

Findings not issued in compliance reviews

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



NEWS



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NCAA Council reviews application of new rules

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

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

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

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

Bylaw 9 effective dates reviewed

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

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

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

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

Division I

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

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

Division II

To remain in Division II, an institution must comply with

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

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

Division III members face no

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Governance questions and answers provided

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interpretations

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

Improper inducements—benefits for coaches

(Revises Case No. 185)

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

Question: Would such an arrangement be permissible?

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

Institutional summer camp—compensation

(Revises Case No. 399)

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

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

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

Privately owned camp—compensation

(Revises Case No. 399)

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

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

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

Championship Corner

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

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

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

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

Sports Medicine Update

Fitting of equipment important

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

Protective football equipment

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

Data conflicts with "guillotine" football helmet injury

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

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

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

Sports eye safety committee

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

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

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

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



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

CABMA honors William Gantt

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

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

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

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

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

The four-day event also consisted of panel discussions on

travel procedures and budget preparations and controls.

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

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