

CBS gains rights to basketball championship

CBS Sports has been awarded live domestic rights to televise the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship in 1982, 1983 and 1984.

Wayne Duke, NCAA Men's Division I Basketball Committee chair, and Van Gordon Sauter, CBS Sports president, announced the agreement March 4 after the conclusion of lengthy negotiating discussions among NBC, CBS and the NCAA.

Neither organization disclosed the amount of the CBS rights fee.

The NCAA negotiating committee first met in February and considered proposals from CBS, NBC, ABC and the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network. After that meeting, the committee narrowed the selections to NBC and CBS.

"The committee received excellent proposals," Duke said, "first from four prospective buyers and

then from the remaining two contenders, CBS and NBC. We were extremely pleased with the outstanding final proposals of NBC and CBS. They constitute a ringing endorsement of the vitality and popularity of college basketball and the NCAA tournament."

Duke said CBS was selected because of the extensive broadcasting program it proposed, its plans to undertake a sustained national promotion of the tournament and its strong and competitive financial terms.

NBC began airing the NCAA tournament in 1969 and has broadcast the event since. During that period, the event experienced an unprecedented growth in attendance and television popularity.

In addition to the tournament package, CBS also committed to broadcast a schedule of college bas-

ketball games during regular-season play of each year of the agreement. As in the past, NCAA Productions will carry any tournament games not aired by CBS.

"CBS Sports is honored to have been selected as the broadcaster of an event of the stature and competitive excitement of the NCAA basketball championship," Sauter said. "It reflects our commitment to college sports and the unique position they occupy in this country. We look forward to a long and very positive association with the NCAA and with this great event."

In a related matter, the NCAA Football Television Committee is in the formative stages of its negotiations for a new Football Television Plan. Details of that committee's work appear on page six of this issue of the NCAA News.



NEWS



VOL. 18 - NO. 5

March 15, 1981



Nebraska's Jim Hartung, shown here in rings competition in the 1980 NCAA Division I Men's Gymnastics Championships, again ranks as one of the favorites in the 1981 competition. A preview of the gymnastics championships and other winter championships appears on page 4.

Court ruling limits Title IX application

In the initial decision on a specific athletic issue, a Federal District Court in Detroit, Michigan, has ruled that Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is programmatic in nature and may be applied only to education programs directly receiving Federal financial assistance.

The ruling in *Othen vs. Ann Arbor School Board* will affect the Department of Education's application of the implementation regulation and policy interpretation that were published after enactment of the statute in 1972. The case involved a high school golf team.

In a wide-ranging opinion, Judge Charles W. Joiner examined the action and intent of Congress in passing Title IX, the previous holdings on its employment section and decisions on Title VI, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race.

"The clear language of Title IX and the intent of Congress require that the act be applied programmatically," Joiner wrote. Although "the plaintiff's theory is predicated on his contention that Title IX applies to any program or activity of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, regardless of

whether or not the particular program under attack receives direct Federal funding, the court finds that the reach of Title IX extends only to those education programs or activities which receive direct Federal financial assistance.

"Inasmuch as the athletic programs within the Ann Arbor Public Schools do not receive Federal assistance, Title IX and the regulations passed thereunder by HEW cannot be invoked by the plaintiff in this case.

"Although the court is acutely aware of the need for equality among the sexes, within and without educational institutions, the court remains duty-bound to apply the laws of Congress only as broadly as they were drafted and only so far as Congress intended them to be applied. The court is also bound by the holdings and reasoning of higher courts which have touched on this issue. Those opinions support the holding this court announces today."

Joiner cited the decision in *Romeo Community Schools vs. HEW*, in which it was held that HEW's implementation regulation exceeded the scope of the department's authority under Title IX. He also stated

Continued on page 7

1981-82 NCAA Manual available

The 1981-82 NCAA Manual, including all of the legislative actions taken by the 1981 NCAA Convention, has been mailed to all members of the Association.

Copies of the Manual are sent automatically to the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative and direc-

tor of athletics at each active member institution. As a result of adoption of the governance plan, a copy also has been sent this year to the primary woman athletic administrator at each member institution that chose to identify that individual.

Allied, affiliated and asso-

ciate members also receive copies.

Legislation adopted or amended at the 1981 Convention in Miami Beach was incorporated in the Manual by the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, chaired by Alan J. Chapman, Rice University.

Continued on page 7

1980 football fatalities show slight increase

Although the annual survey of football fatalities for 1980 shows an increase in the number of football-related deaths from the previous season, the report states that the overall trend continues toward fewer fatalities.

The number of directly related football deaths at the sandlot, high school and college levels for 1980 was nine, compared to four in 1979. All of the 1980 deaths occurred at the high school level, whereas in 1979, three occurred in high

school competition and one in college.

The study, prepared by Frederick O. Mueller, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Richard D. Schindler, National Federation of State High School Associations, noted that the 1980 fatality rate was well below the overall rate for the past 25 years.

Rule changes made in the interest of safety were cited as having the greatest effect on a reduction in the number of deaths. The 1976 change that

eliminated the head as a primary and initial contact area for blocking and tackling was noted as being particularly important.

"Since 1960," the report said, "most of the direct fatalities have been caused by head and neck injuries. The 1980 survey shows all nine of the direct fatalities resulted from injuries to the head and neck. We must continue to reduce head and neck injuries."

However, a pessimistic note was sounded when the report

suggested that the increased protection provided by recent advances in protective equipment might prompt young athletes to take undue risks when executing football skills.

The report made four suggestions for reducing head and neck injuries:

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

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

3. Coaches and officials should discourage players from using their heads as battering rams when blocking and tackling. The rules that prohibit spearing should be enforced in practice and during games. Players should be taught to respect the helmet as a protec-

Continued on page 5

Progress on sports safety front

Few aspects of athletics are subjected to closer scrutiny than matters involving sports safety. Without question, that is as it should be. Ultimately, nothing is more important than the well-being of the participants.

Tragic stories occasionally appear, noting how safety measures were ignored, resulting in the death or maiming of a young athlete. Yet the overall record of amateur athletics in this country is good. The football fatality study reported in this issue is just one part—although a significant one—of the broad picture.

Sports safety runs to the very heart of the NCAA's reason for existence. When President Theodore Roosevelt called college athletic leaders together in 1905, he did so to demand safer playing rules for football. The flying wedge, the dominant offensive formation of that era, was taking a toll in human life. The wedge was outlawed, and out of those meetings the NCAA was born.

Since then, the interest in safety has spread well beyond football. Training truisms, such as the myth that water deprivation during hot weather aids weight loss, have been disproved. Once there was an NCAA Trampoline Championship; now acrobatic trampoline activity is judged so dangerous that a safety harness and spotters are recommended for even the most skilled of performers.

At one time, salt tablets were thought to be the most efficient means of replenishing salt lost through profuse sweating. Medical authorities now say that the tablets are poorly absorbed by the body; a small

amount of salt added to the athlete's water supply is much more effective for the purpose.

A 1974 drowning focused attention on a condition known as hyperventilation syndrome. Through overbreathing and expelling too much carbon dioxide, swimmers undergo a change in blood chemistry. The sensation reminding the swimmer to breathe is somehow lost, and the athlete can drown quietly—with no telltale struggle—if he or she is not observed closely during a strenuous workout.

The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports has the primary responsibility in the area of sports safety. It has worked in conjunction with the various sports and rules committees in attempting to conduct the safest competition possible. One benefit of the committee's work will be available later this spring when the NCAA publishes a sports medicine handbook. The book will detail a number of recommended sports medicine policies and will include the latest reports from a number of key areas, such as football fatalities and catastrophic injuries resulting from football activity. The committee plans to update the book annually to assure that the membership has easy access to the vital safety information.

Despite the best efforts of the competitive safeguards committee, or any group, it does not seem realistic to hope that the specter of serious injury or death from athletic participation ever will be totally eliminated. But risks can be minimized, and the commitment to that end is strong.

Columnary Craft

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

No black-or-white answer

By Bob Hurt
The Arizona Republic

A recent Arizona State-Washington State basketball game was beamed to the world by NBC-TV in living color. The color was black.

Not until the final minute, after 14 Blacks had appeared, did the first white player step on the court.

Please, guys, don't color me racist. I didn't even notice the dominant hue on the court until a colleague mentioned it. But the fact is unavoidable.

Black dominance of basketball is growing. Why? Is it a matter of environment or heredity?

Yes, both. But more of the former. That's what two Black coaches say.

George Raveling has been a head coach for 19 years. He's in his ninth season at Washington State. But this is the first time, he says, he has started five Blacks. He was asked why Blacks so dominate basketball.

"I think it's a game inherent to Black people's talent," he said. "But I don't really think basketball is a Black person's game. I think it's a hungry person's game."

Blacks are deprived, then?

"Well, I think our options aren't the same," said Raveling, with a grin. "You take Tyrone Brown (one of his starters). When he gets up in the morning at Raleigh, North Carolina, his options aren't the same. He doesn't have to decide, should I go play golf today? Should I get on my motorcycle and go for a ride? Should I go to the country club? Should I play tennis?"

"He doesn't have those options. The only option he has is to go over to that old raggedy basket and play hoops and dream that one day he's going to sign one of the multimillion-dollar contracts."

Actually, one percent of those college basketball players will play professionally. Jim Newman, a Black assistant coach at Arizona State, says he stresses that point.

But why so few white athletes in basketball? Are they being discriminated against?

"It's only that basketball is very cheap to play," Newman said. "Every Black community has a gym. Every Black community doesn't have a golf course, doesn't have a swimming facility."

But physiologically, does the Black athlete have an advantage in basketball skills?

Newman says he doubts it. Last year, he courted Sam Potter in Los Angeles. This white youngster, he said, had all the physical capabilities associated with the Blacks. He had them because he had played with and against Blacks most of his life. Potter now is having an excellent freshman season at the University of California, Berkeley.

But Newman says he does see one physical difference.

"Take 20 white kids and 20 Black kids and put them in a sprint, and the Black kids usually will win," he said. "But you turn that around, make it a mile, and the white kids usually win."

Raveling tends to agree. But he says he would like to see a good study on the subject. He's heard, like the rest of us, that the construction of a Black's foot is different and leads to better running and jumping.

"But I don't really know and I don't think anybody else knows," Raveling said. "Basketball is a game of quickness and speed and reaction. Because of some physiological reason, we seem to be gifted in that area."

Raveling paused to ponder. "Why," he asked, "aren't people equally concerned when we have all whites on a basketball floor?"

As a matter of fact, an all-white game would be considerably more unusual than an all-Black game.

Chances are good that the subject of players' skin color was cited much more when Brigham Young and Utah played than when Arizona State and Washington State played.

To me, it's significant that an all-Black basketball game now rates only a shrug or an occasional comment from writers. Fans these days are less concerned with the color of the skin than the color of the uniform.

I can remember—and it was only 15 or 20 years ago—when coaches privately had quota systems. They carefully guarded against having more than three Blacks on the floor. And they made little jokes.

A famous coach, Forrest "Phog" Allen of the University of Kansas, once talked about "fleeting fame." The Kansas basketball arena had been named for him. But he looked on the floor, saw three Black players, and said, "But now they call it 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

Today, such comments rarely pop up. Prejudice diminishes, if ever so gradually. And an encouraging reflection of the diminished prejudice is that a coach no longer hesitates to use his best players.

Opinions Out Loud

Frank Arnold, basketball coach
Brigham Young University
Newsday

"If a young man feels he's being bought in the recruiting process, why wouldn't he justify illegal actions in other areas? Not many schools cheat, but cheaters still reach a high percentage of kids."

Frank Gilroy, basketball player
St. John's University (New York)
Newsday

"You go through grammar school and high school and basketball's fun up until your junior and senior years. Then you start being recruited. Then you go to college and it's a job. It's the money. The coach is putting food on the table."

"With all the people looking to make big money and fill the arena, it's easy for a kid's values to get distorted. He can say, 'They're using me to make money. Why shouldn't I get some?' I could understand why a guy might do it (shave points). I've felt that way sometimes. What do you get? Some sneakers and warmups, a handshake at the end—and a senior watch."

Samuel A. Banks, president
Dickinson College
Newsday

"Basketball lends itself to point (shaving) by the very nature of the sport. The key lies not in deemphasis but in setting the standards by which players are recruited more clearly. I think it's part of a deeper national malaise, though. We have told generations of our people about the American Dream. Play it cool, take care of yourselves. No institution, including a college, is impervious to national trends."

Ralph Miller, basketball coach
Oregon State University
Los Angeles Times

"People don't realize what's being played today is what was being played in the Midwest when I was going to high school in Kansas. Everything I'm doing now was being done then. I've got to laugh. I went to a coaching clinic in Las Vegas last year and there's (Louisville coach) Denny Crum explaining the 2-2-1 zone.

I heard the same lecture in 1947. And I was 15 years old then."

Gary Cunningham, former basketball coach
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles Times

"We were never out of the top 10 while I was coach. Being No. 1 is a magical number. It is memorable for a program. But certain pressures are always there."

"Often the fans become unrealistic. And I used to get so many calls from reporters that I would have to draw the line somewhere. I would return some after practice and some the next day. And the players would be getting so many, I'd have to screen their interviews, because, after all, they're students first."

George Turner, sports information director
Norwich University

"If a band continues to play after the puck is dropped, the musicians receive a warning. If they ignore that warning, the team they represent receives a two-minute penalty. The same rule should apply to choral obscenities, a fast-spreading annoyance of the worst sort at college hockey games. In many arenas, every call against the home team is greeted with choruses of bull---. But that's mild compared to the stuff they're shouting at the opposing teams. A guy brings his wife and kids to one game, and that's it for family fun. ECAC and NCAA officials can clean up that kind of garbage quickly by adding a subparagraph (c) to Section 23 of Rule 6 ('Interference by Spectators') of the NCAA playing rules."

NCAA NEWS Editor David Pickle
Asst. Editor Bruce Howard

Published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Nall Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Phone: 913/384-3220. Subscription rate: \$9 annually.

The editorial page of the NCAA News is offered as a page of opinion. The views expressed on this page do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership.



Libba Birmingham
Division I Women's Volleyball



Nora Lynn Finch
Division I Women's Basketball



Mikki Flowers
Field Hockey



Mary Higgins
Women's Softball



William Johnson
Men's Golf



JoAnne Lusk
Women's Golf



Richard H. Perry
Men's Volleyball



Paul Rundell
Division II Men's Basketball



Willie G. Shaw
Division III Men's Basketball



Jackie Walker
Women's Gymnastics

Pictured above are the newly appointed NCAA sports committee chairs. Photos of Harriet Kimbro, Fisk University; Susan J. Petersen, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy;

Carol J. Arrowsmith, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and Mary Alice Hill, San Diego State University, appeared in earlier issues of the News.

NCAA women's sports committees announced

The following women's sports committees were appointed by the Council as a result of legislation at the 1980 and 1981 NCAA Conventions to include women throughout the NCAA structure. All appointments are effective immediately. All women's sports committees are listed below, with the exception of Division II Women's Basketball, Division II Women's Volleyball and Division III Women's Volleyball, which were printed in the October 15, 1980, issue of the NCAA News and remain unchanged.

Division I Women's Basketball

Nora Lynn Finch, North Carolina State University (chair); James Jarrett, Old Dominion University; Sandra McCullough, Northwestern University; Cedric W. Dempsey, University of Houston; Betty Miles, Drake University; Shirley Walker, Alcorn State University; Sandra Bullman, University of Pittsburgh; Fern Gardner, University of Utah, and Frances Schaafsma, California State University, Long Beach.

Division III Women's Basketball

Tom Ratkovich, Occidental College; Barbara A. Stevens, Clark University (Massachusetts); Harriett Crannell, Millikin University; Martha Looney, State University College, Geneseo; Harriet Kimbro, Fisk University (chair), and Nancy J. Latimore, Juniata College.

Women's Fencing

Muriel Bower, California State University, Northridge (chair); Jean Helliwell, Stanford University; Della Durant, Pennsylvania State University; Denise O'Connor, Brooklyn College; Gary Green, Johns Hopkins University, and Charlotte Remenyik, Ohio State University.

Field Hockey

Mikki Flowers, Old Dominion University (chair); Susan M. Murray, New Hampshire College; Margaret A. Peterson, University of North Dakota; Dottie Zenaty, Springfield College; Jodie Burton, Claremont Men's-Harvey Mudd-Scripps Colleges; Jo K. Kafer, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Sally La Pointe, Bowdoin College; Leta Walter, San Jose

State University; Suzanne Duprat, St. Michael's College; Nancy Stevens, Northwestern University; Marcia Sullivan, State University College, Potsdam, and Diane Wright, University of Connecticut.

Women's Golf

JoAnne Lusk, University of Arizona (chair); Ann Pitts, Oklahoma State University; Barbara Smith, Longwood College; Mary Fossum, Michigan State University; Henry Sandles, University of New Mexico, and John T. Mehr, Amherst College.

Women's Gymnastics

Jackie Walker, Stanford University (chair); Ernestine Weaver, University of Florida; Elizabeth Baker, State University College, Brockport; Cheryl Raymond, Springfield College; Jean Elg-Johnson, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, and Carole Liedtke, University of Louisville.

Women's Lacrosse

Carole Kleinfelder, Howard University; Janet Demars, Worcester State College; Kim Brown, Ohio University; Micul Ann Morse, Johns Hopkins University; Margaret Faulkner, Towson State University, and Kathy Zerlaut, University of Maryland, Baltimore County. (Chair to be appointed.)

Women's Softball

Sharon Backus, University of California, Los Angeles; Connie Claussen, University of Nebraska, Omaha; Mary Higgins, Creighton University (chair); June Walker, Trenton State College; Joan Howard, Fitchburg State College; Gayle Blevins, Indiana University; Susan Craig, University of New Mexico; Sally Guerette, University of Vermont; Gary Boeyink, Central College (Iowa); Beverly Downing, St. Augustine's College; Judy Martino, University of South Carolina, and Jane Scheper, Northern Kentucky University.

Women's Swimming

Emily Harsh, Vanderbilt University; Penny Lee Dean, Pomona-Pitzer Colleges; Sally Marshall,

Northwestern University; Susan J. Petersen, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (chair); Barbara Jahn, University of California, Davis; Cathy Klein, State University College, Potsdam; Ann Vicchy, University of Wyoming; Carol Lowe, University of New Hampshire; Frank Comfort, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Brad Erickson, South Dakota State University; Don LaMont, University of Southern California, and Pam McCallister, Knox College.

Women's Tennis

Carol J. Arrowsmith, University of Maryland, Baltimore County (chair); Barbara Hedges, University of Southern California; Yvonne E. Kauffman, Elizabethtown College; Charlotte Peterson, Memphis State University; Patsy Brandt, University of Missouri, Columbia; Eleanor H. Hutton, Emory and Henry College; Carol Plunkett, San Diego State University; Allison Scruggs, Wayne State University (Michigan); Mary King, Clemson University; Lynn M. Pacala, Occidental College; Pam Stanek, Northwest Missouri State University, and Sandy Stap, Northwestern University.

Women's Track and Field

Mary Alice Hill, San Diego State University (chair); Harry Marra, Springfield College; Tony Sandoval, University of New Mexico; Sue Williams, University of California, Davis; Carla Coffey, University of Kansas; Ruth Marske, South Dakota State University; Elizabeth Remigino, University of Connecticut; Jane Kors, Central College (Iowa); Carolyn Court, Bates College; Bill McClure, Louisiana State University, and Margaret Simmons, Murray State University. (One position to be appointed.)

Division I Women's Volleyball

Andy Banachowski, University of California, Los Angeles; Libba Birmingham, Mississippi State University (chair); Carol Dewey, Purdue University; Stephanie Schleuder, University of Alabama; Linda Herman, Illinois State University, and Russell Rose, Pennsylvania State University.

Texas swimmers appear strong

Seven men's championships in swimming, fencing, ice hockey and gymnastics will be conducted in late March and early April to conclude the 1981 series of NCAA winter championships.

Texas has a good chance of winning before the home fans at the Division I Men's Swimming and Diving Championships March 26-28 in Austin, Texas.

The Longhorns finished second last year to California and return all key performers. Clay Britt, who won the 100 backstroke as a freshman, returns along with sprinter Kris Kirchner, breaststroker Scott Spann and butterfly specialist William Paulus.

Since 1963, only five teams—Stanford, Indiana, Tennessee, Southern California and California—have won the Division I title. Ohio State is the all-time leader with 11 titles, followed by Michigan with 10.

California, winner the last two years, should finish high despite the loss of four valuable swimmers. Leading the Bears' charge will be Par Arvidsson, winner of the 100 and 200 butterfly the past two years.

Led by Brian Goodell and William Barrett, UCLA has an excellent chance of winning its first title. Goodell, a senior, has nine NCAA individual titles to his credit, one short of John Naber's all-time record. Goodell has won the 500 freestyle, 1,650 freestyle and 400 individual medley the past three years. Barrett is the returning champ in the 200 breaststroke and 200 individual medley.

Other teams thought to have title chances are Florida, Miami (Florida), Auburn, Southern California, Arizona, Stanford and Southern Methodist. Auburn is led by Rowdy Gaines, who won the 100 and 200 freestyle races last year and set American records in both events.

Oakland returns top swimmers Mark Doyle and Mark Vagle in hopes of defending its title at the Division II Men's Swimming and Diving Championships March 19-21 at Youngstown State University.

Doyle has won the 100 backstroke three straight years and claimed the 200 backstroke in 1978 and 1979. Vagle is the returning champion in the 200 freestyle.

Northridge State owns four Division II swimming titles, followed by Chico State with three. Both teams are threats in 1981.

Northridge State is led by Jeff Thornton, winner of the 500 and 1,650 freestyle races the last two years; Chico State's hopes rest on Marc Leach, Aaron Weiny and Tom Harvill.

Robert Jackson and Victor Swanson should help Puget Sound's chances for its first championship.

Other teams with title hopes are California-Davis, Eastern Illinois, Wayne State, Shippensburg State, Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo and Illinois-Chicago Circle.

Kenyon and Johns Hopkins should battle again for top

honors at the Division III Men's Swimming and Diving Championships March 19-21 at Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio.

Johns Hopkins won three straight titles from 1977 to 1979 before Kenyon ended the Blue Jays' streak last year. Other team winners in the six-year history of the event are Chico State and St. Lawrence.

Johns Hopkins' top swimmers are Bill Bender, Harvey Allen and Jonathan Blank, winner of the 100 and 200 breaststroke events the past two years. Kenyon lost two key performers but returns 15 all-America swimmers, led by Joseph Parini, who won the 50 freestyle last year.

Nick Nichols is the top returnee for St. Lawrence, a team hit hard by graduation. Nichols won the 100 and 200 backstroke and 200 individual medley last year.

Fencing

Two-time defending champion Wayne State is the favorite at the Men's Fencing Championships, which will be conducted March 19-21 at the University of Wisconsin, Parkside, in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

With defending champions Ernest Simon (foil) and Gil Pezza (epee) returning, Wayne State looks almost unbeatable. Simon is a two-time winner in the foil, while Pezza won epee honors for the first time last season.

Sabre champion Paul Friedberg returns for Pennsylvania, giving the Quakers an outside shot at dethroning Wayne State. Penn State returns Don Lear in the sabre, and the Quakers also could be strong in the foil.

Performers expected to challenge Pezza in the epee are Carlo Songini of Cleveland State, Jay Thomas of Clemson and Ola Harstrom of Notre Dame.

Ice hockey

Three-time champion Minnesota is the top-ranked team for the Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship, to be played March 26-28 in Duluth, Minnesota.

The championship has been expanded to eight teams this season. Four first-round games will be played one week before the championship to determine the four finalists.

Minnesota, 26-9 at press time, won Division I titles in 1974, 1976 and 1979. The Gophers also have claimed runner-up honors four times.

Defending champion North Dakota, 21-11-2, should earn a berth in this year's tournament also. Last year's title was the first for the Fighting Sioux since 1963.

Michigan (19-13) owns the most Division I titles with seven, followed by Denver (23-11-2) with five; both teams have good shots at making this year's field.

Gymnastics

Nebraska is the favorite to win the Division I Men's Gymnastics Championships April 2-4 before the Cornhuskers' fans in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Nebraska has won the last two championships, and Big Eight Conference schools have

won or tied for the last four titles. This year should be no different as Oklahoma and Iowa State figure to be Nebraska's main competition.

Jim Hartung and Philip Cahoy are the top Nebraska gymnasts. Hartung was last year's all-around champion and placed in every event except the horizontal bar. Cahoy won the parallel bars and horizontal bar last year and was fourth in all-around competition.

Iowa State is led by Ron Galimore, the 1978 and 1980 vaulting champ and the 1977 winner in floor exercise. Oklahoma, this year's Big Eight champion, will receive a boost with the return of Bart Conner, who missed last season while training for the Olympics. Conner won the all-around competition in 1978.

Wisconsin-Oshkosh is favored to defend its title at home in the Division II Men's Gymnastics Championships, to be held March 27-28.

The Titans, however, will receive stiff competition from Springfield, East Stroudsburg State, Northern Colorado, California-Davis and Cortland State.

Wisconsin-Oshkosh will be without the services of Casey Edwards, who finished last year with eight individual titles, but returns top gymnasts in Dan Nekich (all-around), Mickey Smith (floor exercise), Dave Piper (parallel bars) and Alan Hobson (all-around and parallel bars).



California's Par Arvidsson

All-star games are certified

The following high school all-star games for March and April have been certified by the NCAA All-Star High School Games Committee in accordance with Constitution 3-9-(b), 1980-81 NCAA Manual.

State	Date	Location	Name of game
Calif.	March 20	Carson	Carson Lions All-Star
	March 27	Northridge	Greater San Fernando Valley
	April 27	Los Angeles	AFBE City-C.I.F. All-Star
Colo.	April 18	Denver	Colorado High School Seniors All-Star
Conn.	March 28	Southington	CHSCA All-Star
	March 25	New Haven	Connecticut Shoot-Out
	March 27	New London	Friendship
	March 29	Norwalk-Wilton	Omar Shrine Club
	April 11	Bridgeport	Schoolboy
Ill.	April 10	Chicago	AFBE City-Suburban All-Star
	April 10	Chicago	McDonald's Illinois-Indiana
Kan.	April 25	Dodge City	Boothill All-Star
	April 10	Overland Park	Johnson County All-Star
	March 21	Topeka	Kansas Basketball
	April 4	Wichita	Kansas-Illinois
	March 20	Emporia	Lyon County All-Star
	April 18	Hutchinson	Mid-Kansas All-Star
	March 28	Topeka	Pizza Hut-Pepsi All-Star
	April 11	Wichita	McDonald's All-American
Ky.	April 25	Louisville	Kentucky Derby Festival
	April 11	Owensboro	Noon Optimist High School
Maine	March 27	Augusta	East West Senior All-Star
Mass.	March 18	Lynn	Harry Agganis All-Star
Md.	March 26	Landover	McDonald's Capital
Mo.	April 24	Kansas City	Greater Kansas City All-Star
	March 28	Neosho	Lions' Classic-District 26-E

State	Date	Location	Name of game
N.Y.	March 27	Williamsville	Phil Scaffidi Memorial
Ohio	April 18	Toledo	District 7 All-Star
	April 1	Lima (Elida)	District 8 Basketball Coaches
	April 5	Piqua	District 9 All-Star
	April 3	Grove City	District 10 Basketball
	April 5 (tentative)	Cambridge	District 12 All-Star
	April 3	Elyria	Lorain County Cage
	April 4	Minford	SOC All-Star
	April 4 (tentative)	Marion	Marion Senior All-Star
	April	Dayton	Mid-West All-Star
	March 11	Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon News Senior All-Star
	April 1	Lexington	News Journal North-South
	March 23	Ironton	OCA/SEOAL All-Star
	April 3	Pemberville	Sentinel-Tribune County
	March 30-31	Ashville	Sertoma All-Star
Pa.	April 3	Hanleton	Anthracite Basketball
	April 3	Pittsburgh	Dapper Dan Roundball
	March 27	Wilkes-Barre	East-West All-Star
Utah	March 21 and 28	Salt Lake City	Utah High School Basketball Coaches Association

High school all-star tournaments exempt from provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-9-(b) in 1981

- All-American Cage Classic, Akron, Ohio, April 4-11.
- BCI U.S. Senior Prep Basketball Classic, Tucson, Arizona, April 14-18.
- BCI U.S. Senior Prep Invitational, Mesa, Arizona, April 11-13.
- ARC California Easter Classic Senior Basketball Tournament, Los Angeles, California, April.
- W. H. Hoyle Tournament of Champions, Sharon, Pennsylvania, April 13-18.
- Wheelchair Basketball Classic, New York, New York, April.
- United Cerebral Palsy All-Star Basketball Tournament, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 3-4.
- AAU Junior Olympic Basketball Program.
- AAU Youth National Championships.

Bakersfield State wins

Bakersfield State dominated the lower and middle weights to win its fifth title in six years at the 1981 Division II Men's Wrestling Championships in Davis, California.

The Roadrunners won championships at 118 pounds (Adam Cuestas), 126 pounds (Dan Cuestas), 150 pounds (Glenn Cooper) and 158 pounds (Perry Shea) and finished with 144½ points. Eastern Illinois was second with 98.

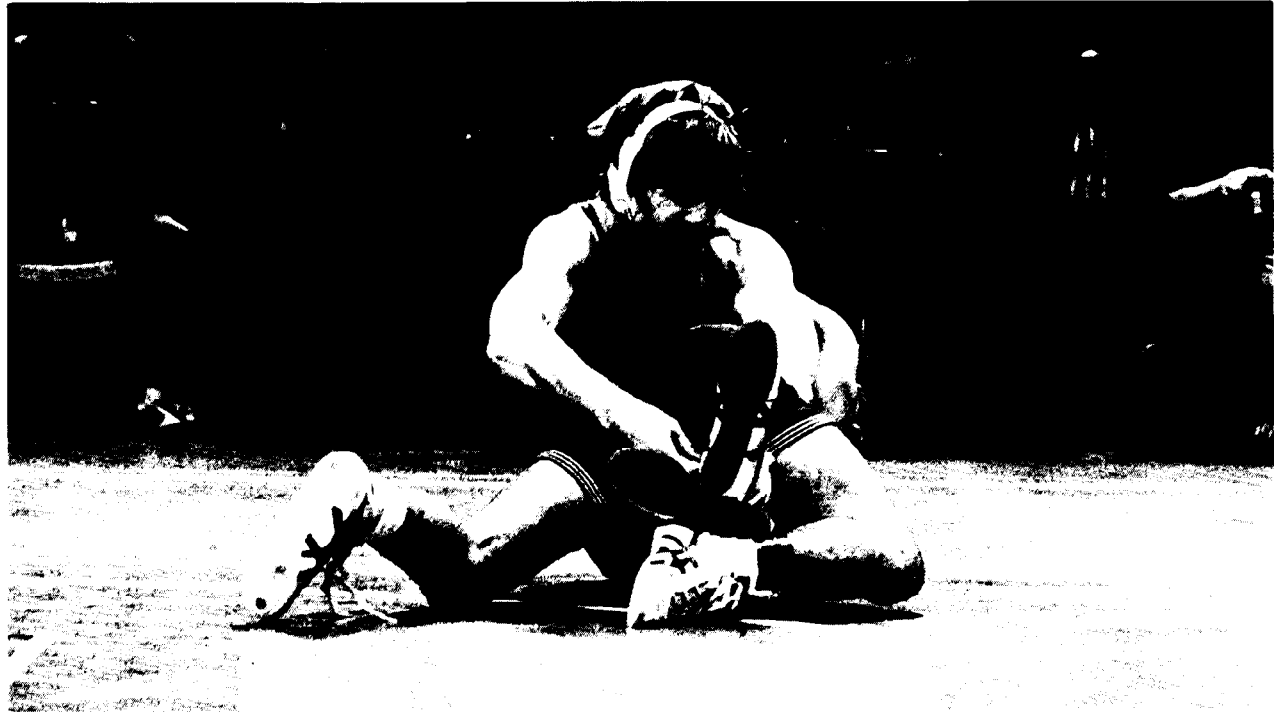
With five championships, Bakersfield State remains second on the all-time Division II wrestling list behind Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, which won eight titles between 1966 and 1974.

Eastern Illinois had two champions, Mark Gronowski at 167 pounds and Geno Savegnago at 190 pounds, and two runners-up to finish second, 44½ points ahead of third-place Nebraska-Omaha.

Other individual championships were claimed by Mark Bower of Augustana (South Dakota) at 134 pounds, Nebraska-Omaha's Ryan Kaufman at 142 pounds, South Dakota State's Jeff Hohertz at 177 pounds and Mike Howe of Northern Michigan at heavyweight. All 1981 individual champions were first-time winners.

Individual winners: 118-pound class—Adam Cuestas, Bakersfield State, def. Tom Reed, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, 20-12; 126-pound class—Dan Cuestas, Bakersfield State, pinned Marty Nellis, Humboldt State, 4:29; 134-pound class—Mark Bower, Augustana (South Dakota), def. Bob Hoffman, Nebraska-Omaha, 14-4; 142-pound class—Ryan Kaufman, Nebraska-Omaha, def. Tim Ervin, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, 9-2; 150-pound class—Glenn Cooper, Bakersfield State, pinned Gary Erwin, Jacksonville State, 7:58; 158-pound class—Perry Shea, Bakersfield State, pinned Mike Polz, Eastern Illinois, 2:54; 167-pound class—Mark Gronowski, Eastern Illinois, def. Rich Sykes, Humboldt State, 18-8; 177-pound class—Jeff Hohertz, South Dakota State, def. Dennis McCormick, Eastern Illinois, 6-5; 190-pound class—Geno Savegnago, Eastern Illinois, def. Jeff Esmont, Ashland, by default, heavyweight—Mike Howe, Northern Michigan, pinned Sean Isgan, Pittsburgh-Johnstown, 4:19.

Team results: 1. Bakersfield State, 144½; 2. Eastern Illinois, 98; 3. Nebraska-Omaha, 53½; 4. Humboldt State, 45¼; 5. North Dakota State, 43; 6. Ashland, 41½; 7. Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, 36; 8. (tie) Augustana (South Dakota) and Morgan State, 32¾; 10. South Dakota State, 24¾.



Tim Reed, SIU-Edwardsville, gains temporary advantage over Bakersfield State's Adam Cuestas

Trenton State takes title

Trenton State withstood a charge by Brockport State to win its second title at the 1981 Division III Men's Wrestling Championships at John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Trenton State and Brockport State finished in the top two spots for the third consecutive season.

The championship was decided at 190 pounds, where Trenton State's Tom Martucci defeated Brockport State's Tony Smith, 7-2. Martucci's victory gave Trenton State three individual titles, while Brockport State finished with two.

Mike Jacoutot (126) and Kevin Walzac (177) were the other Trenton State winners. Brockport State champions were Joe Giani (150) and Woody Vandenburg (167).

John Dolch of Salisbury State (won 142 this year after claiming 134 in 1980) and Jeff Bouslog of Luther (158) each captured titles for the second consecutive year. Bouslog was named the tournament's most outstanding wrestler.

Individual winners: 118-pound class—Dan Stefancin, John Carroll, def. Dave Parisi, Oswego State, 7-5; 126-pound class—Mike Jacoutot, Trenton State, def. Jay McGinty, Salisbury State, 13-0; 134-pound class—Chad Gross, John Carroll, def. Andrew Seras, Albany State, 4-3; 142-pound class—John Dolch, Salisbury State, def. Dave Krivus, Washington and Jefferson, 12-6; 150-pound class—Joe Giani, Brockport State, def. Tom Elcott, Allegheny, 9-1; 158-pound class—Jeff Bouslog, Luther, pinned Vertis Elmore, Stanislaus State, 2:40; 167-pound class—Woody Vandenburg, Brockport State, pinned Scott Slade, Buffalo, 1:30; 177-pound class—Kevin Walzac, Trenton State, def. Tom Beyer, Minnesota-Morris, 19-6; 190-pound class—Tom Martucci, Trenton State, def. Tony Smith, Brockport State, 7-2; heavyweight—Duane Koslowski, Minnesota-Morris, def. Mike Jorgensen, Elmhurst, 9-4.

Team results: 1. Trenton State, 111¼; 2. Brockport State, 100; 3. Minnesota-Morris, 75¼; 4. John Carroll, 68¾; 5. Salisbury State, 57½; 6. Binghamton State, 44; 7. Wisconsin-Platteville, 28; 8. (tie) Wheaton and Wisconsin-Whitewater, 26½; 10. Oswego State, 26.

Football fatalities

Continued from page 1

tive device and not as a weapon.

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

The guidelines of the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) have been helpful in improving the safety of football protective equipment, the report said. It strongly recommended that manufacturers, coaches, trainers and physicians work toward renovating or discarding old and worn equipment.

The report also cited the need for attention to be focused on the dangers of heat illness. During the period between 1960 and 1980, 65 fatal cases of heat stroke were reported; however, there have not been more than two fatal cases in one year since 1974, except for 1978, when there were four. In 1980, there was one heat-related football death.

To avoid heat illness, the report recommended that during any period of physical activity, consideration be given both to heat and humidity. Also, athletes should be allowed to receive as much water as they desire during practice

Direct fatalities incidence per 100,000: 1960-1980

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

or game conditions.

As for specific recommendations based on the 1980 study, the report offered the following:

1. Mandatory medical examinations and medical history should be taken before an athlete is allowed to participate in football. The NCAA recommends a thorough medical examination when the athlete first enters the college athletic program and an annual health history update with the use of

referral exams when warranted. If the doctor or coach has any questions about the athlete's readiness to participate, the athlete should not be allowed to play.

2. All personnel concerned with training football athletes should emphasize proper, gradual and complete physical conditioning. Particular emphasis should be placed on neck-strengthening exercises.

3. A physician should be present at all games and practice sessions. If that is not possible, emergency measures must be provided.

4. All personnel associated with football participation should be cognizant of the problems associated with physical activity in hot weather and should be familiar with appropriate safety measures.

5. Each institution should strive to have a team trainer who is a regular member of the faculty and who is adequately prepared and qualified.

6. Cooperative liaison should be maintained by all groups interested in the field of athletic medicine (coaches, trainers, physicians, manufacturers, administrators, etc.).

7. Game rules and administrative regulations should be enforced strictly to protect the health of the athlete. Coaches

and school officials must support the game officials in their conduct of athletic contests.

8. Renewed emphasis should be placed on employing well-trained athletic personnel, providing excellent facilities and securing the safest and best equipment possible.

9. Research concerning football safety (rules, facilities, equipment and other areas) should continue.

10. Coaches should continue to teach and emphasize the proper fundamentals of blocking and tackling to help reduce head and neck fatalities.

Elsewhere in Education

Higher education officials told Congress recently that President Reagan's proposed slashes in financial aid programs could force between 500,000 and 750,000 students out of college in the 1981-82 school year and shut down 281 smaller institutions of higher learning.

Total Federal support for higher education in fiscal year 1981 is \$16.9 billion. That includes \$10.4 billion in student aid and \$6.5 billion in research and development, health professions education, miscellaneous categories and public service employment funding.

Reagan's proposals would cut those amounts by 20 percent to a total of \$13.45 billion in fiscal year 1982. If approved, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, Chancellor E. K. Fretwell said the reductions also would have the following effects:

- Cause a significant rise in the cost of education to students, both graduate and undergraduate.
- Bring on a serious cutback in research programs at major universities, particularly in the social sciences and research training in the health sciences.
- Erode the quality of education through the loss of funding to modernize laboratory equipment, support science education and the humanities and assist occupational training programs.

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). All of the cases below appear in the 1980-81 NCAA Manual and are included in this issue of the NCAA News for emphasis.

Campus entertainment

Situation: Prospective student-athletes visit an institution's campus.

Question: During the visit, would it be permissible to entertain the prospective student-athletes in the form of a luncheon, dinner or brunch at the home of the director of athletics, a coach or the institution's president?

Answer: Yes. Inasmuch as it is not unusual for institutional employees to entertain prospective students in such a manner at their homes, it would be permissible to so entertain prospective student-athletes, it being understood that the entertainment is at a scale comparable to that of normal student life and not excessive in nature. [B 1-7-(j)-(3)]

Permissible entertainment—dances

Situation: A member institution desires to entertain prospective student-athletes visiting the institution's campus by hiring a band for a dance specifically for the entertainment of the prospects.

Question: Is this type of entertainment considered excessive?

Answer: No, provided the dance is similar to those available to the student body in general. [B 1-7-(j)-(3)]

Entertainment of coaches

Situation: A high school, preparatory school or junior college coach also is a member of an organization which is not related directly to coaching responsibilities (i.e., state high school principals association, member of a college fraternity alumni organization, member of an institution's alumni association). A member institution wishes to entertain such a group off campus.

Question: Is it permissible for the institution to entertain such a group if it includes among its members a high school coach?

Answer: Yes. However, any direct involvement by the institution's athletic interests in the entertainment of the coach would be prima facie evidence that the institution was entertaining the friend of a prospective student-athlete. [B 1-7-(l)]

Off-campus entertainment of high school coach

Situation: A member of an institution's coaching staff or other representative of its athletic interests visits a prospective student-athlete at a site other than the institution's campus.

Question: During this visit, is it permissible for the coach or representative to spend funds to entertain the prospect's coach?

Answer: No. NCAA legislation prohibits a staff member or other representative from spending any funds during a visit to a prospective student-athlete other than those necessary for personal expenses. [B 1-7-(l)]

Women's trials begin May 8

Women's basketball trials for the National Sports Festival will be conducted May 8 through May 10 at four different sites across the country.

Trials will be conducted at the following sites: East, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; South, Memphis State University; Midwest, St. Louis Community College, Florissant Valley, and West, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

The third National Sports Festival will be July 23-29 in Syracuse, New York.

Only female athletes on the junior level who do not reach

20 years of age in 1981 will be eligible to participate in the trials. Each player is responsible for her own expenses, travel to and from the trials, room, meals and local transportation.

Those interested in participating should contact ABA-USA, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909. The telephone number is 303/632-7687.

All necessary information will be forwarded to any applicant. Applications must be postmarked on or before April 1, 1981. No exceptions will be made.

Certifications

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

City of Palms Invitational Outdoor Track and Field Meet, McAllen, Texas, March 28.

1981 Dallas Invitational Outdoor Track Meet, Dallas, Texas, March 28.

Championship Corner

The site for the 1981 Division II Men's Tennis Championships has been changed from Fairfield Bay, Arkansas, to Little Rock, Arkansas. The University of Arkansas, Little Rock, will continue to serve as host institution.

Football TV committee to meet

The NCAA Football Television Committee will meet at the end of March to approve the principles upon which a new Football Television Plan will be submitted to the membership.

The committee met during the NCAA Convention and then reassembled in early February with representatives of each Division I-A and I-AA conference. In late February, it met with television networks, pay-television companies and cable television organizations.

From those meetings, committee chair Wiles Hallock said the committee hoped to build appropriate guidelines for the presentation of NCAA football following the 1981 season. The current rights holder, ABC-TV, will present the 1981 series under a contract covering the 1978 through 1981 seasons.

Hallock, executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference, said the committee will follow the same format for obtaining a future contract as a similar committee did in reaching the current agreement with ABC in 1977. The committee will follow the principles it recommends to the membership when it conducts 30 days of

exclusive negotiations with ABC, as called for by the current contract. If an agreement is not reached with that network, then negotiations will begin with other companies for all or part of the football program.

Hallock said the committee is examining the potential for dividing the program between two networks and is intrigued by the growth of pay television and cable television.

Hallock predicted the first session with ABC would occur in mid-May. Negotiations with other companies, therefore, could not be conducted earlier than mid-June.

The committee plans to consider the number of appearances any one team could make on the series and the number of regional and national presentations to be made each year. Those factors would determine how many total appearance opportunities will be available each season and how widely those opportunities could be distributed among the membership.

Conducting the negotiations will be a subcommittee of Hallock; Cecil N. Coleman, Midwestern City Conference; Marvin Tate, Texas A&M University; Edwin B. Crowder,

University of Colorado; Judith M. Holland, University of California, Los Angeles, and Walter Byers, NCAA.

Any agreements reached by the negotiating committee are subject to ratification by the full committee and the NCAA Council.

In an unrelated action taken during the early February meeting, the committee voted to establish an earlier deadline for those applying for 400-mile exception telecasts or cablecasts.

Application for such a presentation must be received by the appropriate district representative on the committee 15 days before the game. Hallock explained that late applications effectively had precluded several local ABC affiliates from carrying certain telecasts, as provided in the television plan. The late application also caused administrative difficulties for the committee and ABC.

The committee will continue to process applications for sell-out exception telecasts and cablecasts into the week of the game. However, Hallock urged members to file applications as much in advance as possible for any such program.

More affiliates join radio network

The following affiliates have been added to the national radio network for the 1981 Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

The network will be coproduced by the NBC Radio Network and the NCAA and Jim Host and Associates of Lexington, Kentucky. The first list of affiliates appeared in the February 28 issue of the NCAA News.

Arkansas: KACJ, Greenwood/Fort Smith; KARV, Russellville.

California: KOWN, Escondido; KOCN, Pacific Grove.

Colorado: KSLV, Monte Vista/Acosmos; KFMU, Steamboat Springs.

Florida: WJAX, Jacksonville; WGRO, Lake City.

Georgia: WYTH, Madison.

Illinois: WQON, Du Quoin; WYER, Mount Carmel.

Indiana: WBIW, Bedford; WBMP, Elwood; WIOU, Kokomo; WCOE, LaPorte; WMRI-FM, Marion/Grant County; WJCK, Rensselaer/Jasper County; WAMW, Washington; WVTS-FM, West Terre Haute.

Iowa: KCHA, Charles City; WHO, Des Moines/Poke County/Warren County; KIWI-FM, Dubuque; WDBQ, Dubuque; KIOW, Forest City; KPLL, Pella/Marion County.

Kansas: KQSM-FM, Chanute; KNCK, Concordia; KCKS-FM, Concordia; KBUF, Garden City.

Kentucky: WCMI, Ashland/Huntington; WIEL, Elizabethtown; WMOR, Morehead; WLKS, West Liberty.

Maryland: WFMD, Frederick.

Massachusetts: WREB, Holyoke.

Michigan: WPAG, Ann Arbor.

Mississippi: WJFL, Vicksburg.

Missouri: KGIR, Cape Girardeau; KAOL, Carrollton; KFRU, Columbia; KDEA-FM, Doniphan.

Montana: KCGM, Scobey/Daniels County.

Nebraska: KCOW, Alliance; KPTL, Carson City; KSDZ, Gordon; KBRX, O'Neill.

Nevada: KDWN, Las Vegas.

New Hampshire: WKXL, Concord; WTSL, Lebanon/Hanover/White River.

New Jersey: WUSS, Atlantic City.

New Mexico: KTNM, Tucumcari.



Souvenir caps and jerseys from the 1981 Division I Men's Basketball Championship are now available from the NCAA. The jerseys are available in either scarlet (left) or navy (right) for \$10. Available sizes include small, medium, large and extra large in adult sizes and extra small, small, medium and large in children's sizes. To order a souvenir cap, which costs \$8, please stipulate either regular or large as the preferred size. Address orders to NCAA Marketing, Department NN, Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Payment (including \$1 for handling) must accompany orders, and four to six weeks should be allowed for delivery.

New York: WLVL, Lockport; WEAV, Plattsburgh; WKAL, Rome/Utica.

North Carolina: WKIT, Hendersonville; WHKP, Hendersonville; WEGG, Rose Hill; WLFC, Southport/Wilmington.

Ohio: WPAV, Portsmouth; WYAN-FM, Upper Sandusky.

Oregon: KXL, Portland; KQEN, Roseburg; KSLM, Salem.

Pennsylvania: WEYZ, Erie; WZIX, York.

Rhode Island: WHJJ, Providence/Warwick/Pawtucket.

South Carolina: WDSC, Dillon; WJMX, Florence.

South Dakota: WNAX, Yankton.

Tennessee: WHUB-FM, Cookeville.

Texas: KLVI, Beaumont; KBYG, Big Spring; KSIX, Corpus Christi; KOQJ, Jacksonville; KCONY, San Marcos; KTXN, Victoria.

Virginia: WQMC, Charlottesville/Albemarle County; WETT, Richmond.

Washington: KWYZ, Everett; KOTY, Kennewick/Pasco/Richland; KSPO, Spokane.

West Virginia: WKOY, Bluefield; WCAW, Charleston; WHAR, Clarksburg.

Wyoming: KATI, Casper; KFBC, Cheyenne.

Title IX decision

Continued from page 1

that the statute addresses itself only to sex discrimination against those participating in and benefiting from Federally assisted education programs. He quoted the Romeo case:

"Section 1681 was written in broad terms not to cover all forms of sex discrimination in education, but only to cover the wide variety of education programs funded by the Federal government and the many ways in which sex discrimination against students in those programs can be manifested."

In the Othen case, a father charged that his daughter had been cut from the high school golf team because of her sex, sought to have her restored to the team and claimed that the refusal of the school to provide separate golf teams for boys and girls was a denial of the daughter's rights to equal education opportunities. A motion for preliminary injunction was denied because the plaintiff failed to show the likelihood of success on the merits. The Department of Justice and the Women's Law Fund filed briefs in support of the plaintiff.

At the hearing, it was announced that the school had formed a girls' golf team, but the plaintiff sought to recover attorney fees. The court then proceeded to a decision on the merits, stating it was necessary for it to examine the law and regulations to determine whether the plaintiff could have prevailed under the law and whether the defendant could have been forced to take the action that the plaintiff sought.

The school district testified that none of the athletic programs within the district had received Federal financial assistance in any form.

"After examining the choice of language used by the drafters of Title IX, it is clear to the court that the act's provisions and requirements apply only to the specific class of educational programs or activities which receive direct Federal financial assistance. This is made apparent in 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a), which states: 'No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance...'"

Moreover, the enabling provision for Title IX's regulatory scheme—the provision by which the agency and the courts are bound when determining the permissible scope of any regulations instituted to effectuate Title IX—limits the agency's authority to promulgate rules, regulations or orders to include only those programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance.

"Section 1682 also contains an enforcement provision which provides for termination of assistance. This enforcement power of termination is limited to particular programs or activities which receive Federal financial aid. [S]uch termination or refusal shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof... and shall be limited in its effect

to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been found."

"By carefully examining the language used by Congress in drafting the various provisions of Title IX, it is clear that Congress was aware of the distinction between the concept of an institutional approach as compared to the concept of a programmatic approach. For example, in the same title, Congress used the institutional approach when dealing with those with impaired vision.

"Congress intended to make a distinction between an institutional approach and a programmatic approach. The precise, selective use of the terms 'programs' and 'recipient' throughout the various sections of Title IX evidences a clear intent to have sections 1681 and 1682, and the regulations thereunder, apply only to specific educational programs or activities which receive direct Federal financial assistance.

"The court is of the opinion that the most instructive source for determining the meaning and scope of the act is found in the act itself, as highlighted above. The act is clear on its face, and it is limited in scope to education programs or activities which are direct recipients of Federal financial assistance...

"Plaintiff argues that the school board receives Federal impact aid which is put into the general fund and that this benefits the athletic program. The court rejects the plaintiff's argument that the Federal impact aid received by the defendant school board brings it within the ambit of Title IX by virtue of the benefit derived by the athletic programs. Federal impact aid received by a school district does not constitute the type of Federal financial assistance to a specific education program or activity envisioned by Title IX; direct Federal financial aid to specific education programs or activities is required before the strictures of Title IX can be applied."

The immediate impact of the ruling upon the Department of Education's investigations of college programs is unclear. A spokesperson said the decision was being reviewed. Representatives of women's and civil rights groups attacked the decision as having the potential to destroy enforcement of the entire Title IX statute.

The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women indicated it would join in an appeal of the decision, noting one decision by one district court did not prohibit application of Title IX throughout the nation, regardless of appeal.

If appealed, the decision would be reviewed by the Sixth Circuit Court, which earlier upheld the Romeo district court decision.

Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, said the decision would have no impact upon the Association's rapidly developing plans for women's championships and the maximum participation of women in the affairs of the Association.

New manual

Continued from page 1

The committee also approved the numerous editorial revisions.

The 1981-82 volume includes more revisions than usual, in part due to the elimination of all masculine pronouns in the book as a portion of the governance plan.

One major change in the Manual resulted from the Convention's decision to move the five-year rule from the constitution to the bylaws. That resulted in a new Article 4 in the bylaws, with Bylaws 4 through 11 being renumbered as Articles 5 through 12.

The 1981-82 Manual includes 324 pages, of which 127

are devoted to the constitution and bylaws and 118 to the constitution and bylaws case book. The remaining pages present the Association's executive regulations, recommended policies, enforcement procedure, consortium criteria, instructions to NCAA committees and the administrative organization listing, as well as a table of contents and an index.

Many members purchase additional copies of the Manual for their coaches, athletic committee members and others. Copies are priced at \$3 each for members and \$6 for nonmembers.

Applications due for staff position

Persons interested in applying for a new position as assistant director of championships on the NCAA staff are urged to submit their applications by the end of March.

The assistant director of championships will work with sports committees in developing recommended sites and dates for selected NCAA championships for women, will process proposed budgets from prospective host institutions and will serve as staff liaison with certain sports committees.

Applications should be sent to Berkeley at the NCAA national office.

NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JUDSON B. HARRIS resigned at Jacksonville, effective September 1981... TOM DOWLING named at Liberty Baptist, replacing TERRY DON PHILLIPS, who resigned to become assistant AD at Missouri... ROBERT FORD resigned at Albany State, but remains head football coach... EDMUND COOMBS retired at Bowdoin, effective September 30, 1981.

COACHES

Men's baseball—LENN ABRA-MOWITZ appointed at Manhattanville... DENNIS WOODS selected at Case Western Reserve

Men's basketball—MOE IBA chosen at Nebraska... JACK FLOWERS resigned at Hobart... EDDIE BIEDENBACH resigned at Davidson... DWANE MORRISON resigned at Georgia Tech... JOEDY GARDNER resigned at Northern Arizona... JOE GOTTFRIED resigned at Southern Illinois-Carbondale... BOB TAL-

LENT released at George Washington... ROGER COUCH resigned at Georgia State... DAN FITZGERALD resigned at Gonzaga, replaced by JAY HILLOCK. Fitzgerald remains athletic director.

Football—CAL JONES named at Lincoln (Missouri)... MICHAEL KWIATKOWSKI selected at Hofstra... MEL ROSE chosen at Livingstone... JACK MOLES-WORTH appointed at Western Maryland.

Men's ice hockey—RICK YEO resigned at Lake Superior State... WILLIAM TURNER resigned at Hobart.

Men's soccer—RALPH PEREZ named at Santa Clara... KLAAS DE BOER resigned at Oakland... JOSEPH GRIMALDI selected acting coach at Maryland.

Women's softball—TOM SMITH appointed at Manhattanville.

Men's tennis—GARY FINCKE chosen at Susquehanna.

Men's track and field—JOHN MCGOWAN hired at Bethany, replacing DAVE WOTTLE.

STAFF

Sports information directors—ROBERT A. KATZ appointed at Haverford... BOB MENDIOLA chosen at Boise State.

Publications coordinator—CHUCK POOL named at Nebraska, replacing STEVE PEDERSON, who resigned.

DEATHS

BERNIE HESELTON, former football coach and athletic director at Lawrence... OTIS WILE, former sports information director at Oklahoma State... HERBERT L. SMITH, former football coach at Wayne State.

CONFERENCES

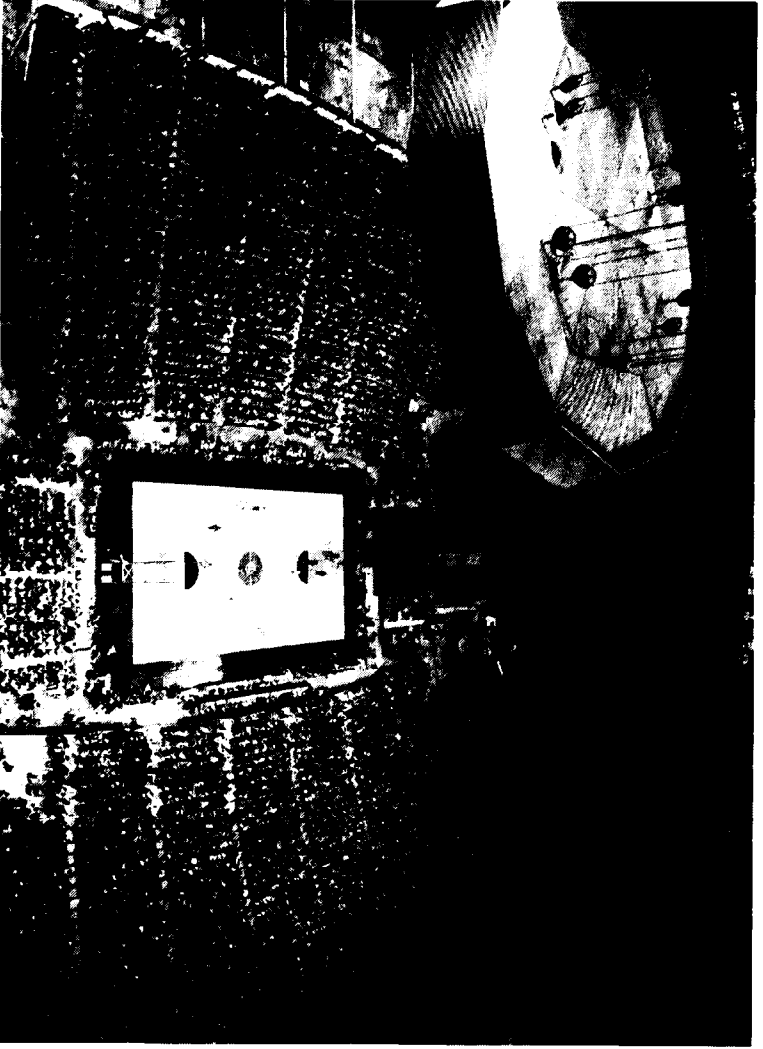
LOUIS MARGOT named publicity director of Lone Star Conference, replacing MIKE DAVIS, who resigned.

NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS RECORDS: PAID ATTENDANCE AND GROSS RECEIPTS

Division I	Pd Att	Year	Host (Finals)	Gross	Year	Host (Finals)
Baseball	168,736	1980	(Omaha)	\$ 545,468	1980	(Omaha)
Basketball	321,260	1980	(Indianapolis)	12,157,002	1979	(Indianapolis)
Cross Country	1,282	1978	(Wisconsin)	12,149	1979	(Lehigh)
Fencing	1,162	1980	Penn State	11,727	1980	Penn State
Football (AA)	30,667	1978	(Wichita Falls)	923,319	1978	(Wichita Falls)
Golf	2,274	1975	Ohio State	23,464	1977	Colgate
Gymnastics	19,058	1980	Nebraska	101,759	1980	Nebraska
Ice Hockey	38,277	1978	(Providence)	222,321	1978	(Providence)
Lacrosse	29,193	1977	(Virginia)	128,728	1978	(Rutgers)
Rifle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skiing	—	—	—	9,566	1971	Terry Peak
Soccer	44,297	1973	(Miami, Florida)	67,630	1976	(Penn)
Swimming	8,961	1977	(Cleveland State)	89,448	1978	(Long Beach)
Tennis	16,069	1977	Georgia	76,046	1980	Georgia
Indoor Track	20,470	1973	Detroit	196,004	1980	Detroit
Outdoor Track	26,473	1978	Oregon	215,741	1978	Oregon
Volleyball	9,662	1973	San Diego State	44,693	1978	Ohio State
Water Polo	3,326	1975	Long Beach	12,066	1978	Long Beach
Wrestling	62,809	1979	(Iowa State)	365,711	1979	(Iowa State)
Division II	Pd Att	Year	Host (Finals)	Gross	Year	Host (Finals)
Baseball	19,318	1978	(Springfield, Illinois)	\$ 30,088	1977	(Springfield, Illinois)
Basketball	82,706	1971	(Evansville)	271,215	1977	(Springfield, Massachusetts)
Cross Country	—	—	—	6,985	1979	(Cal-Riverside)
Football	70,238	1974	(Sacramento)	794,308	1979	(Albuquerque)
Golf	—	—	—	7,400	1980	Nicholls State
Gymnastics	4,202	1973	San Fran. St.	12,179	1980	Cal-Davis
Ice Hockey	5,232	1980	Elmira	22,749	1978	Springfield, Massachusetts
Lacrosse	10,705	1977	(Hobart)	25,718	1977	(Hobart)
Soccer	18,685	1975	(Seattle Pacific)	30,001	1975	(Seattle Pacific)
Swimming	1,618	1975	Cleveland State	11,843	1980	Youngstown State
Tennis	425	1974	Cal-Irvine	6,965	1980	SIU-Edwardsville
Outdoor Track	1,319	1977	North Dakota St.	9,057	1980	Cal Poly-Pomona
Wrestling	4,749	1977	Northern Iowa	16,434	1980	(Nebraska-Omaha)
Division III	Pd Att	Year	Host (Finals)	Gross	Year	Host (Finals)
Baseball	9,162	1980	(Marietta)	\$ 22,784	1980	(Marietta)
Basketball	31,230	1979	(Augustana, Illinois)	116,316	1980	(Augustana, Illinois)
Cross Country	—	—	—	7,594	1979	(Augustana, Illinois)
Football	20,988	1979	(Phenix City)	232,182	1979	(Phenix City)
Golf	—	—	—	7,540	1980	Des Moines
Lacrosse	8,901	1980	(Hobart)	24,927	1980	(Hobart)
Soccer	9,357	1978	(Babson)	16,336	1979	(Trenton State)
Swimming	3,097	1977	Oberlin	13,666	1980	Wash. & Jeff.
Tennis	360	1976	Millsaps	7,070	1980	Claremont-M-S
Outdoor Track	1,675	1977	Calvin	12,553	1977	Calvin
Wrestling	2,586	1980	(Coast Guard)	11,280	1980	(Coast Guard)

1982 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Saturday, March 27 • Monday, March 29
Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans



1. Tickets go on sale April 1, 1981. TICKET ORDERS POSTMARKED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1981, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. ORDERS POSTMARKED APRIL 1 WILL BE FILLED FIRST.
2. Each order must include a certified check or money order for the correct amount, made payable to the 1982 NCAA Basketball Championship.
3. Tickets for individual sessions are not available—tickets shall be sold only for both dates, as indicated on the order form, with a maximum of four seats per order in \$36 and \$26 tickets or a maximum of six seats in \$16 tickets.
4. Each ticket order bearing an eligible postmark will be placed in a common draw with envelopes bearing the same postmark. Each applica-

tion will be processed in the order it is drawn. The first ticket orders processed will be those contained in envelopes bearing an April 1, 1981, postmark. If tickets remain, those orders bearing an April 2, 1981, postmark will be processed and similarly in sequence, until all tickets have been sold. Any ticket order not filled will be returned to the sender by the Louisiana Superdome.

5. Each order must include a 4" by 9 1/2" self-addressed, stamped return envelope.
6. EACH ORDER MUST INCLUDE THE OFFICIAL ORDER FORM BELOW. Additional order forms are available upon request by sending a self-addressed, stamped, return envelope to 1982 NCAA Basketball Championship Order Form, P.O. Box 50488, New Orleans, LA 70150 or the NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, KS 66222.

1982 NCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP OFFICIAL ORDER FORM

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Phone (_____) _____

NOTE: If your order cannot be filled at requested price, and you want the next best available tickets, check here. Otherwise, your check will be returned if your original order cannot be filled.

SEND TO: 1982 NCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP, P.O. BOX 50488, NEW ORLEANS, LA 70150
(Remember: do not mail your order prior to April 1, 1981.)

CHECK ONE BLOCK ONLY

(All prices include Saturday and Monday)

- First Price—Plaza/Loge**
- 2—\$36 tickets \$72
 - 4—\$36 tickets \$144
- Second Price—Plaza/Loge/Terrace**
- 2—\$26 tickets \$52
 - 4—\$26 tickets \$104
- Third Price—Terrace**
- 2—\$16 tickets \$32
 - 4—\$16 tickets \$64
 - 6—\$16 tickets \$96
- (Median seat 300 feet from court)
(Median seat 200 feet from court)



Nall Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222

An Equal Opportunity Employer
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED
March 15, 1981

Nonprofit organization
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 4794
KANSAS CITY, MO

In this issue:

- CBS gains basketball rights 1
- Title IX ruling 1
- 1981-82 Manual available 1
- Football fatality study 1
- Women's sports committees 3
- High school all-star games certified 4
- Radio network affiliates. 6