

# Reclassification results in 36 new Division I-AA members

As a result of the Division I-A football restructuring proposals approved at the NCAA special Convention in December, 36 of the 137 Division I-A football members have been reclassified to Division I-AA, effective September 1, 1982.

With these classification changes, the number of schools in Division I-A would be 97. The 1982 classification of four other institutions—Cincinnati, Miami (Ohio), Southwestern Louisiana and Western Michigan—remains undetermined pending submission of additional information or further verification of available data.

The addition of 36 institutions would raise Division I-AA membership to 86.

"This report is an initial determination, and the development of new information may change some classifications," said Capt. J. O. Coppedge, director of athletics at the U.S. Naval Academy and chair of the NCAA Classification Committee. "It is possible that the classification of some institutions will be affected by their conference arrangements. Changes in the lists can be made until September 1."

Division I-A institutions are required to sponsor eight men's varsity sports and schedule 60

percent of their games against other Division I-A institutions. Division I-AA institutions must schedule 50 percent of their games against Division I-A or Division I-AA institutions.

Each Division I-A institution also must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Average 17,000 in paid attendance per home football game for the immediate past four-year period.

- Play its home games in a 30,000-seat stadium and average 17,000 in paid attendance per home football game for one year in the immediate

past four-year period.

- Average 20,000 in paid attendance for home and away games for the applicable period (one year if the institution has a 30,000-seat stadium or four years if it does not).

- Play in an allied football conference with at least six football-playing institutions in which more than half the institutions meet the attendance requirements.

The only conference affected by the fourth option is the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. Since four of seven football-playing members (Fresno State, Nevada-Las Vegas, Pacific and Utah) met the atten-

dance requirements, the entire conference remained Division I-A despite the fact that Fullerton State, Long Beach State and San Jose State did not meet the attendance criteria and initially were reclassified Division I-AA.

Of the 97 institutions that will be in Division I-A, 70 are members of the following eight conferences: Atlantic Coast, Big Eight, Big Ten, Pacific Coast, Pacific-10, Southeastern, Southwest and Western Athletic. Of the remaining 27 members, 20 are independents.

The other seven members of Division I-A are the ones that

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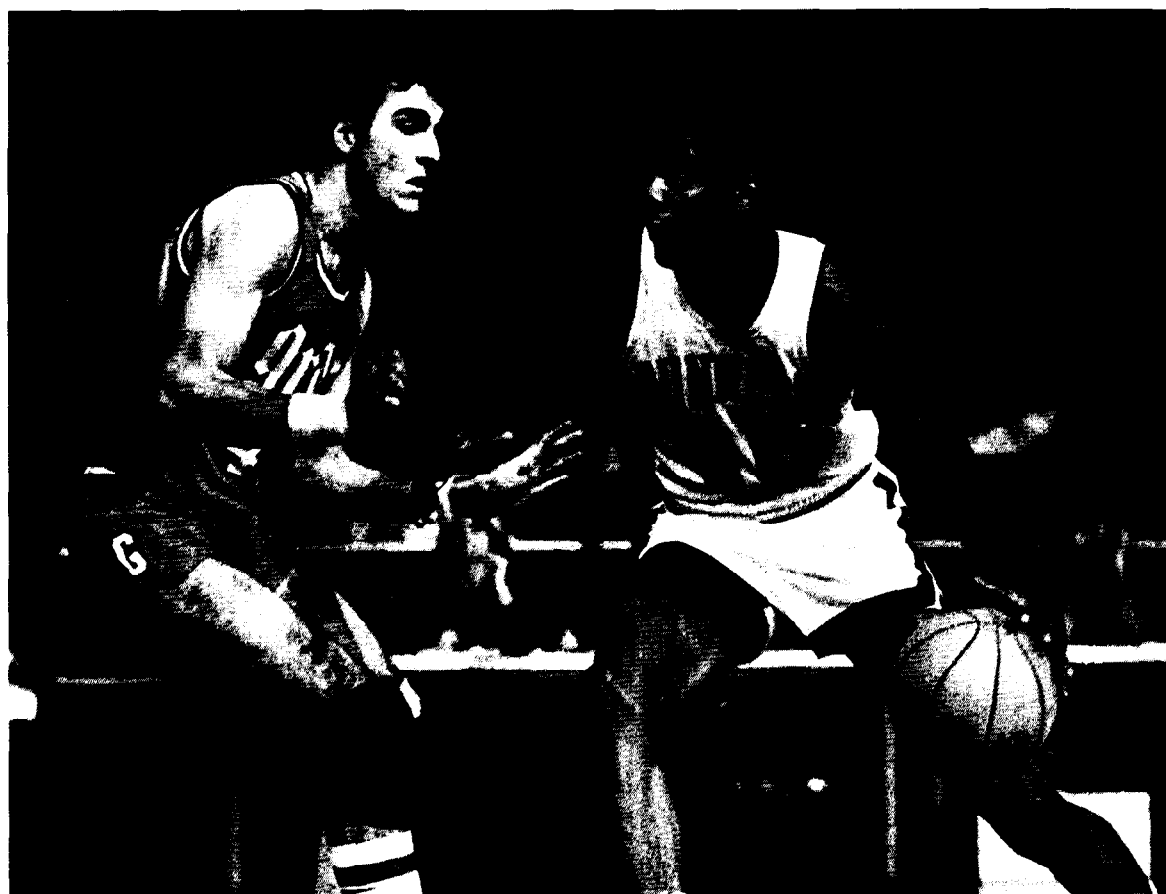


# NEWS



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Bakersfield State figures to be one of the teams to watch in the Division II Men's Basketball Championship, with center Howard Hosbey (No. 40) being one of the prime reasons for the Roadrunners' success. A preview of the Division II men's championship and four other spring events appears on page four.

## New cable TV series to broaden exposure

College football television exposure and income will reach all-time highs in 1982 through a plan to deliver a supplementary football television package via cable.

The series, to be carried on WTBS-TV of Atlanta, is designed to supplement NCAA college football telecasts on ABC and CBS. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., the parent company of WTBS-TV, will pay rights fees totaling \$17,696,000 over two years (\$7,408,000 in 1982 and \$10,288,000 in 1983).

"The NCAA looks forward to this series," said Wiles Hallock, chair of the NCAA Football Television Committee. "Coupled with the ABC and CBS packages, it will constitute the highest level of intercollegiate television income to NCAA member institutions in history—about two-and-a-half times the revenue over the previous four-year period."

R. E. "Ted" Turner III, chairman of Turner Broadcasting System, also viewed the agreement as a boon for college football as well as the cable television industry. Not only does the series represent the first supplemental package ever administered by the NCAA, but it also will mark the first time for regular-season college football to be carried live by a predominantly cable television carrier.

"This is a great milestone for cable television," Turner said. "These additional football telecasts will aid greatly in the continued growth of the cable industry and Turner Broadcasting. We are delighted with this arrangement and what we feel will be a long-term relationship with the NCAA."

The 38 games (19 each year) will be night games designed not to conflict with network games. The Atlanta "supersta-



Wiles Hallock

tion," which reaches nearly 20 million homes, will televise 14 Saturday night games and five additional contests in 1982. All the games will be carried nationally.

Appearances on the 1982 supplemental package will be predicated on network-package appearances in 1981. Schools that did not appear on the network series last year will be eligible for three supplementary-package appearances in 1982. Teams that appeared on network series regional telecasts last year will be eligible for one or two appearances on WTBS, depending on their number of 1981 network appearances. Any team appearing in a nationally broadcast network game last year will not be eligible for an appearance on the supplementary package in 1982.

In all, 163 Division I-A and Division I-AA institutions will be eligible to appear on the new package, which includes a guarantee of four appearances a year for Division I-AA teams.

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## Council monitoring rehabilitation concept

The NCAA Council is monitoring but has taken no position concerning a proposed Sports Rehabilitation Foundation, designed to provide care and rehabilitation for catastrophically injured athletes.

Meanwhile, the Council has asked the NCAA Insurance Committee to examine an insurance alternative as a means of dealing with catastrophic-injury problems.

The concept of the Sports Rehabilitation Foundation was presented in December to representatives of the NCAA, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Federation of State High

School Associations and the National Football League. Introduced by a group primarily representing football helmet manufacturers, the concept was developed in response to the increasing litigation in catastrophic football injury cases.

The foundation concept involves obtaining funds from various sources and using those funds to settle claims before lawsuits are filed. Although representatives from the school-college community at the December meeting agreed that the goals of the foundation (providing support for injured players and protecting manufacturers, coaches, schools and school boards from unnecessary law-

suits) are laudable, they questioned the proposed method for funding the foundation. Helmet manufacturers recommended a ticket surcharge at the high school, college and professional levels.

Questions also arose about the scope of the foundation's coverage (whether it should extend beyond football) and about the possible organizational structure.

Fewer than half of the injured plaintiffs have collected judgments in recent years, but there have been exceptionally large settlements in several cases. In 1981, large judgments awarded to the plaintiffs included \$3.5 million (Fiske vs.

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# Athletics a plus for society

**Matt Railey, former juvenile judge**  
*Colorado Springs Gazette*

"My clear impression is that juveniles or adults that were in organized athletics at the high school level . . . you just don't see many of them in the courtroom. In athletics, the kids are subjected to discipline, as opposed to the child who is not in athletics. The experience of learning to work together, the discipline and the learning how to sit on the bench, helps to keep the kids out of trouble. . . .

"There must have been 6,300 kids who (went through his court), and no more than two or three percent had some involvement in athletics. There has to be some correlation there. And if I do see an athlete in the courtroom, the coaches usually come down and help get the kids back on the right track.

"It is cheaper for society in the long run to have kids involved in athletics. We have such a serious problem with juvenile offenders, and athletics can help eliminate this problem. Athletics are a positive aspect for society."

**Chuck Sears, wrestling coach**  
**Blue Springs (Missouri) High School**  
*Kansas City Times*

"Weight reduction is not bad; it's the way it's done that's bad. It is dangerous to dehydrate on a long-term basis. On a short-term basis, it's fine. (A wrestler) can go four or five pounds and then dehydrate and it's no problem.

"But there are cases where they don't eat for two days, dehydrate in practice, don't drink any water. Now that's stupid. That's crazy. . . .

"There is a lot of pressure on kids. A kid thinks, 'If I can win half my matches at this weight class, I can win all of them at a lower weight class.' That's a fallacy. There is a good weight for everyone to be at, one that matches your growth level and one where there is no excess fat. That's where you should be."

**H. Boyd McWhorter, commissioner**  
**Southeastern Conference**  
*Atlanta Journal*

"There was a time when it was OK to give a kid \$50 a month laundry money. Then it was \$25, then \$10 and now we can't give him anything. Even a kid from the most economically deprived situation has to have money for shaving cream, toothpaste, those kinds of things. And I think it's hard to explain to a kid who's played before 80,000 fans who pay \$10 or \$12 a head to get in the stadium, and national television which adds another \$500,000, that you can't give him \$10 a month laundry money.

"One of the things that bothers me the most is they (smaller colleges) want to bring us down. They say we are pricing people out of football. I say everybody can afford to play football. Just look at West Georgia, Georgia Southern and Valdosta State. But everybody doesn't have to play an intersectional schedule."

**Bob Dyer, sports writer**  
*Des Moines Register*

"By allowing 45 seconds, the college game would avoid the helter-skelter caused by the

24-second clock in the pros and allow for the retention of zone defenses, a way for a bright coach to offset a lack of talent.

"The 45-second clock also would make life simpler for officials, who now must enforce a plethora of rules that, while designed to eliminate stalling, have done nothing but create more confusion.

"Bring on the 45-second clock. No one goes to watch Lola Falana do the minuet. Johnny Rutherford shouldn't drive a go-cart. And on a basketball floor, the players should not resemble pedestrians."

**Dave Reynolds, sports writer**  
*Des Moines Register*

"The college game has proven itself to be immensely more popular than the pro game for various reasons. One is certainly a result of the 24-second clock—the NBA is primarily a run-and-gun, one-on-one league that deemphasizes team play. There's a monotony to the scores of NBA tilts—you know, Philadelphia always beats San Antonio, 121-108. There are never any 28-27 double-overtime games.

"It's that unusual aspect that contributes to the college game's popularity.

"Why should we tamper with a good product?"

**Ralph Miller, basketball coach**  
**Oregon State University**  
*Eugene Register-Guard*

"The older breed was really never in the game for money. You coached because you wanted to coach. When I started as a college coach, my salary was \$5,500. There were no television shows; we didn't even have television. You used to go out and speak at a banquet and hope you could get mileage, or 10 bucks.

"I think the older breed was in it for the personal enjoyment, the coaching and the teaching."

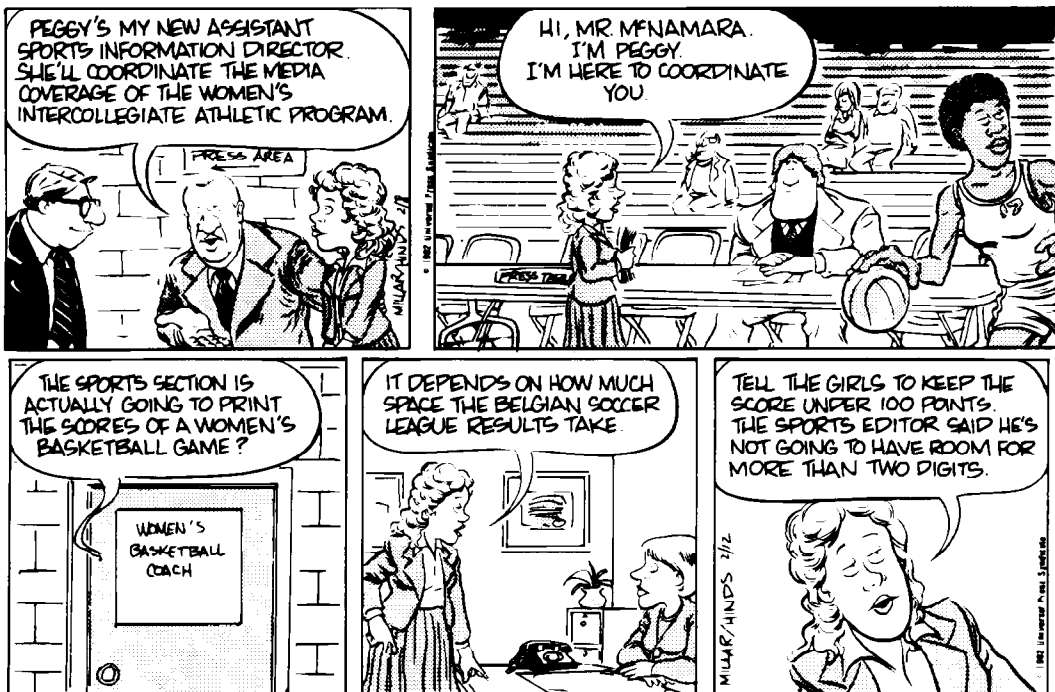
**Laura Ferrell, women's basketball coach**  
**North Carolina Wesleyan College**  
*Raleigh News and Observer*

"I feel that in the NCAA's Division III and the Dixie Intercollegiate Athletic Conference we have something very special. The NCAA has recognized the women's small college basketball programs. They are giving the small colleges an opportunity to gain national recognition and to pursue a national championship banner. The DIAC provides us with a strong competitive league to prepare our teams for regional and national playoffs."

**Tex Schramm, president**  
**Dallas Cowboys**  
*Washington Post*

"The danger from a sports standpoint is that there is always the possibility that someone (with an interest in which team wins) might try to do something that would affect the outcome of the game. But the Federal and state governments seem to put a higher priority on stopping things like illegal drug traffic. They must feel that gambling doesn't pose the problem to our society that other things do."

## Tank McNamara



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# Columnary Craft

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## NCAA passes a good rule

By Bob Hurt  
*Arizona Republic*

Has free-agency now invaded the collegiate ranks?

Possibly. New freedom of movement has been enacted for the athlete who unwittingly is sucked into an outlaw program.

Under a rule passed at the NCAA Convention in Houston, an athlete may transfer from a school under sanctions and become immediately eligible at the second school.

Everybody up. That deserves a standing ovation and maybe a hip, hip, hooray.

The rule does two significant things:

- It gives the athlete not involved in infractions a fair shake and muffles critics who claim that the NCAA penalizes the innocent by keeping them out of play-offs, bowls and televised games. Now the innocent have a chance to move on, without loss of time or eligibility.

- It provides an effective deterrent to cheating. The possibility of losing what they covet most—the prize athlete—might turn outlaws into honest folks.

The new legislation contains the normal quota of "whereases." The legislation actually waives a player's residence requirement, subject to approval by the NCAA Council. Athletes can apply for the waiver only if they are not involved in the infractions and if all their remaining years of eligibility are affected by the sanctions.

Nothing in the NCAA regulations is simple—which is the NCAA's top problem. But also in the top 10 among NCAA problems is the establishment of appropriate penalties.

Serious infractions often are penalized by barring the offending school from television, play-offs and bowls for two or three years.

Loss of revenue in such situations is overemphasized. It is minimal in the case of conference teams. Most conferences, the Pacific-10 Conference included, share bowl and TV loot. Shares go back to all conference members, even those on probation.

Money makes a feeble deterrent, anyway. Without the steady flow of under-the-table cash from well-heeled boosters, most outlaw schools wouldn't have become outlaws in the first place.

Being shut off TV and out of bowls and play-offs hurts most in the recruiting area. Top athletes are loathe to give up the national exposure. But history shows that strong programs can survive a couple of bad recruiting years.

Indeed, probation is considered good advertising in some circles.

"I want to be good enough to be investigated but not good enough to go on probation," Bob Devaney, former Nebraska coach, once said. He was kidding — I think he was.

Reduction of manpower seems a more effective deterrent. Recent penalties have included reduction of scholarship limits.

Some critics favor amputation as a remedy to cheating. Fire the coach or ban the player, they suggest. Such critics seldom have studied the problem of collegiate enforcement.

NCAA investigators are wary of penalties on the individual. One must step lightly and carefully in depriving anyone of civil rights these days. Due process is essential. It would be difficult for the NCAA to supply court-type proceedings without court-type powers, like the subpoena.

The NCAA is an organization of institutions, not individuals. It feels it can punish schools but cannot punish individuals directly. Indirectly, a couple of ways were found in Houston to strike at the cheating coach.

An addition was made to the policy manual suggesting that universities should include a phrase in coaching contracts that would terminate a coach caught cheating.

And, the new transfer rule represents a neat little sidestep to hit the cheating coach where he lives.

It's difficult to envision a coach slipping a few bucks or car keys under the table to a recruit when he knows it might open an escape hatch to others already in the fold.

The new transfer rule was born out of a concern for the athlete.

"We started talking about it a couple of years ago," said Steve Morgan, director of legislative services for the NCAA enforcement department. "All of us in the enforcement program felt it unfair that an athlete who was honest and candid with us could be hurting his own career."

Complications could set in. But that's life in the NCAA—stick a finger in one hole in the dike, and two more leaks appear.

**NCAA NEWS** Editor . . . . . David Pickle  
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# Boston College: A gamble that didn't pay off

*The government's case in the Boston College point-shaving case sought to prove that the scandal was a calculated and prolonged undertaking. The following picture of what occurred emerged from the trial.*

The investigation began when Henry Hill, who was cooperating with prosecuting authorities and was a participant in the Federal Witness Protection Program, outlined the scheme to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Hill, an acknowledged narcotics dealer and truck hijacker, told FBI agents that he and several of his associates had given money and drugs to various members of the Boston College basketball team during the 1978-79 season. In return, the players agreed to "shave points" or deliberately lose games so that Hill and his associates would win large amounts of money by wagering on the games.

The government alleged the plan took shape in the summer of 1978 when Anthony Perla; his brother, Rocco, and Paul Mazzei met with Rick Kuhn, a member of the Boston College basketball team. During these early discussions, Anthony Perla told Kuhn he could earn substantial sums of money if he agreed to participate in a "point-shaving" scheme. After indicating an interest in cooperating, Kuhn was given drugs and other items by the Perla brothers and Mazzei for the rest of the summer.

In September, realizing the group could not handle the plan alone, Mazzei approached Hill. Hill was valuable in that he would be able to contact Jimmy Burke, an organized crime figure with the necessary influence to make the plan succeed. Burke would be able to provide protection from disgruntled bookmakers who might discover the "fix" and lose large sums of money, and he also would be able to arrange for those involved in the scheme to maximize the amount of money that could be wagered and therefore won.

In October, Hill proposed the plan to Burke, who was enthusiastic about it. Burke expressed a desire to meet Mazzei and said he would use only his most trusted bookmakers.

During the first week of November, Mazzei traveled to New York to meet with Burke. Burke reiterated his interest in the plan, but now he said he would like to meet Anthony Perla, who was the principal contact with Kuhn. Mazzei and Perla came to New York November 16 and met with Burke, who then directed Hill to Boston to meet with the players.

## Kuhn sentenced to 10 years

Rick Kuhn, the Boston College basketball player who was convicted last November of shaving points in BC games during the 1978-79 season, has been sentenced to 10 years in a Federal penitentiary.

Others convicted (and their respective sentences) were James Burke, described as a major figure in organized crime, 20 years and \$30,000 in fines; Anthony Perla, 10 years, and Rocco Perla, four years. Paul Mazzei was convicted but has not been sentenced.

The five defendants were convicted of racketeering (by conspiring to fix at least six games), sports bribery and violation of the Interstate Travel and Aid to Racketeer-

ing statutes. A jury reached the verdict after three days of deliberation. Federal Judge Henry Branwell said he agreed with the verdicts and later imposed the sentences.

In the case of Kuhn's sentence, Branwell said, "On final analysis, deterrence emerges as the most important sentencing objective. A strong argument can be offered that the substantial term of incarceration imposed on this defendant will be recalled in the future by another college athlete who may be tempted to compromise his performance."

Kuhn and the other defendants indicated they planned to appeal their convictions.

About this time, Kuhn proposed the plan to Boston College captain Jim Sweeney. Sweeney and Kuhn met with Hill, Mazzei and Anthony Perla November 16, with Mazzei telling the players they would have to lose games directly if instructed to do so and that influential people from New York were backing up the scheme.

Shortly thereafter, Kuhn was given \$500 and some cocaine, and it was agreed that the team's December 6 game against Providence would be a "trial run."

The test did not go well. Boston College was favored by six to eight points, but it won by 19. Since the group was wagering against Boston College, the group lost. The large margin of victory resulted from the refusal of Sweeney to go along with the plan and from an excellent game by Ernie Cobb, the star of the team.

Hill described Burke as being furious. Rather than abandon the plan, however, the group instructed Kuhn to recruit Cobb. Kuhn and Sweeney later told FBI agents that Cobb was in fact recruited, but Cobb denied receiving any money and never was indicted.

The next significant game was against Harvard December 16. Burke told Hill to go to Boston for the game and tell the players that the group was not going to tolerate the "foolishness" that was exhibited in the Providence game.

By now, Kuhn had attempted to recruit starting center Joe Beaulieu. Beaulieu, however, refused to go along.

Hill, Anthony Perla, Rocco Perla,

Paul Mazzei and Judy Wicks (Hill's girlfriend) attended the Harvard game. They saw Boston College win by three points, well under the gambling line of 12. Having bet against Boston College, the group won. After the game, Hill paid Kuhn \$3,000 and told him there was more to come in a few days. Another \$2,000 was sent to Kuhn by Rocco Perla via Western Union several days later.

The next game that was "fixed" was the December 23 UCLA game. UCLA was a 15-point favorite, and Kuhn told the Perla brothers that Boston College was incapable of winning the game. When Boston College lost by 22 points, the group had won again and on January 8, Kuhn received a Western Union money order for \$2,000.

During the next week, Boston College traveled to Honolulu for a holiday tournament. Although no proof exists that the BC games in the event were fixed, gambling lines did shift dramatically (reflecting heavy betting). Also, telephone records show that Burke contacted both Henry Hill and Anthony Perla during the tournament.

The group won again with the January 10 game against Rhode Island, but by the time a January 17 rematch against Rhode Island arrived, the group realized that bookmakers were becoming suspicious. To allay those concerns, the group bet heavily on Boston College to win. The Eagles won the contest, the members of the group won their bets and Kuhn collected another \$2,000 from Rocco Perla.

By late January, Kuhn—according to his former girlfriend—was in con-

stant telephone contact with Rocco and Anthony Perla discussing games that were to be fixed.

Boston College played Fordham February 3. It was an important game to the group because it involved a New York team, which meant that large amounts of money could be wagered without raising suspicion. BC was favored by 13 but won by only seven. Rocco Perla attended in place of his brother and provided Kuhn with \$1,000 and a stereo system.

Three nights later, Boston College visited New York for a game against St. John's. The Eagles were a nine-point underdog, and they lost by nine, resulting in a "push" (a tie). Afterwards, Kuhn's girlfriend said Kuhn was concerned that Cobb was unreliable, but the group wanted his cooperation more than ever.

The next game, a February 10 contest against Holy Cross, was important because it was regionally televised, which again meant that large amounts of money could be wagered without causing concern. Kuhn told the group he would make up for the St. John's game, and Anthony Perla traveled to Las Vegas to bet with legal bookmakers. Hill, who claimed that Burke wagered between \$30,000 and \$50,000 on the game, watched the contest with Burke. The point spread had Holy Cross by seven, but Boston College lost by only two. The group lost as well. Kuhn himself reportedly lost \$10,000 on the game.

The entire series of events might have gone undetected had not Hill come under suspicion in a 1978 robbery of \$5.8 million from the Luftansa Airlines freight terminal at New York's Kennedy International Airport. A Federal attorney asked Hill where he was on a certain date, and Hill said he had been in Boston. When the attorney asked Hill what he had been doing there, Hill said, "Fixing some Boston College basketball games."

On September 8, 1980, the FBI interviewed Kuhn. He admitted he was recruited to shave points, lose games and recruit others to go along. He is thought to have received about \$10,500. Another \$10,000 was promised to him, but he never received it because he bet it on the Holy Cross game and lost.

The NCAA formed a staff task force on gambling two years ago. Anyone with any type of gambling-related information is encouraged to contact David E. Cawood or Hale McMenamin at the national office.

## Judge Branwell cites harm done to innocent parties

*At the time Rick Kuhn's sentence was imposed, Judge Henry Branwell made the following statement in open court.*

The crimes in this case are especially significant in view of the ramifications which they have had on the world of sports, college basketball in particular. A group of gamblers and career criminals were able to band together and successfully bribe and influence college athletes. Their motivation was simple and clear—financial gain. The crime, however, reminds millions of sports fans that athletics can be compromised and are not always merely honest competition among dedicated athletes.

While it is true that only one or possibly two athletes were compromised, the effect remains basically the same. Every college athlete may now come under suspicion by fans and coaches. This suspicion has existed previously due to earlier

scandals dating back several years, and it is now renewed as a result of (this) offense.

This 26-year-old defendant undoubtedly assumed one of the more essential roles in this offense. While it may be true that his performance during games was not particularly pivotal, his actions away from the basketball court are of significant importance. He was a member of the 1978-79 Boston College team who initially agreed to participate and thereafter recruited other players, maintained contact with the gamblers and accepted their payments.

It is interesting to note that there was no testimony introduced at the trial which indicated a reluctance on the part of the defendant to participate (in point shaving) or a desire to terminate his involvement. Rather, he emerges as somewhat of a green individual who was more interested in

collecting money from his criminal associates than he was in winning basketball games.

The defendant is a product of a stable and supporting working-class family. From a young age, he developed natural abilities in athletics and was essentially successful in signing a professional baseball contract in 1973 and in attending college on a basketball scholarship three years later. Various individuals who have been (associated) with the defendant in his home town of Swissville, Pennsylvania, have described him in very positive terms. The reasons therefore as to why he became involved in this offense remain unclear.

On final analysis, deterrence emerges as the most important sentencing objective. A strong argument can be offered that the substantial term of incarceration imposed on this defendant will be recalled in the future by another college athlete who may be tempted to compromise his performance.



# Fields begin to emerge for basketball championships

Florida Southern's one-year reign as Division II men's basketball champion will go on the line when regional play gets under way March 4. A 32-team field will be shooting for the final four berths March 19-20 at the Springfield Civic Center in Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Moccasins' chances of repeating would appear slim based on a 12-8 start (although seven of the losses were to Division I opponents) and the fact there has not been a back-to-back winner in Division II in 13 years. One thing in the Mocs' favor, however, is the return of 6-9 center John Ebeling. Named the outstanding player in last year's championship, Ebeling is among the nation's leaders with a 27.1 scoring average, a 12.9 per game rebound average and a 65.7 percent field-goal percentage.

Like Florida Southern, last year's runner-up, Mount St. Mary's, returned just two starters and has struggled this year. Point guard Durelle Lewis had rallied the Mountaineers to a 14-5 mark in early February, and Mount St. Mary's now is expected to make its fourth straight tournament appearance.

Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, last year's third-place finisher, has faltered after a 9-0 start but continues to play stingy defense, giving up slightly more than 50 points a game. Virginia Union jumped to the top of the polls after the Mustangs stumbled but since has given way to Nebraska-Omaha. The Mavericks carried a 17-3 record into February and were locked in a battle with North Dakota (16-4) for the North Central Conference title.

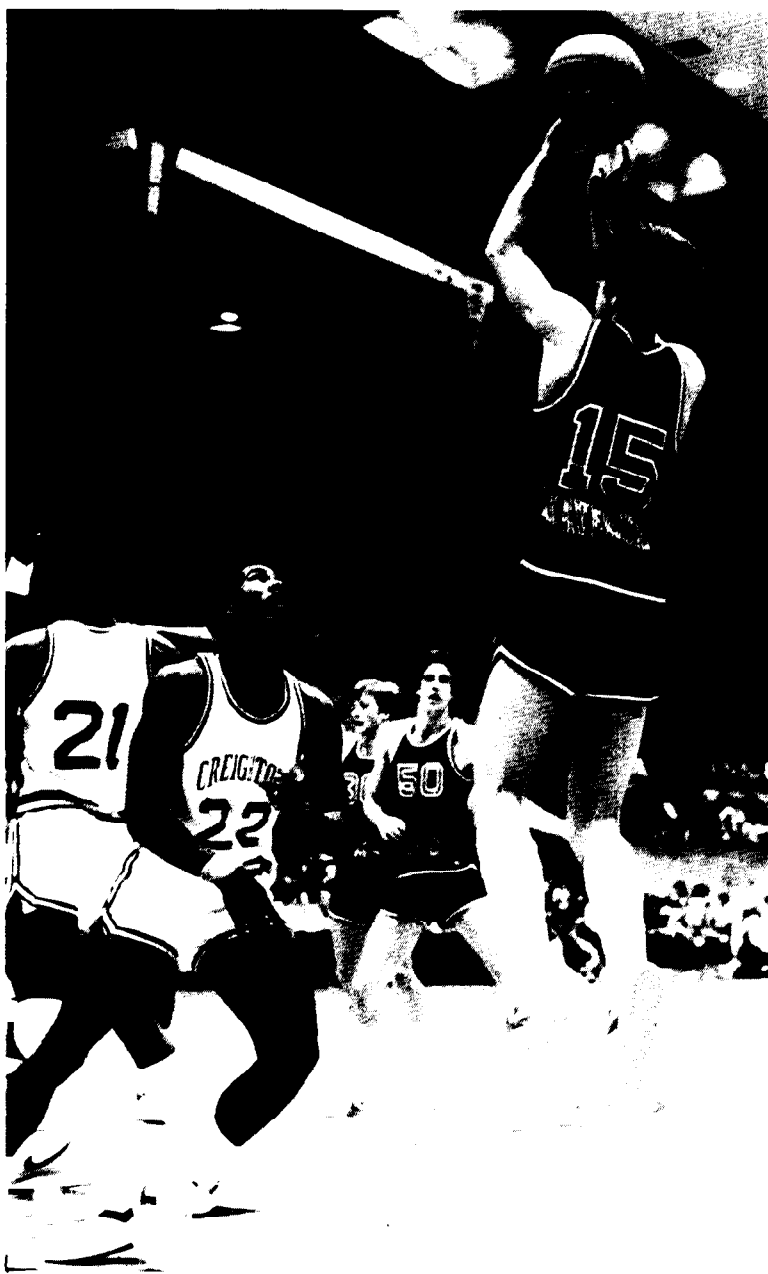
Other teams to watch include Wright State (16-2), Northridge State (15-2), Kentucky Wesleyan (17-3), District of Columbia (13-4) and cohost Springfield (13-2). A championship for Kentucky Wesleyan, which has won four titles (1966, 1968, 1969 and 1973), would tie the Panthers with Evansville (now a Division I member) for the most Division II basketball titles in NCAA history.

## Division II Women's Basketball

The Springfield Civic Center not only will be the site of the first combined team-sport championships in NCAA history, but it also could be the site of some combined celebrations.

Four of the institutions whose men's teams figure to challenge for the title also have women's teams of championship caliber. The inaugural NCAA Division II Women's Basketball Championship will begin with 16 teams at four regional sites March 5 or 6. After a quarterfinal round March 12 or 13, the women will join the men March 18-20 in Springfield.

Like their male counterparts, the women's teams at Mount St. Mary's, Springfield, Nebraska-Omaha and Virginia Union are having big years. Each was holding down a top-10 position in early February,



Nebraska-Omaha's Dean Thompson

with Mount St. Mary's leading the group with a 13-4 record and a No. 4 ranking. The Mountaineers are led by junior Margaret Diaz, who is averaging better than 26 points a game.

Still to be reckoned with, however, are the nation's top three teams. Tuskegee Institute has held the top ranking all season while raising its record to 20-2. The Golden Tigerettes were AIAW quarterfinalists last season.

No. 2 Cal Poly-Pomona and third-ranked Oakland have spent the season chasing Tuskegee in the polls. The Broncos, 17-6, were fourth in last year's national tournament, while Oakland got off to a 15-3 start this year.

Chapman (13-2), Northern Kentucky (14-3) and Valdosta State (12-6) rounded out the top 10 as of press time.

## Division III Men's Basketball

Three of last year's final four could figure prominently when the Division III Men's Basketball Championship begins regional action March 5-6.

Only defending champion Potsdam State appears to be out of the running for a spot in the 1982 finals, which will be played March 19-20 at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Augustana (Illinois), Upsala and Otterbein, the second- through fourth-place finishers last season, were ranked in the Division III top five in early February.

Guard Maxwell Artis, the outstanding player in the 1981 tournament, is back—along

team percentage from the field also led the country.

Like Augustana, Otterbein returns four starters; and, like Upsala, the Cardinals have a high-powered offense. Junior Ron Stewart (25.5 points per game) leads an offense that averages more than 84 points an outing. One of Otterbein's main worries will be escaping the difficult Ohio Athletic Conference race, where it will be challenged by Ohio Northern, 15-4 and conqueror of two Division I teams this year.

As familiar as those three teams are with tournament play, they will have to keep an eye on a relative newcomer. St. Andrews made its first tournament appearance last year and has climbed to the top of the poll this year with a 17-1 record. Beloit (15-1), Hope (12-2), Hamilton (14-2) and Scranton (13-4) also are highly ranked.

## Division III Women's Basketball

Elizabethtown could have the luxury of a home-court advantage throughout the Division III Women's Basketball Championship if the Blue Jays can keep up their undefeated, No. 1 pace.

First-round games will be played March 5 or 6 at the site of the top eight seeded teams. Second-round sites also will go to the higher-seeded teams, meaning the top-ranked and 12-0 Blue Jays could stay at home right through the finals March 19-20 in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

A berth in the finals is hardly automatic for the hosts, however. Challenging Elizabethtown will be second-ranked North Carolina-Greensboro (12-1), Augustana (Illinois) (14-4), Manhattan-

ville (14-4) and Susquehanna (12-2), among others.

Transfer center Michele Blazeovich, a 6-2 sophomore, has been a major factor in North Carolina-Greensboro's success. Her 67.3 percent field-goal mark led the country in early February.

Eighth-ranked Millikin may be tough to stop as well. The Big Blue was leading the nation in scoring (85.0), scoring margin (31.4) and field-goal percentage (49.7) as of press time.

Also in the top 10 and hoping for a berth in Elizabethtown are Clark (9-4), St. Norbert (12-4), Pomona-Pitzer (14-3) and St. Andrews (9-5).

## Men's Skiing

Utah, Vermont and Colorado were first, second and third at last year's National Collegiate Men's Skiing Championships, and it isn't likely a new team will be in the top three when the 1982 championships are completed March 6.

St. Lawrence University will host the March 3-6 event at Lake Placid, New York.

Vermont, considered one of the top Eastern teams, lost the New Hampshire Winter Carnival to Dartmouth earlier this season but then beat the Big Green in the Vermont Winter Carnival by sweeping the giant slalom and the first three places in cross country.

In cross-country competition, Pal Sjulstad leads the Catamounts with help coming from teammates Richard Weber and John Zdechlik. Vermont's John Teague won the giant slalom in the Vermont Winter Carnival with teammates Mark Smith, Tor Melander and Pete Murphy following.

Dartmouth has relied on Tiger Shaw in the slalom (he won the event at Vermont) and Todd Millmert in cross country.

In four meets in the West, Colorado and Utah have fought to a standoff. Utah's Bjorn Gefle and Colorado's Niklos Sherrer have been first and second all winter in the slalom, with strong performances in the event also coming from Colorado's Steve Nelson and Seth Bayer and Utah's Mark Halvorson.

Bayer, fifth in the NCAA giant slalom last year and third in the slalom, has started skiing again only recently after an injury.

In the giant slalom, Sherrer has a first, second and third this year and Gefle has a first and a fourth. Garrett Walker also has been skiing well in the giant slalom for Colorado.

Utah and Colorado are just as close in the Nordic events. Utah's Bernt Lund, last year's NCAA cross-country champion, has two firsts and a third. Colorado's Egil Nilsen, fourth a year ago, has a first and two seconds.

In the cross-country relay, Utah's Lund, Trygve Mikkelsen and Oyvind Solvang have won twice and placed second twice. The team returns intact from last year's runner-up finish at the NCAA championships.



Cal Poly-Pomona guard Jackie White

# NCAA to televise tournament games

Games in the 1982 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship not carried by CBS Sports will be televised by NCAA Productions.

Division I Men's Basketball Committee Chair David R. Gavitt said at least 20 games will be available for sale to over-the-air television stations located in areas of natural interest of the participating teams.

It will mark the sixth consecutive year in which NCAA Productions has televised several key games from the championship. During the 1981 basketball championship, NCAA Productions presented televised coverage to a record 159 stations.

CBS Sports, which has been awarded the exclusive live domestic rights to televise the tournament for 1982, 1983 and 1984, plans the most extensive coverage ever of the event, concluding with telecasts of the championship semifinals (March 27) and finals (March

29) from the Louisiana Superdome in New Orleans.

In addition, CBS Sports coverage will include all four regional finals March 20-21. It also will telecast selected first-round games March 11-12, selected second-round telecasts March 13-14 and selected regional semifinal telecasts March 18-19.

The NCAA Productions schedule will be highlighted by six March 18-19 regional semifinal games not carried by CBS. NCAA Productions also will carry 14 first-round games March 11-12 and selected second-round games March 13-14.

C. Dennis Cryder and James W. Shaffer will coordinate all NCAA Productions telecasts. Cryder will supervise station negotiations and clearances from the NCAA national office in Mission, Kansas. The TWX number for NCAA Productions is 910/743-4169.

The NCAA and CBS Sports will announce the complete telecast schedule no later than March 8.

## Wrestling examinations required

Coaches and competitors in the three NCAA wrestling championships are reminded that all wrestlers will be examined before the competition for infectious skin conditions.

The wrestling championships handbook stipulates that the NCAA tournament physician is to examine the skin of all participants before the competition begins. The results of the examinations are to be reported to the NCAA

Wrestling Committee chair (or a representative), who is responsible for enforcing any medical recommendation.

The following infectious skin conditions are considered cause for medical disqualification: bacterial skin infections (impetigo, erysipelas, carbuncle, staphylococcal disease, generalized folliculitis and hidradenitis suppurativa), scabies, pediculosis, herpes simplex and herpes zoster (chicken pox).

## Reclassifications

Continued from page 1

face decisions regarding conference arrangements. Those seven institutions are members of conferences in which most of the institutions have been reclassified Division I-AA: Central Michigan and Toledo (Mid-American Athletic Conference); McNeese State (Southland Conference); Yale (Ivy League), and Wichita State, Tulsa and New Mexico State (Missouri Valley Conference).

These seven institutions must decide whether to petition by June 1 to be reclassified Division I-AA and remain in their conferences or continue in Division I-A and become football independents. In a normal 11-game schedule, Division I-A teams could not play more than four Division I-AA institutions (or any other non-Division I-A institutions) and meet the 60 percent requirement. As a result, these seven institutions would be in violation of the Division I-A scheduling requirement if they retained their I-A status and played their normal conference opponents.

In addition to the scheduling differences, Division I-AA institutions have an annual limit of 75 on the value of financial aid awards in effect the same year, as opposed to 95 in Division I-A. However, an amendment was approved at the special Convention allowing

Division I-A institutions that have been reclassified Division I-AA to exceed the limit of 75 by awarding not more than 85 awards during the 1982-83 academic year. If an institution chooses to exceed 75, however, it will not be eligible for the 1982 NCAA Division I-AA Football Championship.

**Division I-A institutions:** Air Force, Alabama, Arizona, Arizona State, Arkansas, Army, Auburn, Baylor, Boston College, Brigham Young, California, Central Michigan, Clemson, Colorado, Colorado State, Duke, East Carolina, Florida, Florida State, Fresno State, Fullerton State, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Hawaii, Houston, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State, Kentucky, Long Beach State, Louisiana State, Louisville, Maryland, McNeese State, Memphis State, Miami (Florida), Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Missouri, Navy, Nebraska, Nevada-Las Vegas, New Mexico, New Mexico State, North Carolina, North Carolina State, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State, Oregon, Oregon State, Pacific, Penn State,



Pictured above are the new members of the Divisions I and II Steering Committees. They are (top row, from left) Chalmers W. Elliott, director of athletics, University of Iowa, Division I, and Porter L. Fortune, chancellor, University of Mississippi, Division I. Those on the bottom row are William A. Miller, faculty athletic representative, North Texas State University, Division I, and Ade L. Sponberg, director of athletics, North Dakota State University, Division II. Photos of the new Division III appointments were not available at press time and will appear in the February 28 issue. John R. Davis, Oregon State University, will chair the Division I Steering Committee, while Aldo A. Sebben, Southwest Missouri State University, will continue as chair of the Division II committee. Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University, will chair the Division III Steering Committee.

## 20 NCAA events to be cablecast

The Entertainment and Sports Programming Network will cablecast 20 NCAA men's and women's championships during the remainder of the 1981-82 academic year.

Those championships yet to be produced are in addition to three fall events—Division I men's soccer, Division I field hockey and Division I women's volleyball—that already have been cablecast. Some of the remaining events will be shown on a delayed basis.

The rights fee for the entire package is \$550,000.

The remaining events to be carried in the ESPN package are:

**Men's championships**—Division I basketball, March 11, 12, 18, 19; Division II basketball, March 20; Division III basketball, March 20; Division I baseball, June 4-13; Division I ice hockey, March 25-27; Division II ice hockey, March 20; Division II swimming, March 20; Division II wrestling, February 27; Division II gymnastics, March 27; Division I golf, May 29; Division I lacrosse, May 29; Division I tennis, May 23; Division II outdoor track, May 29.

**Women's championships**—Division II basketball, March 20; Division III basketball, March 20; Division II swimming, March 13; Division II gymnastics, March 27; Division I tennis, May 23; Division II outdoor track, May 29; Division I softball, May 30.

## Attendance altered

Attendance at the 76th annual NCAA Convention in Houston was a record 1,328 delegates and visitors, rather than 1,428 as reported in the January 31 issue of the NCAA News. The corrected total is the result of an internal review of Convention registrations.

## Rehabilitation

Continued from page 1

Athletic Association). Numerous cases are pending, and attorneys for helmet manufacturers speculate that another 75 cases could be filed.

The NCAA Council has expressed concern that NCAA committees with rules-making responsibilities and NCAA member institutions themselves may become targets for litigation.

Dennis L. Poppe, NCAA assistant director of championships and past president of the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment, said the NCAA continues to support NOCSAE's testing and research ef-

orts as an important way of improving the safety of athletic equipment. "The NOCSAE football helmet test standard has served to improve the quality of helmets worn by the student-athletes," Poppe said. "However, the helmet is not meant to protect the neck, a vulnerable area."

The NCAA Insurance Committee will examine the matter of catastrophic injuries at its February 17 meeting in Denver. The report of that committee will be available when the helmet manufacturers call another meeting, probably in the spring, to further discuss the Sports Rehabilitation Foundation.

## Television

Continued from page 1

MacGregor), \$7 million (Wright vs. Riddell) and \$1.8 million (Pederson vs. Oregon).

The supplementary series will not reduce an institution's appearance opportunities on the network series, and the two networks will be given first choice on game selection.

"We believe the supplementary package will add to the network plan and provide additional appearance opportunities for NCAA members," Hallock said.

In other Football Television Committee actions, the com-

mittee, in response to resolutions passed at the special Convention in December, will seek greater flexibility and more guaranteed appearances when it begins renegotiations with CBS and ABC this spring.

The committee also reviewed the 1981 television ratings of the NCAA-ABC series. Ratings were up from 11.5 in 1980 to 12.0 last fall, with a total of 9,780,000 homes (the second highest total ever) viewing NCAA football. The committee also noted a near doubling of exception telecasts from 62 in 1978 to 119 in 1981.

## Baseball helmet standard approved

A baseball batting helmet standard has been adopted by the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE).

Manufacturers of baseball batting helmets have been encouraged to purchase necessary test equipment to conduct initial tests for the standard, in addition to maintaining a quality control check during

future production.

The 1982 NCAA baseball rules recommend that all batting helmets be NOCSAE certified; and beginning with the 1985 season, it will be mandatory that all helmets bear the NOCSAE seal. The NCAA will make a listing of certified helmets available to its membership as soon as one becomes available.

# 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). Case Nos. 23 and 24 appear in the 1981-82 Manual and are reprinted here for emphasis.

## Satisfactory progress—acceptable degree credit

**Situation:** In order to satisfy the eligibility requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6) (satisfactory-progress rule), a student-athlete must complete a specified number of credit hours earned or accepted for degree credit at the certifying institution.

**Question:** What is the definition of "acceptable degree credit" for purposes of this regulation?

**Answer:** A course shall be considered to constitute "acceptable degree credit" if the course is acceptable toward earning a baccalaureate or equivalent degree in any program of studies offered by the institution at the time the course is taken by the student-athlete. [B 5-1-(j)-(6)]

## Financial aid—professional contract

**Situation:** A student-athlete no longer is involved in professional baseball competition and remains bound only by the option clause in a professional baseball contract (a clause in the contract that requires assignment to a particular team if the student-athlete's professional baseball career is resumed).

**Question:** May such a student-athlete receive institutional financial assistance while representing a member institution in a different sport?

**Answer:** Yes, provided the student-athlete (1) no longer is involved in professional athletics, (2) is not receiving any remuneration from a professional sports organization and (3) has no active contractual relationship with any professional athletic team. [C 3-4-(b)]

## Expenses from agents Case No. 23

**Situation:** An individual with eligibility remaining in the individual's sport is offered transportation or other expenses by an agent who wishes to represent the individual in marketing of the individual's athletic ability.

**Question:** May the individual accept such expenses?

**Answer:** No. The receipt of such expenses would constitute compensation based on athletic skills, which is not permissible under NCAA legislation, as well as an extra benefit not available to the student body in general. [C 3-1-(a)-(3) and C 3-1-(g)-(5)]

## Sale of complimentary tickets Case No. 24

**Situation:** A student-athlete receives complimentary tickets permitted by NCAA legislation. The student-athlete then sells the tickets for a price that is at, below or above face value, or exchanges the tickets for any item of value.

**Question:** Does receipt of the money or other benefit from such a transaction affect a student-athlete's eligibility under the Association's professional rulings?

**Answer:** Yes. The student-athlete indirectly has used athletic skill for pay and has obtained an extra benefit not available to the student body in general. [C 3-1-(a)-(3) and C 3-1-(g)-(5)]

# Championship Corner

1. The Division I Baseball Championship has been expanded from 34 to 36 teams effective this year. There will be no predetermined sites for participants in the championship. The new unstructured regional format will have the top five teams, as selected by the Baseball Committee, seeded and not assigned to the same regional. All other teams, including second-place teams from conferences, will be assigned to regionals based on geographical considerations.

2. Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha, Nebraska, site of the finals of the Division I Baseball Championship, will have 2,000 additional bleacher seats available for the 1982 College World Series. In addition, another 140 box seats will be added for 1983.

3. The third-place game of the final session of the 1982 Division I Women's Basketball Championship has been eliminated.

4. The 1982 Women's Lacrosse Championship has been reduced from 12 to eight teams, all of which will be selected at large. First-round games will be played May 15 on the campuses of the four seeded teams. The semifinal, final and third-place games will be played May 22-23 at Widener College. All member institutions that sponsor intercollegiate women's lacrosse must indicate their intention to participate in the championship by February 26.

# Recruiting interpretations issued

NCAA faculty athletic representatives and directors of athletics at Divisions I and II member institutions recently received written notification of two official interpretations approved since the 1982 Convention.

The interpretations, approved by the NCAA officers, relate to a prospective student-athlete's signed acceptance of a member institution's written offer of admission as a student or its written offer of institutional financial assistance.

The first interpretation concerns the provisions of Bylaw 1-2-(a)-(1)-(iii) and affects all Divisions I and II member institutions. Under the regulation, no member institution may participate in an institutional or conference athletic letter-of-intent program if that program's signing date for football or basketball precedes

that of the National Letter of Intent program for the particular sport.

The officers have ruled that this regulation precludes a member institution from obtaining a prospective student-athlete's signature on any institutional letter-of-intent form, as well as an athletically related grant-in-aid statement, in the sport of football or basketball before the permissible signing date of the National Letter of Intent program in the sport.

Under this official interpretation, a member institution may indicate to a prospect that the institution will offer him an athletically related grant-in-aid. However, the prospect may not sign a form indicating his acceptance of such an award before the applicable signing date.

The second official interpre-

tation relates to the amended provisions of Bylaw 1-4-(b) and affects only Division I-A football member institutions. Under this regulation (listed as Proposal No. 105 on page 59 of the 1982 Convention Program), the head football coach of a Division I-A member institution may not be present if a prospective student-athlete is signed off-campus.

In response to questions concerning the application of the regulation, the NCAA officers have ruled that this legislation (which is effective immediately) would prohibit any in-person contact with a prospective student-athlete by a Division I-A head football coach on the date of the signing. This interpretation would preclude any in-person contact with the prospect by the head coach at an off-campus site throughout the 24-hour period on the day of the signing.

## So. Florida placed on probation

The University of South Florida has been placed on probation for a one-year period by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions as a result of violations involving two former members of the men's intercollegiate basketball coaching staff.

Neither of the university employees involved in the case has been associated with the university's basketball program during the 1981-82 basketball season, and the university has taken action to disassociate these individuals permanently from involvement in the institution's intercollegiate athletic program.

The NCAA imposed no sanctions, and the university remains eligible for postseason basketball competition and television appearances.

"The recruiting violations in the case were limited in number and occurred in the spring of 1980, before the university's current head basketball coach was employed," said Charles Alan Wright, chair of the NCAA's Committee on Infractions. "However, the case became considerably more serious when two university employees attempted to provide misleading and false information to the university and the NCAA concerning the matters under inquiry.

"The committee concluded that the actions of these individuals constituted unethical conduct on their part and that a public announcement and probationary period were warranted in the case," Wright said. "However, additional sanctions were not imposed that would affect the current basketball team or coaching staff in light of the university's immediate action against its employees and the university's demonstrated commitment to compliance with NCAA legislation."

The committee found violations related to ethical conduct, local automobile transportation and entertainment.

## Mixed teams clarified

A memorandum has been sent to NCAA directors of athletics and primary women athletic administrators clarifying the eligibility of women student-athletes who are competing on mixed teams to participate in NCAA women's championships.

A mixed team is one on which at least one individual of each sex is certified by the institution as eligible to compete. If the institution has two separate teams in a sport—one on which only men are certified to compete and only men actually compete and one similarly exclusive for women—it does not have a mixed team in that sport.

Women student-athletes on mixed teams may compete in NCAA men's team championships, but they are not eligible to compete in NCAA women's championships, which are restricted to all-female teams. NCAA women's team championships are conducted in bas-

ketball, field hockey, lacrosse, soccer (beginning in 1982-83), softball and volleyball.

Women student-athletes on mixed teams may compete in the men's championships in individual-team sports. If a mixed team or a female member of a mixed team does not qualify for the men's championship, that female member may compete in the women's championship if she is otherwise eligible and complies with applicable qualifying standards. She may not compete in both the men's and women's championships. NCAA women's individual-team championships are conducted in cross country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, indoor track (beginning in 1982-83) and outdoor track.

Any questions regarding mixed teams should be directed to Stephen R. Morgan or Ruth M. Berkey at the national office.

## Scholarship deadline near

NCAA postgraduate scholarship nominations for basketball student-athletes must be mailed to the appropriate district vice-presidents no later than March 1.

For the first time since the awards were inaugurated in 1964, a specific number of the \$2,000 awards have been designated for women. A total of 20 (10 men's and 10 women's) basketball scholarships will be awarded. Eight (four men's, four women's) will be allocated to Division I, while eight (four each) will be awarded to Divisions II and III combined. Four (two each) will be awarded at large.

Each institution is asked to nominate no more than one man and one woman. Each nomination must include five

forms to be compiled by institutional representatives and the student-athlete, the nominee's transcript, entrance or placement examination score and graduate record examination score (if available).

District selection committees will screen the candidates in their districts and forward nominations to the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship committee. The 20 recipients will be announced in early April.

Application folders for nominees in sports other than basketball and football will be mailed in April. In all, the NCAA will award a record 90 scholarships this year to high-ranking seniors who have participated with distinction in intercollegiate athletics.

# Certifications

The following indoor track meet has been certified in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

USA/Mobil Indoor Meet, New York, New York, February 26.



# Track championships to score 12 places

The NCAA officers, acting for the Executive Committee, have reaffirmed a recommendation by both the Men's and Women's Track and Field Committees to create a 12-place scoring format for the 1982 outdoor championships.

Special meetings of both committees were conducted February 7 in Kansas City to review the Executive Committee's previous denial of a recommendation for 12-place scoring without head-to-head competition for the top places in all races run in lanes.

The new system marks the first change in outdoor track and field scoring since 1973, when it was increased from five to six places.

Under the new system, 14 athletes will qualify for positions in the finals and consolation finals in all events. In races not run in lanes, the championship finals will be run in one heat with the top 12 scoring. Scoring will be done on a 15-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis.

In races that are run in lanes, the 14 athletes will be divided into a championship race (eight competitors) and a consolation race (six competitors). All heat winners will qualify for the championship race, with the remaining quali-

fiers advancing on the basis of their times.

All eight qualifiers in the championship race will score, and four of the six qualifiers in the consolation race will score. No athlete from the consolation race can displace a runner from the championship race.

In all field events except the high jump and pole vault for men and the high jump for women, the 14 qualifiers will compete in an order determined by random draw for three tries. They then will attempt three more tries in reverse order of finish. Only 12 will score.

High-jump and pole-vault qualifiers will compete in continuous flights.

The two committees also approved a change in the rule regarding substitution on relay teams. Under the new rule, any athlete qualified to compete in the meet can run in any relay at any time.

The effect of the rule change would permit an institution to run four different athletes on a relay team in the finals than had qualified in the preliminary heats.

The new scoring system and relay-substitution rule will be used at the men's and women's division championships, which will be conducted at common sites in May and June.

# Competitive safeguards grant deadline approaching

Groups or individuals seeking approval of research grants by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports have until April 15 to submit their proposals.

Besides a brief title and a concise abstract of the work to be performed, the proposal should include a detailed statement describing the research to be undertaken, past research on the subject, the objectives and the relationship of the research to the present state of knowledge in the field and the methods of procedure. The proposal also should in-

clude a statement on the importance of the research in relation to the NCAA membership.

Groups eligible for grants are NCAA members or comparable institutions and recognized research organizations or individuals.

The principal investigator of the research project should submit 10 copies of the completed proposal to the NCAA national office.

Additional information is available from Eric W. Zemper at the NCAA national office.



Vermont's Tor Melander ranks as one of the favorites in the giant slalom in the NCAA Men's Skiing Championships March 3-6 at Lake Placid, New York.

# THE NCAA RECORD

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

**DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS**  
LEW HARTZOG named at Southern Illinois.

### COACHES

**Baseball**—DAVID WRIGHT appointed interim coach at Western Carolina . . . MICHAEL WALSH chosen at Dartmouth . . . STEVE DELISLE selected at Lock Haven State . . . RICHARD BONALEWICZ named at Rochester Tech.

**Men's basketball**—BILL HODGES resigned at Indiana State, effective at the conclusion of the current season.

**Men's cross country**—JOSE RODRIGUEZ selected men's and women's coach at Florida International.

**Women's cross country**—GARY WINCKLER appointed at Florida State, replacing ROGER SMITH, who is taking a leave of absence.

**Football**—HAMPTON SMITH chosen at Albany State (Georgia)

. . . JERRY CAPUTO named at St. Peter's . . . JIM CARMODY selected at Southern Mississippi . . . WALLACE NEEL appointed at Bethany . . . TOM HERSEY hired at Canisius . . . CAL JONES resigned at Lincoln (Missouri), effective March 1 . . . FRED PICKARD chosen at Tennessee-Martin, replacing LYNN AMEDEE, who resigned to join staff at Southwestern Louisiana . . . TODD SMALL named at Principia.

**Men's lacrosse**—JEFF TIPPING selected at Lehigh . . .

**Men's soccer**—FRED AGNOSTIKAS appointed at St. John's (New York).

**Men's tennis**—ROB ADSIT chosen at Youngstown State . . . SAM PENCEAL named at City College of New York.

**Men's track and field**—STAN BURKE selected at Lock Haven State.

**Men's volleyball**—DAVE DENURE named at East Stroudsburg State, replacing BOB SWEENEY, who is on sabbatical while studying for doctorate. DeNure remains head coach of the women's volleyball team.

### STAFF

**Sports information directors**—STEVE CURRAN chosen at St. Louis . . . JEFF MORDHORST resigned at Minnesota-Duluth.

**Business manager**—JOHN EMMONS resigned at Southwest Missouri State.

### DEATHS

CLARENCE "STEAMER" HORNING, an all-America football player at Colgate in 1916.

### CONFERENCES

VIC BUCCOLA named commissioner of newly formed Western Football Conference . . . JAMES W. CLEARY selected president of Western Football Conference.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Professional Sports Liaison Committee, February 17-18, New York, New York; Insurance Committee, February 17, Denver, Colorado; Committee on Infractions, February 19-21, Dallas, Texas; Special Committee on Legislative Review, February 22-23, Atlanta, Georgia; National Youth Sports Program Committee, February 26-28, Kansas City, Missouri; Division I Women's Basketball Committee, March 4-6, Kansas City, Missouri; Division I Men's Basketball Committee, March 5-7, NCAA national office, Mission, Kansas; Postgraduate Scholarship Committee, March 28-29, New Orleans, Louisiana; Football Television Committee, March 28-29, New Orleans, Louisiana; Wrestling Committee, March 31-April 2, Tampa, Florida; Divisions I-AA, II and III Football Committees, April 6-9, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Men's Ice Hockey Committee, April 11-13, Sarasota, Florida;

Men's and Women's Gymnastics Committees, April 12-15, Atlanta, Georgia; Men's and Women's Swimming Committees, April 13-15, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Post-season Football Committee, April 14-16, Dallas, Texas; Drug Education Committee, April 15-16, Kansas City, Missouri; Executive Committee, April 19-20, St. Louis, Missouri; Council, April 21-23, St. Louis, Missouri; Committee on Infractions, April 24-26, Madison, Wisconsin.

Division I Women's Volleyball Committee, April 25-27, Pine Mountain, Georgia; Division II Women's Volleyball Committee, May 3-5, New Orleans, Louisiana; Men's Skiing Committee, May 4-6, San Diego, California; Men's Lacrosse Committee, May 27-29, Charlottesville, Virginia; Field Hockey Committee, June 7-9, Williamsburg, Virginia; Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, June 10-11, to be announced; Steering committees, June 10-11, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Men's Tennis Committee, June 16-18, to be announced; Committee on Infractions, June 17-19, Lexington, Kentucky; Division II Men's Basketball Committee, June 20-23, to be announced; Men's and Women's Track and Field Committees, June 22-25, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; Women's Golf Committee, June 28-30, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### COMMITTEE LISTINGS

**Division II Women's Basketball**—Gail Klock, Colorado School of Mines, replaces Alberta W. Gatling, North Carolina Central University, resigned; Paula M. Mullen, Bentley College, replaces C. Vivian Stringer, Cheyney State College, since Cheyney State now is classified Division I in women's basketball.

**Field Hockey**—Charlotte Duff, Albion College, replaces Marcia Sullivan, no longer at an NCAA member institution; Ethel Moser, Mansfield State College, replaces Susan M. Murray, no longer at an NCAA member institution.

**Football Rules**—Willard Bailey, Virginia Union University, replaces Chalmer G. Hixson, retired from Wayne State University.

**Women's Golf**—Gloria E. Crosby, Rollins College, replaces Barbara Smith, Longwood College, resigned.

**Men's Lacrosse**—James Grube, Middlebury College, elected as the at-large representative in accordance with the 1982 Convention's approval of Proposal No. 19, which changed one of the Division II positions on this committee to an at-large position.

**Men's Swimming**—Donald R. Megerle, Tufts University, replaces Patrick M. Callahan, Wesleyan University, resigned.

**Women's Track and Field**—Gayle Hopkins, Claremont McKenna-Harvey Mudd-Scripps Colleges, replaces Wendy Bersie, Concordia College, resigned.

**Junior College Relations**—Walter Rilliet, California Community and Junior College Association, replaces Lloyd C. Messersmith, retired.

**Television, Football**—This committee was expanded by action of the 1982 NCAA Convention. New members are: John D. Swofford, University of North Carolina (District 3, Division I-A); Keith Coison, New Mexico State University (at large, Division I-A); Andrew T. Mooradian, University of New Hampshire (at large, Division I-AA East); James E. Delany, Ohio Valley Conference (at large, Division I-AA Central); Marino H. Casem, Alcorn State University (at large, Division I-AA South); James B. Higgins Jr., Lamar University (at large, Division I-AA West); Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University (at large, Division II). Term expirations for new members will be established at a later date.

**Top Ten Selection**—Bob Hammel, Bloomington Herald-Telephone, replaces Frank Boggs, Colorado Springs Sun, as the Basketball Writers Association representative; Jack Hairston, Gainesville Sun, replaces Orville Henry, Arkansas Gazette, as the Football Writers representative.

Patricia A. Dudas married in December. Her new name is Patricia A. Thompson. Committees affected are Division III Steering, Promotion and 1982 Women's Committee on Committees.

### NCAA DIRECTORY CHANGES

**District 1**—Keene State College: Joanne Fortunato (AD), delete Garrett Cavanaugh (F) and Karen Saucier (PWA); University of New Haven: Walter Jewell (F); St. Joseph's College (Maine): Patricia Bouton (PWA).

**District 2**—State University of New York, Oswego: Donald Herring (F), Pennsylvania State University: James I. Tarman (AD).

**District 3**—Alabama State University: Robert L. Randolph (P); Centre College: Edgar C. Reckard (P); Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University: terminated membership.

**District 4**—Lawrence University: athletic director's phone number is 414/735-6763; University of Wisconsin-Green Bay: Charles Ihrke (F)—414/465-2283 (ext. 2681); University of Wisconsin-Parkside: delete Linda Henderson (PWA).

**District 5**—Luther College: H. George Anderson (P).

**District 7**—Boise State University: athletic director's phone number is 208/385-1981.

**District 8**—Sonoma State University: add Division III football.

**Allied**—South Atlantic Conference: terminated membership.

**Affiliated**—Atlanta Area Football Officials Association: Larry Collins, 6950 Sebyl Drive, Austell, Georgia 30001 (P).

**Governmental Affairs**—Donald M. Russell, Wesleyan University, replaces Joseph R. Geraud, University of Wyoming, since Mr. Geraud's term on the Council has expired.

**International Relations Committee**—This committee was abolished by the action of the 1982 NCAA Convention.

**Long Range Planning**—Student-athletes Walter Lewis, University of Alabama, and Ellen Ferguson, University of California, Los Angeles, were appointed to the positions on this committee earmarked for male and female student-athletes.

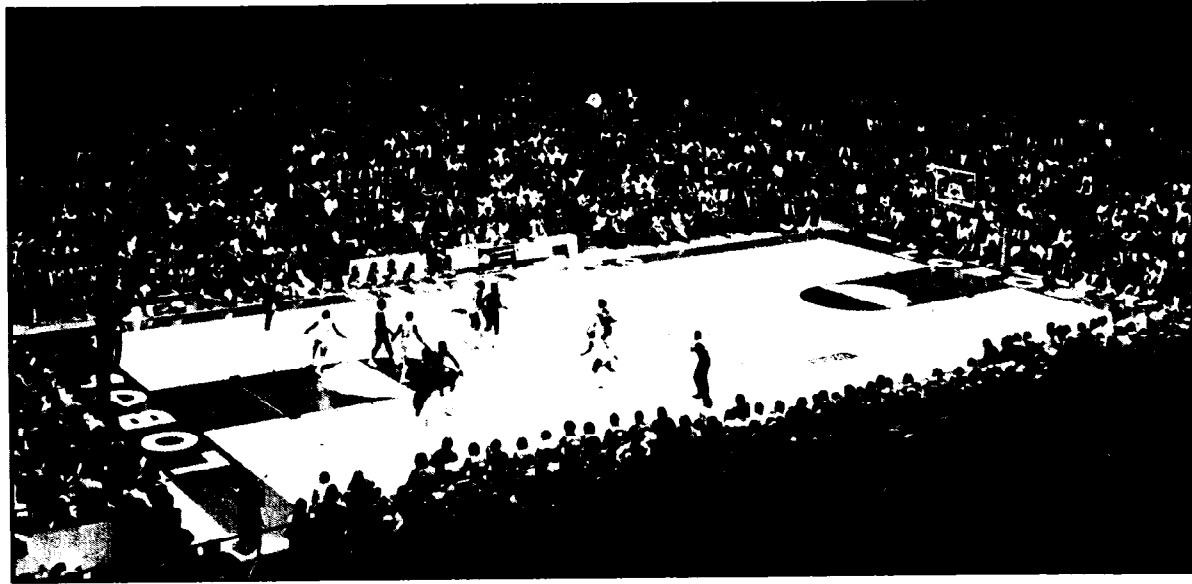
### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

#### 1981 Division I Men's Lacrosse Championship

Receipts . . . . .	\$146,221.38
Disbursements . . . . .	\$ 58,195.67
	\$ 88,025.71
Team travel and per diem allowance . . . . .	\$ 47,686.25
	\$ 40,339.46
Expenses absorbed by the NCAA . . . . .	\$ 51,078.95
	\$ 91,418.41
50 percent to competing institutions . . . . .	\$ 45,709.22
50 percent to the NCAA . . . . .	\$ 45,709.19
	\$ 91,418.41

# 1983 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

**Saturday, April 2 • Monday, April 4**  
**University of New Mexico • Albuquerque, New Mexico**



The 1983 National Collegiate Men's Basketball Championship will be held at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 2 and 4.

- Tickets go on sale by mail April 1, 1982. TICKET ORDERS POSTMARKED PRIOR TO OR LATER THAN APRIL 1, 1982, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
- Each order must include a certified check for the correct amount made payable to the 1983 NCAA Men's Basketball Championship.
- Tickets for individual sessions are not available—tickets shall be sold only for both dates. There is a limit of four tickets per order.
- Tickets will be \$40 for the national semifinals and finals.
- Each order must include the full name and address of the applicant.
- All ticket orders not processed will be returned to the sender.

Enclosed is a certified check for \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ tickets to the 1983 National Collegiate Men's Basketball Championship.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

**SEND TO: 1983 NCAA MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP,  
 ATHLETIC TICKET OFFICE  
 UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO  
 ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87131**

(Remember: Your order must be postmarked April 1, 1982.)

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

February 15, 1982

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