

# The NCAA News



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## Deadline for rules tests set

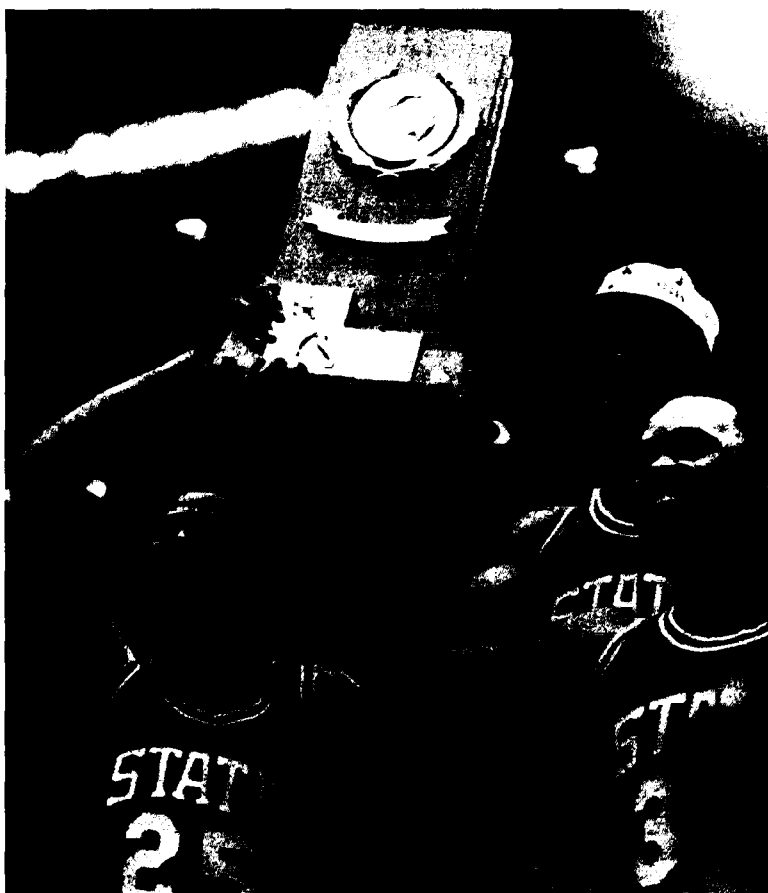
Requests for rules experiments during the 1983-84 season must be received by the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee no later than August 1.

Member institutions or allied conferences planning to conduct rules experiments in any of the five areas specified by the committee last week should contact Kenneth Stibler, chair of the research subcommittee. Application forms will be forwarded along with a list of general guidelines, application procedures and a research format. These materials must be returned by the August 1 deadline to Stibler, director of athletics, Biscayne College, Miami, Florida 33054.

Each application will be reviewed by the research subcommittee and will be submitted to the entire rules committee for consideration. Institutions and conferences that have been granted experimentation rights will be notified September 15.

Meeting last week in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the committee specified five experiments for the coming season: two experiments involving a 45-second shot clock; a three-point play from 19 feet, nine inches; a rear-

See *Deadline*, page 8



## Final Four's No. 1

North Carolina State players celebrate their victory over Houston for the 1983 Division I Men's Basketball Championship. The players are (from left) Dereck Whittenburg, Thurl Bailey and Sidney Lowe. The surprising Wolfpack of coach Jim Valvano had more regular-season losses at 10 than any previous NCAA champion. North Carolina State finished with 26 victories.

## North Carolina State-Houston game basketball's biggest TV draw ever

More households tuned in to the 1983 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship final than any other game in the history of televised basketball, collegiate or professional.

North Carolina State's 54-52 upset victory last week over Houston was seen in 18,909,900 households on CBS-TV. The network estimated that 32.9 million people were watching the game at all times, and 50 million saw at least some of the action.

The game received a rating of 22.7 percent and a share of 33 percent. The rating is a percentage of possible television homes viewing the program, while the share is a percentage of the nation's sets in use viewing the program.

Only once has the NCAA final attracted a better rating. The 1979 final between Indiana State and Michigan State received a 24.1 rating and a 38 share. However, because there were fewer television sets four years ago,

that game was seen in approximately 17.95 million households.

"We are extremely pleased with the ratings," said Kevin O'Malley, CBS executive producer. "I think the ratings are a reflection of the tremendous popularity of college basketball."

CBS averaged a 10.3 rating for the 16 championship games it carried this year. That represented an improvement of four percent from last year. For Saturday games, the ratings jumped from 10.2 to 11.6, an increase of 14 percent this year.

The Houston-Louisville match-up was the highest-rated semifinal ever (17.8 rating and 35 share).

The interest in college basketball also was reflected on cable television, where the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network had its best ratings week ever March 21-27. ESPN's 4.1 prime-time average for that week was triggered by a 6.8 rating for its

coverage of four NCAA regional semifinals.

ESPN cablecast all 24 games produced by NCAA Productions. In addition to the cable coverage, games produced by NCAA Productions were televised on 107 stations and grossed \$637,000, an increase of 24 percent over last year's gross revenues. The Iowa-Villanova contest in the Midwest regional semifinals was televised by eight stations (six in Iowa) and grossed \$108,000.

Radio coverage also was extensive. The NCAA, the CBS Radio Network and Host Communications, Inc., coproduced 11 tournament games, broadcast across a 350-station network throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Of the nation's top 160 markets, 110 were covered by the network. Games also were aired on 320 Armed Forces Radio Network stations.

## Expanded Council holds first meeting

The 46-member NCAA Council—expanded and partially "federated" by action of the 1983 NCAA Convention—will hold its first full meeting April 18-20 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri.

Delegates to the January Convention in San Diego adopted amendments to the Association's constitution to expand the Council from 22 members to 46, assuring geographical representation within each of the three NCAA divisions and providing specific representation for each segment of the Division I membership.

The new Council held a brief meeting after the Convention adjourned, but that annual gathering essentially serves as an organizational session. The April meeting will be the first opportunity to test the new format for Council meetings, which will include both joint sessions of all Council members to act on matters affecting all divisions and separate meetings of the three division steering committees to act on issues relating exclusively to the specific divisions.

A decision by a division steering committee will be final unless it is reversed by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

"The proposal to restructure the Council was a direct response to the membership, which passed a resolution in the 1982 Convention to achieve certain things," according to John R. Davis, NCAA secretary-treasurer and chair of the Council subcommittee that developed the proposal for the 1983 Convention.

"First, the goal was to establish a partially federated Council meeting concept, and secondly, to provide each division an opportunity to elect its own members to the Council. Third, the desire was to assure guaranteed representation for each Division I-A football conference, each of the four Division I-AA football regions and for the other major interests in Division I. Finally, the plan retained the 2-1-1 representation ratio among Divisions I, II and III.

"All of that has been achieved, and the new Council concept will be tested for the first time at the Kansas City meeting," Davis said.

As an example of the federated approach, an interpretation that applies to the full membership, or that applies equally to each division, will be reviewed and acted upon by the full Council. An interpretation dealing only with Division I, however, would be acted upon by the Division I Steer-

ing Committee, subject to the two-thirds rescission procedure in the full Council meeting.

That approach will be applied in all portions of the Council agenda.

Among the specific division topics on the agendas for the steering committees at the April meeting are these:

- Division I—Research regarding the new academic requirements for initial eligibility; the membership structure of Division I; planning for the June 24-25 Division I summer meeting.

- Division II—Consideration of

See *Expanded*, page 8

## Governance, finances on agenda

Continuing discussion of intercollegiate athletics governance and a look at the financial aspects of college athletics will highlight the agenda for the next meeting of the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education April 30 and May 1 in Chicago.

The committee began its review of governance issues, including concerns regarding the NCAA Division I structure, in an April 5-6 meeting in Atlanta.

Included in that topic are institutional control and responsibility, booster and alumni groups, NCAA regulations, authority and composition of the NCAA Council, external forces affecting governance, and the role and structure of the NCAA.

The discussion of financial aspects will include patterns and trends in revenues and expenses, television issues, external financial influences, grants-in-aid, and other cost factors.

See *Governance*, page 8

## In the News

Herschel Walker made the correct decision in turning professional, according to Francis W. Bonner, faculty athletic representative at Furman University . . . . . 2  
Nebraska's men and Utah's women are the winners in Division I gymnastics . . . . . 3  
Long Beach State University's LaTaunya Pollard wins the Wade Trophy as the outstanding player in women's intercollegiate basketball . . . . . 5

## Government's approach to Title IX may be changing

A number of recent developments—including Reagan Administration decisions not to pursue announced Title IX deregulation initiatives and the commencement of a United States Commission on Civil Rights inquiry into Federal civil-rights enforcement activity—may signal the end of the Administration's Title IX deregulation efforts and portend possible increased Federal government emphasis on Title IX enforcement.

The Department of Justice has abandoned a deregulation effort that began in January 1982, which reportedly would have limited application of Section 504 and similar civil-rights regu-

lations (including the Title IX regulations of all Federal agencies) to Federally assisted programs; required a finding of intent to discriminate before a violation could be found, and required institutions seeking Federal aid to submit information concerning their civil-rights records over the past two years.

On March 21, 1983, the Department of Justice announced its decision that a change in existing regulations was not required and that the courts can be expected to provide any clarification of the scope and application of civil-rights statutes that may be needed. Civil-rights groups had opposed

strongly the department's proposal and reportedly were pleased by the Administration's decision to withdraw it.

Specifically in the area of athletics, in August 1981 Vice-President George Bush announced that the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief had targeted 30 Federal government regulations, including the Department of Education Title IX athletics policy interpretations, for in-depth agency reconsideration. In October 1982, the Department of Education published a notice stating that its review of those requirements was a priority and that it would publish a notice of proposed rule-making in January 1983.

Notwithstanding that announcement, the education department has not published any notice of proposed rule-making outlining proposed changes in the Title IX Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Interpretation and regulation. Nor has the department published proposed changes in the Title IX regulation definitions of "Federal financial assistance" to students and "program or activity," which were due to be published in January and March 1983 and which might have narrowed the scope of application of Title IX.

In addition to these apparent retreats from announced deregulation initia-

tives, other events suggest that greater emphasis on Title IX enforcement may be impending.

First, the Civil Rights Commission has published a notice that it will hold a hearing April 25, 1983 to receive subpoenaed documents that it previously had requested but had not received from the Department of Education and other Federal agencies concerning their civil-rights enforcement activities.

By April 11, all Federal agencies involved except the education department and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs had sub-

See *Government's*, page 8

# Herschel Walker made the correct decision

By Francis W. Bonner

I was surprised and somewhat puzzled over the national furor aroused by Herschel Walker's departure from the college campus and his entry into professional football.

Of course we were disappointed that he did not stay in college for a fourth year so that he could set new rushing and scoring records. Of course we were sorry that he would not win medals for the United States in the 1984 Olympic Games. But Herschel realized the purpose for which he went to college; he achieved his goal, his ambition. He obtained a contract—at a very high figure—to play professional football. Why should we find fault with that?

But many of the nation's football coaches reacted as if Herschel had stolen a stadium. And the USFL was maligned as if it had been a "family" of the Mafia. Representatives of the new league were banned from some campuses and told to keep hands off . . . the American Football Coaches Association moved quickly to condemn the USFL and to wrest from that organization a promise not to repeat the crime. Why all the fuss?

I am convinced that most of the coaches who have been making all the racket are motivated by selfishness. Typically, they talk much about the "best interests" of the athlete. They protest that the athlete should get a college education—should get a college degree. Many coaches go so far as to proclaim that the athlete's education should be his foremost concern, that getting a degree is more important than playing football or basketball, and that the athlete's education also is *their* chief concern.

But how many coaches support that kind of talk with corresponding action? How many coaches insist that their players take strong academic courses rather than insipid "crip" courses in which they can make easy grades?

How many coaches permit an athlete to cut practices to spend time in the science laboratory?

How many coaches excuse a football player from spring prac-

tice so he can improve his academic standing?

How many coaches allow a team member to miss practice so he can take an academic field trip, or miss a playing season in order to participate in a semester abroad? Not many—if any.

Let's be honest about it, Coach. That athlete's contribution to your team's success comes first—first with you, and you make sure that he agrees with you. His education comes second with you, and you arrange things so that he is in accord with you on that, too.

Like Herschel, many (if not most) blue-chip athletes go to college with the overwhelming purpose of preparing themselves for the professional ranks. Some of them also may want an education, or at least a degree. (The two are not necessarily the same.) But far too many care little or nothing about the education. Their goal is to

## Columnary Craft

get fat contracts with the professionals. They dream about fancy clothes, fast cars, luxurious apartments, and lots and lots of money. So why not allow them to realize their ambition at whatever time opportunity knocks?

Let us assume that, before he graduates, a computer-science student is offered an attractive position—just the kind of job he always has wanted—by a prestigious firm, and that the firm says (as the professional teams say) that the college degree is completely irrelevant? Would we insist that *that* student stay in college and risk the chance of never again having such an opportunity? I think not.

So why don't we allow college athletes to seize opportunity by the forelock when the chance comes to make their dreams come true? Why don't we help them in achieving the success they desire?

Certainly, we should make sure that they are fully aware of all

the ramifications of their decisions. They should know that when they "go professional," they probably are turning their backs irrevocably upon the chance for a college education. They should understand that once they engage that agent and/or sign that professional contract, their eligibility for participating in the college sport has been terminated. Let's be sure they get good advice and guidance and all the information they need; but let us not stand in the way of their success in achieving their career goals.

As for the coach who will be losing a star running back or a seven-foot forward after that gifted athlete has played only one or two or three seasons, why should he be upset? Is the coach concerned because that young person has decided that he prefers something other than a college degree—a degree that he never was really serious about anyway? Or is it *really* because the coach and his staff (and perhaps others) spent so much time, energy and money in recruiting that blue-chipper? Is it because the coach and his staff have worked so hard to develop that player's exceptional skills? Is it because the loss of that athlete may result in the loss of some future games—and perhaps the loss of lots of dollars?

Let's be honest about this business. Let's face squarely the disillusioning fact that many, many athletes accept grants-in-aid and enter college with their priorities firmly fixed: Athletics and a chance at the "pros" come first; education comes second—or even lower on the list. Those who really want the education and the degree will make the choice they deem important. Why don't we—coaches, alumni and fans—stop worrying about what we covertly think is in *our* best interest and help both the athlete and the student to get what *they* want—what they really come to college for, whether it is an education or a professional contract?

Herschel made the right decision. He got what he went to college for. I wish him success in his chosen career.

*Bonner is professor of English and faculty athletic representative at Furman University, where he formerly served as vice-president and provost. He is a member of the NCAA Council.*

# Play-offs conflict with final exams

**Terry Donahue, football coach**  
University of California, Los Angeles

*College Football Preview*

"I am not in favor of a play-off system (for determining national champion in college football). There is no way that you can go through a play-off system without getting into your final examinations. If the concept is truly one of the student-athlete, then you really run into some philosophical problems with the play-off system when you are a quarter school. The other thing is that I think the bowl games have been very, very tremendous for college football.

"I think in college football I enjoy the fact that we shoot for the Rose Bowl every year because that is our conference championship. If we don't accomplish that goal, we have

## Opinions Out Loud

some other great bowls to play in; and we have some tremendous intersectional rivalries with great teams across the country that are fun for our players and fun for our coaches."

**Jim Dickey, football coach**  
Kansas State University

*College Football Preview*

"I have been in college coaching now 20 years, and it is my true opinion that we would like to have football players report to us as physically strong and fast as possible and also academically as sound as possible, to be able to read, write and that kind of thing.

"I know, too, many times we have tried to put rules in that legislated what happens to a youngster when in college. I have heard on TV a time or two that we have used and exploited people in athletics. I really take offense to this, because having coached with the people that I have associated with, I don't think there is any group of people who work harder to help young men get an education than coaches.

"I really feel like sometimes coaches get misrepresented as far as how much help an athlete gets. I think, besides football, we do have the requirements of staying eligible. I

have been associated with college football a long time. I have the belief that there are a lot of coaches who have motivated players to get a good education; however, regardless of how hard you try, you know that some of them will not be properly motivated."

**Bob Woolf, Boston sports attorney**  
*The New York Times*

"The NCAA, as well as the schools and local communities, should take an active role in protecting these players. They should provide advice and guidance to the college athlete. Actually, the best of the senior athletes ought to have a committee formed by the college, as is done in many schools today, just to screen all other potential representatives so as to ensure informed judgment and responsible representation.

"The athlete should be allowed to obtain the advice of competent individuals for making complex career decisions. I would hope that everyone who enters college would finish, and I always encourage an athlete to do so. I resent the fact that players are enticed out of school by self-serving opportunists who have little concern for the welfare of the player."

**Willis Reed, basketball coach**  
Creighton University

*Dallas Times Herald*

"Recruiting pressure is so fierce. Unless you're really, really tough, you can't stick by your guns. That's where the ball game is won and lost. People lose it right there."

**John Crowthers Pollock, president**  
Research Forecasts Inc.

*The Washington Post*

"We're very involved in sports as a country. Americans are much more interested in enjoyment and health than they are in competition.

"American families are involved in sports in a way that is very important. . . . We see little evidence of the sports widow. We see involvement. What we don't see is the stereotype of the American father sitting home alone on Sunday afternoon or Monday night watching a football game."

### Editorial

*National Interscholastic Coach*

"Although intangible in terms of empirical information, most educators as well as critics readily admit that athletic participation helps develop an individual's self-respect, self-esteem, self-confidence and competitive spirit; further, that the participant learns the value of teamwork and experiences how to win and how to lose. These intangibles certainly are educational experiences as important in a student's total preparation for being a productive citizen in later life as grades earned in the academic classroom.

"If we accept the athletic experience as educational rather than an extracurricular reward, permitting participation only for the high academic achiever would deny some students access to this valid educational opportunity. Athletic participation, therefore, should not be a reward resulting from satisfying an arbitrary grade-point standard. Such a standard may assist some educators and critics in beating their academic chests but accomplishes little else."

## Looking Back

### Five years ago

The NCAA reestablished its membership in the U.S. Olympic Committee April 14, 1978, ending an absence of 5½ years. ("NCAA: The Voice of College Sports")

### Ten years ago

The NCAA national office building was dedicated April 28, 1973, with portions of the ceremony televised by ABC-TV. Among the speakers were NCAA President Alan J. Chapman, U.S. Senator Robert Dole and Congressman Larry Winn. (April 15, 1973, and May 15, 1973, NCAA News)

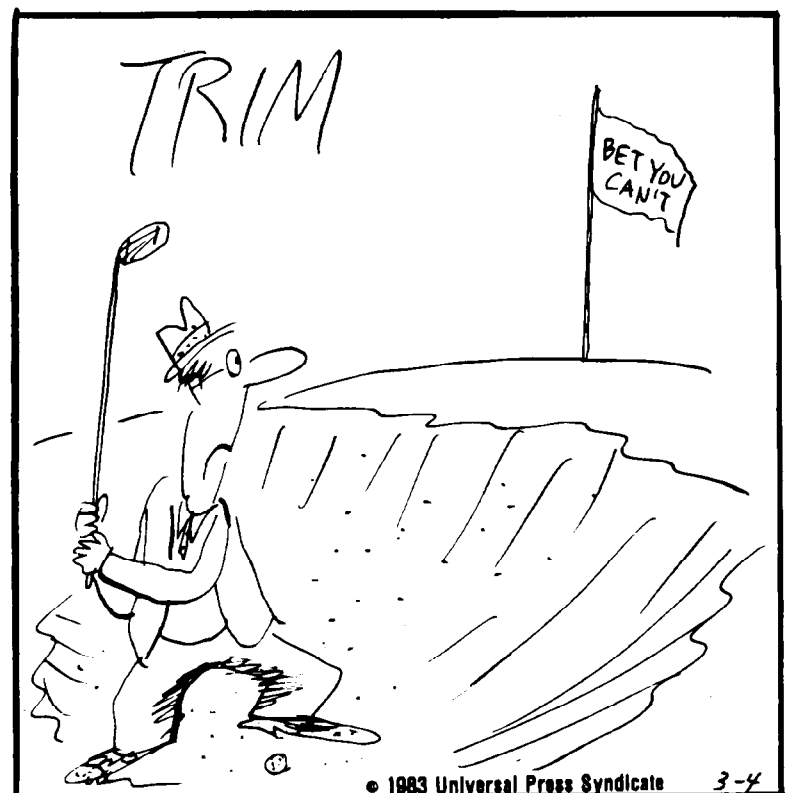
### Twenty years ago

The NCAA Council, meeting April 27, 1963, in Miami, Florida, approved on a one-year-trial basis a summer baseball program proposed by the newly organized Baseball Foundation, with the understanding that all funds contributed to that foundation must be channeled through the U.S. Baseball Federation. ("NCAA: The Voice of College Sports" and 1964 NCAA Yearbook)

### Fifty years ago

The National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada was created April 8, 1933, to formulate playing rules for the sport of basketball. ("NCAA: The Voice of College Sports")

## TRIM'S ARENA



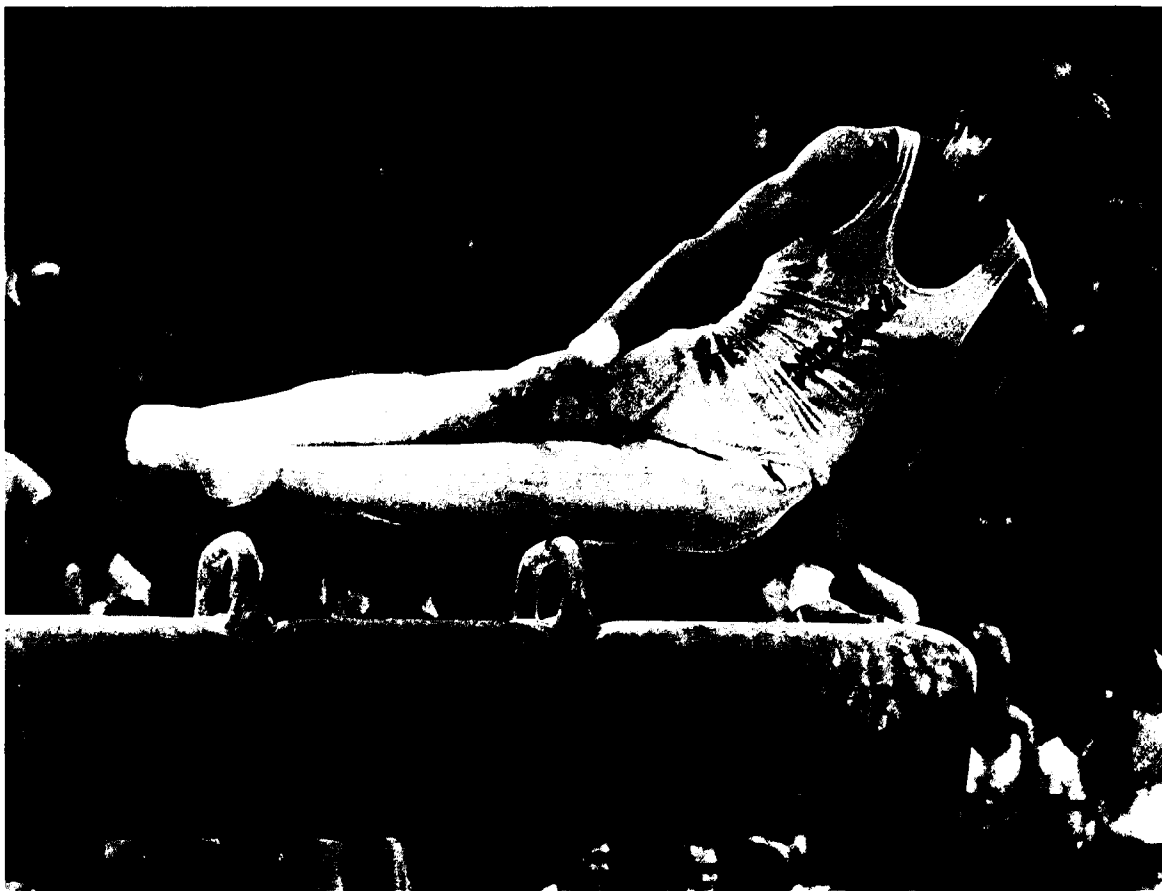
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Nebraska's top scorer Scott Johnson

## Nebraska wins fifth consecutive men's gymnastics championship

Nebraska piled up 287.80 points and won four of six events in capturing its fifth straight Division I Men's Gymnastics Championships. UCLA finished second and host Penn State third in the competition held April 7-9.

Peter Vidmar of UCLA won his second consecutive all-around title, averaging 9.75 for the 12 events.

Scott Johnson of Nebraska captured three individual titles, taking top honors in floor exercise, parallel bars and high bars.

Johnson placed in five of the six events contested during individual competition, missing only on pommel horse. He joins a dozen other Division I performers, most notably Vidmar, former Cornhusker Jim Hartung and former Indiana State star Kurt Thomas, in winning three events at one championship.

In preliminary events, UCLA's Alex Schwartz scored a perfect 10.00 on the still rings.

### Team results

1. Nebraska, 287.80; 2. UCLA,

283.90; 3. Penn State, 283.70; 4. Iowa State, 277.65; 5. Ohio State, 277.55; 6. Illinois, 277.25; 7. Oklahoma, 276.60; 8. Northern Illinois, 276.25; 9. Southern Illinois, 275.95; 10. Arizona State, 274.55.

### Individual results

**All-around:** 1. Peter Vidmar, UCLA, 116.95; 2. Scott Johnson, Nebraska, 115.95; 3. Brian Babcock, Southern Illinois, 115.70; 4. Phil Cahoy, Nebraska, 115.20; 5. (tie) Tim Daggett, UCLA, and Chris Riegel, Nebraska, 114.90; 7. Roy Pallassou, San Jose State, 114.05; 8. Matt Arnot, New Mexico, 112.25.

**Floor exercise:** 1. (tie) Scott Johnson, Nebraska; David Branch, Arizona State, and Donnie Hinton, Arizona State, 9.90; 4. Peter Vidmar, UCLA, 9.80; 5. (tie) John Sweeney, Houston Baptist, and Mark Gilliam, Kent State, 9.75; 7. (tie) Chris Riegel, Nebraska, and Mark Oates, Oklahoma, 9.70.

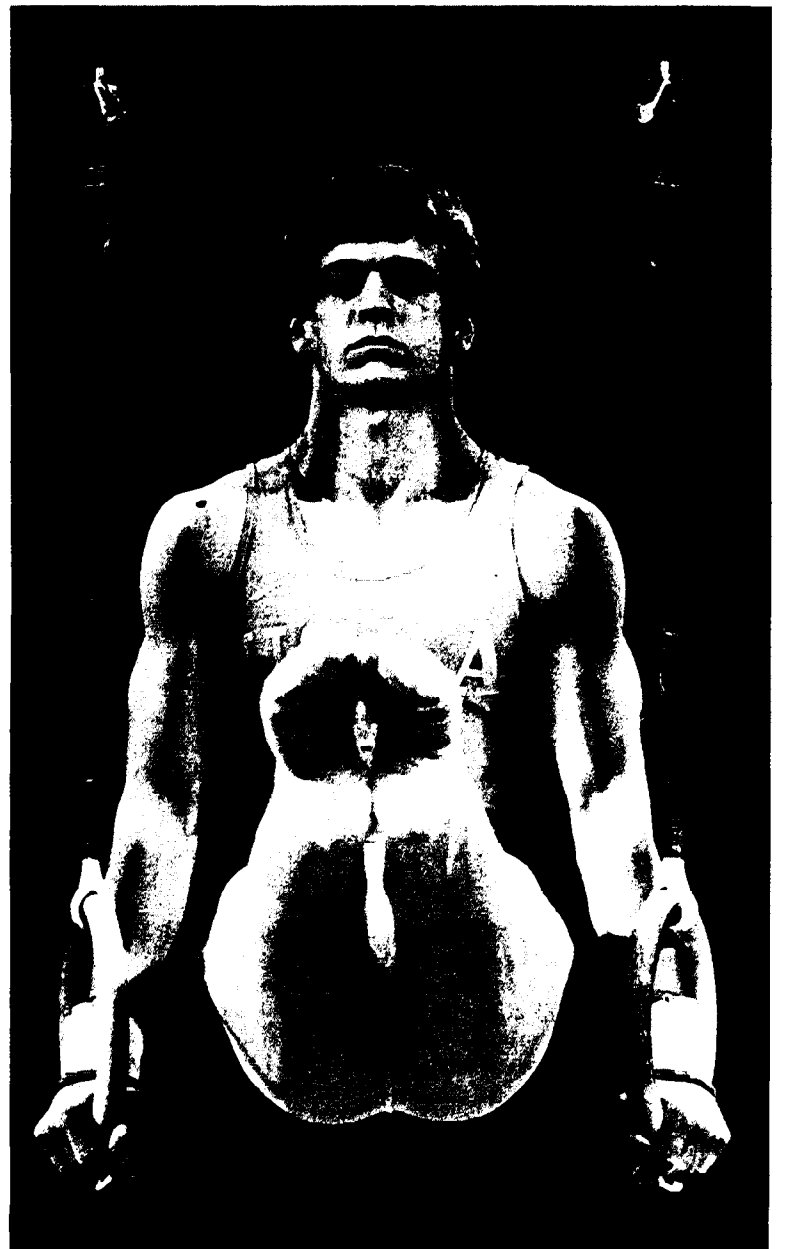
**Pommel horse:** 1. Doug Kieso, Northern Illinois, 9.95; 2. (tie) Tom

Ladman, Penn State, and Peter Vidmar, UCLA, 9.90; 4. Brian Babcock, Southern Illinois, 9.80; 5. Tim Daggett, UCLA, 9.75; 6. Roy Pallassou, San Jose State, 9.60; 7. Greg Hall, Fullerton State, 9.25; 8. Bill Stanley, Penn State, 9.20.

**Still rings:** 1. Alex Schwartz, UCLA, 9.85; 2. Scott Johnson, Nebraska, 9.80; 3. Kenn Viscardi, Penn State, 9.65; 4. Matt Arnot, New Mexico, 9.60; 5. Jeff Coelho, Springfield, 9.55; 6. Kevin McMurchie, Illinois, 9.45; 7. Tom Slomski, Southern Illinois, 9.40; 8. Brian Babcock, Southern Illinois, 9.35.

**Vaulting:** 1. (tie) Chris Riegel, Nebraska, and Mark Oates, Oklahoma, 9.90; 3. Randy Wickstrom, California, 9.85; 4. (tie) Scott Johnson, Nebraska, and Matt Baker, Louisiana State, 9.80; 6. Jeff Beasom, Arizona State, 9.70; 7. Jay Williams, Indiana State, 9.50; 8. Peter Vidmar, UCLA, 9.45.

**Parallel bars:** 1. Scott Johnson, Nebraska, 9.85; 2. (tie) Brian Bab-



UCLA's Peter Vidmar on the rings

cock, Southern Illinois, and Matt Arnot, New Mexico, 9.70; 4. Matt Biespiel, Southern Connecticut State, 9.55; 5. Donnie Hinton, Arizona State, 9.50; 6. (tie) Terry Bartlett, Penn State, and John Sweeney, Houston Baptist, 9.45; 8. (tie) Chris Riegel, Nebraska, and Phil Cahoy, Nebraska, 9.40.

**Horizontal bar:** 1. Scott Johnson, Nebraska, 9.95; 2. Peter Vidmar, UCLA, 9.90; 3. (tie) James Mikus, Nebraska; Brian Babcock, Southern Illinois, and Tim Daggett, UCLA, 9.80; 6. Terry Bartlett, Penn State, 9.75; 7. (tie) Robert Playter, Ohio State, and Matt Arnot, New Mexico, 9.65.

## Utah claims title on upset victory

Host Utah successfully defended its 1982 Division I Women's Gymnastics Championships by upsetting an Arizona State squad that had beaten the Utes three times during the regular season.

Coach Greg Marsden's women turned in one of their finest efforts ever to notch a winning score of 184.65, more than a point better than the Sun Devils' final total of 183.30.

There were no repeat champions in the individual events, and scores in every event ran higher than last year. Utah's Sue Stednitz, winner of the 1982 all-around and balance beam events, could not compete because of injury.

### Team standings

1. Utah, 184.65; 2. Arizona State, 183.30; 3. Fullerton State, 179.25; 4. Alabama, 179.05; 5. Florida, 177.85; 6. (tie) UCLA and Louisiana State, 177.80; 8. Ohio State, 176.65; 9. Oregon State, 173.55; 10. Nebraska, 165.55.

### Individual results

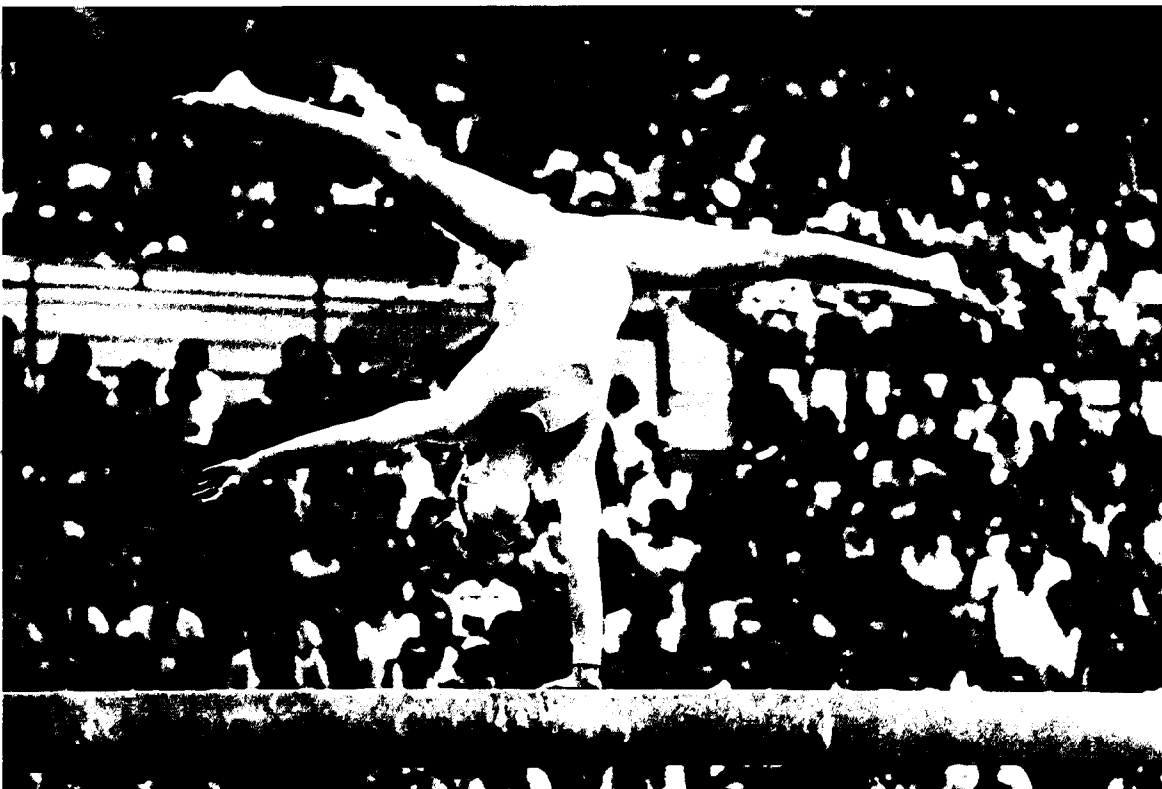
**All-around:** 1. Megan McCunniff, Utah, 37.50; 2. Jeri Cameron, Arizona State, 37.35; 3. Kathy McMinn, Georgia, 36.90; 4. Lisa Mitzel, Utah, 36.85; 5. (tie) Elfi Schlegel, Florida; Elaine Alfano, Utah, and Taunia Rogers, Fullerton State, 36.65; 8. Donna Kemp, UCLA, 36.60.

**Vaulting:** 1. Elaine Alfano, Utah, 9.60; 2. Sandra Smith, Louisiana State, 9.55; 3. Kim Neal, Arizona State, 9.50; 4. Jeri Cameron, Arizona State, 9.45; 5. Suzy Kellems, Southern California, 9.43; 6. Megan McCunniff, Utah, 9.25; 7. Taunia Rogers, Fullerton State, 9.15; 8. Kathy McMinn, Georgia, 9.13.

**Uneven bars:** 1. Jeri Cameron, Arizona State, 9.50; 2. (tie) Tracy Rinker, Ohio State; Megan McCunniff, Utah; Jackie Brummer, Arizona State, and Karen Beer, Denver, 9.40; 6. Suzy Kellems, Southern California, 9.35; 7. Roni Barrios, Fullerton State, 9.30; 8. Sandra Smith, Louisiana State, 9.10.

**Balance beam:** 1. Julie Goewey, Fullerton State, 9.70; 2. Linda Kardos, Utah, 9.65; 3. Lisa Zeis, Arizona State, 9.50; 4. Lisa Mitzel, Utah, 9.40; 5. Laurie Carter, Oregon State, 9.35; 6., Kym Fischler, Fullerton State, 9.10; 7. Jeri Cameron, Arizona State, 9.00; 8. Bev Fry, Alabama, 8.50.

**Floor exercise:** 1. Kim Neal, Arizona State, 9.6; 2. (tie) Lisa Zeis, Arizona State, and Taunia Rogers, Fullerton State, 9.50; 4. Jeri Cameron, Arizona State, 9.45; 5. (tie) Kathy McMinn, Georgia, and Elfi Schlegel, Florida, 9.35; 7. Megan McCunniff, Utah, 9.05; 8. Roni Barrios, Fullerton State, 0.



Florida's Elfi Schlegel tied for fifth in all-around

## Calendar

April 13-15	Postseason Football Committee, San Diego, California
April 18-20	NCAA Council, Kansas City, Missouri
April 18-21	Men's and Women's Gymnastics Committees, San Diego, California
April 20-23	Men's and Women's Swimming Committees, Kansas City, Missouri
April 24-27	Division I Women's Volleyball Committee, La Jolla, California
April 30-May 1	Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education, Chicago, Illinois
May 1	Special Committee on Championships Standards, Kansas City, Missouri
May 2-3	NCAA Executive Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
May 2-4	Men's and Women's Skiing Committee, Hilton Head, South Carolina
May 6-7	Men's Volleyball Championship, Columbus, Ohio
May 9-12	Division I-AA Football Committee, Charleston, South Carolina
May 9-14	Division II Women's Tennis Championships, Pomona, California
May 9-14	Division III Women's Tennis Championships, Claremont, California
May 9-15	Division II Men's Tennis Championships, San Marcos, Texas
May 9-15	Division III Men's Tennis Championships, Albany, New York
May 14-22	Division I Men's Tennis Championships, Albuquerque, New Mexico
May 14-22	Division I Women's Tennis Championships, Albuquerque, New Mexico
May 17-20	Division II Men's Golf Championships, California, Pennsylvania
May 17-20	Division III Men's Golf Championships, Wooster, Ohio
May 20-22	Division II Women's Softball Championship, Orange, California

## More participation allowed in all-star games

Changes enacted at the 77th annual NCAA Convention relating to certified high school all-star football and basketball contests will allow high school seniors an opportunity for increased participation in these contests.

"Prior to the Convention last January, a high school senior who had completed his eligibility could participate in only two certified all-star contests prior to enrolling at an NCAA member institution," explained John H. Leavens, legislative assistant in the NCAA's enforcement and legislative services department.

"The two-game limit now applies only to those contests conducted prior to the athlete's graduation from high school. An individual who has graduated from high school now may participate in any number of certified interstate contests in the summer and any number of intrastate contests during the same time."

Intrastate all-star games no longer are subject to certification by the Association's All-Star High School Games Committee.

The official explanation of the certification and participation regulations is contained in Constitution 3-9-(a) in the 1983-84 NCAA Manual.

The following is a list of high school all-star games currently certified by the committee in accordance with Constitution 3-9-(a). For more information concerning these or any other contests of this type, contact Leavens at the Association's national office.

### Basketball

- California**—Los Angeles vs. Metro Prep Cage Classic, April 23, Malibu.
- Colorado**—Colorado High School Seniors Classic, April 16, Denver; Rocky Mountain Classic, May 14, Colorado Springs.
- Connecticut**—Schoolboy Classic, April 16, Bridgeport.
- Illinois**—Twin City vs. Area Game, April 24, Normal; McDonald's Illinois-Indiana Prep Cage Classic, date TBA, Chicago; Northwest Illinois Game, June 10, Freeport.
- Indiana**—Huntington Tip-off, April 12-16, Huntington, Indiana-Kentucky Game, June 18, Indianapolis.
- Iowa**—Iowa Basketball Benefit, April 15, Des Moines.

## Gustafson, Dedeaux rated high among college baseball coaches

According to an annual tabulation of college baseball coaches, Cliff Gustafson of the University of Texas, Austin, and Rod Dedeaux of the University of Southern California are the sport's most successful leaders.

Gustafson has a career won-lost percentage of .826 (689 wins-145 losses), the best among college coaches, while Dedeaux has won 1,101 games in his career at USC. Gustafson's teams have won 13 Southwest Athletic Conference championships in 15 years and one national title; Dedeaux's Trojan squads have 11 national championships.

The tabulation is prepared each year by Elmore "Scoop" Hudgins, retiring public relations director of the Southeastern Conference. He lists the 20 Division I coaches who have won the most games at four-year colleges and then ranks them in order of won-lost percentage.

The complete list for 1983 is: 1. Cliff Gustafson, University of Texas, Austin, 689-145, .826; 2. Jim Brock, Arizona State University, 583-170, .774; 3. Richard "Itchy" Jones, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 477-159, .750; 4. Ron Fraser, University of Miami (Florida), 759-

260, .745; 5. Rod Dedeaux, University of Southern California, 1,101-423, .722; 6. Chuck Brayton, Washington State University, 683-271, .716; 7. Tom Petroff, University of Northern Colorado, 462-201, .697; 8. Al Ogletree, Pan American University, 741-326, .694; 9. Enos Semore, University of Oklahoma, 540-240, .692; 10. Johnny Reagan, Murray State University, 577-270, .681; 11. Augie Garrido, California State University, Fullerton, 545-257, .680; 12. Jim Wilson, Temple University, 499-

236, .679; 13. Tom Chandler, Texas A&M University, 595-287, .675; 14. Bill Wilhelm, Clemson University, 659-322, .665; 15. Jack Stallings, Georgia Southern College, 667-364, .647; 16. Bill Bennett, California State University, Fresno, 512-301, .630; 17. Pat Patterson, Louisiana Tech University, 462-288, .616; 18. John Winkin, University of Maine, Orono, 510-322, .613; 19. Paul Nix, Auburn University, 555-356, .609; 20. Ron Oestrike, Eastern Michigan University, 529-362, .594.

## LaTaunya Pollard wins top basketball award

Long Beach State guard LaTaunya Pollard last week was named winner of the sixth annual Wade Trophy, emblematic of the outstanding player in women's intercollegiate basketball.

The 5-11 senior finished the regular season as the nation's top scorer with a 29.3 average. She also averaged 8.9 rebounds and 4.9 assists per game.

Pollard led Long Beach State to a 24-7 record this season. The 49ers

advanced to the West regional finals of the 1983 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship before losing, 81-74, to eventual national champion Southern California. Pollard was named the region's outstanding player.

Coach-of-the-year awards were presented during the same ceremony in New York to Linda Sharp, Southern California (university category), and Darlene May, Cal Poly-Pomona (college division).



LaTaunya Pollard

**Oklahoma**—All-Star Game, May 28, Tulsa; Faith 7 Game, June 18, Shawnee.

**Pennsylvania**—ARC Classic, April 15, Greensburg; Quigley Classic, date TBA, Baden.

**Vermont**—New Hampshire-Vermont Alhambra Game, June 25, Winooski.

**West Virginia**—Ohio Valley Athletic Conference Game, June 11, Wheeling.

**Wyoming**—Montana-Wyoming Game, June 10, Sheridan.

### Football

**Maryland**—Coaches All-Star Football Classic, June 24, Cumberland; Ali Ghan Shrine East-West Game, July 15, Hagerstown; Baltimore County-Baltimore City Game, December 4, Towson.

**Missouri**—Big Brothers and Sisters Game, June 24, Kansas City.

**New Hampshire**—Shrine Maple Sugar Bowl, August 13, Hanover.

**Ohio**—Toledo City League Game, November 14, Toledo.

**Pennsylvania**—Montgomery County Game, June 2, Ambler; Bucks County Lions Game, June 11, Doylestown; Ohio-Pennsylvania All-Star Classic, June 24, Beaver Falls; June 25, Lehigh Valley Game, date TBA, Easton; Big 30 All-Star Charities Classic, August 6, Bradford.

**Texas**—San Antonio North-South Game, May 14, San Antonio.

**West Virginia**—Ohio Valley Athletic Conference Charity Football Game, July 30, Wheeling.

## 1982-83 NCAA championships dates and sites

### Fall

**Cross Country, Men's: Division I champion**—Wisconsin; **Division II champion**—Eastern Washington; **Division III champion**—North Central.

**Cross Country, Women's: Division I champion**—Virginia; **Division II champion**—Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo; **Division III champion**—St. Thomas.

**Field Hockey: Division I champion**—Old Dominion; **Division II champion**—Lock Haven State; **Division III champion**—Ithaca.

**Football: Division I-AA champion**—Eastern Kentucky; **Division II champion**—Southwest Texas State; **Division III champion**—West Georgia.

**Soccer, Men's: Division I champion**—Indiana; **Division II champion**—Florida International; **Division III champion**—North Carolina-Greensboro.

**Soccer, Women's: Champion**—North Carolina.

**Volleyball, Women's: Division I champion**—Hawaii; **Division II champion**—California-Riverside; **Division III champion**—La Verne.

**Water Polo, Men's: Champion**—California-Irvine.

### Winter

**Basketball, Men's: Division I champion**—North Carolina State; **Division II champion**—Wright State; **Division III champion**—Scranton.

**Basketball, Women's: Division I champion**—Southern California; **Division II champion**—Virginia Union; **Division III champion**—North Central.

**Fencing, Men's: Champion**—Wayne State (Michigan).

**Fencing, Women's: Champion**—Penn State.

**Gymnastics, Men's: Division I champion**—Nebraska; **Division II champion**—East Stroudsburg State.

**Gymnastics, Women's: Division I champion**—Utah; **Division II champion**—Denver.

**Ice Hockey, Men's: Division I champion**—Wisconsin; **Division II champion**—Rochester Tech.

**Rifle, Men's and Women's: Champion**—West Virginia.

**Skiing, Men's and Women's: Champion**—Utah.

**Swimming and Diving, Men's: Division I champion**—Florida; **Division II champion**—Northridge State; **Division III champion**—Kenyon.

**Swimming and Diving, Women's: Division I champion**—Stanford; **Division II champion**—Clarion State; **Division III champion**—Williams.

**Indoor Track, Men's: Champion**—Southern Methodist.

**Indoor Track, Women's: Champion**—Nebraska.

**Wrestling: Division I champion**—Iowa; **Division II champion**—Bakersfield State; **Division III champion**—Brockport State.

### Spring

**Baseball: Division I**, 37th, Creighton University, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska, June 3-12, 1983; **Division II**, 16th, University of California, Riverside, California, May 21-25, 1983; **Division III**, 8th, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, June 2-5, 1983.

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

## THE SECOND CENTURY

**Golf, Men's: Division I**, 86th, California State University, Fresno, San Joaquin Country Club, Fresno, California, June 8-11, 1983; **Division II**, 21st, California State College (Pennsylvania), Spiebel Golf Course, California, Pennsylvania, May 17-20, 1983; **Division III**, 9th, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, May 17-20, 1983.

**Golf, Women's: 2nd championship**, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, May 25-28, 1983.

**Lacrosse, Men's: Division I**, 13th, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 28, 1983; **Division III**, 4th, site to be determined (campus site), May 22, 1983.

**Lacrosse, Women's: 2nd championship**, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21-22, 1983.

**Softball, Women's: Division I**, 2nd, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, May 25-29, 1983; **Division II**, 2nd, Chapman College, Orange, California, May 20-22, 1983; **Division III**, 2nd, Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic, Connecticut, May 21-24, 1983.

**Tennis, Men's: Division I**, 99th, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, May 14-22, 1983; **Division II**, 21st, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, May 9-15, 1983; **Division III**, 8th, State University of New York, Albany, New York, May 9-15, 1983.

**Tennis, Women's: Division I**, 2nd, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, May 14-22, 1983; **Division II**, 2nd, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California, May 9-14, 1983; **Division III**, 2nd, Claremont McKenna-Harvey Mudd-Scripps Colleges, Claremont, California, May 9-14, 1983.

**Outdoor Track, Men's: Division I**, 62nd, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, May 30-June 4, 1983; **Division II**, 21st, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May 23-28, 1983; **Division III**, 10th, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, May 23-28, 1983.

**Outdoor Track, Women's: Division I**, 2nd, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, May 30-June 4, 1983; **Division II**, 2nd, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May 23-28, 1983; **Division III**, 2nd, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, May 23-28, 1983.

**Volleyball, Men's: 14th championship**, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, May 6-7, 1983.

## Championship Corner

The Men's Track and Field Committee has announced a correction in the 400-meter qualifying standard for the 1983 Division I Men's Outdoor Track and Field Championships.

The manual-time standard for the event was changed to 45.6 from 45.9.

The NCAA Administrative Committee has approved recommendations from the Men's and Women's Track and Field Committees to reduce the number of regional meets and to establish new qualification allotments for the 1983 Division II Men's and Women's Cross Country Championships.

The number of regional meets was reduced from six to five, with the Great Lakes, West, Central and South regions expanded to accommodate additional states.

The East region (formerly the Northeast) was the only area left unchanged.

Missouri was added to the Great Lakes; Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas were added to the South (formerly the Southeast); Colorado and Kansas were added to the Central (formerly the North Central), and New Mexico was added to the West region.

The South Central region was eliminated.

The following team and individual allotments were established for the 1983 championships:

	MEN'S		WOMEN'S	
	Teams	Individuals	Teams	Individuals
West	3	3	3	3
Central	3	2	2	3
Great Lakes	3	2	2	3
South	2	2	1	3
East	3	4	1	3
At large	3	0	2	0

## 16 summer basketball leagues are approved

Sixteen summer basketball leagues have been approved thus far by the NCAA Administrative Committee, acting for the NCAA Council.

Under the provisions of NCAA Constitution 3-9-(b)-(1), a student-athlete (male or female) with intercollegiate basketball eligibility remaining may participate between June 15 and August 31 on a team in a basketball league approved by the NCAA Council.

However, each student-athlete must obtain written permission from his or her institution's director of athletics (or the director's official representative) to participate in an approved league. This written permission must specify the particular league in which the student-athlete is authorized to participate.

A student-athlete who fails to obtain proper written permission or participates in an unapproved league will jeopardize his or her eligibility for intercollegiate basketball competition under Constitution 3-9-(b).

The student-athletes affected by this legislation are those with intercollegiate eligibility remaining in the sport of basketball who have been candidates for an NCAA institution's intercollegiate basketball team or who were recruited by a member institution in part for their basketball ability and subsequently enrolled in the institution.

Once this legislation becomes applicable to a student-athlete, it remains applicable until the individual's inter-

### David Ravel joins publishing staff

David D. Ravel has joined the staff of the publishing department in the new position of publications production coordinator. Ravel will be responsible for paste-up and overseeing the typesetting for The NCAA News as the publishing department begins to perform those functions in-house later this month.

Ravel has 12 years of experience in paste-up and production, primarily in New York City. He moved to Kansas City in January 1982 and for the past 10½ months has been art director at Ashcraft, Inc., the Kansas City printer that has produced the News since the new format and schedule were initiated last June. Ravel has been responsible for News paste-up at Ashcraft throughout that period.

Ravel attended Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, studying advertising technique and commercial art.

collegiate basketball eligibility is exhausted.

Any questions concerning the application process or the requirements for NCAA approval of summer basketball leagues should be referred to Jamie McCloskey, legislative assistant, at the national office.

Following is a list of all summer basketball leagues that have been approved to date:

#### Men's leagues

Illinois—Fox Valley Park District Men's Summer Basketball League, Aurora; Quad-City Collegiate Basketball League, Rock Island; Indiana—Plymouth Summer Basketball League, Plymouth; Kentucky—Shelby County Parks 1983 Summer Basketball League, Shelbyville; Massachusetts—Roxbury Basketball Association Summer Pro/Am League, Mattapan; Nebraska—Omaha Downtown YMCA Summer Open Basketball League, Omaha; New York—East Fishkill Men's Summer Basketball League, Hopewell Junction; Ohio—Beavercreek Summer League, Beavercreek; Operation Positive, Canton; Pennsylvania—Adult Summer Basketball League, Allentown; Antietam Summer Basketball, Reading; Rhode Island—Pawtucket Recreation Summer Basketball League, Pawtucket; Wisconsin—Cherokee Men's Summer Basketball American League, Madison.

#### Women's leagues

New York—Wheatley Girls Summer Basketball League, Old Westbury.

#### Men's and women's leagues

Ohio—Lakewood Summer Basketball, Lakewood, Pennsylvania—Zinn's Park, Denver.



### Husker all-rounder

Nebraska's Scott Johnson en route to a second-place finish in the rings competition at the 1983 NCAA Division I Men's Gymnastics Championships. Johnson finished second in the all-around competition, helping Nebraska to its fifth consecutive title.

## Wrestling rules changes passed

The NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee made three significant changes at its recent annual meeting in South Padre Island, Texas.

According to John K. Johnston, chair of the committee, the major changes regard the referee's indication of stalling, the definition of the neutral zone and accidental-injury provisions.

In indicating stalling, referees no longer will stop a match to warn or penalize the defensive wrestler. In the past, referees stopped a match to indicate warning or penalizing of a defensive wrestler. The committee decided that stopping the action in some cases was advantageous to the defensive wrestler.

"What happens in so many cases is that near the end of the period, wrestler A, who is behind on points, makes a deep penetration and the referee will call stalling with maybe five seconds left in the period," Johnston said. "Now, by letting the action go, we hope to no longer make stalling a defensive weapon for the defensive wrestler."

The second significant change—a revised definition of the neutral zone—is designed to give more flexi-

bility in a wrestler's offensive attack. Contestants now may maneuver outside the 10-foot circle and avoid tie-ups, if such action is to acquire a take-down. Each wrestler must make an honest attempt to work toward the center of the mat.

"The concept behind the new defi-

inition is to give wrestlers more offensive flexibility," Johnston said. "We felt the previous definition in regard to the 10-foot circle was more conducive for a big, hefty lad. The new ruling is intended to get something going and provide offensive flexibility."

See Wrestling, page 8

## Louisville-Kentucky series in basketball is proposed

The much-discussed Kentucky-Louisville men's basketball series was moved forward last week when the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees adopted a resolution urging the school's athletic association to review its long-standing policy banning regular-season games with intrastate rivals.

The resolution said "the time is right" for the association to "specifically address the question of scheduling basketball competition with the University of Louisville as an exception to the established practice. . . ."

Frank Ramsey, a Wildcat star in the early 1950s, a member of the board of trustees and director of the UK athletic

board, said he favored a regular series between the two schools.

"It's fine with me," said Ramsey. "I have no problems with it at all."

"The problem is, where do you play? Denny (Crum, Louisville coach) is going to want to play in Louisville the first year, and Joe (Hall, Kentucky coach) is going to want to play here (in Lexington). I don't blame them."

Louisville defeated Kentucky, 80-68, in overtime in the finals of the 1983 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship Midcast regional last month. It was the first meeting between the two collegiate powers since a similar match-up in the 1959 regional final.

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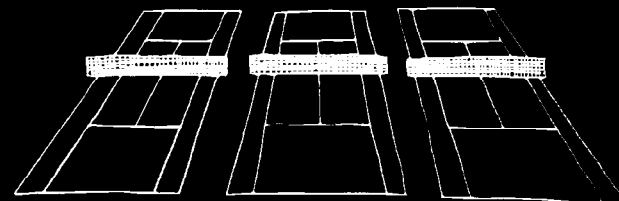
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## Newsworthy

q:

A current member of the Chicago White Sox is tied for the College World Series record in total bases with 22. This former collegian at Houston led the Cougars to a runner-up finish in the 1967 College World Series. Who is this player?

## Columbia gets new sports complex

Demolition has begun on Columbia University's wooden football stadium, Baker Field, to make way for a new concrete athletic complex.

The wooden stands were erected in 1928. From those seats, spectators watched such standouts as quarterback Sid Luckman, who went on to stardom with the Chicago Bears.

Columbia won 162 games, lost 148 and tied 13 at Baker Field.

"After decades of patience, Columbia's athletes will receive what they richly deserve," said Michael I. Sovern, university president.

The new stadium will be built by September 1984. It eventually will have 20,000 seats but will start with a 10,500-seat section. Also planned is a running track, a 3,000-seat soccer stadium and a 500-seat baseball field as part of the complex. Columbia will play its 1983 football schedule on the road.

## Athletic program seeks loan

San Diego State University will seek a \$100,000 loan to fund three sports at the university that face elimination because of a budget deficit.

The money will be sought from "campus sources," according to a news release, to retain programs in men's tennis and swimming and women's golf.

The athletic department is faced with a 1983-84 deficit of \$280,000. Elimination of the three sports programs would save an estimated \$100,000. The institution offers 19 sports in its intercollegiate program.

## IOC turns down professionals

A move that could have permitted professionals to compete in next year's Olympic soccer finals has been turned down by the International Olympic Committee.

Meeting last month in New Delhi, India, the IOC vetoed a proposal by the Federation Internationale de Football Association. FIFA had been allowing the use of professionals in Olympic qualifying matches.

The IOC accepted eligibility standards from 24 of 26 international governing bodies but rejected standards set in soccer and ice hockey. FIFA had been under pressure from several national associations to liberalize its eligibility requirements because of the domination by Eastern European nations in the Olympics.

## Soccer federation names coach

Angus McAlpine, who has been serving as interim coach, has been named head national youth coach by the United States Soccer Federation.

McAlpine was named interim coach April 1, 1982. He directed the U.S. boys under-20 team to a berth in this summer's World Youth Championship with a second-place finish in the zone tournament.

A native of Glasgow, Scotland, McAlpine is a resident of Decatur, Georgia.

a:

Tom Paciorek had 22 total bases in five games in 1967 and is tied for all-time record with Arizona State's Stan Holmes, who had 22 total bases in six games in 1981.

## TV in the News

### Kickoff Classic forces changes

The first-ever Kickoff Classic, which will match Nebraska and Penn State August 29 in East Rutherford, New Jersey, has forced scheduling changes on an uninvolved third party.

The Kickoff Classic originally was scheduled for August 27 or 29, but Penn State coach Joe Paterno refused to play on the 29th if the Nittany Lions had to keep a September 3 date with Rutgers. However, Katz Communications, which paid \$1.5 million for the television rights to the contest, preferred the 29th.

That forced Penn State to ask Rutgers to move the September 3 game to October 1, when the Nittany Lions had an open date. The only problem was that Rutgers was scheduled to take on Richmond that Saturday. Scarlet Knight officials agreed to cancel the Richmond game and move the Penn State game, which will confirm the August 29 date for the Kickoff Classic.

### Katz to broadcast PCAA games

Katz Communications and the Pacific Coast Athletic Association have reached a three-year agreement in principle for television syndication rights to regular-season PCAA basketball games.

PCAA Commissioner Lewis A. Cryer and Katz Sports President Bred Botwinik said that under the terms of the agreement, Katz will hold its rights to 30-35 conference games a season, including all games in the PCAA postseason tournament. In addition, the conference and Katz are negotiating the television rights of those same conference games with CBS-TV, NBC-TV and major cable networks.

### Two promoted at WTBS-TV

WTBS-TV, the Atlanta-based superstation owned by Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., has announced two promotions in its sports department.

Terry Hanson, former executive producer of sports, has been named director of sports. Don Ellis, producer of WTBS college football coverage, will move into Hanson's former job as executive producer of sports.

Turner Broadcasting is entering its second season of cablecasting NCAA football as part of the Association's supplementary football television series.

## Certifications

Emerald Empire Cup gymnastics meet, April 16, Eugene, Oregon.

## Government's

Continued from page 1

mitted the documents requested. On that date, the commission voted to issue subpoenas to those two April 15 if the documents requested from those agencies were not produced by then.

One factor leading to the commission's decision to announce the April 25 hearing was the education department's failure to respond to a December 1982 commission inquiry concerning the basis for the department's decision not to appeal a Federal court decision in a Title IX athletics case, University of Richmond vs. Bell. (In that case, the court enjoined the department from investigating an intercollegiate athletics program that did not receive Federal financial assistance.) Department of Education staff indicate that a reply to the December 1982 commission inquiry has been drafted and is awaiting review by Secretary Terrel H. Bell.

Second, in the first case of its kind, the education department currently is seeking to terminate Federal financial assistance to a Kansas City school district that has refused to produce information requested by the department in a Title IX athletics complaint investigation on the basis that the athletic program in question does not receive Federal aid. This action is at odds with the education department's apparent acceptance of the ruling in the Richmond case that it is without jurisdiction to investigate programs that do not receive Federal assistance.

Finally, plaintiffs in two longstanding suits by civil-rights groups against the Department of Education—Women's Equity Action League vs. Bell and Adams vs. Bell—have succeeded in getting a Federal court to reimpose strict mandatory time frames for the department's processing of Title IX and other civil-rights cases. The time frames, which had been established by a 1977 consent order, also were tightened in certain respects, despite the education department's claim that it was impossible to meet the deadlines and its request to be released from them. The court found that the department had violated the mandatory processing deadlines, although it denied plaintiffs' request to hold Secretary

Bell and the other defendants in contempt of court.

It is not clear whether these recent events will result in intensified Title IX enforcement efforts. It appears, however, that the impetus toward Title IX deregulation has abated.

The NCAA Title IX Information Center has obtained a 39-page "Guide for Writing Title IX Intercollegiate Athletics Letters of Findings," issued by the Department of Education in March 1982.

The publication explains how Office for Civil Rights investigators now analyze and present information in each of the areas investigated in a Title IX intercollegiate athletics compliance review. The guide supplements the interim "Title IX Intercollegiate Athletics Investigator's Manual" that was issued in July 1980. In many areas, including financial aid and coaching, the new guide supersedes the manual.

NCAA members may obtain copies of the guide by calling 202/626-6610.

## Governance

Continued from page 1

The committee agreed to meet in mid-July at a West Coast location to complete its assignment and approve its report to the NCAA Council. That report also will be submitted to the American Council on Education and other appropriate agencies in higher education.

Based on an agreement in its initial meeting, the committee reserves the right to review any of its interim decisions before approving its report; therefore, the committee will not announce any findings or recommendations until that report is released.

## Deadline

Continued from page 1

boundary arc, and a marked coaching box. Other types of experiments will not be accepted and can not be conducted.

No more than two institutions or conferences will be granted experimentation rights in any of the five areas. Conferences or institutions may apply to conduct more than one of the experiments; however, the shot-clock and three-point-play experiments may be not mixed. Members in Divisions I, II and III are eligible to apply.

## Expanded

Continued from page 1

possible academic standards for eligibility in that division; possible limitations on athletically related financial aid in Division II; the division's six-sport sponsorship requirement.

• Division III—Multidivision classification concerns, including Bylaw 10-6-(a) waiver requests; discussion of Division III transfer rule.

Each steering committee will select its own division's candidates for the Nominating Committee and Men's and Women's Committees on Committees and will plan its own agendas for the annual meetings of selected

## Wrestling

Continued from page 5

The third major change is accidental-injury provisions. As a result of the change, when a pinning combination is legally executed but before near-fall criteria is met and a contestant are injured, action will be stopped and a two-point near fall will be awarded. Johnston said the changes primarily are directed at wrestlers who are driven to their backs in a pinning combination and are stopping the match by feigning injury.

Other rules changes include:

• The offensive wrestler in the starting position shall have one knee on the mat to the outside of the near leg, not touching the defensive wrestler; and a knee may be placed in back of the defensive wrestler's feet not touching the defensive wrestler. The change was made to be consistent with high school rules.

• An added penalty for violations of rules regarding control of the mat area. Repeated violations are now cumulative and sequential rather than accumulated only through each dual meet, each day of quadrangular and triangular meets, and each session of a tournament.



John K. Johnston

• Misconduct now will be regarded as a technical violation and will be enforced before, during and following a match.

• It will be the responsibility of the wrestler who lifts his opponent off the mat to return him safely to the mat. Any actions to the contrary will be considered a slam.

• Wrestlers now have the prerogative to stop a match in progress by clearly stating to the referee his intent to default.

institutional chief executive officers in September.

Agenda items for the full Council will include initial planning for the 1984 NCAA Convention; reports from the Governmental Affairs, Insurance, Long Range Planning, NCAA-NAIA, Postseason Football and Football Television Committees; consideration of eliminating the Association's eight geographical districts in favor of a regional approach, and various items relating to interpretations, membership and actions of the Administrative Committee.

The Council's joint sessions will be

chaired by President John L. Toner, University of Connecticut director of athletics. The meetings of the division steering committees will be chaired by the division vice-presidents: Gwendolyn Norrell, Michigan State University faculty athletic representative, Division I; Edwin W. Lawrence, Cheyney State College director of athletics, Division II, and Kenneth J. Weller, Central College (Iowa) president, Division III.

The membership of the 46-member Council appears on pages 208-212 of the new 1983-84 NCAA Manual and was reported in the January 19, 1983, issue of The NCAA News.

## Schlichter aids FBI gambling probe

Baltimore Colts quarterback Art Schlichter is cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an investigation of sports gambling but is not himself a target of the investigation.

An FBI spokesman said the former Ohio State University quarterback had been victimized by certain individuals in the gambling world. Schlichter supposedly ran up gambling losses of more than \$350,000.

It was reported that Schlichter was threatened by the bookmakers when unable to cover his losses. He then revealed those threats to the FBI and

asked for their help.

Schlichter is a material witness in cooperation with the FBI in the prosecution of four Maryland men who have been indicted on gambling charges by a Federal grand jury. Schlichter began placing bets with the four men in 1982, according to reports.

The four men were arrested by the FBI in Columbus, Ohio, after Schlichter had arranged a meeting with them to discuss his debts. Schlichter told the FBI that he was being charged interest on the debt at a rate of \$10,000 a week.

The football future of Schlichter will be determined by the National

Football League commissioner within the next 10 days. Clauses in players' contracts and league regulations specify that punitive action can be taken against players for gambling.

## Next in the News

A story on an innercity youth sports and academic program in Chicago.

An update on Kevin Penner, the baseball player at Wichita State who was injured in last year's College World Series.

A report from the meeting of the Drug Education Committee.