

The NCAA News



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Compensation award viewed as harmful

An injured football player at Indiana State University, Terre Haute, has been ruled eligible for workmen's compensation benefits. The decision could have negative long-range implications for intercollegiate athletics, according to George H. Gangwere, NCAA legal counsel.

The Indiana Court of Appeals ruled June 16 that Fred Rensing, who was paralyzed during a punting drill in April 1976, was an employee of the institution because of his scholarship agreement. The court, by a 2-1 vote, overturned a decision of the Indiana Industrial Board, which mediates claims for workmen's compensation benefits.

Indiana State president Richard G. Landini said the university "undoubtedly would appeal" the decision.

"We (the NCAA) don't like it," said Gangwere. "I haven't seen the opinion, but the idea that a student-athlete is an employee is inconsistent with the NCAA approach to intercollegiate athletics."

"A student-athlete is no more an employee than a regular student who is not participating in athletics," Gangwere said. "There may have been some peculiarities about this case that make it different, but we don't know that yet."

Rensing, from Belleville, Illinois, struck his head while tackling a receiver during the punting drill. He suffered a fractured dislocation of the cervical spine, which left him a quadriplegic.

His scholarship agreement included payment even if he was unable to participate in sports; it also added that Indiana State could ask him to assist in other tasks, to the extent of his ability.

Judge Stanley B. Miller of the Court of Appeals wrote, "In light of such uncontradicted evidence, we can find no merit in the trustees' suggestion that Rensing's benefits were only a gift or grant intended to further the young man's education."

The court rejected Indiana State's

claim that because Rensing was a "casual" employee, the workmen's compensation law did not apply.

Judge James B. Young dissented, asserting that "I do not believe that students who participate in intercollegiate athletics while on scholarship are 'employees' within the meaning of Indiana's workmen's compensation act."

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He added that the workmen's compensation law should be construed liberally but not to extend "to a situation which it was never designed to cover. I cannot believe that the legislature, in defining employee, ever intended to include a college student who had an athletic scholarship."

Landini emphasized that "at Indiana State and all other institutions with similar programs, to the best of my knowledge, we make a clear distinction between a talent grant or a grant-

in-aid and a stipend or salary paid for services rendered.

"In the case of talent grants, whether in athletics, music or chemistry, the university remits or waives the payment of tuition and fees," Landini explained. "The point is that the university asks such gifted students to use and develop their talents at this university."

"A stipend or payment of funds, on the other hand, implies a salary paid for services rendered to the university and the classroom or the laboratory."

Gangwere noted that "the implications could be pretty broad. You could get into the question of withholding taxes and maybe even unemployment compensation."

He also noted that the Internal Revenue Service could begin construing scholarships as taxable income, rather than viewing them as educational grants, as is currently the case.

The NCAA is continuing to study the feasibility of a sports rehabilitation

foundation as a means of providing care and rehabilitation for catastrophically injured athletes. The possibility of enacting a catastrophic-injury insurance program also is being examined.

In a report to the NCAA Council this spring, Insurance Committee Chair Kenneth W. Herrick of Texas Christian University said, "catastrophic injuries are among the greatest tragedies in athletics."

"We realize there is no ideal solution to the problem," Herrick added. "Both insurance and the formation of a foundation appear to be possible alternatives. We believe the insurance concept poses a possible approach, particularly because it could be put into operation in a relatively short period of time."

The Competitive Safeguards Committee has requested a meeting in July with the Insurance Committee to discuss the issue in greater detail. A report is expected to be presented to the NCAA Executive Committee at its August meeting.

Judge sets August 25 as AIAW trial date

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women's legal action charging the NCAA with numerous violations of antitrust laws is scheduled to come to trial August 25.

Judge Charles R. Richey of the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, set that trial date in a status conference with attorneys for the two organizations June 25. He also scheduled a pretrial conference for August 23.

The judge established two other deadlines during the status conference. The two parties were directed to exchange their findings of fact and conclusions of law by August 6. Each side then will have until August 16 to annotate each other's submission, indicating those portions with which they agree, those that are in dispute and those each considers irrelevant.

In accordance with Judge Richey's earlier orders, all direct testimony in the case already has been submitted in writing.

The AIAW filed the suit last Octo-

ber 9, seeking both preliminary and permanent orders to prohibit the NCAA from sponsoring women's championships or from governing any aspect of women's intercollegiate athletics. The suit also seeks treble money damages from the NCAA.

Judge Richey denied the request for preliminary relief October 22. The AIAW then renewed that motion, and the judge again denied the request February 18. The AIAW appealed that order and filed an emergency motion with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The emergency motion was denied by the appeals court February 26.

In revising the schedule in the suit because of the delay caused by the AIAW's attempts to obtain an emergency injunction, Judge Richey ordered the two organizations to engage in settlement discussions. That resulted in a series of exchanges between the two parties, with officers and attorneys of the two organizations meeting June 3 in Washington, D.C., to discuss settlement possibilities based on those written exchanges.

President James Frank, Secretary-Treasurer John L. Toner and legal counsel William D. Kramer represented the NCAA in that meeting, with President Merrily Dean Baker, past-President Donna Lopiano and legal counsel Margot Polivy attending for the AIAW. The meeting ended with both parties agreeing that they were unable to resolve the issue short of trial.

Meanwhile, the AIAW executive board met in early June after canceling plans for a delegate assembly June 7 when fewer than 100 institutions indicated plans to attend that membership meeting.

The executive board voted to suspend all of the AIAW's programs and services as of June 30 and determined that the four-member AIAW executive committee would become the executive board as of that date, maintaining the organization's corporate structure until some conclusion is reached in the legal action.



The University of Southern California volleyball team celebrates an NCAA first

Women's championships to expand

The record speaks for itself.

A total of 29 championships were conducted flawlessly; three collegiate women's athletic attendance records were established; the media gave many of the finals wide national exposure through television and newspapers. And at the end, the promise of bigger and better things yet to come.

In one year's time, the NCAA women's championships, the "new kid" on the block, have grown significantly toward the goal of parity with the men's championships, the first of which was track and field in 1921. That, in capsule, was the story of the inaugural year of the NCAA-sponsored women's events, the climax of years of conjecture and study, but only

eight months of actual organizing.

Next year, women's championships will be expanded to include soccer and indoor track, bringing the total to 31 NCAA-sponsored women's events. Early indications are that more member institutions will decide to participate in the 1982-83 championships, which could result in increased championship fields.

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This should lead to increased attention by the media in 1982-83, and the plans for more common sites with men's championships are expected to gain wider exposure for the women's events. Division II swimming already has boosted the common-site total to eight for next year.

Participating coaches generously praised the championships.

Judith M. Brame, director of women's athletics at California State University, Northridge, whose teams won three championships and placed in two others, said the championships were "very well run. We sent five teams to championships and there

were no snags at all, from travel through the competition."

Judith M. Sweet, director of athletics at the University of California, San Diego, called the Division III volleyball championship "a wonderful experience. I was very impressed with the organization and quality of the championship," she said. "The amount of publicity and interest shown by the media was a definite plus," Sweet said.

Greg Marsden, whose University of Utah gymnastics squad won the Division I championship, said, "My feelings are all so positive in dealing with the NCAA. I wanted to make the NCAA aware of the potential for women's gymnastics as a spectator sport."

The Division I gymnastics final with 14,205 spectators was one of three division finals that set paid attendance records for women's collegiate athletic finals. The basketball final attracted 9,600 and volleyball 7,054, both records.

"There was a tremendous amount of enthusiasm with the crowds and the teams," said Randy Recves, coach of

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In the News

College baseball, once a subsist-on-a-shoestring sport, has come of age, according to Thomas Boswell of The Washington Post 2

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Notice to members

Annual membership in the NCAA includes subscriptions to The NCAA News at a yearly rate of \$7.50 per subscription for member institutions. In the future, subscriptions to the News will be taken in conjunction with remittance of NCAA annual membership dues.

College baseball shows gains in popularity, respect

By Thomas Boswell
The Washington Post

These are the good old days for college baseball.

Everywhere the principal actors in this year's College World Series turned, they found themselves being shaken by the hand and congratulated on the upright, healthy and growing state of the game.

Their subsist-on-a-shoestring sport has come of age; on the horizon, the pioneers of today's high-quality college baseball can even begin to see a prosperous maturity.

The day has arrived when the low minor leagues—long the underpaying, youth-eating, career-killing disgrace of the pro game—no longer are a necessary evil for the teen-ager who dreams of playing in the major leagues.

"It kills me to see a young man, just out of high school, go into that pro jungle," said John Winkin, coach of the

It's old news that the overwhelming majority of big-leaguers have played at the college level. At the moment, more than 70 percent of all American-born major leaguers have played in college.

Once, the route to the majors was to quit school after high school, accept a signing bonus and head to the bus rides and bad hops of the bush leagues for a five-year-or-more education in the school of hard knocks. Too often, the player got a few thousand dollars, a new car and 50 years of remorse.

Now, the majority of high school players good enough to get a pro offer are foregoing the minors for at least one year of junior college ball, and, more likely, three or four years of college baseball.

Now, it has become apparent that the decline, though not the demise, of the minor leagues was, in the long view, perhaps a bonanza for the game.

Why? Because as the minors—especially leagues below Class AAA

mentals... There's more emphasis on team play, smart play, hustle and winning in college. In the minors, individual stats are very important."

The number of current pros who have not only started in college, but also played in the World Series in Omaha, runs into the dozens, but among them are: Willie Wilson, Larry Gura, Mike Schmidt, Dave Kingman, Steve Kemp, Dave Winfield, Fred Lynn, Rich Dauer, Rick Cerone, Ken Landreaux, Bump Wills, Roy Smalley, Paul Molitor, Keith Moreland, Tom Paciorek, Craig Swan, Steve Rogers, Burt Hooton and Bob Horner.

As the teams at the 36th college series demonstrate, top-level college baseball has reached the stage where it is a polished and pleasing sport with a valid identity of its own.

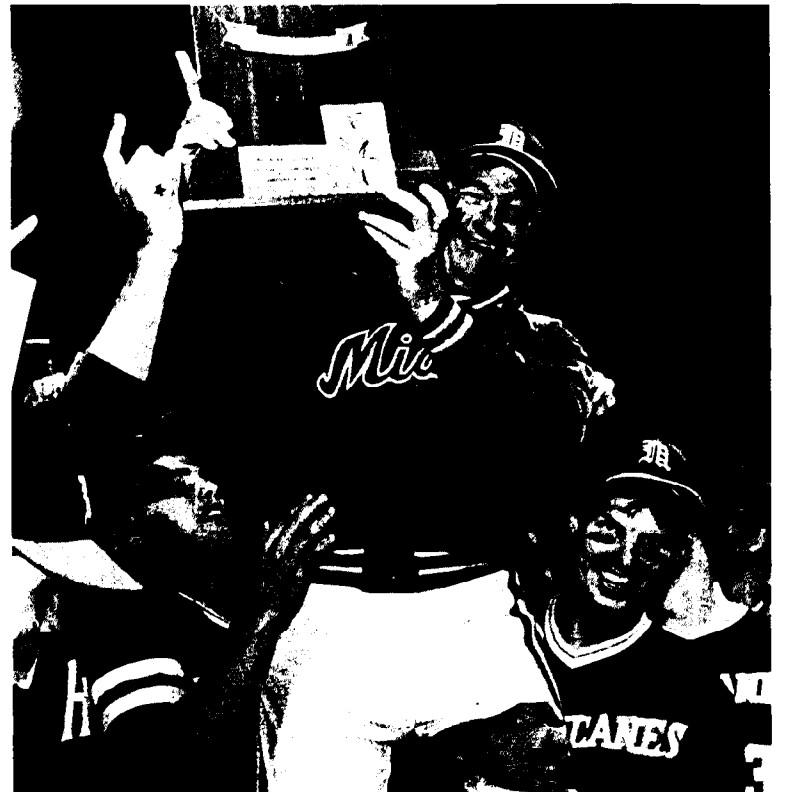
From the first clank of aluminum bat against ball, it's obvious that the game is geared toward offense and brains. Because the two most difficult skill positions in baseball—pitcher and catcher—are spread thin, many clubs emphasize long-ball-hitting lineups and speed.

One of this year's finalists, Wichita State, is a good example. When Coach Gene Stephenson arrived in 1978, the Shockers didn't have a baseball team. "There hadn't been a bat or glove on campus in eight years," he said.

Now, the Shockers are a club of staggering statistics that may represent best the nature of the college game. In 86 games (the most ever played in a spring season by an NCAA team), they outscored their foes 855-265. Wichita State hit 100 home runs and stole 332 bases. Their murderers' row of Russ Morman, Charlie O'Brien and Phil Stephenson had RBI totals of 128, 116 and 114.

Like many college teams, the Shockers relied on three pitchers—Bryan Oelkers, 18-2 and the fourth player selected in this month's draft; Don Heinkel, 16-4, and Erik Sonberg, 17-3.

It's a mark of the depth and increasing balance of power in college baseball that the best major-league prospects no longer are bunched on a couple of teams, as was the case with 11-time NCAA champion Southern



Victorious Miami players carry Hurricanes coach Ron Fraser (AP)

California and five-time champion Arizona State.

Many of the nation's best players, such as Jeff Ledbetter of Florida State, who hit an NCAA record 42 homers (in 74 games); Jim Paciorek of Michigan, who hit .454; shortstop Augie Schmidt of New Orleans, and slugger Franklin Stubbs of Virginia Tech, did not even reach the College World Series.

Each year, the popularity of this game of metal bats and bright double-knits is increasing, although all estimates of nationwide attendance crowd figures—about five million in 1979, seven million in 1980, eight million in 1981 and more in 1982—are unofficial because the NCAA doesn't keep baseball attendance statistics.

So, for the time being, college baseball is in a comfortable, but perhaps unstable, middle ground.

Its quality of play is respected and its relationship with the major leagues is cordial.

On one hand, college baseball programs, because they aren't revenue

producers, get only a paltry 13 scholarships and are run on skimpy budgets. On the other, both cable and national television deals have arrived in the last couple of years—the first whiff of potential cash.

"As our sport gets bigger and better, things change," Fraser said. "I think there is some cheating going on, and I think something will be done about it pretty soon. This era of the gentleman's agreement (not to break NCAA rules) will pass quickly. Money is starting to be a factor... We don't have any big problems yet, but little things are creeping in. I could name three or four schools that the (coaches') organization needs to look at."

"I hope that with the pressure of the battle with pro ball for the good players and with the increased pressure to win now that we're starting to get media recognition, we don't reach the level of recruiting ills that fester in college football and basketball," Maine's Winkin said. "Frankly, I feel that's a world of animals."

Columnary Craft

Maine Black Bears, who tied for third place in the series. "It's not necessary anymore."

"We're proud that the colleges can now make a very convincing case to the top high school players—except, perhaps, to the first- or second-round draft choice who gets a bonus of \$100,000 to \$150,000," said Dick Bergquist, chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee and coach at Massachusetts.

"It's reached the point where I'm surprised when a promising young player, provided he had any academic ability at all, decides not to play in college," said Miami coach Ron Fraser, whose Hurricanes won the series. "Yet it still happens. We had six recruits signed away from us by the pros in the last year."

"Minor-league baseball is the most unsupervisable, begging-for-trouble situation I can imagine for an 18- or 19-year old," another coach said. "As a parent, don't you have to wonder, 'What are they doing with all those empty hours?'"

— have receded, college baseball has come to flood tide as baseball's prime source of major-league players.

"The better college teams, like the ones here, could compete with AA pro teams in a short series," said Fraser, whose Hurricanes beat the Baltimore Orioles in a spring training game. "In a 10-game series, however, I think their deeper pitching would prevail. Most of the younger players who turn pro are the promising pitchers. We (colleges) only have one or two 'pro quality' pitchers."

"In general, I think the good college teams would be winners in A-ball," Fraser said in a modest appraisal with which few pro scouts would disagree. "Many of our players are, of course, not professional prospects because many lack one or two conspicuous skills. They aren't signed because it's obvious they lack something that would keep them out of the majors. But they're still excellent athletes."

"Also, I think the college game stresses proper instruction, individualized teaching, weight training, funda-

Questions/Answers

Readers are invited to submit questions to this column. Please direct any inquiries to The NCAA News at the NCAA national office.

Q. How does the NCAA determine if a distribution of receipts will occur in a championship?

A. Richard D. Hunter, director of finance, said that every institution competing in an NCAA championship is reimbursed for its transportation expenses, regardless of whether the championship makes money.

If the championship makes money, the proceeds first are used to pay or prorate a per diem among the competing institutions according to the available funds. If any money remains after a full per diem has been paid, it is used to repay the appropriate transportation reserve fund.

What money remains at this point is distributed among the competing institutions. In fact, only a few championships realize this distribution; when a distribution of net receipts is made, however, 50 percent is directed to the NCAA and 50 percent to the competing institutions (except in case of Division I men's basketball, for which a different distribution ratio applies).

If an institution's share of the net receipts for a championship is less than \$25, that money is sent to the appropriate reserve fund rather than to the institutions.

Coach prefers bragging to nagging

Dave Williams, golf coach
University of Houston
Houston Chronicle

"I've always thought in anything that a brag is better than a nag. Every time a fellow does something good, I think you ought to brag on him. We're all going to do plenty of bad stuff so we ought to get recognized for the good things. I made the mistake once of telling a player that he was a bad chipper. No matter how bad a certain area of a player's game is, you should never tell him it's bad. That'll injure him mentally."

"Some coaches can jump on their players and have them respond. I can do it but not on a steady diet. Most times, you're going to get more out of people by bragging on them rather than yelling at them."

Wil Jones, basketball coach
University of District of Columbia
The Washington Post

"When a youngster asks you a question, or a family asks you a question, it is up to you as a coach to say I cannot do that because of the NCAA rules. But a lot of families are not aware of the rules, and coaches have to tell them. . . . I have never known a coach to give the money to anybody anyway. It is always the alumni. You get one of those sick alumni that don't like you — or you get a guy that says, 'I don't like you and I'm going to get this kid and his family some money' and saying it came from you. Then you are in trouble."

Editorial
The Detroit News

"The play-for-pay problem (in college sports) has become so pervasive that Brown University's president proposed that college athletes openly receive financial compensation for their services. Now the American Council on Education has included his idea in its recommended alternatives to avert the 'crisis' that threatens 'to discredit our institutions.'

Opinions Out Loud

"Yet the cynicism inherent in this solution is contradictory to everything that amateur sports are supposed to signify. Moreover, such an accommodation is an affront to those colleges and coaches who play by the rules and still produce quality athletic programs."

"The answer is not to compromise with cheating — but to rigidly and vigorously enforce those existing rules that discourage its continuation."

Joe McGuff, sports editor
Kansas City Star

"Almost all cheating in college football and basketball involves various forms of compensation for players and scholastic eligibility. If these problems cannot be solved and if the rules make hypocrites of coaches and college presidents, then the elimination of all restraints is the only workable solution."

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Hockey Committee studies changes in face mask

By David P. Seifert
NCAA News Staff

Ice hockey programs at many NCAA member institutions may be facing a significant new expenditure as a result of a decision by the Hockey Equipment Certification Council (HECC) and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

At a meeting June 9, HECC and ASTM adopted a new standard (F513-81) for acceptable face masks — including goalie masks — and recommended that it be effective immediately.

The new standard toughens a 1977 regulation adopted by the two groups primarily by decreasing the size of the openings permitted between the bars on a wire face mask. No mask that can be penetrated by a stick blade will be certified by HECC/ASTM. In addition, the standard includes requirements that appear to preclude the use of molded masks by goalies.

Many NCAA teams use a face mask that will not meet the requirements included in the new standard. The Men's Ice Hockey Committee discussed that problem during a telephone conference June 24 and is studying if and when the new standard might be adopted by NCAA members.

"We recognize that safety must be the top priority," said Dennis L. Poppe, assistant director of championships and staff liaison to the Men's Ice Hockey Committee. "We also recognize, though, that requiring immediate purchase of new equipment for the 1982-83 season is likely to be a finan-

Promotion methods get more study

A greater emphasis on promoting championships in sports other than football and basketball and on finding ways to improve the image of college athletics were major topics at the annual NCAA Promotion Committee meeting last week.

The committee hopes to be able to direct more money and effort into promoting NCAA championships.

"The committee believes that the NCAA has done an excellent job promoting football and basketball," said committee Chair Joseph L. Kearney, commissioner of the Western Athletic Conference. "However, we want to try to increase public awareness and create national interest in other sports as well."

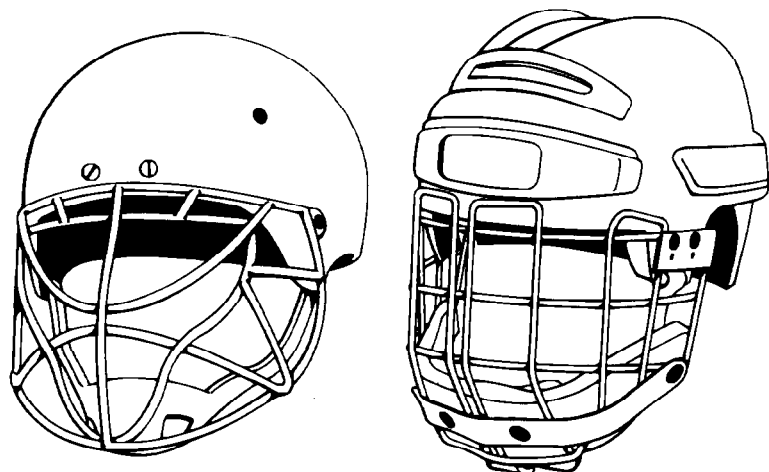
The committee also called for an educational effort in explaining the function of the NCAA and the nature of its legislation.

"We are concerned that the general public does not understand why certain rules exist and how the NCAA functions," Kearney said.

The committee urged that panel discussions on this topic be held at the annual NCAA Convention and at the convention of the National Association of College Directors of Athletics.

A number of new projects were discussed by the committee, including the addition of women's information in the annual basketball press kit; a special section in the pre-season football press kit on key games played five, 10 and 25 years ago; and CBS-TV pre-season tours in football and basketball.

A number of last year's projects also were reviewed. Promotional campaigns for Division I women's basketball, gymnastics and volleyball championships were cited as being particularly effective. All three of the championships set attendance marks for collegiate women's finals, and the committee recommended that similar promotional efforts be made for 1982-83 championships.



Left mask is type in general use; right reflects recommended changes

cial hardship for many institutions."

A phase-in period was not included by HECC/ASTM because, according to HECC President Bernard Michals, "there has been ample warning about this new standard for two years. It's nothing new."

"The NCAA indicated it wanted this," Michals continued. Poppe said that is true, to some extent.

The first recommendation for use

of face masks appeared in the NCAA Men's Ice Hockey Rules for the 1978-79 season. It was adopted at the urging of athletic directors at several institutions in the Eastern College Athletic Conference and permitted the use of masks that met either the HECC/ASTM F513-77 standard or a more stringent standard adopted by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA). The CSA standard is similar to that now insti-

tuted by HECC/ASTM.

When the NCAA made mandatory the use of face masks for the 1980-81 season, it required adherence only to the HECC/ASTM standard because of a lack of questions about the CSA certification list.

"Just before the start of the season, CSA reduced the number of permissible masks from 14 to two," Poppe explained. "Both were manufactured by companies represented on the CSA board of directors."

The NCAA also did not adopt a requirement for goalie masks. The new HECC/ASTM directive appears to permit certification only for goalie masks with throat protectors attached. Since it would not be possible to affix a throat protector to a molded mask, and since a molded mask would not be positioned far enough away from the face to meet other new requirements, it appears that goalies now, under the proposed new rule, will be able to use only wire masks attached to helmets.

The requirement for use of face masks was instituted primarily to decrease serious facial and eye injuries. Based on results of an annual ECAC injury survey, the 1977 HECC/ASTM

standard seems to have achieved that purpose. Results from the 1982 study still are being compiled, but facial and eye injuries dropped from 239 in 1980 to 147 in 1981 after institution of the mandatory face mask rule. Coaches indicated that they believed the decline in facial and eye injuries was attributable to the use of face masks.

The significant decline in injuries has prompted some college coaches to oppose more stringent standards, believing that the 1977 requirements have been successful and do not need to be changed. Because injuries have not been entirely eliminated, though, HECC/ASTM believed more precautions were necessary.

"The public still is seeing serious eye injuries," Michals emphasized.

"There still was potential for serious injury," added Eric D. Zemper, NCAA research coordinator. "The grid on the mask left space for the stick to enter the opening."

"It's a matter of educating players, coaches and officials," Zemper continued. "No amount of equipment will give complete protection. The goal is to reduce the number and severity of injuries."

Increases sought in athletic financial aid

The NCAA Long Range Planning Committee will urge the NCAA Council in August to develop alternatives that would increase athletically related financial aid for student-athletes under NCAA legislation.

Citing cutbacks in student loan funds and difficulties faced by more college students in obtaining summer employment, the committee took the position in its June 21-22 meeting that the NCAA aid limit (tuition and fees, room and board, and required course-related books) is no longer realistic.

"It is the committee's view that this has become an emergency situation," according to Alan J. Chapman, Rice University, committee chair. "The potential for increasing abuses, however, is long range in nature. The majority of the committee believes it is essential to find some means by which the student-athlete legitimately can receive money for personal expenses

and course-related supplies. In the present economy, the traditional loan possibilities and summer-job opportunities apparently are not available."

The committee's specific recommendation will be that the Council appoint a subcommittee or special committee to prepare alternatives regarding athletic aid for action at the 1983 Convention.

In another action, the committee will ask the Council to have the Professional Sports Liaison Committee meet with representatives of the United States Football League to discuss that new professional league's plans regarding a player draft. The committee expressed concern that the league's plans to conduct its season in the spring and early summer will result in college players being drafted and leaving college in the middle of their senior year.

The committee also reviewed the

NCAA's increasing involvement in sports-medicine activities and voted to encourage the Council and Executive Committee to provide all possible support for those activities, especially in terms of transmitting more sports-medicine information of a practical nature to the membership.

The committee continued its study of "win-at-all-costs" pressures in college athletics and began a related discussion of pressures faced by student-athletes in that environment. In addition, former NCAA President J. Neils Thompson, a member of the committee, submitted a draft paper on ethical considerations in college athletics, which he will expand and refine for additional consideration by the committee in 1983.

Included in the draft are possible codes of ethics for coaches, directors of athletics and student-athletes. Thompson will attempt to add similar

material for faculty athletic representatives and chief executive officers.

Among other matters considered in the committee's meeting in Kansas City were future availability of television revenues in college athletics, institutional philosophies regarding athletics and multidivision-classification opportunities in the NCAA, a "sports festival" concept for certain NCAA championships, combined scoring for men and women to determine an overall champion in certain NCAA sports, and alternative approaches to realigning the NCAA administrative structure.

The committee praised Chapman and George C. McCarty, University of New Mexico, for their service. Chapman, NCAA president in 1973 and 1974, concluded seven years as chair of the committee, and McCarty's term ended after six years.

Three institutions reclassified to Division I-AA

Yale University, Alabama State University and Southwest Missouri State University were reclassified to Division I-AA at the June 26-27 meeting of the Classification Committee in Monterey, California.

Yale was the only member of the Ivy League that remained Division I-A following the restructuring plan approved at the NCAA special Convention in December.

Faced with the option of becoming a Division I-A football independent or being reclassified Division I-AA and remaining in the Ivy League, Yale chose to remain a member of the country's oldest conference.

Southwest Missouri State and Alabama State move from Division II to Division I-AA. Alabama State will remain Division II in women's volleyball. All reclassifications are effective September 1, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

These latest changes bring the total number of institutions in Division I-AA to 90. There are 96 football-playing institutions in Division I-A, and three institutions—University of Cincinnati, Western Michigan University and Miami University—remain undetermined until the NCAA Council meeting in August.

The only other institution that was reclassified Division I in a men's sport was Florida International University, which moves from Division II to Division I in baseball. The remainder of the Florida International men's program

remains Division II.

The committee removed the unclassified status from the following institutions: Drake University (I-AA), West Texas State University (I-AA), University of Bridgeport (II), Coppin State College (II), Dowling College (II), Johnson C. Smith University (II), Livingstone College (II), North Carolina Central University (II) and Benedict College (II).

Belmont Abbey College (II), University of Charleston (II) and St. John Fisher College (II) remain unclassified in all men's sports. An institution is unclassified when its athletic program or specific sports in its athletic program do not qualify for membership in any division.

The following institutions are unclassified for the 1982-83 academic year: University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff (II, football and men's basketball only); Fort Lewis College (II, football and men's basketball only); Knoxville College (III, football only); Lane College (III, will request waiver at August Council meeting); New York Institute of Technology (II, football only); Northern Kentucky University (II, all men's sports); Salisbury State College (III, football only); Sonoma State University (III, football only), and Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville (II, men's basketball only). The division listing after each institution is the division for which it seeks to qualify.

West Georgia College (Division II,

football III) and College of St. Scholastica (III) also are unclassified; however, the Classification Committee requested that the Council grant waivers for these institutions.

In other actions, the committee approved the following petitions for reclassification to Division II:

University of Central Florida (Division II football), Indiana University of Pennsylvania (Division II wrestling), Johnson C. Smith University (Division II men's track and field), Keene State College (Division II all sports), Mississippi University for Women (Division II all sports), Sonoma State University (Division II all sports, effective September 1, 1983), West Chester State College (Division II all sports, except wrestling I, field hockey I).

The following institutions were reclassified to Division III in the specified sports:

Hartwick College (Division III all sports, except men's soccer I), U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (Division III all sports).

The committee approved the following petitions for multidivision classification in a women's sport:

Clarion State College (Division I women's gymnastics); State University of New York, Cortland (Division I women's soccer); Davis and Elkins College (Division I field hockey); Eastern Washington University (Division I women's basketball); Monmouth College (New Jersey) (Division I women's basketball); Montclair State College (Division I women's basketball); New York Institute of Technology (Division I women's vol-

leyball); Portland State University (Division I women's basketball); Queens College (Division I women's basketball); University of Tennessee, Martin (Division I women's basketball); Austin Peay State University (Division II women's track and field); Boise State University (Division II women's tennis); Butler University (Division II women's basketball); Canisius College (Division II women's basketball); Colgate University (Division II women's basketball).

George Mason University (Division II women's track and field); Hofstra University (Division II women's gymnastics); Holy Cross College (Division II women's cross country); University of Idaho (Division II women's swimming); Idaho State University (Division II women's tennis); Jacksonville University (Division II women's volleyball); James Madison University (Division II women's volleyball); Long Island University (Division II women's softball); University of Massachusetts (Division II women's volleyball); University of Montana (Division II women's swimming); Montana State University (Division II women's tennis); Niagara University (Division II women's basketball).

Rice University (Division II women's swimming); St. Bonaventure University (Division II women's basketball); University of South Florida (Division II women's swimming); Stetson University (Division II women's tennis); Towson State University (Division II women's gymnastics); Utica College (Division II women's basketball); Villanova University (Division II field hockey); Wake Forest University (Division II women's track and field); Weber State College (Division II women's golf); College of William and Mary (Division II women's basketball); University of Wisconsin, Green Bay (Division II women's basketball).

Xavier University (Division II women's volleyball); Brooklyn College (Division III women's volleyball); California State College (Pennsylvania) (Division III women's cross country); Davidson College (Division III women's tennis); Longwood College (Division III women's tennis); Pace University (Division III women's volleyball); University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown (Division III women's basketball); and Transylvania University (Division III women's basketball).

Interpretations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office (P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201; 913/384-3220). The following interpretations appear in the 1982-83 NCAA Manual and are reprinted here for emphasis.

Tryout rule — use of facilities

Case No. 212

Situation: Regularly scheduled high school athletic contests held on a member's facilities and approved by the appropriate state high school authority, or the regular or emergency use of a member's facilities by a high school team for its normal practice activities conducted solely by the high school coaches, do not result in tryout situations under Bylaw 1-6-(c).

Question: Is it necessary that the NCAA Council approve such activity under Bylaw 1-6-(c)?

Answer: No, unless the activity does not fall clearly within the situations described. [B 1-6-(c)-(2) and B 1-6-(c)-(3)]

Tryout rule — coach and participation

Case No. 213

Situation: An institution's coach participates in competition which involves a prospective student-athlete.

Question: Is such participation permitted under Bylaw 1-6 (tryout rule)?

Answer: Yes, provided the competition is regularly scheduled, both the coach and the prospective student-athlete are eligible to enter such competition and all other provisions of Bylaw 1-6-(c)-(5) are satisfied. [B 1-6-(c)-(5)]

Coaching clinics

Case No. 214

Situation: A member of an institution's coaching staff participates in a coaching school involving prospective students. The prospective student-athletes do not participate in any physical activities associated with the school; rather, they attend solely as observers.

Question: Does the participation of the coach in the coaching school violate the principles of Bylaw 1-6?

Answer: No. If a prospect does not participate in any physical activity, the tryout situation does not result. [B 1-6-(d)]

Sports camps and clinics

Case No. 215

Situation: For purposes of the Association's sports camp or clinic interpretations, a prospective student-athlete is one who is eligible for admission to a member institution or who has started classes for the senior year in high school. These interpretations prohibit the participation or employment of such a prospective student-athlete in a camp or clinic with which a member institution's athletic department staff or facilities are involved.

Question: Does this definition of a prospect also include junior college students or those who have completed junior college and not yet enrolled in a four-year college?

Answer: Yes. A junior college student is considered to be a prospective student-athlete. [B 1-6-(d) and B 1-1-(a)]

Calendar

July 8-9	Research Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
July 9-13	Division I Men's Basketball Committee, Sun Valley, Idaho
July 12-15	Division I Women's Basketball Committee, Sun Valley, Idaho
July 14-16	Men's Golf Committee, Chicago, Illinois
July 20-22	Football Television Committee, Keystone, Colorado
July 28-30	Women's Tennis Committee, Chicago, Illinois
August 16-17	Executive Committee, Lake Ozark, Missouri
August 18-20	Council, Lake Ozark, Missouri
August 22-24	Committee on Infractions, Hyannis, Massachusetts
September 1	All changes in membership classification become effective.
September 15	Annual deadline for reporting fall sports to be eligible for championship competition [Executive Regulation 1-5-(b)-(5)]
September 27-28	Chief executive officers meeting, Kansas City, Missouri
October 11-12	Steering committees, Kansas City, Missouri
October 13-15	Council, Kansas City, Missouri

Women's basketball coaches organize, seek 450 members

A year ago, the Women's Basketball Coaches Association was just an idea being tossed around by a group of coaches at the National Sports Festival in Syracuse, New York.

Today, it is a reality with established bylaws, officers, a full-time executive director, more than 300 members and an ambitious agenda.

"What we tried to do in Syracuse," explained Betty Jaynes, WBCA executive director, "was to get in touch with as many people as we could and just brainstorm about the idea.

"We got enough positive feedback that we selected a 12-person interim body of officers to begin establishing a set of bylaws and I was appointed to begin soliciting membership and publicity."

The fledgling organization held its first convention at the end of March in Virginia Beach, Virginia, in conjunction with the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship. The more than 100 members who attended approved the bylaws and mapped out plans for the organization's first year.

Jaynes became the full-time executive director in April, leaving her post as head women's basketball coach at James Madison University. Her first task was to continue the membership drive.

Women's

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the University of Florida's Division I swimming champions. "Going with the NCAA made the championships worth a lot," Reeves said.

The involvement of women in NCAA competition also carries over into the Association's organizational structure. Northridge's Brame is one of five women on the 22-member NCAA Council, which is being considered for expansion to 40 persons, including at least 12 women (six in Division I and three each in Divisions II and III).

With more championships and enlarged brackets for 1982-83, the NCAA Executive Committee will be studying recommendations for additional changes.

Brame said her staff was concerned that some of the championship locations were too remote to attract sizable crowds.

One tennis coach said that too much emphasis was given to individual competitors at the expense of team competition.

Florida's Reeves would like seven events eliminated from the swimming championships because "they make the competition too long."

These complaints can be considered growing pains, one administrator said. But, he added, the main thing to remember is that women's intercollegiate athletics is coming of age.

"We are shooting for 450 this year," she said. "We have had many, many calls from people who have expressed an interest."

WBCA membership is broken into four categories: active (four-year and junior college head coaches and full-time assistants), associate (high school and part-time coaches), affiliated (former coaches, media and athletic administrators) and allied (commercial representatives).

While continuing to solicit new membership, the WBCA also has developed a program of clinics and a series of publications.

Three clinics are scheduled for the fall: September 24-25 in Long Beach, California; October 1-2 in St. Louis, Missouri, and October 8-9 in Atlanta, Georgia. The clinics will feature some of the leading women's basketball coaches in the nation, including Sonja Hogg, Louisiana Tech University; Pat Summitt, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Lynn Hickey, Kansas State University, and Billie Moore, University of California, Los Angeles.

WBCA publications include the Backboard Bulletin, a quarterly, and the semiannual Job Opportunities Bulletin. WBCA members also will be receiving a rules survey in December and a Coaches Digest in April. The lat-

ter will be a collection of articles from the membership on coaching.

The WBCA received a \$10,000 grant from the NCAA Executive Committee in April to launch its publications program, and the two groups have worked together closely.

"The NCAA has been very supportive," Jaynes said. "By helping financially, providing speakers at our convention and providing input on NCAA rules and legislation, the NCAA has been extremely helpful."

In addition to the clinics and publications, the WBCA also is pursuing sponsorship for its all-America teams and player and coach of the year awards.

The WBCA is organized into eight districts corresponding to the NCAA district structure. Frances Garmon, Delta State University, is the president, while Donna Devlin, Brandeis University, serves as first vice-president and Lin Dunn, University of Miami (Florida), as second vice-president.

Those interested in information on the association should contact Jaynes at 150 Stratford Avenue, Suite 118, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087. For information on the clinics, contact Sarah Rime, 907 North Elm Street, Hinsdale, Illinois 60521.

Purdue's King to serve as president of NACDA

George S. King Jr., director of athletics at Purdue University, was named president of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics at the organization's annual convention June 13-16 in Hollywood, Florida.

Other officers will be Robert D. Karnes, Drake University, first vice-president; Col. John J. Clune, U.S. Air Force Academy, second vice-president; Andrew T. Mooradian, University of New Hampshire, third vice-president, and Paul Bogan, Westfield State College, secretary.

The university division representatives remain unchanged from 1981-82. However, a number of new college division representatives were selected, including Troy D. Bledsoe, Fort Lewis College; Ruby Carvajal, California State University, Bakersfield; Howard Davis, Tuskegee Institute; William P. Dioguardi, Montclair State College; Vannette W. Johnson, University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff; Elizabeth A. Kruczek, Fitchburg State College; Anthony L. LaScala, Illinois Benedictine College, and Carl R. Miller, University of North Dakota.

Edgar A. Sherman was selected as winner of the James J. Corbett Award. New members named to the NACDA Hall of Fame were Paul Brechler, University of Iowa; Red Cochrane, Uni-



George S. King Jr.

versity of Akron; Ed Czcekaj, Pennsylvania State University; Ed Krause, University of Notre Dame; Laurie Mabry, Illinois State University; Robert Pritchard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Manuel Rivero, Lincoln University (Pennsylvania); John Strahl, Greenville College, and Ed Werre, North Dakota State School of Science.

Track Committees vote to keep 12-place scoring system

The NCAA Men's and Women's Track and Field Committees have voted to keep the 12-place scoring format introduced in the 1982 outdoor championships.

However, the committees modified the format to accommodate the desires of coaches who expressed their opinions in a survey conducted at the championships. The committees voted to eliminate the consolation race used in 1982 to decide the ninth through 12th-place finishers. Instead, competitors in races run in lanes (including the 400- and 1,600-meter relays) will advance from preliminaries to a final of eight. The remaining places will be determined by time in preliminary competition.

Those advancing to the finals will include the heat winners plus the next-

fastest times in the preliminaries.

"After reviewing the results of the questionnaire, it was clear the coaches favor the 12-place scoring but did not like the consolation race," said Mary Alice Hill, chair of the Women's Track and Field Committee. "We evaluated several methods of accommodating their wishes and determined that this format best answered their concerns."

In the survey of both men's and women's coaches from all three divisions, a plurality favored the 12-place scoring. One hundred twelve coaches of 278 responding to the question favored the system. The next most preferred scoring format was for eight places with 66 responses.

The coaches voted down the championship-consolation final format by a

vote of 134-96.

"There are some members of the men's committee who still favor the consolation race," said Albert Buchler, chair of the men's committee. "We also looked at methods of retaining an additional race but could not fit it into the time schedule. Therefore, we felt we had to respond to the coaches' desires."

In the 1,500-meter race and up, 14 competitors will qualify to run in the finals. Two places will advance from the preliminaries and the balance on best times.

In the field events, 14 athletes will compete for the 12 places. A minimum of 14 competitors will advance into continuous flight finals in the high-jump and pole-vault competition, but no athletes will be eliminated by a tie.

In the other field events, 14 will qualify to compete in the preliminaries with the field divided into two flights of seven. After preliminaries, two athletes will be eliminated and the flights will be arranged in a field including the one through eight qualifiers and nine through 12 qualifiers. In these events, all competitors, regardless of flight, will be eligible for the title.

In other action, the two committees voted to approve the concept of common-site championships for indoor track. Some concerns were expressed about the format, and those concerns will be forwarded to the NCAA Executive Committee. An indoor championship for women was approved at the 1982 Convention.

Also, the women's committee voted to include the triple jump in the wom-

en's outdoor championship program for 1984 and in the indoor program in 1985. In the meantime, the committee will encourage women's competition in the triple jump during the regular season.

Flames is nickname

Athletic teams representing the University of Illinois, Chicago, will be called the Flames after September 1, when the Chicago Circle and Medical Center campuses are consolidated.

Illinois-Chicago also will have a new pavilion, which will be used October 29 by the hockey squad against Lake Superior State College. The basketball team will make its first appearance in UIC Pavilion November 26 against Cincinnati.

