

# June trial date probable in football television litigation

The football television litigation filed in Oklahoma as an attack against the NCAA's football television policies is likely to come to trial in June, Judge Juan Burciaga indicated during a pretrial conference March 12 in Oklahoma City.

During that conference, attorneys for the plaintiffs, the University of Oklahoma and the University of Georgia Athletic Association, announced that the property-rights issue had been removed from their case, which now will be based solely on antitrust charges.

The Oklahoma-Georgia suit, financed and directed by the College Football Association, originally was filed against the NCAA September 8, 1981, in U.S. District Court in Oklahoma City.

At a hearing later that month, Oklahoma and Georgia, on behalf of the CFA, sought a preliminary injunction preventing the NCAA from interfering with the consummation and performance of the proposed CFA-NBC football TV contract. The

hearing on the preliminary injunction was not completed. However, the NCAA subsequently consented to an order that temporarily restrained the NCAA from commencing disciplinary actions against Oklahoma or Georgia if they were to televise their football games in 1982 outside the football television controls approved by the NCAA membership. The order also temporarily restrained the NCAA from contracting so as to bind Oklahoma or Georgia to televise their football games after 1981 within the NCAA plan.

After the special NCAA Convention on restructuring in early December, the CFA and NBC announced that an insufficient number of CFA schools had indicated an interest in committing to televise with NBC and that the CFA-NBC contract had been abandoned by mutual agreement.

Although the lawsuit originally had been filed by Oklahoma and Georgia at the request of the CFA as a class

action on behalf of all 61 members of the CFA, Oklahoma and Georgia subsequently withdrew their motion to have the lawsuit certified as a class action after the CFA-NBC contract was abandoned. The CFA membership, however, has continued to bear the attorneys' fees and other legal expenses of Oklahoma and Georgia in the lawsuit; and it has been reported that the CFA has levied a one-percent assessment upon the television revenues of its membership from the NCAA series to pay these litigation expenses and other attorneys' fees related to television.

Until the March 12 pretrial conference, the CFA leadership contended that the lawsuit was a major legal test of the right of the NCAA to control the property rights of member institutions. However, the lawyers on both sides considered that issue as largely incidental; rather, the real purpose of the legal action is a major attack by the CFA on the ability of the colleges to act

in concert to control the televising of their football games.

"The objectives of the lawsuit, as outlined by the CFA attorneys, are destructive to the best interests of college football and particularly the major institutions which the CFA professes to represent," Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, said. "I believe the action contradicts the stated purposes of the CFA in its organizational documents and, if successful, the lawsuit would strike down not only the ability of the colleges to control football television acting through the NCAA, but to control such televising activity acting through the CFA, or, for that matter, through the respective athletic conferences."

Oklahoma and Georgia contend in their legal action that the NCAA plan and the Association's contracts with ABC and CBS violate the antitrust laws in many particulars and, in their amended complaint, specifically cite the NCAA policy that limits the number of times a member institution

can appear on television and categorize the number of college football games that can be televised under the terms of the NCAA plan. These two provisions that historically have been part of NCAA plans for some 30 years are the key underpinnings upon which controls of football television activities rest.

The CFA-backed suit specifically asks that the court invalidate the NCAA's \$263.5 million contracts with ABC and CBS for the 1982-1985 seasons and also would attempt to strike down in the process the agreement with the Turner Broadcasting System for 1982 and 1983, during which TBS will pay \$17.7 million for the rights to the supplementary NCAA football television series.

Going further, the Georgia-Oklahoma action also asks the court to eliminate all future controls of football television.

Fred C. Davison, chair of the Board of Directors of the CFA and president of the University  
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## NCAA NEWS

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### Judge alters AIAW suit schedule

Mid-June is the earliest possible date for trial in the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women legal action charging the NCAA with numerous violations of antitrust laws.

Judge Charles R. Richey of the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, has revised the schedule in the suit because of the delay in the original schedule caused by the AIAW's attempt late in February to obtain an emergency injunction from the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Deadlines for the two parties to complete various portions of their cases now extend to late May, when the judge will be involved in a separate major suit. That results in an opportunity for trial in the AIAW

matter no sooner than mid-June.

The AIAW suit originally sought both preliminary and permanent injunctions to prohibit the NCAA from sponsoring women's championships or from governing any aspect of women's intercollegiate athletics. Judge Richey denied the request for preliminary relief October 22, 1981, and declined to grant such relief February 18 after the AIAW renewed that request. The U.S. Court of Appeals then denied the AIAW's emergency motion February 26.

In conjunction with the revised schedule, the judge also ordered the AIAW and the NCAA to engage in settlement discussions. The AIAW was directed to submit to the NCAA not later than April 5 a

comprehensive plan dealing with merger or any other possible means of resolving the litigation. The NCAA will be required to respond to that plan by April 20, after which the parties will be expected to conduct discussions regarding settlement of the matter.

"The NCAA always has been willing to discuss intercollegiate athletics governance with the AIAW or any other appropriate organization," NCAA President James Frank said, "and we will give full consideration to anything that might be proposed as a means of resolving this matter. Ultimately, of course, the colleges and universities themselves will determine the governance structure for intercollegiate athletics, as they have in the past."

### TV plan printing delayed

Printing of the 1982-1985 Football Television Plan is being delayed while the Football Television Committee renegotiates with the carrying networks and completes arrangements for the new supplementary series.

Wiles Hallock, Football Television Committee chair, also announced that selection of the first games for 1982 will be delayed slightly. The rights fees the two carrying networks—ABC and CBS—will establish for regional and national games also have yet to be announced.

"We have signed contracts with the networks but are renegotiating several points with them as directed by the NCAA special Convention in December. That process was not able to be concluded until after the January Convention, pending the award of rights for the supplementary series to Turner Broadcasting System," Hallock said. "Since our first renegotiation meeting, CBS involvement in televising the Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Championships and travel commitments by ABC administrators have slowed progress."

The top priority in renegotiating, Hallock said, is setting

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### Football fatalities are unchanged

Fatalities directly attributable to football participation in 1981 remained the same as in 1980, continuing the overall trend of fewer deaths in recent years.

Nine football-related deaths were reported in 1981. Five of them occurred at the high school level, two in college and two in sandlot football. In 1980, all deaths were at the high school level.

Six of the 1981 incidents occurred during games, while three happened during practice. Seven were the result of tackling, and one was the re-

*Continued on page 7*



Bjorn Gjelsten of Colorado comes in with the lead after the second leg of the cross-country relay of the NCAA Men's Skiing Championships. The Buffaloes went on to capture the event and the championship, their ninth in 11 years. A recap of the skiing championships and the Divisions II and III Wrestling Championships appears on page five.

## Tank McNamara



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## Columnary Craft

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

## Bad decision in Minnesota

By William Sampson, Northwestern University  
*Chicago Sun-Times*

A very curious event took place in Minnesota recently that should cause us all to sit up and take notice. It has special significance for Blacks.

A judge in that fair state ruled that a young Black man, one Mark Hall, was not recruited to the University of Minnesota to be a student; he was recruited to play basketball. If his studies suffered, so be it.

As I understand the case, Mark Hall was not making satisfactory progress toward a degree and was not accepted into a degree-granting program at the university. He was consequently ruled ineligible to play basketball. He sued, challenging the school's right to keep him off the team.

The judge decided that Hall had professional basketball potential (I've seen him play and disagree with that assessment); therefore, said the judge, he must be allowed to play ball in order to move toward his goal even though he's not academically eligible.

The implications of such a ruling are ominous. Will judges now make academic decisions for universities?

Can universities function if judges have the power to run their academic programs?

Will we have two groups of "students" on campus—real ones and professional athletes in training?

Some have suggested that many of our major universities already have such a two-tier system, but until now it has not generally been legally sanctioned.

While these are important issues, I see an even more serious one. The ruling reeks of racism and cries out for response from Blacks. As I see it, the judge's reasoning goes something like this:

Here we have a young Black man who does not have to be a student like everyone else. He is only an athlete, not a student-athlete. Never mind that he is at a university to get an education. He is not capable of doing so. After all, he is Black and we all know that Blacks are not good at studying but are very good at sports. Let Mark Hall not study, but by all means let him play sports.

If this isn't a racist idea, I have yet to hear one.

The good judge has decided that this Black man must be allowed to be an athlete but is not required to be a student. What kind of message does this send to all those naive young Blacks out there who aspire to be professional athletes and desire to neglect their studies? It certainly seems to say that such a strategy is all right so long as they are reasonably good athletes.

Black America cannot allow young Blacks to continue to think that each one of them will be that one in 10,000, or whatever the figure, who becomes a pro. For the sake of their futures—their realistic futures—they must have knowledge.

A number of prominent Blacks in sports and other fields have tried hard to get this message across. Some judge somewhere in Minnesota has just negated their efforts.

My guess is that many Blacks will support Mark Hall's efforts to play ball and see as oppressive the university's attempts to require him first to be a student.

I suggest to these Blacks that their thinking is convoluted and destructive to Black people. The judge did Mark Hall no favor. Nor has he done Black people a service. We do no young people any favor if we permit them to forego learning in favor of potentially rewarding but frivolous activity. This is especially so for young Blacks.

It seems to me that this is a case to which Black leaders might address themselves. Young Black people need guidance, especially now that a judge is misguiding them. The need is there. Where is the answer?

We Black people have enough basketball players. Indeed, we have more than we need. We need scholars, people with university degrees.

We have fought hard for the right of Mark Hall to obtain a quality education from a prestigious university. It would be tragic for him to waste that opportunity but even more tragic for Black people if he does so. We simply must establish our priorities, and I for one do not see basketball as high on that list.

Obviously, I start with the premise that Mark Hall is capable of doing required academic work. What is missing is the motivation to do so. He had a little motivation to begin with; the judge has taken that away. Perhaps if Black people yell loud and long enough, we can give it back to him and in so doing to all other young Blacks with university potential and aspirations.

This is my shout. Where are the others?

William Sampson is associate professor of sociology and urban affairs at Northwestern University. Mark Hall quit the Minnesota basketball team February 22.

## Opinions Out Loud

**Bobby Cremins, basketball coach**  
**Georgia Institute of Technology**  
*Atlanta Journal*

"I know sometimes people get upset with the tempo game, but after we played Virginia (and lost, 56-52), I don't think there were that many upset people. If we would have run and shot with Virginia, Ralph Sampson would have scored 50 points and we'd have lost by 30. As a coach, I just feel like it's up to me to let our young men go out there with a chance at winning."

**George Raveling, basketball coach**  
**Washington State University**  
*The Associated Press*

"In many ways, I'd rather coach girls than boys. Girls don't think that they know it all. Boys think that they're one step from the NBA."

**Jim Wacker, football coach**  
**Southwest Texas State University**  
*Kansas City Times*

"When they start firing biology professors the way they fire football coaches, then you can pay them just as much. . . .

"If you figured on an hourly basis, football coaches are probably in the most underpaid profession in the world. It's ridiculous what some of my assistants get—\$16,000 to \$18,000."

**Don Nehlen, football coach**  
**West Virginia University**  
*Kansas City Times*

"I get a little nervous when I think about college football. We're in the educational business and not entirely in the entertainment business, and people may misconstrue that."

**Bruce Haywood, president**  
**Monmouth College**

"For most of a university's students these days, the expensive, high-powered athletic program means only sitting in the stands, watching a team of people they don't know from Adam. Just consider that for every 10 students who suit up for a game, there are tens of thousands whose participation will be restricted to cheering on cue.

"The phenomenon of an athletic program that is a spectator program worries me. It worries me because I believe that people really do learn lessons from sports. And the lessons carry over into life.

"What more and more of our young people are learning at our universities is that it's better to sit in the stands and watch. Sit and watch total strangers. A lot of them just sit in class and watch total strangers. Sometimes that's because the university puts a television screen into the classroom instead of a live professor.

"I'm afraid that this habit of passively watching somebody else may be shaping our national character.

"Of course there are times when it's right to be a spectator. It's fun and rewarding to watch people we know succeeding. But at . . . a lot of schools, we can see the world being turned upside down: Instead of people turning out to

watch their fellow students play in friendly rivalry, we are seeing people hired to put on a winning performance for spectators. By now the university seems to have come to believe that the spectators were there first.

"Our forefathers brought forth on this continent not a nation of spectators, but a society which depends for its existence upon the active participation of its members. I wish university athletics were teaching that lesson."

**Mel Durslag, columnist**  
**The Sporting News**

"In savage competition for performers, the schools need outside support.

"And they get this support from a particular breed of sicko who convinces himself he is doing it to help kids get an education.

"What he isn't aware of is his own nature. He is a kingmaker who gleans strange gratification as a power behind the throne. With his leverage as a program supporter, he even has a voice, however secret, in the firing of a coach.

"And the mere idea of working clandestinely, skirting rules and jobbing rivals out of players excites him. It often is an extension of his business practices under the lovable guise of old-fashioned Americanism.

"Nor does the public clamor for clean college sports. When do you ever hear fans decry shifty practices of landing basketball and football players?

"All that concerns them is what they see on the floor and the field."

**Lute Olson, basketball coach**  
**University of Iowa**  
*Des Moines Register*

"My proposal is that we require the three officials who are to work a Saturday game to be in that city on Friday night. The home team's basketball office would furnish a movie projector so that they could see a film of one of the recent games they've worked.

"They should be asked to grade their performances. The supervisor of officials also would grade the same film, and then they could compare the two to get a better judgment on how they're doing.

"The attendance and tremendous interest of fans in Big Ten basketball are to the point where it's ridiculous that the officials not be required at a game site the night before.

"Nothing is going to be accomplished in the area of better officiating until they have to study films and tapes of their work, as football does."

**NCAA NEWS**

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# Football rules changes continue to improve game safety

Since 1969, the NCAA Football Rules Committee has made 64 injury-prevention rules changes involving personal fouls, penalty enforcement, unsportsmanlike conduct, equipment, the field and officials and signals.

Among the most significant of those changes have been the 1976 redefinition of spearing and a prohibition against striking an opponent with the top of the helmet. Also, restrictions on blocking techniques, particularly against blocking below the waist, have proved effective.

The following rules changes have been made since 1969 in the interest of injury prevention:

## Personal fouls

1971—Crackback block at line of scrimmage prohibited.

1973—Nontherapeutic drugs prohibited.

1974—Blocking below waist on free-kick or scrimmage lines prohibited.

1975—Any player may call a timeout.

1976—Spearing redefined; striking an opponent with the top of the helmet prohibited; swinging a hand or arm and missing or kicking and missing is a foul; offensive blocking rules changed to allow hands away from body to eliminate face and head blocking; tackling or running into a pass receiver when a pass is overthrown is a personal foul.

1977—Offensive blockers must have elbows entirely outside their shoulders; offensive blocking restrictions apply when defensive players are making no attempt to get to the runner.

1978—Defensive players must make a definite effort to avoid charging into the passer

when it is clear the ball has been thrown.

1979—Blocking eligible pass receivers below the waist prohibited; automatic first downs for five defensive personal fouls; blocking below the waist prohibited after an interception of a forward pass, backward pass or fumble; roughing the kicker or holder is an automatic first down; blocking the free kicker prohibited; roughing the passer prohibited.

1980—Automatic first downs provided for disqualifying fouls; grabbing any helmet opening prohibited; chop block prohibited.

1981—Any offensive player behind the neutral zone and in a position to receive a backward pass is not permitted to be blocked below the waist; tackling or running into a receiver on a forward pass that is obviously underthrown or overthrown prohibited; defensive restrictions added during scrimmage kicks.

1982—Blocking eligible receivers below the waist prohibited whether a forward pass is thrown or not.

## Penalty enforcement

1969—Spot of foul on forward pass revised to eliminate the "free foul."

1971—Fouls by the defensive team behind the neutral zone penalized from the spot of the snap to eliminate "free fouls."

1974—"3 and 1" penalty system installed to penalized team "where it hurts the most" with purpose of eliminating cheap shots; fouls by the team not in possession on a touchdown play penalized on the kickoff.

1975—Fouls in different down intervals after a score are penalized and accumulative (no free fouls).

1976—Fouls against the passer on a completed forward pass penalized from the end of the run (no free foul).

1979—All dead-ball fouls penalized; live-ball, dead-ball fouls penalized in order of occurrence.

## Unsportsmanlike conduct

1969—After a score, runner must return the ball to an official immediately (no spiking or demonstrations in the end zone).

1975—Gestures or acts that provoke ill will are a noncontact foul.

1980—All unsportsmanlike fouls penalized.

## Equipment and the field

1969—Six-foot limit line mandatory around the field.

1972—Maximum length of cleats reduced to one-half inch to reduce knee injuries.

1973—Mouthpiece made

mandatory; helmet chin straps must be securely fastened.

1974—Shoulder pads mandatory.

1975—Player must replace torn jersey when pads are exposed; timeout charged for player not wearing mouthpiece.

1976—American Football Coaches Association statement concerning use of helmet as primary point of contact placed in code; hip pads and thigh pads mandatory; four-point chin straps mandatory; delay penalty for torn jersey and not wearing mouthpieces.

1978—Torn jersey requires a player to leave for a down or take a timeout.

1979—Limit lines increased to 12 feet; coaching box established; hip pads, gloves and casts defined.

1980—Media equipment prohibited in certain areas.

1981—Chain and down indicator must be at least six feet off sideline.

1982—All yardage chains and down-indicator rods shall have flat ends; chin straps must be secured; hip pads must have tail-bone protector; jerseys must be designed not to tear.

## Officials and signals

1969—Signal for disqualified player.

1972—Six officials required. 1974—Fair-catch signal (waving hand from side to side).

1975—Referee may suspend play for any reason for safety of players.

1978—Excess timeout becomes an injury timeout; signal for roughing the passer.

1981—NCAA and National Federation of State High School Association signal codes combined.

## Computer to disseminate statistics, news

With the introduction of the NCAA "electronic mailbox," member institutions with access to computer terminals will be able to receive statistics, sports polls and news releases immediately upon release from the NCAA national office.

Once the information is relayed electronically to United Telecom Computer Group in Overland Park, Kansas, it will be available to any NCAA member institution and to selected media with computer terminals.

"We believe this method of communicating is the wave of the future and puts the NCAA in the forefront among sports organizations," said James F. Wright, NCAA statistics coordinator. "With the ever-increasing amount of information available and interest in college athletics at an all-time high, we think this is an appropriate time to bring this additional high-speed service to our members."

Information regarding the NCAA electronic mailbox will be sent to all institutions this

summer.

Each institution will receive a list of compatible computer terminals, a list of phone numbers for contacting the NCAA electronic mailbox, the program and log-in procedures and its own project identification number.

To gain access to the NCAA electronic mailbox, the user either can call the toll-free number or that region's local access number. In both cases, the selected telephone number will link the caller with United Telecom Computer Group. Local access numbers are available through United Telecom in 41 of the 50 states. A list of these numbers will be sent to those requiring it.

Although the NCAA electronic mailbox initially will be used as a disseminator of information, the NCAA eventually hopes to build a two-way network with its member institutions, allowing for more extensive use of statistics and more immediate response to issues that may be presented to the membership.

## Committee certifies all-star games

The following high school all-star games for March and April have been certified by the NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee in accordance with Constitution 3-9(a), 1981-82 NCAA Manual.

### Basketball

**California**—California High School All-Star Game, March 26, Long Beach; Greater San Fernando Valley, March 26, Northridge; ARC Senior All-Star Benefit, April 3, Van Nuys, Carson Lions, April 3, Carson.

**Colorado**—Colorado Senior Classic, April 17, Denver.

**Connecticut**—Connecticut Shoot-out, March 25, New Haven; Friendship Classic, March 26, New London; Omar Shrine Club, end of March, not determined; Connecticut Coaches Festival, April 3, Southington; School-boy Classic, April 17, Bridgeport.

**Delaware**—Delaware All-Star Game, March 27, Dover.

**Illinois**—McDonald's All-American Game, April 10, Rosemont; McDonald's Indiana-Illinois Prep Cage Classic, not determined, Chicago.

**Indiana**—Madison-Delaware County, April 1, Anderson; Madison-Delaware County Sertoma, April 2, Muncie; McDonald's Illinois-Indiana Prep Cage Classic, not determined, Gary.

**Iowa**—Iowa Basketball Benefit, April 23, West Des Moines.

**Kansas**—Lyon County All-Star Game, March 19, Emporia; Kansas Basketball Classic, March 20, Topeka; Pizza Hut-Pepsi Game, March 25, Topeka; Johnson County All-Star Game, April 2, Overland Park; Mid-Kansas Classic, April 17, Hutchinson; Boothill Basketball Game, April 24, Dodge City.

**Kentucky**—Optimist-Pepsi Shoot-out, April 17, Owensboro.

**Maine**—East-West All-Star Game, March 27, Waterville; Boys Club All-Star Game, March 28, South Portland.

**Maryland**—Montgomery County Coaches Game, March 19, Rockville; Frederick County Coaches Association All-Star Classic, March 20, Frederick; McDonald's Capital Classic, March 25, Landover; Baltimore's 12th Annual Basketball Tournament, April 9-10, Baltimore.

**Massachusetts**—Harry Agganis All-Star Game, March 19, Salem.

**Minnesota**—Minnesota-Iowa Benefit, April 17, Minneapolis.

**Missouri**—Greater Kansas City Game, April 7, Kansas City; City-County Game, May 13, St. Louis; North-South Game, May 22, Union; Illinois vs. Missouri, May 27, St. Louis; Southeast Missouri Game, late May, Cape Girardeau.

**New York**—Buffalo Roundball Classic, April, Buffalo; Phil Scaffidi Game, not determined, Williamsville.

**Ohio**—L.C.L. All-Star Game, March 16, Heath; OVC-SEOAL Game, March 22, Ironton; Sertoma Classic, March 30 or 31, Circleville or Chillicothe; District 8 Game, March 31, Lima (Elida); Sentinel-Tribune Cage Classic, April 2, Perrysburg; Marion Senior Game, April 3, Marion; Ohio Coaches District 15, April 3, Centerville; District 9 Game, April 4, Piqua; City vs. County, April 10 Akron; District 7 Game, April 10, Toledo; East-West District 5 game, April 10, New Philadelphia; Fostoria Boosters, April 10, Fostoria; North-South Cage Classic, April 17, Canton; Cuyahoga Community College Metro Cage Classic, April 24, Cleveland; District 12 Game, not determined, Cambridge; Mt. Vernon

News Senior Showcase, April, Mt. Vernon; News Journal North-South Classic, April, Lexington; Lorain County Cage Classic, not determined, Lorain; Midwest Classic, May 2, Dayton.

**Oklahoma**—Art Williams Classic, May 30, Tulsa.

**Pennsylvania**—Annual Cage Classic, March 29, Blue Bell; Mid-State Roundball Classic, March 29, Harrisburg; Western Pennsylvania Game, March/April, Pittsburgh; Duke Deluca Memorial, March 31, Reading; York County March of Dimes Game, March 31, York; East-West All-Star Classic, March or April, King's or Wilkes Colleges; Dapper Dan Roundball Classic, April 2, Pittsburgh; Whitey McCloskey Roundball Classic, April 2, Danville; Chic D'Angelo Memorial Benefit, April 2, Pennsburg; LARC All-Star Classic, April 2-3, Whitehall; City-County All-Star Classic, April 3, Erie; Mr. Steak-Kiwanis Classic, April 3, Penn Hills; M-S All-Star Classic, April 3, Lewisburg; Montgomery County All-Star, April 9, Blue Bell; Senior Charity Bowl, April 10, Millersville; ARC Classic, April 20, Greensburg; Quigley Classic, April, Baden; All Stars for Heart, not determined, Kittanning; Twin Valleys Lions Game, not determined, Halifax.

**Texas**—Hall of Fame Games, April 16-17, Waco; San Antonio Game, June 5, San Antonio.

**Utah**—Boys' Club Daily Herald, March, Provo; Utah Cerebral Palsy Classic, March 19-20, Salt Lake City.

**Wisconsin**—Easter Seal Game, March 26, Wauwatosa.

### Football

**Texas**—San Antonio High School All-Star Football Classic, May 14, San Antonio.



## Souvenirs go on sale

Souvenirs from the 1982 Division I Men's Basketball Championship in New Orleans, including the official program, soon will be available and may be ordered by mail.

The following commemorative items will be available April 1:

1. Embroidered Lacoste knits (navy or maize)—\$18.
2. T-shirts (navy)—\$8.
3. Yoke-shouldered jerseys (ivory)—\$12.
4. V-neck jerseys with triple stripes on both shoulders (scarlet)—\$10.
5. Custom embroidered caps—\$8.
6. Set of four glasses—\$20.

To order any of these items, write NCAA Marketing, Dept. NN, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. Purchasers should specify sizes and include \$2 for postage and handling.

The official National Collegiate Championship program, featuring historical and current information on the NCAA basketball tournament, can be obtained by sending \$4.50 to NCAA Program, P.O. Box 1982A, Lexington, Kentucky 40593.

# Nebraska, Utah favored in men's, women's gymnastics

Nebraska, performing at home and shooting for its fourth straight title, will be a heavy favorite at the 1982 NCAA Division I Men's Gymnastics Championships April 1-3.

The Cornhuskers return virtually everyone from last year's team, which easily outdistanced Oklahoma and UCLA for the championship. Coach Francis Allen's squad will be led by five-time NCAA champion Jim Hartung. The senior took three titles last year (all-around, rings and parallel bars) and now has won two straight championships in the all-around and on the rings. He needs three wins this year to break the 42-year-old record for career titles held by Joe Giallombardo of Illinois.

Hartung should have plenty of help, with Phil Cahoy, Frank Hibbitts, Scott Johnson and Jim Mikus returning. Cahoy has won or shared four NCAA championships in the parallel bars and horizontal bar. Johnson is second to Hartung in the most recent all-around rankings, and Hibbitts (pommel horse) and Mikus (vault) both placed in last year's championships.

If any team is likely to challenge the Cornhuskers, it could be UCLA, which currently ranks second in the nation behind Nebraska. The Bruins will rely on a trio of versatile performers, including Peter Vidmar, cochampion on the parallel bars and third in the all-around competition last year. Mark Caso returns to defend his share of the horizontal bar title and figures to score in the floor exercise and vault. Tim Daggett also could be a key for UCLA, particularly in the all-around, where he is the nation's fourth-ranked performer this winter.

Arizona State, ranked third, will be led by rings specialist Steve Schechtman and Greg Maltby, who is tied with Hartung for this year's top mark on the horizontal bar.

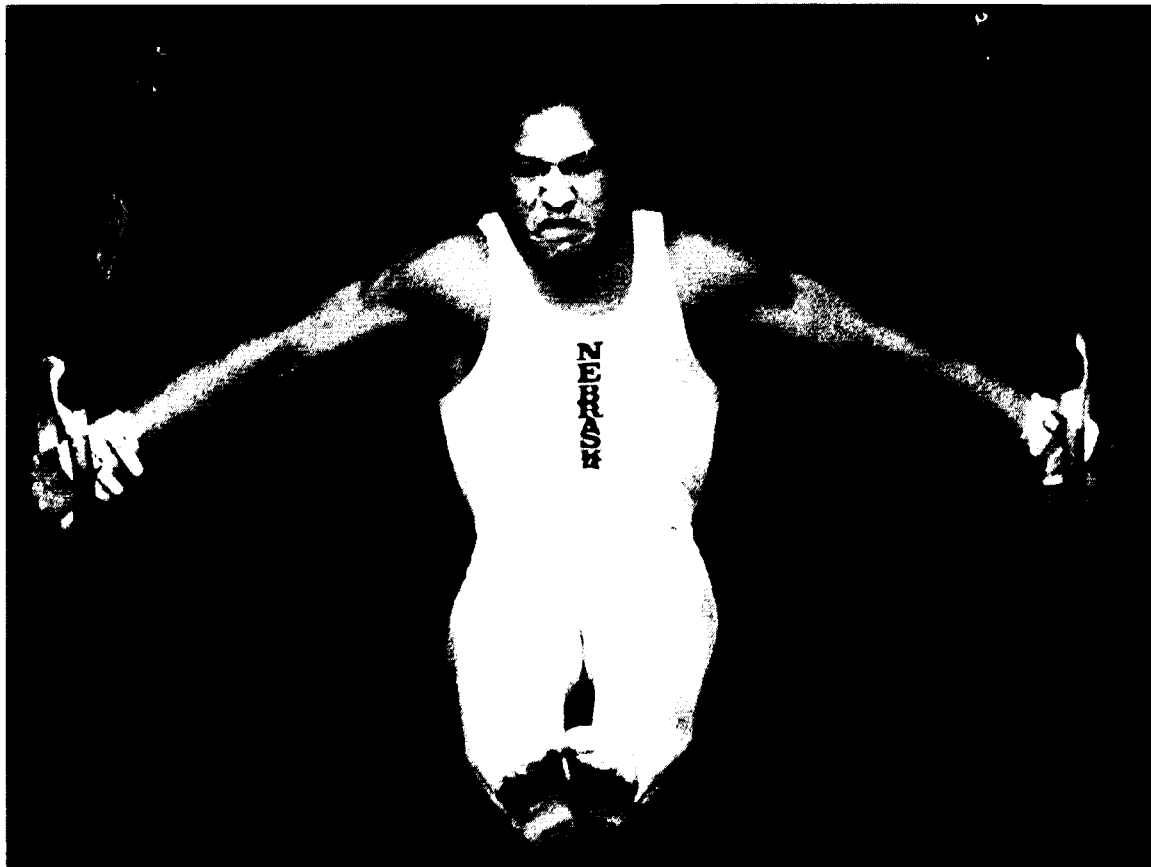
Iowa State has lost Ron Galimore (fourth in the all-around last year and first in the vault with a perfect 10.00 score) but has used a balanced squad to reach fourth in the ratings. The Cyclones are followed by Ohio State and Northern Illinois. Fullerton State also could be a factor, with national leaders Bill Valaika (parallel bars) and Andy Pacho (floor exercise).

## Division I Women's Gymnastics

Utah will be the favored team when the first NCAA Division I Women's Gymnastics Championships are held March 26-27 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Coach Greg Marsden's squad returns all but two performers from the team that won the 1981 AIAW title. The Utes, who hold down the nation's top ranking, are led by sophomores Megan McCuniff and Christa Canary. Both are proven all-arounders, and Marsden rates McCuniff as a threat in the floor exercise and on the balance beam as well.

Freshmen Elaine Alefano and Susan Stednitz have filled in nicely for Utah, which will



Jim Hartung, Nebraska gymnast

host the event. Alefano will be one of the favorites in the vault, while Canary could be a factor in the all-around.

UCLA, last year's runner-up, could challenge Utah if the Bruins can overcome various injury problems. Two-time defending all-around titlist Sharon Shapiro has been fighting injuries all year, but she is expected to defend her all-around and vaulting titles.

While injuries have dropped UCLA to seventh in the polls, Oregon State, Fullerton State, Penn State, Arizona State and Louisiana State have taken up the chase of Utah.

Second-ranked Oregon State will be counting on freshman all-arounder Jane Weinstein, senior Mary Ayotte-Law and defending balance beam champion Laurie Carter. Third-ranked Fullerton State is led by Julie Goewey, while Penn State returns one of the nation's top gymnasts in Heidi Anderson (all-around and defending floor exercise champion). Arizona State's Jeri Cameron will be one of the favorites in the vault, and Suszy Kellems of Southern California will be a threat in the all-around.

## Division II Men's Gymnastics

Wisconsin-Oshkosh will attempt to become the first institution in NCAA history to win three straight Division II men's gymnastics titles when the championships are conducted March 25-27 in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Fullerton State and Southern Connecticut State, both now in Division I, each won three Division II crowns but never managed more than two in a row. However, Oshkosh, which defeated Springfield by nearly eight points to win the 1981 meet, will be a solid favorite to break the record.

Wisconsin-Oshkosh returns three defending champions and currently is the nation's top-ranked Division II team. All-around champion Dan Netch is the Titans' most versatile performer, while Evan

Eklin (cochampion in floor exercise) and Dave Pieper (parallel bars) also return. Paul Gretzinger won the pommel horse title in 1980 and was third last year, and Mickey Smith will be looking to improve on his runner-up finish in the vault.

California-Davis, third in the 1981 championships and ranked second this year, will challenge for the top spot. After finishing fifth last year, Chuck Gaylord has the division's top all-around mark this winter. Also back for the Mustangs is Larry King, second-place finisher on the rings last year.

Host Springfield graduated a number of key performers but still should be a factor in the meet. Jeff Coelho heads the 1982 rankings on the rings after a third-place finish in 1981.

Eastern Montana is ranked fourth in the division, followed by East Stroudsburg State, Northern Colorado, Cortland State, Slippery Rock State, Wisconsin-Stout and Lowell. Cortland State will be counting on defending champions Pete Shields (vault) and Jeff Starks (horizontal bar).

## Division II Women's Gymnastics

As many as 10 different teams could capture the first NCAA Division II Women's Gymnastics Championships March 25-27 in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Fewer than 10 points separated the nation's top 10 teams in early March when Southeast Missouri State led the ratings. The Otahkians will be hoping to retain the top spot in Springfield against Jacksonville State and several California schools.

Northridge State, San Francisco State, California-Davis, Chico State and Sacramento State were rated third through seventh, followed by Springfield, Connecticut and Wisconsin-Oshkosh. California-Davis won the AIAW Division III title last year.

Southeast Missouri State's

championships will be conducted in conjunction with the NCAA Division II Men's Gymnastics Championships.

## Women's Fencing

San Jose State, the host team, will be the favorite to win the Women's Fencing Championships, which will be conducted March 25-27.

The Lady Spartans, fourth-place finishers in last year's AIAW meet, are led by Joy Ellingson and Laurie Clark. The hosts hope to regain the dominance that saw them capture five AIAW titles in the last seven years.

The top threat to the Lady Spartans appears to be Wayne State (Michigan). The Tartars are led by Gina Farkashazy.

Northridge State, Ohio State and Northwestern also figure to be in the title chase. Ruth Botengan paces Northridge State, while Ohio State has two top competitors in Lynn Cornelius and Coreen Richter.

## Division I Men's Ice Hockey

Providence Civic Center in Providence, Rhode Island, will be the setting for the Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship March 25-27.

A battle appears to be forming among defending champion Wisconsin, 22-9-1 at press time, and nine strong challengers, led by North Dakota (29-10-0), Clarkson (25-3-1) and Bowling Green (24-11-1).

But, few would be surprised to see Michigan State (23-11-2), New Hampshire (18-10-0), Northeastern (19-8-1), Michigan Tech (22-12-2), Boston College (19-9-0) or Providence (19-11-1) triumphed.

Continued on page 5



Heidi Anderson, Penn State gymnast

### Buffs recapture title

Colorado won three of the four events and scored 461 points to capture the 1982 National Collegiate Men's Skiing Championships, which were conducted March 3-6 in Lake Placid, New York.

Last year's runner-up team, Vermont, was second again with 436½ points, while defending champion Utah finished third with 412½ points.

Colorado won the giant slalom, the slalom and the cross-country relay to amass its 24½-point margin over Vermont and recapture the team title it lost in 1980 after it had won or shared eight straight championships.

The Buffaloes never trailed during the four-day event.

Seth Bayer and teammate Steve Nelson finished first and second for Colorado in the first-day giant slalom event. The two were only eight-tenths of a second apart in the two runs and .13 of a second ahead of Dartmouth's Tiger Shaw. Bayer's winning total time was 147.07 seconds.

In the cross-country event, Vermont defeated Colorado, 118-116, although Colorado's Egil Nilsen took individual honors with a time of 41:44.4. Vermont was led by Pal Sjulstad and Richard Weber, who finished third and fourth, respectively. Utah's Bernt Lund, the defending champion, was second.

Shaw won the slalom competition in 75.69 seconds, ahead of Utah's Bjorn Gjelte, who had a run of 75.87. Colorado won team honors in the slalom, however, with strong performances from Niklas Scherrer, Seth Bayer and Garrett Walker, who finished third, fifth and 12th, respectively.

Ahead by 11½ points after three days of competition, Colorado insured its championship with a first-place showing of 60:31.5 in the cross-country relay.

**Individual winners:** Giant slalom—Seth Bayer, Colorado, 2:27.27; Cross country—Egil Nilsen, Colorado, 41:44.4; Slalom—Tiger Shaw, Dartmouth, 1:15.69; Cross-country relay—Colorado (Thomas Holter, Bjorn Gjelsten, Egil Nilsen), 60:31.5.

**Team results:** 1. Colorado, 461; 2. Vermont, 436½; 3. Utah, 412½; 4. Wyoming, 401½; 5. Middlebury, 324½; 6. Dartmouth, 297; 7. Alaska-Anchorage, 250; 8. Montana State, 249; 9. New Mexico, 220½; 10. St. Lawrence, 179.

### Bakersfield repeats in II

Bakersfield State reached the finals in seven of 10 weight classes and scored a record 166½ points to win its fourth straight title at the 1982 NCAA Division II Wrestling Championships in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The Roadrunners, winners for the sixth time in the last seven years, won four individual titles and finished second in three other weight categories. Bakersfield State's 87½-point victory margin was the largest in the history of Division II wrestling.

Three of the four Bakersfield State champions were repeat winners from 1981. Winning their second straight titles were Adam Cuestas (118), Dan Cuestas (126) and Perry Shea (158). The other Roadrunner champion was Mark Loomis at 177 pounds.

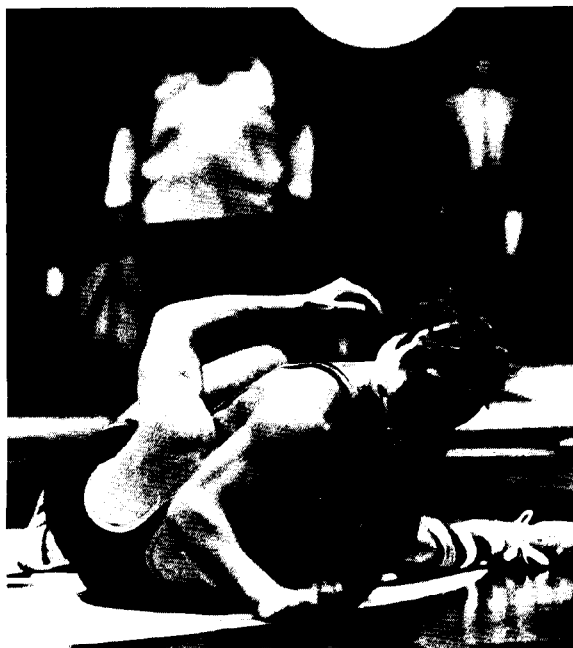
Bakersfield State finished first or second in the first six weight classes (118 through 158) as Charlie Cheney (134), Steve Nickell (142) and Craig Noble (150) took runner-up honors for the Roadrunners.

North Dakota State finished a distant second on the strength of one individual titlist (Mike Langlais at 142), one runner-up finish (Dave Hass at 190) and one third (Jerome Larson at heavyweight). Langlais was named the tournament's most outstanding wrestler.

With six team titles, Bakersfield State now is two short of all-time Division II leader Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, which won eight titles between 1966 and 1974.

**Individual winners:** 118-pound class—Adam Cuestas, Bakersfield State, def. Jerry Hoy, Minnesota-Duluth, 14-6; 126-pound class—Dan Cuestas, Bakersfield State, def. Don Stevens, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, 12-5; 134-pound class—Mike Garcia, Central Missouri State, def. Charlie Cheney, Bakersfield State, 10-4; 142-pound class—Mike Langlais, North Dakota State, pinned Steve Nickell, Bakersfield State, 6:31; 150-pound class—Gary Erwin, Jacksonville State, def. Craig Noble, Bakersfield State, 6-4; 158-pound class—Perry Shea, Bakersfield State, def. Kevin Newsome, San Francisco State, 9-5; 167-pound class—Mike Cribbs, Lake Superior State, pinned Eric Gritz, California-Davis, 4:50; 177-pound class—Mark Loomis, Bakersfield State, def. Koln Knight, Augustana (South Dakota), 12-6; 190-pound class—Jeff Esmont, Ashland, def. Dave Hass, North Dakota State, 15-2; heavyweight—Mark Rigatuso, Nebraska-Omaha, def. Al Sears, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, 17-6.

**Team totals:** 1. Bakersfield State, 166½; 2. North Dakota State, 78¾; 3. Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, 61¾; 4. Nebraska-Omaha, 51¼; 5. Ashland, 49¼; 6. Northern Michigan, 48¼; 7. Morgan State, 38¼; 8. Augustana (South Dakota), 32½; 9. Lake Superior State, 29; 10. San Francisco State, 26¾.



Mike Langlais, North Dakota State, top, en route to victory over Steve Nickell of Bakersfield State.

### Brockport State wins

Brockport State won three individual titles en route to its third team title at the 1982 NCAA Division III Wrestling Championships in Cortland, New York.

Brockport State and Trenton State continued their seesaw game this year as the teams finished in the top two positions for the fourth consecutive time. Trenton State won its titles in 1979 and 1981, and Brockport State took top honors in 1980 and 1982. Brockport State also claimed the 1977 championship and now leads the Division III field with three all-time team titles.

Brockport State won individual championships at 126 pounds (Frank Famiano), 150 pounds (Ron Winnie) and 167 pounds (Jeff Cox). The Golden Eagles also finished second at 158 and 177. All three Brockport State champions are underclassmen, led by Cox, a freshman. Famiano was named the tournament's most outstanding wrestler.

Trenton State claimed two individual titles—134 pounds (Steve Fernandes) and 158 pounds (Bob Glaberman)—and finished in the runner-up position at 142 pounds. Fernandes finished the season with a 22-1 record; Glaberman compiled a 28-2 dual mark.

Wheaton's Brett Stamm (177 pounds) and Minnesota-Morris' Dennis Koslowski (heavyweight) were the only previous winners to claim championships

this year. Stamm won the 167-pound title in 1980 and Koslowski won the 190-pound championship in 1980.

**Individual winners:** 118-pound class—Dave Parisi, Oswego State, def. Rick Gruber, Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 7-6; 126-pound class—Frank Famiano, Brockport State, def. Jeff Merritt, Minnesota-Morris, 9-4; 134-pound class—Steve Fernandes, Trenton State, def. Robert Carbo, Oswego State, 8-5; 142-pound class—Randy Viviani, John Carroll, def. Ron Bussey, Trenton State, 3-2; 150-pound class—Ron Winnie, Brockport State, def. Martin Butler, Amherst, 8-0; 158-pound class—Bob Glaberman, Trenton State, def. Derek Bigford, Brockport State, 13-4; 167-pound class—Jeff Cox, Brockport State, def. Sean McCarthy, Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 9-7; 177-pound class—Brett Stamm, Wheaton, def. Anthony Connetta, Brockport State, 8-5; 190-pound class—Phil Lanzatella, St. Lawrence, def. Doug Morse, Oswego State, 9-8; heavyweight—Dennis Koslowski, Minnesota-Morris, pinned Tim Carmin, Wisconsin-Whitewater, 4-46.

**Team results:** 1. Brockport State, 111½; 2. Trenton State, 93½; 3. Oswego State, 62¼; 4. John Carroll, 62; 5. Augustana (Illinois), 54½; 6. Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 46; 7. Minnesota-Morris, 42¼; 8. St. Lawrence, 39½; 9. Wheaton, 33¾; 10. Wisconsin-Whitewater, 32¾.



Trenton State's Steve Fernandes, standing, and Oswego State's Robert Carbo.

## Championship previews

Continued from page 4

The championship is in its second year of an eight-team format. Four first-round games will be played one week before the championship to determine the four finalists.

Wisconsin is seeking to become the first institution to capture back-to-back national championships since Boston University accomplished the

feat in 1971 and 1972.

### Men's and Women's Rifle

Tennessee Tech will face strong opposition from West Virginia, East Tennessee State and Eastern Kentucky when it returns to defend its title at the 1982 National Collegiate Men's and Women's Rifle Championships. The competi-

tion will be held March 26-27 on the campus of Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia.

West Virginia ranked first in team-qualifying scores for the championships, while Eastern Kentucky submitted the second-highest qualifying score in the smallbore. East Tennessee State was second in air rifle, and Tennessee Tech ranked

third among qualifiers in both events.

Other teams that are expected to be strong are Murray State, North Carolina State, Army, Navy and St. John's (New York).

The top individual smallbore shooters in the country this year are John Duus and Marie Miller, East Tennessee State; defending champion

Kurt Fitz-Randolph, Tennessee Tech; Dan Durben, Eastern Kentucky, and John Rost, West Virginia. Rost, Duus and Miller are the nation's top intercollegiate competitors in the air rifle.

Rost's qualifying score in the air rifle was a superb 391, which matches the record he set in that event at the 1981 championships.

# Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office (P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201; 913/384-3220). The following cases appear in the 1981-82 Manual and are reprinted here for emphasis.

## Paid campus visit

### Case No. 226

**Situation:** The father of a prospective student-athlete finances a visit for his son or daughter and several other prospects to visit a campus. The father is a representative of the institution's athletic interests.

**Question:** Does this visit count as an expense-paid visit for the prospective student-athletes other than the son or daughter of the representative?

**Answer:** Yes. [B 1-8-(i)-(1)]

## Paid campus visit—friends or relatives

### Case No. 227

**Situation:** The only means by which friends or relatives of a prospective student-athlete may receive cost-free transportation to visit an institution's campus is if they accompany the prospect at the time the prospect travels in an automobile to visit the institution's campus.

**Question:** Does this legislation require that the automobile be one which is owned by the prospect or the prospect's parents?

**Answer:** Any automobile may be used by the prospect in traveling to the campus, provided it is not obtained from any representative of the institution's athletic interests, any institutional athletic staff member or the institution. [B 1-8-(i)-(1)]

## Improper transportation expenses

### Case No. 228

**Situation:** A prospective student-athlete travels via automobile to visit an institution's campus at the expense of someone other than the prospect.

**Question:** Is it permissible to reimburse the prospect at the permissible mileage rate when the prospect has not incurred any actual expenses for the transportation?

**Answer:** No. Reimbursement of the prospect in this instance for expenses the prospect did not actually incur would constitute an extra benefit and an improper inducement. It would not be considered to be reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred by the prospect. [B 1-8-(i)-(1), B 1-1-(b)-(1) and B 1-8-(a)]

## Transportation of parents or friends—private vehicle

### Case No. 229

**Situation:** A representative of an institution's athletic interests transports a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus in the representative's privately owned vehicle.

**Question:** Is it permissible for the parents or friends of the prospect to accompany the prospect during the visit if they reimburse the representative for the cost of their transportation?

**Answer:** No. It is not permissible for a representative to transport relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere in the representative's own vehicle, whether or not the representative is reimbursed by the relatives or friends. [B 1-8-(i)-(3)]

# Planning committee cites important trends

Trends that could affect intercollegiate athletics were discussed by the NCAA Long Range Planning Committee during its February meeting in Albuquerque.

In studying trends, projections and other data, the committee seeks to identify developments that may affect intercollegiate athletics in the future. Among the items the committee discussed at its February meeting were these:

- Reports from different sources indicate a greater interest in the promotion and enforcement of ethical standards in various industries and professions. The committee noted the need for increased emphasis on ethics in intercollegiate athletics, and J. Neils Thompson, University of Texas, Austin, volunteered to prepare a paper in that regard for the committee's June meeting.
- Several trends have been noted repeatedly in recent

years, including the decline in the number of young people and a steady increase in the median age of the nation's population (now 30); the continued population movement to the Sun Belt and away from the industrialized Northeast and upper Midwest, and the growth of the Hispanic population, which some authorities predict will outnumber the nation's Black population in the future.

- Clear trends regarding college enrollments include a projected tripling of foreign enrollment in the next decade, reaching a total of 10 percent of all college enrollment; the fact that women now account for nearly 52 percent of all college students, and students over the age of 25 will represent 43 percent of all enrollments by 1990, mostly as part-time students and thus benefiting two-year institutions more than four-year colleges and universities.

# Eye-safety guidelines amended

New eye-safety guidelines, meant to replace Policy No. 5 in the NCAA Sports Medicine Handbook, have been approved by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

The new policy was approved as follows:

"It has been estimated that about one-third of all persons participating in sports should wear corrective lenses of one form or another to realize the visual acuity necessary for the proper and safe execution of their particular sports activities. But we are all well aware of the fact that far fewer athletes actually wear said lenses than should and that there are eye injuries in sports related both to absence of proper visual correction and related to the use of corrective lenses and frames that themselves do not meet proper safety considerations. Akin to these issues is the fact that eye protectors now are felt to be proper equipment for those engaging in indoor racquet-and-ball sports (squash, handball, racquetball and paddleball).

"In light of the foregoing, it is felt prudent to set down the following guidelines for eye safety in sports. It should be remembered that although eye-protection devices are designed to reduce significantly the risk of injury, they can never actually provide a guarantee against such an occurrence.

## Definitions

1. Sports eye protector—A specially designed, fracture-resistant unit that serves as eye protection only. It comes with and without lenses and is capable of being held securely in place. Some forms can be worn over regular glasses.

2. Sports spectacles—A plastic (or reinforced plastic) eyeglass unit with nonadjusting nose pads and lens grooves constructed to include a posterior retaining lip.

3. Sports goggles—Same as in No. 2 (with goggle styling, as in downhill skiing).

4. Industrial safety spectacles and goggles—ANSI Z87.1 (1979) is the standard that describes acceptable eye-protection units for use in the American industrial community.

5. Plastic lenses—Polycarbonate plastic or CR-39.

6. One-eyed athlete—Any athlete whose best-corrected vision in the weaker eye is 20:80 or worse.

## Guidelines

1. All athletes in collision-contact sports [see "Medical Evaluation of the Athlete—A Guide," American Medical Association booklet OP-209 (1979)] who use corrective lenses (with the exception of contact lenses) in their sports activity should have eye protection via one of the units conforming to definition Nos. 1 through 4.

2. All athletes in predominantly indoor racquet-and-

ball sports (squash, handball, racquetball and paddleball) should have eye protection via one of the units conforming to definition Nos. 1 through 4.

3. When external lenses (that is, all lenses other than contact lenses), either corrective or plano, are part of the eye protection (protectors, spectacles or goggles), they should be of polycarbonate plastic or CR-39, as in definition No. 5.

4. All one-eyed athletes should have eye protection in all collision-contact sports via one of the units conforming to definition Nos. 1 through 4.

"Contact lenses are not capable of protecting the eye from direct blows. For cosmetic purposes, for improved peripheral vision and for the correction of certain visual irregularities, contact lenses have advantages over eyeglasses. For those reasons, they often are used by athletes. However, many nuisances and other limitations accompany such usage. For example, accidental displacement of contact lenses during sports activity can cause impaired vision and ocular injuries. Loss of a contact lens during competition also is possible; having a duplicate set of lenses on hand thus is necessary. Athletes who choose to engage in sports while wearing contact lenses should adhere faithfully to the guidelines and recommendations of their eye-care specialists."

# TV plan

Continued from page 1

a guarantee for appearances by Division I-AA football members. Additional flexibility for exception telecast presentations and several minor changes in the scheduling procedures also are being sought.

Under those provisions, the networks could pick games and dates for three "special" dates as early as March 1. Selection of up to two equity games per network and control of the other dates on which telecasts will be presented can follow at any time after March 15. That process is to be concluded by May 15, at which time Turner Broadcasting may begin tentative selection of the games for its supplementary series.

Scheduling of games for that series, which will be presented on 14 Saturday evenings and five other days, will be tentative for any date until after the networks have made their selections for that date. The eligibility of any institution for supplementary-series appearances will be based on its network series appearances the preceding year.

Hallock said the committee could not assist institutions that are interested in 1982 rights fees for budgetary planning reasons since the networks and carrying company, not the committee, determine per game fees. Identification of the fees, therefore, must await selection of games and network commitments to specific colleges.

The Football Television Committee will meet March 28-29 in New Orleans.

# Host radio network at 342

The radio network for the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship, which will feature the March 27 and 29 semifinals and finals from New Orleans, will have at least 342 affiliates, 71 of which will be in the nation's top 100 markets.

The network is coproduced by the NCAA, Jim Host and Associates and the CBS Radio Network.

A list of affiliates appeared in the February 15 issue of the NCAA News. The following stations have joined the network since then:

Alaska—KICY-AM/FM, Nome.  
Arkansas—KVEE, Conway.

California—KNX, Los Angeles; KCMJ, Palm Springs; KSDO, San Diego.

Colorado—KBOL, Boulder.

Florida—WRUF-FM, Gainesville.

Georgia—WSFT, Thomaston.

Kentucky—WCYN, Cynthiana.

Maryland—WFBR, Baltimore; WFMD, Frederick.

Massachusetts—WEEI, Boston; WBRK, Pittsfield.

Mississippi—WQIC, Meridian.

Missouri—KCMO, Kansas City; KDRO, Sedalia; KFEO, St. Joseph.

Nebraska—KTTT-AM/FM, Columbus.

New Mexico—KRZY, Albuquerque.

Ohio—WAKR, Akron.

Oregon—KSLM, Salem.

Pennsylvania—WPCN, Mount Pocono.

Tennessee—WREC, Memphis.

Virginia—WHAP, Hopewell.

# Football TV suit

Continued from page 1

of Georgia, in deposition testimony last month, specifically contended that the University of Georgia is far better prepared "and much better qualified" to protect the attendance at the University of Georgia games than the NCAA Football Television Committee. In respect to the membership voting on television controls, Davison testified, "I'm discrediting a process, indeed, that allowed a tyranny of the majority to impose itself on the commercial enterprise of a minority group..." and said that "in other words, a football team might appear as much or as little as the American people wanted it to appear, as the fans wanted it to appear."

The president of the University of Oklahoma, William S. Banowsky, in his deposition,

testified, "Yes, sir, I believe that virtually all of the controls that the NCAA imposes on the University of Oklahoma in telecasting our football rights are restrictive. . . . We should be able to enter into a contract with a network to televise all of our football games or none of our football games. . . . And therefore, it is, I suppose, virtually impossible for us to overstate the degree of our resentment of the controls of the NCAA."

Banowsky further testified that he believed the court should rule that the NCAA contracts were "illegal and unenforceable."

Apparently the CFA membership did not vote upon whether the lawsuit should be filed or whether it should be continued.

## Rules clarified for women transferring at midyear

A woman student-athlete who transfers at midterm of the 1981-82 academic year must be bound by the full application of either NCAA or AIAW transfer rules to avoid creating an unfair competitive advantage for the certifying institution.

Under the ruling, which was determined by the NCAA officers, if a student-athlete transferred at midterm from a four-year collegiate institution and participated immediately under AIAW transfer regulations, she would be required to forego the opportunity to receive any athletically related financial assistance for the remainder of her collegiate career. This would be the case even if the institution intended to certify compliance with NCAA legislation during the 1982-83 academic year.

## Umpiring film produced

"The Third Team On The Field," a baseball instructional film that explains the individual responsibilities of plate and base umpires, has been produced by NCAA Productions in cooperation with the United States Baseball Federation.

Focusing on the mechanics and positioning of the two-man umpiring system, the 16-

Student-athletes who transferred at midterm with proper notification or an institutional release would be permitted to participate or to receive athletically related aid in the fall of 1982 in accordance with AIAW transfer rules if the institution certified compliance with those regulations for the 1982-83 academic year; otherwise, such a student-athlete would be subject to the normal residence requirement under NCAA legislation and would not be eligible to participate under that regulation until midterm of the 1982-83 academic year.

A transfer student's eligibility for financial assistance under NCAA regulations would depend primarily on institutional and conference eligibility rules.

millimeter, sound and color film provides detailed demonstrations of the teamwork required not only in playing the game well but also in calling the game correctly.

The film is available on either a purchase (\$180) or rental (\$50) basis and may be obtained from the NCAA Library of Films (816/471-7800).

## Football fatalities

Continued from page 1

sult of being tackled; the activity involved in the remaining death was unknown.

Frederick O. Mueller, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Richard D. Schindler, National Federation of State High School Associations, prepared the annual study, in which it was noted that the 1981 fatality rate again was well below the overall rate for the past 25 years.

"Since 1960," the report said, "most of the direct fatalities have been caused by head and neck injuries. The 1981 survey shows all nine of the direct fatalities resulted from injuries to the head and neck. We must continue to reduce such injuries."

Four suggestions were offered to reduce head and neck injuries:

1. Athletes must be given proper conditioning exercises that will strengthen their necks so that participants will be able to hold their heads firmly erect when making contact.

2. Coaches should drill the athletes on the proper execution of fundamental football skills, particularly blocking and tackling.

3. Coaches and officials should discourage players from

Direct fatalities incident per 100,000: 1960-1981

Year	High School	College
1960	1.78	1.53
1961	1.62	9.23
1962	1.94	0.00
1963	1.94	3.04
1964	2.23	4.56
1965	2.00	1.33
1966	2.00	0.00
1967	1.60	4.00
1968	2.60	6.60
1969	1.64	1.33
1970	1.92	4.00
1971	1.25	4.00
1972	1.33	2.67
1973	0.58	0.00
1974	0.83	1.33
1975	1.08	1.33
1976	1.00	0.00
1977	0.53	1.33
1978	0.60	0.00
1979	0.23	1.33
1980	0.69	0.00
1981	0.38	2.67

using their heads as battering rams when blocking and tackling. The rules that prohibit spearing should be enforced in practice and during games. Players should be taught to respect the helmet as a protective device and not as a weapon.

4. Coaches, physicians and trainers should take special care to see that the players' equipment, especially the helmet, is properly fitted.

Regarding football protective equipment, the report

noted that the guidelines of the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSE) have aided in improving the safety of the game. The report strongly recommended that manufacturers, coaches, trainers and physicians work toward renovating or discarding old and worn equipment.

As it has in past years, the report stressed the need for all members of the football-playing community to be aware of the dangers of heat illness. Between 1960 and 1981, 67 fatal cases of heat illness were reported; however, no more than two cases have been reported in any single year since 1974, except for 1978, when there were four. In 1981, two heat-related football deaths occurred. (Heat-related deaths and fatalities occurring from outside influences are classified as indirectly related to football. In 1981, six indirect fatalities occurred, all at the high school level.)

To avoid heat illness, the report recommended that during any period of physical activity, consideration be given to both heat and humidity. Athletes should be allowed to receive as much water as they desire during practices or game conditions.

## Legislative review

# Women's programs reminded of rules applications

The NCAA Special Committee on Legislative Review has suggested that member institutions be reminded of the application of certain NCAA regulations as some institutions begin to apply NCAA legislation to their women's intercollegiate athletic programs.

**Outside basketball**—Specifically, the committee noted that NCAA Constitution 3.9 (b) prohibits basketball student-athletes (men and women) from participating in any organized basketball competition except while representing the institution in intercollegiate competition.

An important exception provides the opportunity for a student-athlete to compete on an outside team between June 15 and August 31 in a league approved by the NCAA Council, provided the student-athlete has received written permission from the institution's director of athletics. Accordingly, women student-athlete basketball players at institutions that are applying NCAA rules to their women's athletic program must restrict summer basketball competition on outside teams to the appropriate period and leagues.

**Noncollegiate events**—Similarly, member institutions applying NCAA regulations to their women's programs should note Bylaw 2-4, which requires that no member institution shall be represented or permit its student-athletes to compete in any gymnastics or track and field meet that is not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity unless the meet com-

plies with the requirements set forth in the bylaw. The NCAA Extra Events Committee has the responsibility for sanctioning meets in accordance with the bylaw criteria.

**Financial aid**—In accordance with Proposal No. 75, adopted by Division I member institutions at the 1982 Convention, financial aid limitations in women's basketball, women's gymnastics, women's tennis and women's volleyball are determined on a "head-count" basis. The legislation limits the number of awards "which may be in effect the same year" in these sports, and there is no provision for replacing a woman financial aid recipient who leaves the team during the academic year. An individual who has been counted in a head-count sport during the academic year must be counted for the entire year.

The committee noted that institutions must not at any one time during the academic year exceed the limitations in those sports where the number of awards is calculated on an equivalency basis. Accordingly, in those sports, an institution may be able to award aid to an additional athlete if a member of the team who has been receiving financial assistance leaves the program and stops receiving financial assistance.

**Transfers**—A recent officer's interpretation concerning midyear transfers by women student-athletes was reviewed by the committee. See story elsewhere on this page.

**Other actions**—In its February 22-23 meeting in Atlanta, the special committee also re-

viewed Proposal No. 116 from the 1982 NCAA Convention, voted to recommend three amendments to the NCAA Council for sponsorship at the 1983 Convention and decided to conduct a survey of the membership regarding limitations on playing and/or practice seasons.

Proposal No. 116, referred by the Convention to the committee for review, would have required that the champion of an allied conference be selected for national championships for women in seven sports before any other team from that conference or any other at-large team could be selected.

The committee noted that the proposal would have the effect of assuring a form of automatic qualification for every allied conference and did not support that approach. It suggested that members wishing to achieve that end should attempt to amend Executive Regulation 2-6.

Proposed legislation that will be recommended to the Council in April would:

- Amend Bylaw 6-6 to specify that a woman who is counted in the maximum awards limitations and practices or competes in basketball and one or more other sports (including volleyball) would be counted in the sport of basketball. One who practices or competes in volleyball and one or more other sports (other than basketball) would be counted in volleyball.

- Amend Bylaw 7-2 to include Division I women's volleyball as a sport in which it would be permissible for the

institution to pay expenses of one person to scout each opponent on one occasion.

- Amend the Division I women's financial aid limitations adopted by the 1982 Convention to place a limit on the number of individuals who could receive equivalency awards, as follows: cross country/track, 16 awards to not more than 26 persons; fencing, five awards to not more than 10; field hockey, 11 to not more than 18; golf, six to 10; lacrosse, 11 to 18; softball, 11 to 18, and swimming, 14 to 20. The committee noted that the Council in the past has not favored this approach to equivalency limitations but decided to recommend it in the interest of preventing stockpiling of athletes.

The survey regarding season limitations, if authorized by the officers, would be conducted before the committee's June 7-8 meeting. The length-of-season topic is the major issue facing the committee in 1982 and was referred to it by the Council upon recommendations of the Long Range Plan-

ning Committee, the Collegiate Commissioners Association and the legislative review committee itself.

The committee also asked that the membership be urged to submit suggestions to the committee regarding NCAA legislation governing men and/or women. Secretary-Treasurer John L. Toner, University of Connecticut, chairs the committee. Other members are G. Jean Cerra, University of Missouri, Columbia; Alan J. Chapman, Rice University; John Chellman, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Linda K. Estes, University of New Mexico; Susan B. Feamster, University of Kentucky; Barbara Hedges, University of Southern California; Hubert Heitman Jr., University of California, Davis; Fred Jacoby, Mid-American Athletic Conference; Elizabeth A. Kruczek, Fitchburg State College; Edward W. Malan, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges; Gwendolyn Norrell, Michigan State University, and D. Alan Williams, University of Virginia.

## NCAA catalog to be mailed soon

The NCAA publishing department soon will mail the publications catalog of 1982 hooks printed by the Association. The list includes more than 45 publications, including the NCAA News.

As announced earlier, the series of guides has been discontinued, with the expanded 46-issues-per-year NCAA News expected to disseminate much of the preview material previously carried in the guides.

However, the NCAA will continue to publish rules of play in 12 sports, as well as records books in football and basketball, membership publications, an increasing number of research books and the traditional statistical and instructional manuals.

The publications catalog will list and describe all of the books available from the NCAA and will be accompanied by an order form for use in purchasing the various titles.

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## 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:** *Champion*—Colorado.

**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* champion—Bakerfield State; *Division III* champion—Brockport State.

### 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, Women's:** *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, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 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.

