employee of Brown University paid directly by another group. It is really appalling."

James Craig, assistant dean of the school of architecture at Texas A&M and a letterman at tackle for the school in 1962-63, said: "It is hard to relate to that kind of money living here in academia. His salary seems kind of out of proportion when you stop and think about it, particularly when I see national scholars in the top rank making less than that for sure."

John Oswald Sr., president of Pennsylvania State University and a former president of the University of Kentucky and former vice-president of the University of California system, said: "I was flabbergasted. I would make this observation on top-flight coaches at first-rate universities. The great majority of them receive a comparable rate salary to a first-rate full professor, and the coach may pick up some extra money in relation to a television show or something like that. Professors, on the other hand, pick up extras by lecturing around the country."

Frank Broyles, director of athletics at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and former Razorback football coach, said that in 1972, while still coach at Arkansas, he turned down a \$1.2 million offer from Georgia Tech.

"The more money you get up front, the more difficulty you have being accepted by the faculty," Broyles said.

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Convention

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the allowable number of games to 29, was defeated.)

General

Proposal No. 37, which was defeated, would have given the Committee on Infractions authority to levy financial penalties as large as \$50,000 against member institutions found to be violating NCAA legislation. Stephen Horn, California State University, Long Beach, argued that such a penalty would favor those institutions with greater resources and might be taken as "the cost of doing business" in certain quarters.

After first approving No. 40—a College Football Association proposal to provide for an additional assistant football coach at the Division I level—Division I-A delegates reconsidered the legislation and then voted no, 71-64.

Television

Despite the pleas of Charley Scott of the University of Alabama, the Convention approved No. 49, a Council-sponsored proposal allowing the Committee on Infractions to impose regular-season television sanctions in sports other than football. "The NCAA cannot take away what it cannot give," argued Scott.

Long Beach State's Horn noted that only live telecasts were covered under the proposal and that an institution therefore could circumvent the legislation by delaying a telecast one minute. The Council is expected to issue an interpretation on the matter.

Amateurism

The Convention approved No. 50, which means that a student-athlete will be allowed to coach or teach in his or her sport, provided that such employment is not at the institution and is not arranged by the institution or its representative. The Special Committee on Legislative Review formulated the proposal in the interest of developing more women coaches.

No. 51 would have allowed student-athletes to sell their complimentary tickets at face value, provided that the institution did not repurchase the tickets. The Pacific-10 Conference led the way in opposing the proposal, which was defeated. A complimentary-admissions concept was mentioned as an alternative.

Eligibility

The only prolonged applause of the business session was heard upon passage of No. 54, a Council-sponsored proposal to change the existing five-year rule in Divisions II and III to a five-year rule based on residency.

Delegates also approved No. 56, which will allow Division I institutions to redshirt freshman student-athletes. Parts B and C of No. 55, a Pacific-10 Conference amendment that would have created a required high school grade point average for incoming freshmen, were defeated.

The Convention approved No. 61, a Recruiting Committee amendment that will permit a waiver of the transfer rule for a student-athlete whose team is placed on probation with sanctions for the duration of his or her eligibil-



Judith M. Brame



Richard W. Burns



Fred Jacoby



Elmer W. Yoest

Four new members for Council, Executive Committee

Three new members have been elected to the NCAA Council and one to the NCAA Executive Committee.

The new Council members are Judith M. Brame, director of women's athletics, California State University, Northridge; Richard W. Burns, faculty athletic representative, University of Texas, El Paso, and Elmer W. Yoest, director of athletics, Otterbein College. The new member of the Executive Committee is Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Mid-American Athletic Conference.

Burns will serve as District 7 vice-president on the Council, while Brame and Yoest are at-large selections. They replace Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming; Chalmer G. Hixson, Wayne State University, and Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges.

Jacoby replaces Robert C. James, Atlantic Coast Conference, on the Executive Committee.

Brame

Under Brame's direction, Northridge

State has earned the reputation as having one of the top Division II women's programs in the country.

She began her career in 1965 at the University of California, Davis, where she coached volleyball, field hockey, basketball and softball. In 1971, she was named director of women's athletics at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, where—in addition to her administrative duties—she coached women's basketball and tennis. She joined the Northridge State staff in 1974.

Brame earned her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of California, Berkeley, and her doctorate from the University of Southern California.

Burns

Burns has been a member of the Texas-El Paso faculty since 1952 and has served as faculty athletic representative since 1966. His association with the university's athletic department has lasted longer than that of any

individual other than men's basketball coach Don Haskins.

Burns earned his undergraduate degree in chemistry at the University of Northern Iowa and took graduate degrees in zoology (master's) and education (doctorate) from the University of Iowa.

He taught for two years in his hometown of Cedar Falls, Iowa, before returning to the University of Iowa. He moved to Texas Western College (now Texas-El Paso) in 1952 as an education instructor. He has been in the education department since that time.

Yoest

Yoest has extensive backgrounds in the areas of coaching, education and athletic administration.

After earning his bachelor's degree at Otterbein, he gained master's and doctorate degrees from Ohio State University in physical education. He has taught such diverse physical education subjects as teaching methods and kine-

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ty. Any such waiver would require approval of the Council upon a recommendation from the Committee on Infractions.

Financial aid

As they did last year, Division II members voted down a proposal—No. 68—that would have imposed financial aid based largely on need.

No. 73, a Council proposal to increase the allowable amount of assistance available to student-athletes through Pell Grants from the Federal government, passed easily.

Nos. 75 and 77 also were approved, thus setting limits on the number of awards available in women's sports in Divisions I and II. No. 75, which affected Division I, was amended to state that awards in golf could be totaled on an equivalency basis rather than by head count.

Membership and classification

NCAA membership dues will increase as a result of the passage of No. 83. The proposal was amended to delete proposed Bylaw 8-3(a)-(2), which would have given the Executive Committee the authority to increase dues as necessary to keep pace with the cost of providing membership services.

Proposal No. 87 also was approved, which means that an institution will be allowed to move its membership only to an adjacent division.

By a count of 71-64, Division II members declined to lower

from six to four the number of sports required for Division II membership. A motion to reconsider the matter was defeated by a show of paddles.

Proponents of enrollment restrictions within Division III withdrew No. 94, which would have created a Division III-A for existing Division III institutions with an undergraduate enrollment of fewer than 3,500 students. However, No. 95—which would have restricted enrollment at all Division III institutions to 3,500 students—was defeated.

Recruiting

After debate that included a letter of opposition from Brice Durbin, executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, delegates voted to refer No. 96 to the Recruiting Committee for further study. The amendment would have permitted tryouts for prospective student-athletes under specified circumstances.

Also referred to the Recruiting Committee was No. 99, which specified that contact with a prospect would not count against the three-contact limitation if it took place when the prospect signed a National Letter of Intent or if it occurred on the grounds of the prospect's educational institution.

No. 100 was approved, thus exempting prospective women's basketball players from the recruiting and evalu-

ation periods set forth in Bylaws 1-2(a)-(5) and 1-3.

The recruiting period itself was altered by the passage of No. 102. Henceforth, basketball recruiting contacts will be permitted between September 1 and November 1 rather than August 1 and October 1.

Another significant change in recruiting legislation occurred when Divisions I and II delegates approved No. 106, thus lowering the allowable number of expense-paid visits from six to five.

Championships

No. 109 in its original form would have prohibited the NCAA from discontinuing any championships established prior to the 1979-80 academic year. It was amended, however, to state that no championship approved before the 1981-82 academic year could be discontinued before the 1984 Olympic Games.

With Divisions II and III institutions apparently providing the key votes, the Convention defeated a Council-sponsored proposal that would have created terminal championships in Divisions II and III. Nos. 111 and 112 were approved instead, which will reduce the number of Divisions II and III athletes advancing to Division I events.

Women's championships in indoor track and soccer were established with the approval of Nos. 113 and 114.

No. 117, a resolution by the Trans America Conference, also was approved. The terms of the resolution will require that all automatic-qualifying conferences be guaranteed a position in the bracket of the 1983 Division I Men's Basketball Championship. The resolution also stipulates that the Executive Committee study methods to accommodate automatic-qualifying conferences in all future Division I Men's Basketball Championships.

Governance

No. 119 was withdrawn and replaced by a resolution (No. 119-1) calling for legislation at the 1983 Convention that would restructure the Council by (1) including the existing division steering committees; (2) retaining the existing 2-1-1 representation ratio among Divisions I, II and III; (3) assuring guaranteed representation for each Division I-AA football conference, each of the four Division I-AA football regions and other major interests within Division I; (4) providing that the membership of each division will elect its own Council members, and (5) establishing a partially federated Council meeting concept, meaning that the division units would meet separately to act upon matters pertaining exclusively to their respective divisions. The entire Council would meet to consider issues of overall NCAA policy.

Passing explosion causes rules changes

Recognizing the offensive trend toward the passing game over the last five years, the NCAA Football Rules Committee made the first significant changes in the passing game in 20 years at its annual meeting January 18-20 in Dallas, Texas.

Twelve changes, ranging from standardizing the size and position of yard-line numbers on the field to aid receivers, defenders and officials to the definition of a catchable ball, were voted into the rules in response to the increased emphasis on the passing game.

"The committee's prime concern this year was the reclassification of fouls away from the area where a forward pass was thrown," said David M. Nelson, secretary-rules editor of the Football Rules Committee. "In the past, these fouls either were penalized as pass interference or were not called by the officials."

"The committee solved this problem by defining a catchable ball, redefining defensive and offensive pass interference and penalizing the defensive team five, 10 or 15 yards from the previous spot, plus a first down, for contact fouls that are not pass interference."

In 1982, the defense, for fouls away from a catchable ball, will be penalized from the previous spot, plus loss of down, rather than for pass interference.

Eight changes were made in the passing-game penalty structure. The touchback penalty for offensive pass interference in the end zone and the penalty for illegally touching a forward pass in the end zone were eliminated. The penalty for an ineligible receiver beyond the neutral zone was changed from 15 yards to five yards plus loss of down.

The automatic safety for intentionally grounding a forward pass from the end zone was changed to provide the offended team the option of the safety or the result of the play.

In other changes involving

penalties in the passing game, the committee eliminated the penalty for throwing a forward pass out of bounds to conserve time. In addition, the penalty for blocking an eligible receiver below the waist as an illegal act has been expanded to include downs in which a forward pass is not thrown.

Passing teams, more than rushing teams, probably will be helped by the change of the penalty enforcement that penalizes offensive teams that foul behind the neutral zone from the spot of the snap rather than the spot of the foul. Prior to 1982, offensive teams that fouled behind the neutral zone were penalized from the spot of the foul rather than the spot of the snap.

Before 1982, an offensive team that fouled 10 yards behind the neutral zone was faced with first down and 35 yards to gain. Under the new rule, the worst penalty will be 15 yards from the spot of the snap, or first down and 25 yards to gain.

Other major changes approved by the NCAA Football Rules Committee are as follows:

- Players wearing tear-away jerseys, which are illegal beginning with the 1982 season, will have a timeout charged against their teams; and a timeout also will be assessed against teams wearing any illegal equipment, except that made illegal through play.

- The specifications of the football were increased to accommodate balls presently in use. The length of the ball was increased by three-sixteenths of an inch.

- The increased use of sticky substances by players initiated a rule change prohibiting the use of adhesive material as well as slippery substances affecting the ball or an opponent.

- To assist officials in determining the grasping of the face mask, the penalty was changed to five yards for incidental grasping and 15 yards for twisting, turning or pulling the face mask.



NCAA President James Frank (center) presents humorist Bill Cosby with the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the Association's highest honor, as master of ceremonies Walter Cronkite offers his congratulations. Cosby, a multisport athlete at Temple University in the early 1960s, made an entertaining talk on his experiences in college athletics.

Specialty publications available

Three new publications produced by two different NCAA committees are available to the Association's membership.

Two briefing books—one on football television generally and the other on cable television and other alternatives to conventional television—are the results of studies by the NCAA Football Television Committee and its Subcommittee on Nonnetwork Television.

The third new book is the Sports Medicine Handbook, prepared by the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

Both television publications are resource books. The Football Television Briefing Book offers a history of television's relationship to collegiate sports, controls on the televising of NCAA football and network ratings and a discussion of future possibilities. It is concerned with network television.

In the second of the television publications, cable and nonnetwork television alternatives are studied, with particular emphasis on the application of the new technologies to campus situations.

The Sports Medicine Handbook is a collection of information regarding desirable training methods, the prevention and treatment of sports injuries and the use of sound safety measures at the college level.

Although all three publications were developed in response to a particular need, they may be of interest to many levels of collegiate athletic administration.

Any of the books can be purchased from the NCAA. The price of the Football Television Briefing Book is \$5 for members and \$10 for nonmembers; its companion publication is priced at \$8 and \$16. The Sports Medicine Handbook sells for \$2 and \$4. Orders may be sent to the national office.

Computer plan changed

The Division I Men's Basketball Committee's plan to use a computer ranking system to determine which allied conferences would receive automatic qualification to the 1983 Division I Men's Basketball Championship was voided by the Convention's approval of Proposal No. 117.

The Executive Committee approved the computer plan in its January 10 session. However, No. 117—approved two days later by the entire Convention—stipulates that champions of all automatic-qualifying Division I allied conferences are to be included in the 1983 event. It also directs the Executive Committee to study ways to accommodate all automatic-qualifying conferences after the 1983 event.

The Executive Committee had approved the recommendation of the Division I Men's Basketball Committee, which was to limit the number of automatic qualification berths in the 48-team bracket to 50 percent in 1983. The computer system then would have rated the top 24 conferences based on the NCAA's Rating Percentage Index, which considers the following factors: (1) Division I winning percentage, (2) opponents' success and (3) opponents' strength of schedule.

David R. Gavitt, Division I Men's Basketball Committee chair, noted that the committee used the RPI in the past as an aid in seeding and forming the championship bracket. He said it would be used in that capacity again in 1983.

Sports participation

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tion dropped by more than 300 in tennis, despite the addition of 30 sponsoring institutions.

Only three sports experienced increases in total participation, with football climbing from 41,551 to 41,573 (0.05 percent); volleyball increasing from 803 to 823 (2.49 percent), and water polo from 975 to 1,036 (6.26 percent).

In women's sports, participation increased in several sports but not as much as might have been anticipated. Cross country experienced the greatest gain, adding 174 teams and 2,337 participants for totals of 350 teams and 3,990 participants (141.38 percent increase). In addition, 128 teams were added in softball, increasing participation from 6,310 to 7,947; a gain of 77 teams was experienced in outdoor track, with participation rising from 5,831 to 8,309, and soccer sponsorship grew from fewer than five institutions in 1976-77 to 60 in 1980-81.

Again, though, the report in-

dicated disappointing squad-size levels; eight of the 12 sports in which the NCAA has begun sponsoring women's championships experienced a decline in average squad size from 1976-77 measurements, including basketball, which fell from 16.73 to 13.87. That drop of three student-athletes per team resulted in a loss of 1,554 participants in the most popular women's sport, despite a gain of 22 sponsoring institutions. Cross country, golf, swimming and outdoor track were the only sports in which squad size increased from 1976-77 levels.

Division comparisons indicated that 75,023 of the 169,477 men's participants, or 44.27 percent, were in Division I. Division II had 35,569 (20.99 percent), while Division III totaled 58,885 (34.75 percent). Women's participation by division showed 31,201 of 71,768 in Division I (43.47 percent), with 16,147 in Division II (22.50 percent) and 24,420 in Division III (34.03 percent).

Council

Continued from page 3

biology and has been part of the sports science graduate program at Ashland College.

His coaching experience is primarily in track and field (18 years at the college level), although he also has coached football, baseball and cross country. One of his student-athletes was high hurdler Robert Retherford, the only Division III hurdler ever to win three consecutive NCAA championships.

Yost has been director of athletics at Otterbein since 1975 and has been chair of the Department of Health and Physical Education since 1973.

Jacoby

Jacoby is in his 11th year as commissioner of the Mid-American Athletic Conference. He has guided the conference through a major expansion program with the addition of four new members and has as-

sumed an active role in the affairs of the Collegiate Commissioners Association.

He is chair of the NCAA Research and Postgraduate Scholarship Committees and recently served as a member of the NCAA Junior College Relations Committee.

The Ohio native came to the MAC from the Wisconsin State University Conference, where he had served as commissioner. Before moving into athletic administration, he was a highly successful college and high school football coach. His nine-year high school record was 63-13-0; he joined the football staff at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1958, where he remained until 1966, when he joined the Wisconsin State University Conference. While Jacoby was on the staff at Wisconsin, the Badgers captured two Big Ten Conference titles.

Traditional powers favored in wrestling championships

Four-time defending champion Iowa, Iowa State and Oklahoma are the favorites for the NCAA Division I Wrestling Championships March 11-13 at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa.

Iowa, winner of six of the last seven NCAA titles, was undefeated at press time after defeating Iowa State in an early-season dual match. The Hawkeyes, coached by Dan Gable, are 9-0 and ranked No. 1 in the nation.

Iowa is led by the NCAA champion Banach brothers. Ed Banach, 20-0, has won the NCAA 177-pound title two straight years. His brother, Lou, claimed the heavyweight title last year.

Other top Hawkeye wrestlers are Barry Davis (28-1) at 118 pounds, 1981 runner-up Lenny Zalesky (15-0) at 142 pounds, Jim Zalesky (15-2) at 158 pounds and Dave Fitzgerald (13-2) at 167 pounds.

Oklahoma, 12-1, was the early team favorite. However, the Sooners have struggled recently. On a recent road trip, Oklahoma placed fourth in the Midlands tournament and lost to Ohio State in a dual match.

The Sooners return 10 all-America wrestlers and all 100% points from last year's NCAA runner-up team. They are led by the Schultz brothers, Dave (167) and Mark (177). Dave Schultz (21-1) was NCAA runner-up at 158 last year, while Mark (18-2) won an NCAA title at 167.

Another NCAA champion returning for the Sooners is Andre Metzger (16-2-2), last year's titlist at 142 pounds. Other key wrestlers for the Sooners are Derek Glenn (14-3-1) at 134 pounds, Roger Frizzell (16-1) at 150 pounds, Isreal Sheppard (12-5) at 158 pounds and Steve Williams at heavyweight.

Iowa State, 10-1, will be a strong contender, especially with support from the vocal home crowd in Ames. Iowa State, which recently won the Midlands tournament, has won seven NCAA championships, the last in 1977.

The Cyclones are led by defending NCAA champions Jim Gibbons (142) and Nate Carr (150). Gibbons (13-1-2) won the 134-pound title last year, and Carr (11-1) took top honors in the 150-pound division.

Perry Hummel, fourth at 167 pounds last year, has moved up to 177 this year. Other Cyclones ranked at press time were Kevin Darkus (16-3-1) at 118 pounds, Tom Pickard (16-6) at 167 pounds and Mike Mann (20-2) at 190 pounds.

Oklahoma State, the all-time leader with 27 team titles, is ranked fourth and returns two-time NCAA champion Ricky Stewart at 158 pounds and Randy Willingham at 118 pounds.

Other teams that figure to score well at the championships are Missouri, Lehigh, Michigan State, Minnesota, North Carolina, Northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Division II

Once again, Bakersfield State is the overwhelming choice to win the NCAA Division II Wrestling Championships, which will be conducted February 27-28 at the University of Wisconsin, Parkside, in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The Roadrunners have won three consecutive Division II championships and five of the last six. Bakersfield State returns three of its four individual champions from last year in Adam Cuestas (118), Dan Cuestas (126) and Perry Shea (158).

Competing primarily against a Division I schedule, Bakersfield State has compiled a 6-6 dual record. The Roadrunners lost a tough 24-16 decision to Iowa earlier this season and have won three tournaments composed principally of Division I teams.

Adam Cuestas (22-1), Dan Cuestas (16-0-1) and Shea (16-5) are the key wrestlers; however, coach Joe Seay's Roadrunners have other talented wrestlers such as Steve Nickell (20-7-1) at 142 pounds, Craig Noble (20-9) at 150 pounds and Mark Loomis (15-8-1) at 177 pounds.

Nebraska-Omaha, last year's third-place team, should be strong again with Ryan Kaufman, NCAA champion at 142 pounds last year. Other top Maverick wrestlers are Bob Hoffman, Ted Husar and Greg Wilcox.

North Dakota State and Ashland also should field competitive squads. The Bison are led by Pat Halloran (126), Mike Langlais (142), Tim Jones (158) and Steve Pfeifer (heavyweight). Ashland returns everyone from last year's sixth-place squad, led by 190-pound runner-up Jeff Esmont, Reggie Johnson (118), Mark Black (150) and Mark Hettinger (158).

Augustana (South Dakota) lost 134-pound champ Mark Bower but returns Jon Lundberg, the 167-pound champion in 1980.

Division III

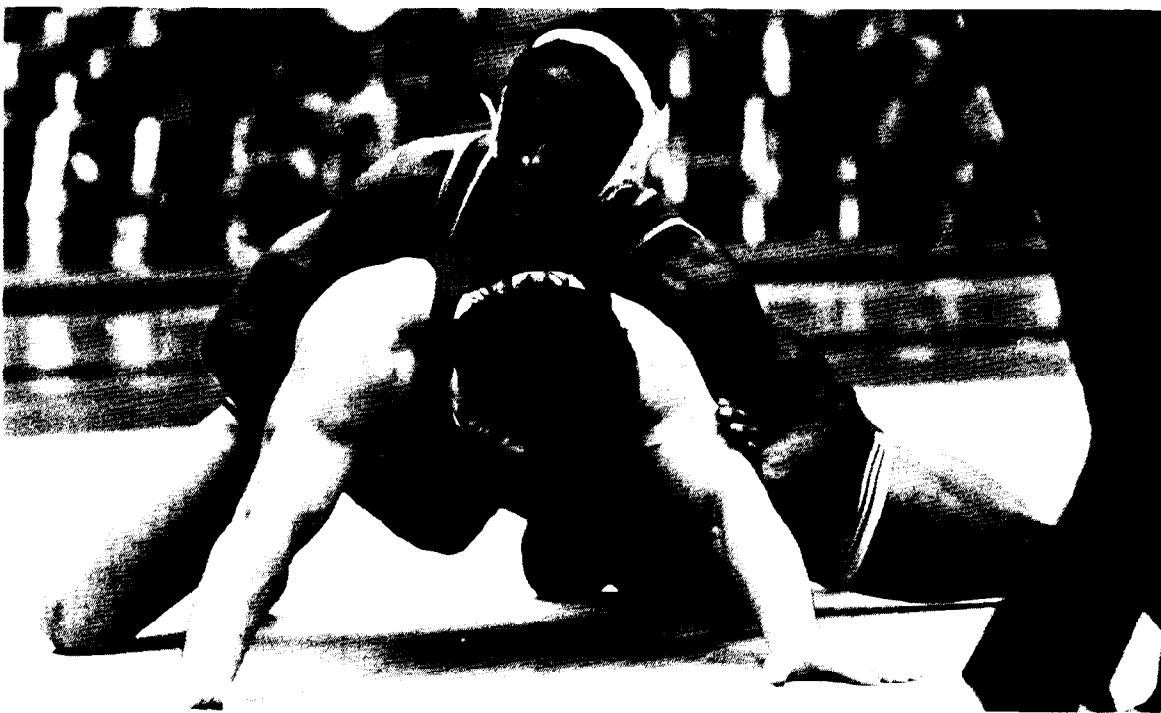
Brockport State is the early favorite for the NCAA Division III Wrestling Championships February 26-27 at Cortland State University in Cortland, New York.

Brockport State, champion in 1977 and 1980 and runner-up in 1979 and last season, is led by Frank Famiano (126), Tim Abigail (142) and Derek Bigford (167).

Defending champion Trenton State lost all three NCAA individual champions, but returns Ron Bussey and Mickey Aikens. Trenton State and Brockport State are the only teams to win more than one Division III championship.

Other top team contenders are Minnesota-Morris, Salisbury State and John Carroll. Salisbury State is led by John Dolch, the NCAA champion at 142 pounds last year; Mike McInerney; Pete Ott, and Mike Burke.

Dan Stefancin, the NCAA champion at 118 pounds last year, is the top hopeful for John Carroll.



Two of the top wrestlers in the nation are Nate Carr of Iowa State (top) and Adam Cuestas of Bakersfield State (left). Carr will be defending his Division I title at 150 pounds this year, while Cuestas, a 118-pounder, will be among the favorites in Division II. Cuestas' brother, Dan, was the outstanding wrestler in last year's Division II meet and will defend his 126 pound title in both Divisions I and II.

May 1 deadline for research requests

May 1 is the deadline for receipt of requests for NCAA research funds for the 1982-83 fiscal year, according to Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Mid-American Athletic Conference and chair of the NCAA Research Committee.

A copy of the NCAA's procedures for submission of research funding requests and guidelines for evaluation of those requests, as approved by the NCAA Council, can be obtained by contacting Eric D. Zemper, research coordinator, at the NCAA national office.

Within the published 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 through 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 funding for 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.

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

Elsewhere in Education

Corporate employers are, on the whole, pleased with the men and women that are hired from the college campus, but if the graduates have a major shortcoming, it is "unrealistic expectations," says a recent study by Northwestern University.

The class of 1981's drive to achieve was cited by 60 percent of the 242 companies surveyed in the 1982 Endicott Report.

"They just expect too much too soon," said Dean Victor R. Lindquist, director of placement at Northwestern and coauthor of the report.

"They do not want to take time to learn the job assigned; grads are setting naive goals on job content, promotion, responsibility and salary that cannot be realized," Lindquist added.

The next most often mentioned shortcoming was "poor communication skills." Employers say that many college graduates display an inability to write or speak clearly, concisely and correctly.

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 1981-82 Manual and are included here for emphasis.

Improper inducement—awards to prospects

Case No. 177

Situation: A member institution's alumni group or booster club wishes to honor prospective student-athletes for outstanding athletic accomplishments and present an award to the honorees.

Question: Is the presentation of such awards permissible?

Answer: No. The presentation of such an award would be considered an improper inducement. [B 1-1-(b)-(1)]

Recruiting aids—publicity

Case No. 178

Situation: A member institution wishes to utilize recruiting aids such as newspaper advertisements, bumper stickers or message buttons to publicize the institution's interest in a particular student-athlete.

Question: Are such recruiting aids permissible under NCAA legislation?

Answer: No. The use of recruiting aids such as newspaper advertisements, bumper stickers or message buttons to provide publicity for a prospective student-athlete and to encourage the prospect's enrollment would be considered an improper inducement; further, a member institution, or representatives of its athletic interests, would be prohibited from involvement in financial arrangements for such recruiting aids. [B 1-1-(a) and (b)]

Printed recruiting aids

Case No. 179

Situation: A member institution wishes to provide certain printed recruiting aids (i.e., press guides, recruiting brochures, game programs and athletic department calendars) to a prospective student-athlete or to a high school or junior college coach.

Question: Would the provision of these items be permissible?

Answer: Yes, it being understood that each of the items in question is published regularly by the institution for distribution to the media or to individuals or business organizations supporting the institution's intercollegiate athletic program. Further, the gift of any other tangible recruiting aid would be considered an improper inducement prohibited under the provisions of Bylaw 1-1-(b)-(1). [B 1-1-(b)-(1)]

Awards banquet for prospects

Case No. 180

Situation: It is proposed that an awards banquet for high school or junior college athletes be sponsored or conducted by a member institution or representatives of the university's athletic interests, or a member institution or its representatives specifically arrange for an outside organization to sponsor or conduct the awards banquet.

Question: Are such banquets subject to NCAA recruiting legislation?

Answer: Yes. Bylaw 1-1-(b)-(1) would prohibit the awarding of any tangible item to the athletes. Bylaw 1-8-(f) would be applicable, resulting in any entertainment of the students constituting their one paid visit. Bylaw 1-8-(j) would preclude the entertainment of any friends or relatives (other than the prospect's parents, legal guardians or spouse). [B 1-1-(b)-(1), B 1-8-(f) and B 1-8-(j)]

Certifications

The following indoor track meets have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with Bylaw 2-4:

Portland Federal Mason-Dixon Games, Louisville, Kentucky, February 5-6.

Wanamaker Millrose Games, New York, New York, February 12.

1982 Southern Indoor TFA Invitational Championships, Montgomery, Alabama, February 12-13.

Albuquerque Jaycee Invitational, Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 13.

Jack in the Box Invitational, San Diego, California, February 18.

Championship Corner

1. The Division II Women's Basketball Championship has been reduced from 24 teams to 16 teams based on the number of NCAA member institutions that have indicated an interest in participating in the championship.

2. The Division III Women's Basketball Championship has been reduced from 32 teams to 16 teams based on the number of NCAA member institutions that have indicated an interest in participating in the championship. The Division III Women's Basketball Committee will seed eight teams and place the next eight in the bracket opposite the seeded team closest to it geographically. The eight first-round games will be played on the campuses of the highest-seeded teams either March 5 or 6. Second-round games also will be played on the campuses of the higher-seeded teams either March 12 or 13.

Committee cites four institutions

Four Division I institutions have been placed on probation by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions for violations occurring in their football and men's basketball programs.

The probations—three of which include sanctions—were announced in late December and early January. The institutions involved are Arkansas State University; the University of Oregon; Wichita State University, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Arkansas State

Arkansas State University has been placed on probation for a two-year period, beginning October 15, 1981, as a result of violations occurring in the conduct of the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program.

The probation is concurrent with the terms of a penalty imposed in October 1981 by the Southland Conference. The penalty includes sanctions that will prohibit the men's basketball team from participating in any postseason basketball competition during the 1981-82 academic year.

Charles Alan Wright, chair of the NCAA Committee on Infractions, said the committee would have imposed a more severe penalty in the case if the Southland Conference had not already taken appropriate action that affected the institution and those individuals involved in serious violations. Among those individuals were the men's head basketball coach, an assistant basketball coach and an athletic representative.

In addition to a probationary period, the Southland Conference penalty included: (1) reducing the university's grants-in-aid in the sport of basketball to 12 from the normal limit of 15 for the 1982-83 academic year; (2) banning the men's head basketball coach and an assistant basketball coach from any recruiting activities for one year, and (3) requiring the institution to terminate its association with one representative of the university's athletic interests.

Wright said the committee was impressed by the commitment to compliance with NCAA legislation demonstrated by the institutional and conference actions.

The university did not appeal the NCAA action. The findings in the case included violations of various recruiting regulations involving three prospective student-athletes and violations of the cooperative principle of the NCAA enforcement program involving two coaching staff members.

Oregon

The University of Oregon has been placed on probation for a two-year period, effective December 22, 1981, as a result of violations occurring primarily in the conduct of the institution's intercollegiate football program.

The penalty includes sanctions that will prohibit the university's intercollegiate football team from participating in any postseason football bowl game following the 1982 season or from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program or series during the 1982 season.

Also, the university will be permitted to award only 25 initial grants-in-aid (rather than the normal limit of 30) to new football student-athletes during the 1982-83 academic year and will be permitted to award only 28 new grants-in-aid during the 1983-84 academic year.

As a result of two violations occurring in the men's basketball program, the university will be permitted to award only 14 basketball grants-in-aid (rather than the normal limit of 15) during the 1982-83 academic year.

Wright said that the NCAA would have imposed even more severe penalties if the Pacific-10 Conference had not taken earlier action related to the academic violations in the case.

In August 1980, the Pacific-10 Conference banned the university from participation in any football bowl game following the 1980 season; required the university to forfeit 10 football games from previous seasons, and reduced by three the number of grants-in-aid available to new student-athletes in football for the 1981-82 academic year.

Wright also noted that the committee found several serious violations involving benefits provided to enrolled student-athletes. He said the committee was concerned with the nature of the violations and with the direct involvement of members of the university's athletic coaching staff in the violations.

The university did not appeal the NCAA's findings or penalty in the case. Regarding the institution's football program, the committee found violations of NCAA legislation in varying degrees related to academic standards, extra benefits to student-athletes, recruiting, use of funds and ethical conduct. In the case of the university's men's basketball program, the committee found two violations related to the recruitment of one prospective student-athlete by former members of the university's basketball coaching staff.

Wichita State

Wichita State University has been placed on probation for a three-year period as a result of violations occurring in the conduct of the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program. The violations occurred during a period beginning in the 1975-76 academic year and continuing through the 1979-80 academic year.

The penalty includes sanctions that will prohibit the men's basketball team from participating in any postseason competition following the 1981-82 and 1982-83 basketball seasons. In addition, the university will be permitted to award only 14 grants-in-aid (rather than the normal limit of 15) to student-athletes in the sport of basketball during the 1982-83 and 1983-84 academic years.

The NCAA's investigation began in July 1980 when interviews with two former members of the men's basketball team indicated that violations of NCAA regulations had occurred while they were attending the university. None of the

violations subsequently found by the Committee on Infractions involved allegations developed by the news media in early 1981.

Two former assistant basketball coaches were cited for unethical conduct based upon their involvement in the case. No findings of unethical conduct were made with respect to any member of the current men's basketball coaching staff or athletic department.

Wright said numerous violations were related to the receipt of commercial airline transportation, cash, clothing and the use of an automobile by former student-athletes. He also cited promises to make such benefits available to recruits.

"In light of the serious nature of these violations and the university's past involvement in NCAA infractions cases, the committee concluded that a severe penalty in this case was warranted," Wright said.

"In addition, the committee noted that large sums of money from unidentified sources outside the institution apparently were utilized to pay costs associated with the improper benefits made available to student-athletes in this case. The availability of such funds in the past makes it imperative that the NCAA compel the university to take every precaution to avoid the improper use of such resources in the future."

Wright said the committee concluded that an extended probationary period would be appropriate in the case, partly to monitor the commitment to NCAA legislation demonstrated during the period by university officials and athletic department staff members.

The findings and penalty were not appealed by the university. The committee found violations of NCAA legislation related to transportation, extra benefits to student-athletes, recruiting inducements, ethical conduct, eligibility certification, certification of compliance with NCAA legislation and various recruiting regulations.

Wisconsin

The University of Wisconsin, Madison, has been placed on probation for a one-year period, effective December 18, 1981, as a result of violations occurring in the conduct of the university's intercollegiate football program.

The penalty does not include sanctions and will not affect the university's eligibility for postseason competition or football television appearances.

The university, after completing its own investigation in the case, disassociated one representative of its athletic interests from any further recruiting activities on the university's behalf as a result of his involvement in violations of NCAA legislation.

Wright said the violations related primarily to the recruitment of one prospective student-athlete by one athletic booster during the 1979-80 academic year. He said the committee expressed concern that members of the university's coaching staff failed to exercise

Continued on page 7



The three division round tables received at least partial credit for the speedy conclusion of the Convention business session. At top, Division I delegates hear from Division I Steering Committee Chair Joseph R. Geraud; below, Chair Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State University, leads the Division II meeting.

CRT decision may favor NCAA

The Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT) has announced a preliminary decision that could provide more than \$250,000 to the NCAA and its members in compensation for nonnetwork telecasts during 1979.

The tribunal's allocation in the first phase of 1979 proceedings has awarded 15 percent of the copyright pool to the Joint Sports Claimants (NCAA, National Basketball Association, National Hockey League, North American Soccer League and professional baseball). The significance of the decision is that the sports interests gained an increase from the 12 percent awarded for 1978.

There currently is more than \$20 million in the 1979 copyright pool. Under the existing agreement between the NCAA and the professional

sports leagues, the Association would receive approximately \$263,000. That amount, however, is likely to increase by the time the funds are distributed because of interest accrued.

The allocation determined by the tribunal is subject to whatever the Federal courts rule on a sports-ownership question currently under appeal (from 1978 CRT decisions), any claim broadcasters or others may make to a share of the sports pool in the second phase of the 1979 hearings and the NCAA's share of expenses incurred by the sports claimants.

Distribution of royalties for 1978 has been delayed due to appeals currently being considered in the courts. Collection of data for 1980 telecasts has been completed; efforts to collect 1981 data began in January.

Infractions

Continued from page 6

sufficient control over the institution's booster to avoid the violations.

Members of the coaching staff also were involved in violations related to recruiting contacts, automobile transportation and entertainment, Wright said. The committee concluded that a one-year probationary period would be warranted to monitor the fu-

ture commitment of the coaching staff and the university's athletic representatives to compliance with NCAA legislation.

The committee found violations related to recruiting inducements, entertainment, transportation, recruiting contacts, use of funds and coaching limitations.

Track committees to discuss scoring

Both the Men's and Women's Track and Field Committees will gather in Kansas City February 7-8 to discuss the scoring system and format for their combined championships in late May and early June.

The two committees earlier had agreed on and recom-

mended to the Executive Committee that the championships be scored to 12 places, with 14 finalists running in two sections. Under the recommended system, all of the heat place-winners and the next fastest runners would have run in one section of seven, with the next seven fastest times placed in the second section.

Place-finishers would have been determined on the basis of time, comparing the two sections.

At its January meeting, the Executive Committee rejected the recommendation and directed the committees to recommend a new format that does not include a two-section final.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JIM CARLEN released as athletic director and football coach at South Carolina ... WILLARD BAILEY named at Virginia Union after serving as acting AD for two years ... WILLIAM STEIN appointed at St. Peter's ... BOB MARCUM resigned at Kansas, named at South Carolina ... HUGH STEPHENS retired at Randolph-Macon, effective at end of current academic year ... DEL SHANKEL named interim athletic director at Kansas ... MICHAEL CUSACK appointed at Wright State, effective March 15 ... HERMAN SLEDZIK resigned at Indiana (Pennsylvania), effective July 1 ... JOE PATERNO resigned at Penn State, effective March 1, replaced by JIM TARMAN. Paterno remains head football coach.

COACHES

Baseball—TOM O'CONNELL resigned at Brandeis, named at Princeton ... CLAUDE OSTEEN resigned at Lebanon Valley to accept coaching position with Philadelphia Phillies ... MIKE LEDFORD selected at Maryville (Tennessee) ... MICHAEL DAVINO chosen at Staten Island ... BILL HAYWOOD resigned at Western Carolina.

Men's basketball—FRED SNOWDEN resigned at Arizona, effective at the conclusion of current season ... KIM RANK resigned at Adrian.

Women's basketball—PAM PARSONS resigned at South Carolina ... MARY JO CASTELL resigned at Southwestern Louisiana, effective at conclusion of current season.

Football—LEON FULLER named at Colorado State ... CORNELIUS COOPER released at Prairie View A&M ... HUBERT BOALES chosen at McNeese State ... AL JACKS resigned at Clarion State, replaced by CHARLES RUSLAVAGE ... BILL YUNG resigned at West Texas State, named at Texas-EI Paso ... MICHAEL MCGLINCHY appointed at Salisbury State ... JERRY CLAIBORNE resigned at Maryland, named at Kentucky ... GEORGE WELSH resigned at Navy, appointed at Virginia ... DENNIS ERICKSON selected at Idaho ... FRED GOLD-SMITH resigned at Slippery Rock State ... JOE HARPER resigned at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, named at Northern Arizona ... GARY TRANQUILL named at Navy ... RICHARD SIMRELL selected at Toledo ... LAMBERT REED released at Morris Brown ... RICHARD BELL chosen at South Carolina ... BOBBY ROSS appointed at Maryland ... RON MEYER resigned at Southern Methodist to become head coach of the NFL's New England Patriots ... BOBBY COLLINS resigned at Southern Mississippi, named at Southern Methodist ... JACKIE SHERRILL resigned at Pittsburgh to become athletic director and head football coach at Texas A&M. Sherrill replaces TOM WILSON, who was released as head football coach ... SERAFINO FAZIO named at Pittsburgh to replace Sherrill ... JIM CHAPMAN chosen at Case Western Reserve.

Men's lacrosse—WILLIAM TIERNEY named at Rochester Tech.

Men's soccer—ROBERT DOWDY resigned at Akron ... BILL CLARKE resigned at St. John's (New York).

Softball—FRAN COX appointed at Florida.

Men's tennis—PAT HUFF chosen at Roanoke.

Women's tennis—STEVE GALLAGHER selected at Roanoke.

STAFF

Sports information directors—JIM WELLS resigned at Morehead State, effective March 31 ... ALAN KINES chosen at Maryville (Tennessee), replacing DENNIS CHESNUT.

Stadium manager—BILL DONAHUE named at Lehigh.

NOTABLES

JOHN RANDOLPH, track and field coach at Florida, named coach of U.S. team for 1983 Pan American Games.

CONFERENCES

JOHN CANNON appointed interim publicity director for Far Western Conference.

DEATHS

JOSEPH ABRAHAM, former athletic director at Hobart ... JIM ENRIGHT, former Chicago sports writer and editor of the NCAA Read-Easy Basketball Rules ... WILLIE WILLIAMS, University of Arizona men's track coach.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Long Range Planning Committee, February 8-9, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Committee on Infractions, February 13-15, San Antonio, Texas; Insurance Committee, February 17, Denver, Colorado; Special Committee on Legislative Review, February 22-23, Atlanta, Georgia.

CORRECTION

Purdue's new football coach is LEON BURNETT, not Leon Burnett as reported in the December 15, 1981, issue of the NCAA News.

CONVENTION LEGISLATION

Legislation approved—Proposal Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 [editorial revision to include affiliated members in subparagraph (2) of No. 9-C], 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 [editorial revision to delete "agree to" in first line], 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47 [passed with resolution specifying that the NCAA Council will submit legislation at the 1983 NCAA Convention to provide that future Division I football television principles must be approved by a majority of Division I-A football members as well as by a majority of Divisions I-A and I-AA football members voting together].

Also, Nos. 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 72, 73 [amended to reinstate reference to cost of education formula defined by U.S. Department of Education], 75 [amended to change women's grant limitation in golf from six

based on head count to six equivalencies], 77, 81, 82, 83 [amended to delete subparagraph (2) in Section 3-(a)], 87, 93, 100 [approved by Division I (155-96) and Division II], 102, 105 [NOTE: This proposal is effective immediately and will preclude (this spring and in the future) Division I-A head football coach from participating in the off-campus signing of a prospective student-athlete].

Also, Nos. 106 [approved by Division I (146-121) and Division II], 107 [approved by Division I (133-131). Subsequent motion to reconsider defeated], 108 [approved by Division I, Defeated by Division II (48-77) and Division III], 109 [amended to reinstate the current language of Executive Regulations 2-1-(a) and (c) to specify that no championship established before the 1981-82 academic year will be discontinued before the 1984 Olympic Games], 111, 112, 113, 114, 117, 119-1 [resolution specifying that the NCAA Council shall submit legislation at 1983 Convention to restructure the NCAA Council].

Legislation not approved—Proposal Nos. 33, 35, 36, 37, 40 [defeated by Division I-A football and by Division I-AA football. (Division I-A initially approved No. 40, 68-66. Subsequent motion to reconsider passed, 70-68. Division I-A then defeated No. 40, 64-71), 41, 43, 44 [withdrawn], 48 [withdrawn], 51, 52, 55 [parts B and C defeated by Division I and II. Part A moot due to adoption of No. 56, which was considered before No. 55 on a successful motion to change the order. No. 55-C was amended to lower 2,750 to 2,500], 57 [defeated by Division I (91-180) as amended by No. 57-1, which would have delayed effective date to August 1, 1983], 59 [withdrawn], 60 [originally withdrawn but voted upon after objection by a delegate to the withdrawal], 66 [defeated by Division III (74-89)].

Also, Nos. 67 [withdrawn], 68 [defeated by Division II. Part B moot due to defeat of Part A. Motion to postpone indefinitely failed to receive a second], 69, 70, 71, 74, 76 [withdrawn], 78 [amended to exempt Division I ice hockey], 79, 80 [withdrawn], 84 [withdrawn], 85 [withdrawn], 86, 88 [withdrawn], 89 [withdrawn], 90, 91 [withdrawn], 92 [defeated by Division II (64-71). Subsequent motion to reconsider defeated], 94 [withdrawn], 95, 96 [referred to NCAA Recruiting Committee for study], 97, 98, 99 [referred to NCAA Recruiting Committee], 101 [withdrawn], 103 [withdrawn], 104, 110, 115 [ruled out of order per provisions of Executive Regulation 2-1-(a)], 116 [referred to Special Committee on Legislative Review], 118 [withdrawn], 119 [withdrawn], 120 [withdrawn], 121 [withdrawn], 122 [withdrawn], 123 [withdrawn (Resolution committing NCAA to development of an "academic trust fund" to provide resources to enable student-athletes who are injured or who complete their athletic eligibility without earning a degree to complete the degree.)]

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In this issue:

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January 31, 1982



NEWS

1981-82 NCAA championship dates and sites

Fall

Cross Country, Men's: Division I champion—Texas-El Paso; Division II champion—Millersville State; Division III champion—North Central.

Cross Country, Women's: Division I champion—Virginia; Division II champion—South Dakota State; Division III champion—Central (Iowa).

Field Hockey: Division I champion—Connecticut; Division II champion—Pfeiffer; Division III champion—Trenton State.

Football: Division I-AA champion—Idaho State; Division II champion—Southwest Texas State; Division III champion—Widener.

Soccer, Men's: Division I champion—Connecticut; Division II champion—Tampa; Division III champion—Glassboro State.

Volleyball, Women's: Division I champion—Southern California; Division II champion—Sacramento State; Division III champion—California-San Diego.

Water Polo, Men's: Champion—Stanford.

Winter

Basketball, Men's: Division I, 44th, Tulane University, Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 27 and 29, 1982; Division II, 26th, American International and Springfield Colleges, Springfield, Massachusetts, March 18-20, 1982; Division III, 8th, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan, March 19-20, 1982.

Basketball, Women's: Division I, Old Dominion University, The Norfolk Scope, Norfolk, Virginia, March 26 and 28, 1982; Division II, American International and Springfield Colleges, Springfield, Massachusetts, March 18-20, 1982; Division III, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, March 19-20, 1982.

Fencing, Men's: 38th championship, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, March 16-18, 1982.

Fencing, Women's: San Jose State University, San Jose, California, March 25-27, 1982.

Gymnastics, Men's: Division I, 40th, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, April 1-3, 1982; Division II, 15th, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, March 25-27, 1982.

Gymnastics, Women's: Division I, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 26-27, 1982; Division II, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, March 25-27, 1982.

Ice Hockey, Men's: Division I, 35th, Brown University, Providence Civic Center, Providence, Rhode Island, March 25-27, 1982; Division II, 5th, site to be determined, March 16-18, 1982.

Rifle, Men's and Women's: 3rd championship, Virginia Military Institute, March 26-27, 1982.

Skating, Men's: 29th championship, St. Lawrence University, Whiteface/Mt. VanHoevenberg, Lake Placid, New York, March 3-6, 1982.

Swimming, Men's: Division I, 59th, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Walter Schroeder Aquatic Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 25-27, 1982; Division II, 19th, Clarion State College, Clarion, Pennsylvania, March 18-20, 1982; Division III, 8th, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, March 18-20, 1982.

Swimming, Women's: Division I, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, March 18-20, 1982; Division II, Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville, Missouri, March 11-13, 1982; Division III, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts, March 11-13, 1982.

Indoor Track, Men's: 18th championship, University of Michigan, Silverdome, Pontiac, Michigan, March 12-13, 1982.

Wrestling: Division I, 52nd, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, March 11-13, 1982; Division II, 20th, University of Wisconsin, Parkside, Kenosha, Wisconsin, February 27-28, 1982; Division III, 9th, Cortland State University, Cortland, New York, February 26-27, 1982.

Spring

Baseball: Division I, 35th, Creighton University, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska, June 4-13, 1982; Division II, 15th, University of California, Riverside, May 22-25, 1982; Division III, 7th, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, June 4-7, 1982.

Golf, Men's: Division I, 85th, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, May 26-29, 1982; Division II, 20th, Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida, May 18-21, 1982; Division III, 8th, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, May 18-21, 1982.

Golf, Women's: Stanford University, Stanford, California, May 26-29, 1982.

Lacrosse, Men's: Division I, 12th, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, May 29, 1982; Division II, 9th, site to be determined, May 16, 1982; Division III, 3rd, site to be determined, May 23, 1982.

Lacrosse, Women's: Widener College, Chester, Pennsylvania, May 22-23, 1982.

Softball: Division I, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, May 27-30, 1982; Division II, Sacred Heart University, Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 28-30, 1982; Division III, Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey, May 28-30, 1982.

Tennis, Men's: Division I, 98th, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, May 15-23, 1982; Division II, 20th, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, May 13-16, 1982; Division III, 7th, site to be determined, May 12-15, 1982.

Tennis, Women's: Division I, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 16-23, 1982; Division II, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, May 17-22, 1982; Division III, Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi, May 17-22, 1982.

Outdoor Track, Men's: Division I, 61st, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, June 1-5, 1982; Division II, 20th, California State University, Sacramento, May 25-29, 1982; Division III, 9th, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, May 25-29, 1982.

Outdoor Track, Women's: Division I, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, June 1-5, 1982; Division II, California State University, Sacramento, May 25-29, 1982; Division III, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, May 25-29, 1982.

Volleyball, Men's: 13th championship, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, May 7-8, 1982.

