

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.

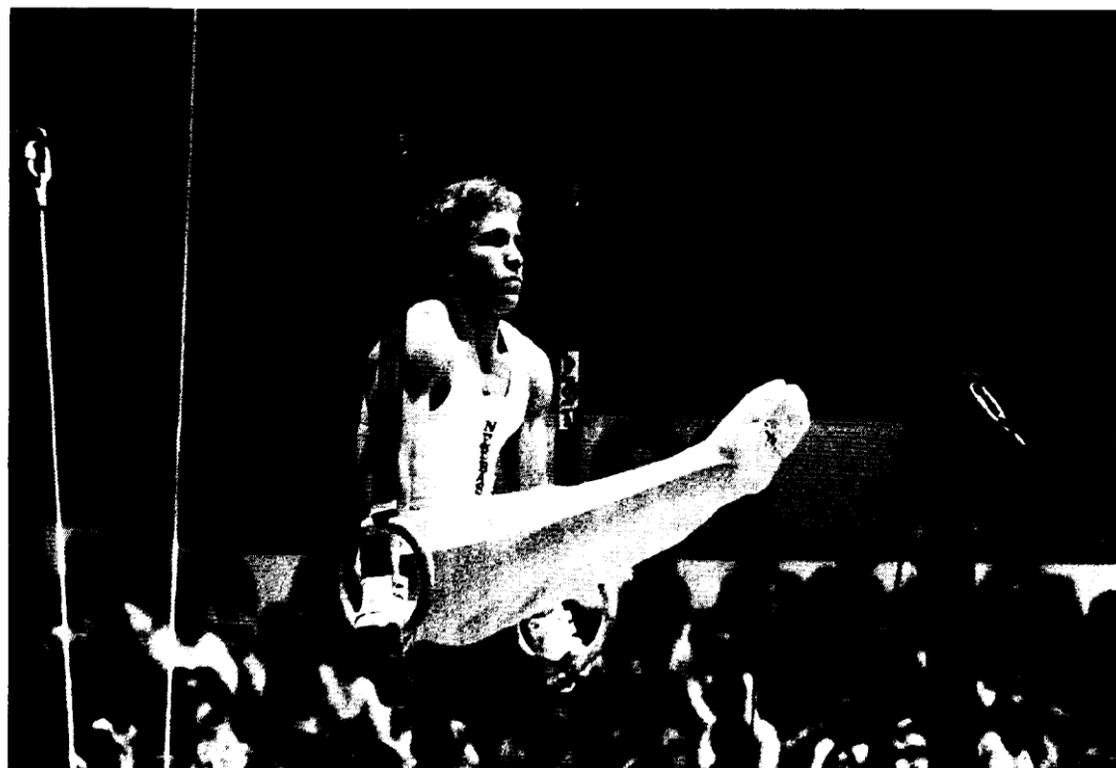


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Nebraska's Jim Hartung, shown here in rings competition in the 1980 NCAA Division I Men's Gymnastics Championships, again ranks as one of the favorites in the 1981 competition. A preview of the gymnastics championships and other winter championships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

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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.

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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-

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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.

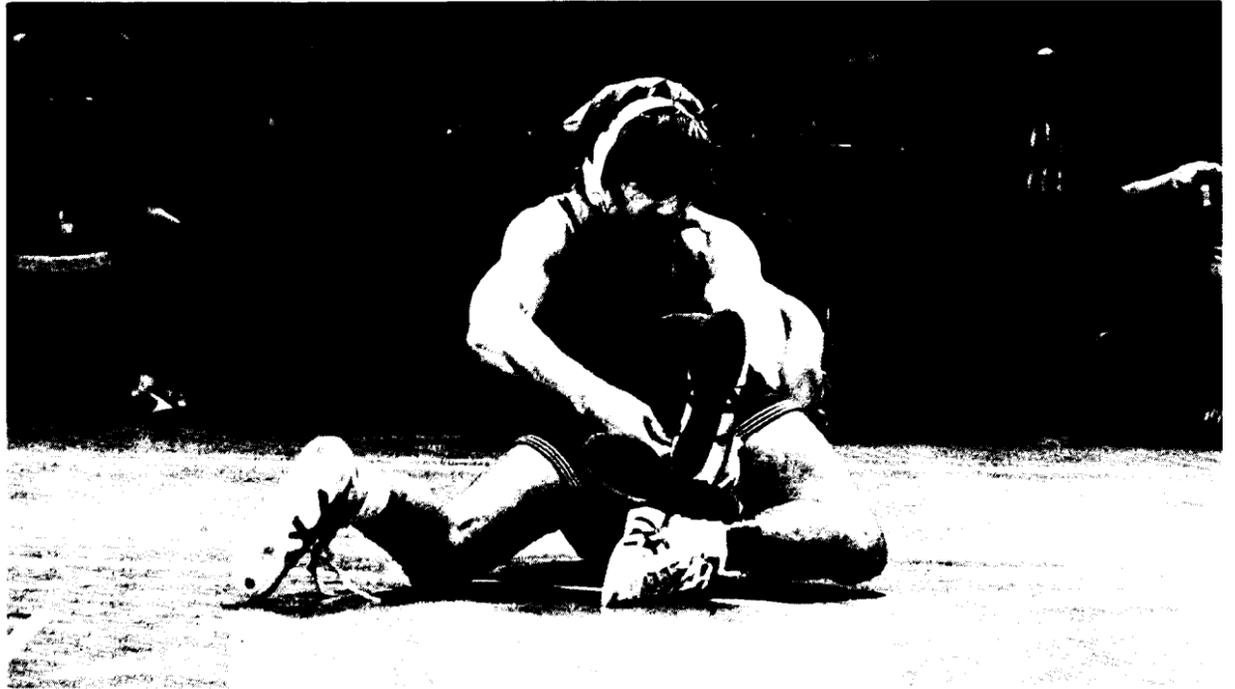
With five championships, Bakersfield State remains second on the all-time Division II wrestling list behind Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, which won eight titles between 1966 and 1974.

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

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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.