

The NCAA News



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National Collegiate Athletic Association

Committee releases final report

The final report of the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education is reprinted in its entirety on pages 7 through 12 of this issue of The NCAA News.

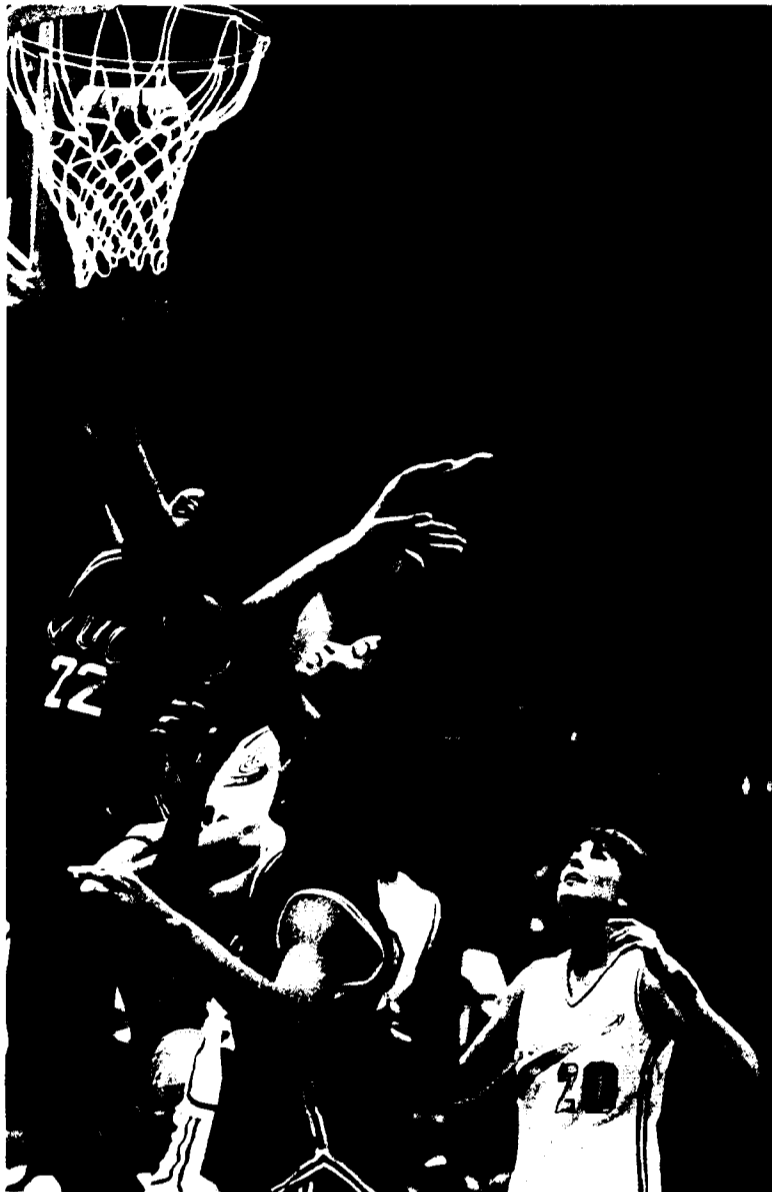
The report was printed in a 28-page booklet, which was mailed to the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative, director of athletics and primary woman administrator of athletics programs at each NCAA member institution last week. Copies also were sent to all allied, associate and affiliated members; to the major higher education associations, and to selected news media.

Reprinting the report in this issue of the News is intended to make it available to coaches and other administrators at member institutions, as well as to additional news media and other News subscribers.

"Each member of the committee approached this study with a high degree of concern about the image of intercollegiate athletics in this country," John P. Schaefer, executive director and chair of the select committee, stated in a preface to the printed report.

"Our college and university backgrounds also made us aware of our responsibilities to the institutions from which we came and, in a sense, whose interests we represented. We appreciate the opportunity provided to us by the NCAA to examine a problem that has occupied all of us from time to time."

See Committee, page 20



Women's basketball preview

Virginia Union University will rely on veterans like forward Paris McWhirter (22) to defend its Division II women's basketball title. For a preview of the women's basketball season in all divisions, see pages 14-17.

Council to decide governance issue

The NCAA Council meets in Kansas City tomorrow (November 1) to determine the legislation regarding college athletics governance that it will sponsor at the 1984 NCAA Convention.

The special Council meeting was approved unanimously in the Council's October 10-12 meeting in Dallas. It was designed to allow additional time for the Special NCAA Committee on Governance Review to complete its recommendations regarding greater involvement of chief executive officers in athletics matters within the NCAA structure.

While the matter of CEO involvement dominates the agenda for the special meeting, the Council also will use the opportunity to take final action on any other necessary legislative questions. November 1 is the deadline for submission of all amendments for consideration by the 1984 Convention, including those sponsored by the Council.

The Special Committee on Governance Review, chaired by NCAA Secretary-Treasurer John R. Davis, conducted a telephone conference October 25 to discuss the legislation that it may recommend to the Council in the special meeting. The committee will meet again tonight (October 31) to act upon actual legislation to bring about more extensive and more meaningful involvement of institutional CEOs in the NCAA structure, based upon seven principles adopted earlier by the committee and unanimously approved by the Council October 12. The principles were reported in the October 17 issue of

The NCAA News.

Decisions reached in the committee's meeting tonight will be presented to the Council tomorrow. The Council also will consider related governance matters, including the following:

• A proposal submitted by the Special Committee on Division I Criteria to establish legislative autonomy for Division I-A and the remainder of the Division I membership in all divided bylaws except those dealing with the establishment of

See Council, page 20

AIAW trial now likely in January

Oral arguments in the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women's appeal in its antitrust litigation against the NCAA will not be heard in November or December, as originally expected, and are likely to be scheduled for the January session of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The AIAW appealed the February 28, 1983, ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Thomas P. Jackson that the NCAA committed no violations of the antitrust laws when it began offering championships and other programs in women's intercollegiate athletics. The appeal was filed March 29, 1983.

The appeal was not drawn in the pool of cases to be heard by the

See AIAW, page 20

Vacancies listed on NCAA sports committees

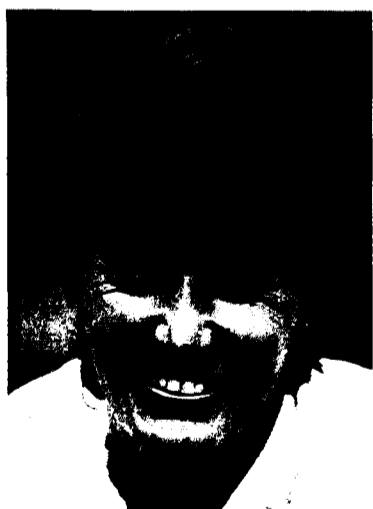
Nominations for vacancies on NCAA sports committees to be filled at the 1984 NCAA Convention in Dallas must be forwarded to each member's district representative no later than December 1, according to Kenneth G. Germann, chair of the Men's Committee on Committees, and Judith M. Sweet, chair of the Women's Committee on Committees.

In addition to forwarding nominations to district representatives, a copy should be sent to the chairs of the committees. Men's committee nominations should be sent to Kenneth G. Germann, commissioner, Southern Conference, Suite 220, #5 Woodlawn Green, Charlotte, North Carolina 28210. Women's committee nominations should be sent to Judith M. Sweet, director of athletics, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093.

In order that a complete summary of nominations can be prepared, a copy also should be sent to Fannie B. Vaughan, administrative assistant, NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.

When submitting nominations, the nominee's name, title, institution, division, district and conference should be provided, along with a brief paragraph describing the qualifications of the candidate. A separate nomination should be provided for each nominee, and the form should indicate whether the nominee would serve if elected.

Committee members who are eli-



Judith M. Sweet



Kenneth G. Germann

gible for reelection normally are reelected. Particular attention should be given to eligibility requirements set forth in Bylaws 12-1, 12-4 and 12-5 of the NCAA Manual. Other members of these committees can be found in the 1983-84 NCAA Directory, which will be mailed to the NCAA membership this week.

A number of amendments regarding committee structure will be acted upon by the 1984 Convention, including a proposal to fill committees by regions rather than districts. Another amendment specifies that the secretary-rules editors who can be reelected without restriction be nonvoting members of sports committees, which would increase the

size of those committees by one member.

If approved by the NCAA Convention, another change in the structure of sports committees would be an increase in the required percentage of administrators on each committee. If approved, 25 percent of the positions on sports committees would be filled by directors of athletics, primary women administrators of athletics programs or individuals who are employed full-time as administrators by allied conferences or part-time by allied conferences and full-time by a member institution.

The Men's and Women's Committees on Committees are responsible for soliciting nominations from

the membership for individuals interested in serving on NCAA sports committees. They then make their recommendations to the annual NCAA Convention.

Any nomination for a sports committee must be submitted to the district representative and Vaughan by the December 1 deadline so the committees can review all nominees at the January 6-8 meetings in conjunction with the Convention.

Besides Germann, other Division I members on the Men's Committee on Committees are John P. Reardon Jr., Harvard University (District 1); Albert M. Witte, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville (District 6); C. Arnold Ferrin Jr., University of Utah (District 7); Norman B. Jones, Utah State University (District 8), and Vernon M. Smith, University of Toledo (at large).

Division II representatives are Howard Elwell, Gannon University (District 2); Dean Davenport, Ferris State College (District 4), and Carl R. Miller, University of North Dakota (at large).

Division III members of the committee are Gordon Collins, College of Wooster (at large); Robert E. Hartwell, Babson College (at large), and John L. Spring, Oswego State University College (at large).

Division I representatives on the Women's Committee on Committees are Libba Birmingham, Mississippi State University (District 3); Phyllis J. Bailey, Ohio State University

(District 4); Kay Don, Texas A&M University (District 6); Barbara B. Hollmann, University of Montana (District 7); Sylvia L. Moore, Oregon State University (at large), and Mary Roby, University of Arizona (at large).

Division II members of the women's committee are Emma J. Best, University of District of Columbia (District 2); Lynn Dorn, North Dakota State University (District 5), and Betty Kelly Austin, Alabama A&M University (at large).

Besides Sweet, other Division III representatives are Mary R. Barrett, University of Massachusetts, Boston (District 1), and Marjorie T. Berkeley, Hollins College (at large).

Qualifications for a committee member include having:

• A vital interest in, and current knowledge of, the sport or area involved.

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In the News

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Conference affiliation benefits most teams

By Steve Wieberg
USA Today

In 1978, Arizona State University decided to end its 16-year membership in the Western Athletic Conference—though it had won seven league titles that led to six bowl appearances—to play for a big-time reputation and the big-time bucks that go with it.

The only question then facing the school's athletic department: Do we become an independent once freed of WAC ties, or do we join another, more respected conference?

The Sun Devils' answer: try another conference. That year, they and the University of Arizona, another WAC defector, stepped simultaneously into the Pacific-8 Conference, making it the Pacific-10.

"We might have become big-time if we had gone independent," said associate athletics director Pat Kuehner, "but it would have been a long time coming."

Others have clung ferociously to their independent status. Notre Dame, for instance, is one of 21 big-school independents in football. "That's been a policy and almost a tradition here," said Notre Dame athletics director Eugene F. Corrigan.

The reasons for staying independent: It allows more freedom in schedule-making and, for those schools that play in a bowl or on TV, every penny earned is theirs to keep.

But not every school is Notre Dame. Georgia Tech decided to make a go of it as an independent when it pulled out of the Southeastern Conference in 1964, following academic squabbles with member schools.

"It was the biggest mistake we ever made," said assistant athletics director Norman Arey, who said his school sorely missed traditional rivals. Georgia Tech corrected the mistake by joining the Atlantic Coast Conference in 1978. "We're back on the right track," Arey said.

Six years after its move, Arizona State's decision to enter the Pac-10 is paying dividends. Last season, the 10-2 Sun Devils knocked off powerful Southern California, just missed a trip to the Rose Bowl and beat Oklahoma in the Fiesta Bowl.

"We got . . . an instant opportunity to be recognized when we got the opportunity to play Southern Cal and UCLA year-in and year-out," Kuehner said.

There are other advantages to conference affiliation. Schools have a built-in schedule against other members, conference

racers are good for ticket sales, and a program isn't so dependent on its success for television and bowl revenues, since money earned by member schools is divided among conference members.

There are even scholastic benefits. Part of the Pac-10's attraction to Arizona State, Kuehner said, was the chance to associate with such academically renowned institutions as Stanford and California through seminars and occasional faculty exchanges.

Although the number of independent football schools has changed little in the last decade, there has been a dramatic decrease in basketball—of the 68 independents playing in 1973, only 19 remain. The reason is the NCAA.

Among the 52 basketball teams invited last season, 28 received automatic bids that accompanied conference championships. In 1973, when only 25 teams made the tournament, there were 16 automatic bids.

Look at the number of new basketball conferences organized in the past 10 years, among them the Metropolitan Collegiate

Columnary Craft

Athletic Conference, the Big East and the Sun Belt. Their members, with a few exceptions, are one-time independents.

Louisville entered its highly successful team in the Metro—and it almost didn't work.

The Cardinals, who've reached the NCAA tournament 10 times in the past 12 years and won the national championship in 1980, recently came close to pulling out. Their reason: They were contributing \$50,000 to the conference kitty each year, though some members were kicking in as little as \$10,000. The inconsistency arose because Louisville was participating in the NCAA tourney and appearing on television far more often than most of the Metro's other seven schools.

A compromise was struck last spring. Members are permitted to keep all television revenue from nonconference games and conference games not included in the Metro's game-of-the-week TV package, as well as all money earned in either the NCAA or National Invitation Tournament. Schools earn

\$100,000 per national-television appearance during the season. Postseason income ranges from \$100,000 to \$500,000, depending on how far a team advances.

For Notre Dame, there has never been a reason to join a conference. The football team earned \$1.2 million from three television appearances last year and, although it wasn't invited in 1981 and turned down a bid in 1982, usually is high on the wish list of bowl committees. The basketball team went to the NCAA tournament eight consecutive times before 1981 and was invited to the NIT last season.

All that and no mandatory revenue sharing. But Notre Dame's Corrigan claims that is not the major reason his school enjoys its independence.

"The advantage is getting a chance to play all over the country," he said. "You play who you want when you want. We want to play on the East Coast (the Irish have played Navy since 1927), on the West Coast (their 54-game rivalry against Southern Cal is one of the best in the country), in the South (Miami, Florida, has been on their schedule since 1971) and in a lot of different areas, and we're able to do that."

Then, there is South Carolina, which has survived as an independent with only four football bowl appearances since 1945 and one berth in basketball's NIT since 1975. Television exposure is scarce.

The Gamecocks receive \$3 million a year from boosters and support at the gate; their 4-7 football team drew more than 60,000 fans a game last year, and is averaging 68,000 this season. "We're not used to receiving a conference share," said athletics director Robert K. Marcum, "so we don't miss it."

At Arizona State, Kuehner said, they would. Pac-10 schools shared more than \$7 million in television revenue in 1982. Stanford, which had four appearances because of national interest in all-America quarterback John Elway, came away with \$1.2 million, Arizona State, on NCAA probation until the end of the regular season, and Oregon each pocketed \$350,000, though they were blacked out.

Three bowl appearances by conference schools (UCLA in the Rose, Arizona State in the Fiesta and Washington in the Aloha) were worth another \$275,000 a member.

"If you're not in a conference, and you have a down year," Kuehner said, "you'd better have your money saved from the good years."

Questions/Answers

Q. Where and when will tickets be available for the 1986 Final Four, to be held at the University of Kentucky in Lexington?

A. Individuals interested in purchasing tickets to the 1986 Final Four should contact the NCAA national office in February 1985 for instructions regarding when applications should be submitted. In its December 1984 meeting, the Division I Men's Basketball Committee will determine the date on which applications should be postmarked for the 1986 championship. The approximate postmark date each year to submit applications is April 1.

Readers are invited to submit questions to this column. All questions pertaining to the NCAA and intercollegiate athletics will be answered in future issues of The NCAA News as space permits.

My question is . . .

Please clip and return to:

The NCAA News
P.O. Box 1906
Mission, Kansas 66201

Coaches should use own philosophy

LaVell Edwards, football coach
Brigham Young University

Associated Press

"I could sum it up (advice to younger coaches) in one thing: A guy has to be what he is. He's got to coach and have a philosophy based on his own personality. You see too many coaches trying to imitate other coaches, trying to be somebody else. It's all right to emulate the qualities of good coaches, but I don't think you should imitate.

"You've got to be yourself. That way, you're more consistent in how you deal with people.

"I've never thought in terms of x-number of wins, or x-number of championships or x-number of anything. I

attitude that kids are bombarded with and imbued with these days.

"I get my personal happiness from knowing that I have put everything on the line. The act of striving for excellence is what should give a person inner happiness."

Rose-Marie Weber, assistant professor
State University of New York, Albany

The Chronicle of Higher Education

"I would hope that raising standards might support the more encouraging view that in academic settings, successful athletes, no matter what their color, have a healthy lead over their cohorts.

"After all, they have felt the rigors and results of long-term self-discipline, used their intelligence strategically, defied pressure and known the pleasure of mastery."

Robert Smith, football player
University of Iowa

Des Moines Register

"I've heard the older guys complain that they were promised this and told to do that, and I saw what happened to them. I just made it my business to make my own decisions about where I'd go to school. I never wanted anything but a free education and a chance to do what I love most in the world. And anyone who ever talked to me and my mother knew I wasn't interested in money or a car.

"When a recruiter told me something from day one, I never forgot it, just in case he was going to tell me something different later on. Hayden Fry never told me anything like you can play or you can help this team. He said he couldn't promise me anything. When we feel you're ready, he said, you'll play. And that's just what I was looking for. I don't need any promises. Just the truth."

James Odorizzi, principal
Waukegan East (Illinois) High School

SportsNow

"What the present situation tells me is we have lowered our expectations of young people. If professional educators are willing to raise their expectations, young people will rise to meet them. We need to raise our expectations.

"Being against a proposal trying to improve academic standards is almost like being against baseball, motherhood and apple pie.

"An athlete must work hard to play basketball. But he can get a free pass in the classroom. If he has that attitude, we're teaching it to him. That's sad."

Opinions Out Loud

guess that's one thing that's helped me. I've never really thought much about what's been done or what's coming up, other than the fact we've got to work hard each year to be as good as we can be."

Editorial

Kansas City Star

"The NCAA has commissioned a national study to find out how extensive drug use is among college athletes, and it hopes to know within a year how serious a problem it has on its hands. Michigan State University, which also is contributing funds for the study, will assign researchers to interview some 2,600 varsity athletes (male and female) at 10 to 15 schools.

"It is important for college athletic officials to learn whether drugs are affecting the performance and lives of these amateur athletes. And it's even more important to find ways to put a stop to drug abuse if it's occurring. The NCAA is wise in not burying its head and thinking that what it doesn't know won't hurt it. In this case, what it doesn't know, if untreated, might well destroy it."

Bill Koch

Nordic skier

Associated Press

"America is caught up in an ugly 'winning is everything' frenzy.

"Winning is not the most important thing in sports. What is important is striving for excellence. I can get more excited about that than I can about winning.

"It would be so much healthier for kids growing up to participate in sports for healthy reasons, not this ugly

Football notes

Preseason 'also-rans' are bowl prospects

I-A upward mobility

It is time to take a look at some of those preseason football polls—the ones media take part in just after touring the camps in August. Atlantic Coast poll: Virginia last. Southeastern poll: Kentucky last. Pacific Coast poll: Cal State Fullerton last. Mid-American poll: Northern Illinois sixth.

Just look at those four teams now. Virginia is 5-3, Kentucky 5-2-1, Cal State Fullerton 7-2 and Northern Illinois 7-1. All four are in the running for bowls. So much for preseason polls.

It is true that most voters had Illinois among the Big Ten's top three or four in the preseason. But tell the truth now, how many of you—after the Illini lost the opener at Missouri—thought Mike White's team would beat Iowa 33-0, Ohio State 17-13 and Michigan 16-6 to get the inside lane to the Rose Bowl and be 7-1 at this stage?

The above five teams and 6-1 Boston College and 6-2 Air Force make up a list of seven Division I-A teams that are at least 300 percentage points above their winning percentage for the previous five seasons combined. Illinois leads, up .475 from .400 over the last five years. Fullerton is up .462 to .778 from just .316 (18-39) the last five. Here is the list:

	W	L	T	Last 5:
Illinois	7	1	0	.400
Cal St. Fullerton	7	2	0	.316
Air Force	6	2	0	.425
Northern Illinois	7	1	0	.472
Kentucky	5	2	1	.291
Boston College	6	1	0	.464
Virginia	5	3	0	.273

30-95 the reason?

In recent years, the teams with losing records for the previous five seasons have shown improvement—that is, more of them increased in winning percentage than went down. That seems to be happening again this year. Looking at the under-.500 teams for the past five seasons, 29 of 48 are now winning at a higher pace.

The 30-95 grant-in-aid limitations, most coaches, say, have leveled competition, making for more close games and closing the gap between the top and bottom teams. Is that the reason for the upward mobility? Well, can you think of a better one?

It is true, of course, that there are other factors. Veteran coaches like Jerry Claiborne at Kentucky, George Welsh at Virginia, Bill Mallory at Northern Illinois, and White figured to turn things around anyway, some will say. Illinois and Boston College, under Jack Bicknell, also were on this list a year ago at this time, while Air Force, under Ken Hatfield, upset Notre Dame and gained a bowl victory over another climber, Vanderbilt.

Homeless Titans

Cal State Fullerton unquestionably is the top story on the list. Here is a college that has not had a winning team since 1973 and has been in Division I only since 1975. In fact, the Titans have been playing football only 14 years and have had to play at six "home" sites, ranging from the temporary bleacher Titan Field to the Los Angeles Coliseum for one game in 1971, according to SID Mel Franks.

Its homecoming game had to be transferred at the last minute from Anaheim Stadium to nearby Glover Stadium after a rainstorm activated a clause dealing with likely damage to the field 24 hours before a game. The Titans won the game, and homecoming festivities were carried out on plywood runners.

Power of the press

Columnist Steve Bisheff of the Orange County Register recently wrote "Cal State Apathy" after seeing no signs of anticipation over an upcoming PCAA showdown with San Jose State. He quoted several



Nevada-Reno's Tony Shaw ranks second in Division I-AA in interceptions

students who could not tell him who the Titans were playing. The following Monday, "Nuke Steve Bisheff—that'll show him who is apathetic" flyers were distributed around the campus, and a midweek pep rally was staged. It fueled a 20-11 Fullerton victory, first ever over San Jose in 10 years.

"I said our game with San Jose State was the biggest in school history," said coach Gene Murphy. "Well, I lied. The game with Fresno is." You guessed it, the Titans beat Fresno, too, and now have the inside track to the California Bowl against the Mid-American champion, which could be Northern Illinois.

Northern Illinois opened by upsetting Kansas, 37-34, and so far is unbeaten in the MAC, where the grant-in-aid limit, by the way, is 75. Before the homecoming game with Bowling Green State (last year's California Bowl team), Huskies tackle Scott Bolzan said, "I think we're on the brink of breaking something big here at Northern." His team won that game, beat Miami of Ohio last Saturday and closes with Central Michigan, Toledo (now unbeaten) and Ohio University.

No longer laid back

Jack Trudeau, the new Illinois quarterback, describes himself as a "laid-back Californian," but do not use that phrase to describe the team's new-found defensive might and running strength. Now Mike White's only worry may be how well his team and its followers can handle success. In any event, the Michigan series tells the story. Two years ago, Michigan won, 70-21. Last year, Michigan won, 16-10, but Illinois was near the Michigan goal near the end. This year, 16-6, Illinois. Wrote Ray Sons of the Chicago Sun-Times: "Before White arrived here, bald eagles could have nested unnoticed in the vacant upper reaches of Memorial Stadium. Saturday, you could offer your soul for a ticket and not get one, even though the game is on TV and starts at the hellish time of 11:35."

Think small

In the world of major-college football where quarterbacks are expected to be at least 6-2, Boston College's Doug Flutie is an amazing exception. At the start of 1982, fans and media could not get around the fact he was only 5-9. At the end, they could not get around his more than 3,000 yards total offense and an 8-3-1 bowl season. Now the team's recruiting coordinator, Barry Gallup, says, "We get letters all the time from high school coaches who say they have the perfect 5-9 or 5-10 quarterback. They think we are the only ones who'll look at them. There is no question he has changed our thinking. Size means a lot, but quickness is such a factor." In addition, running back Troy Stradford is 5-8 and wide



Phil Pohlman of Illinois College is among the leading rushers in Division III

receiver Brian Brennan 5-10. "Our three best offensive players and not one is over 5-10," says Gallup. "That makes you think twice about a small kid when you are recruiting."

Pride and hard work

Jerry Claiborne says pride and hard work have paid off for the Wildcats. George Welsh at Virginia says this is only the beginning, because this is a sophomore-junior team "and we have a good recruiting class—a lot of good freshman linemen and quarterbacks." Both say their college's basketball success has been a plus. "It was great having Ralph (Sampson) here," said Welsh. "All the recruits wanted to come see him play." Says Claiborne: "It has given us so much identity that you don't have to spend a lot of time explaining who you are. Success like that is contagious."

(At the end of the year, The NCAA News will have a most-improved list, which will include a number of teams not in this and the I-AA upward mobility list. It will be based entirely on the 1983 record vs. 1982.)

I-AA upward mobility

A year ago at this time, Pennsylvania stood atop the upward mobility list in Division I-AA. This time it is Penn once again, now 5-1-1 for .786, an increase of .546 over its .240 (11-36-1) for the previous five seasons. Middle Tennessee State was on the 1982 list and this time ranks second, up .526. Here are the five I-AA teams up at least .300 over 1978-1982:

	W	L	T	Last 5:
Pennsylvania	5	1	1	.240
Middle Tennessee	7	1	0	.349
Delaware State	6	2	0	.293
Idaho State	6	2	0	.377
Idaho	6	2	0	.407

Idaho State is the only one with a new head coach this season. He is Jim Koetter, who was quarterbacks-receivers coach in 1982 under Dave Kragthorpe.

I-A attendance finally jumps ahead

Division I-A attendance averaged 45,745 per game last weekend, and that pushed the season average above last year's record pace for the first time this fall. The current average is 42,632 per game vs. 42,268 for the same 105 teams at this point last season. That is an increase of only 364 or 0.86 percent in per-game average, however; percentage of capacity still lags behind the 1982 pace.

Only two teams drew more than 80,000 last Saturday—Ohio State and Georgia—but 18 teams in all had more than 60,000, six more were above 50,000 and six more above 40,000. That makes 30 crowds out of 50 above 40,000.

Division I-AA again was behind last year in both per-game average (2.47 percent) and percentage of capacity. Here is the chart to date:

	Games	Attendance	Per-game	Percent Capacity
Division I-A season figures to date	426	18,161,368	42,632	80.5
Same 105 teams at this stage in 1982	438	18,513,205	42,268	81.0
Division I-AA season figures to date	328	3,737,260	11,394	55.9
Same 84 teams at this stage in 1982	329	3,843,762	11,683	56.7



North Carolina's Ethan Horton ranks high in rushing and all-purpose running

The upward trend is even more pronounced in I-AA, as 24 of the 36 teams with losing records over the past five seasons are now winning at a higher pace (including only the 74 teams in I-AA at least four of the past five seasons).

All-time passing record

One of these Saturdays, the country's major collegians are going to reach 400 yards passing per game, both teams combined. Last Saturday, the figure was 399.7, smashing the all-time high of 393.9 on November 6 last season. That sent the season passing figure soaring to 370.6—well above the full-season record of 364.8 last season. Yards per attempted pass hit an amazing 7.20 last Saturday, sending the season figure to 6.84, far above the record 6.67 set in 1977.

Total-offense yardage reached 720.2 rushing-passing yards per game last Saturday, moving the season figure up to 705.1—well above the full-season record 703.3 last season. Scoring hit 44.5 last Saturday, making the season figure 44.3 points per game—well above the record 43.8 for all of 1982. Passing yardage in Division I-AA last Saturday was 353.6—third highest ever.

On the individual level, UCLA senior Rick Neuheisel smashed a 24-year-old record for pass-completion percentage using a minimum of 20 completions in a game when he hit 25 of 27 for 92.6 percent in a victory over Washington. The old mark was 87.2 percent by Stanford's Dick Norman vs. California on November 21, 1959 (34 of 39).

Career and season goals

In career passing yards, Duke senior Ben Bennett still has a chance to break the all-time I-A record of 9,536 by Jim McMahon, whose last year at Brigham Young was 1981.



Scott Butler of Delta State is second in total offense in Division II

Bennett needs 877 passing yards, a 292.3 average over three games. His current average is 266.5 per game this season.

Brigham Young's Steve Young does not have a shot at career-yardage records because he is a three-season player, but he remains on target to break the all-time season record for total offense of 385.6 rushing-passing yards per game by McMahon in 1980. Young now is averaging 414.2 and needs only a 309.3 average his last three games (he needs 4,242 total yards to break the per-game mark, since McMahon had 4,627 in 12 games—Young is playing 11 games).

BYU tight end Gordon Hudson, although injured Saturday, has broken the all-time I-A record for career receptions and career yards by a tight end with 178 catches for 2,484 yards. The old marks were 172 catches by Purdue's Dave Young (1977-1980) and 2,279 yards by Army's Glennie Brundidge (1975-1978).

Nebraska's Mike Rozier took the national rushing lead with a 227-yard game last Saturday and remains on target for the various career goals mentioned in last week's notes in terms of yards per play and career yards.

Quotes of the week

Fans celebrating Illinois' drive toward the Rose Bowl are making a habit of tearing down the goal posts. After the victory over Iowa, the south goal posts went down (first time that had happened in Memorial Stadium history). After the victory over Ohio State, both goal posts went down. After the second incident, Illini fan Merle Klockenga wrote: "I have an idea to stop the tearing down of goal posts. I would smear the whole thing with grease or manure. I am sure the idiots would think twice before trying it again. These mentally deprived ones surely need a smelly lesson of some kind." Anybody out there have a better idea? Just contact the sports information office at 217-333-1390. (Tab Bennett, Illinois SID)

Rey Dempsey, coach of 9-0 Southern Illinois, to Michael Davis, Chicago Sun-Times correspondent: "As a coach you've got to be honest, because in time all players can read you. A black player will read you in two seconds when it might take a white player a minute, because the black athlete has had to judge all his life."

Radio announcer John Rebenstorff at a Cal State Fullerton game: "That was a devastating block by Darryl Titsworth. He just leveled number 43... I'm not even going to look up his name because even he doesn't know it right now, either." (Mel Franks, Cal State Fullerton SID)



[Through games of October 29]

Division I-A individual leaders

RUSHING table with columns: CL, G, CAR, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists top players like Mike Rozier, Shawn Faulkner, Napoleon McCallum.

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TD, XP, FG, PTS, PTPG. Lists top scorers like Mike Rozier, Marty Louthan, Luis Zendejas.

PASSING EFFICIENCY table with columns: CL, G, ATT, CMP, INT, YDS, TD, PCT, RATING. Lists top passers like Steve Young, Ricky Turner, Chuck Long.

RECEIVING table with columns: CL, G, CT, YDS, TD, CTPG. Lists top receivers like Keith Edwards, Ricky Edwards, Greg Meehan.

ALL-PURPOSE RUNNERS table with columns: CL, G, RUSH, REC, PR, KOR, YDS, YDSPG. Lists players like Napoleon McCallum, Mike Rozier, Shawn Faulkner.

TOTAL OFFENSE table with columns: CAR, GAIN, LOSS, NET, ATT, YDS, PLS, YDS, YD PL, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Brigham Young, Doug Flutie, Randall Cunningham.

FIELD GOALS, INTERCEPTIONS, KICKOFF RETURNS, PUNTING, PUNT RETURNS tables. Lists leaders in field goals (Luis Zendejas), interceptions (Mark Brandon), punt returns (Jim Sandusky), and punting (Jack Weil).

Division I-A team leaders

PASSING OFFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, IN, T, PCT, YDS, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Brigham Young, Bowling Green, Iowa.

PASSING DEFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, IN, T, PCT, YDS, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Texas, Texas A&M, SW Louisiana.

TURNOVER MARGIN table with columns: TEAM, FUM, INT, TOTAL, MARGIN. Lists teams like Toledo, Fullerton St, Memphis St.

NET PUNTING, SCORING DEFENSE, PUNT RETURNS, KICKOFF RETURNS tables. Lists leaders in net punting (Brigham Young), scoring defense (Texas), punt returns (San Diego St), and kickoff returns (Tennessee).

Division I-A single game highs

PLAYER and TEAM tables listing single game highs for rushing and passing yards, touchdowns, and other stats. Lists players like Sandy Schwab, Brian McClure, Steve Young, and teams like Nebraska, Brigham Young.

The NCAA News



Football Statistics

[Through games of October 29]

Division I-AA individual leaders

RUSHING							
CL	G	CAR	YDS	AVG	TD	YDSPG	
Rich Erenberg, Colgate	Jr	8	202	1294	6.4	11	161.7
Paul Lewis, Boston U.	Jr	7	206	1046	5.1	13	149.4
Buford Jordan, McNeese St.	Sr	6	161	772	4.8	6	128.7
Gill Fenerty, Holy Cross	So	8	151	979	6.5	14	122.4
Vincent Hall, Middle Tenn.	So	8	136	944	6.9	7	118.0
James Black, Akron	Jr	9	259	1027	4.0	7	114.1
Scotty Caldwell, Texas-Arlington	Jr	7	174	900	5.8	8	112.5
Ralph Ferraro, Princeton	Jr	7	174	780	4.5	5	111.4
Stanford Jennings, Furman	So	8	133	877	6.6	10	109.6
Billy Parks, Connecticut	So	8	184	840	4.6	7	105.0
Kevin Staple, Eastern Ill.	Sr	9	199	920	4.6	8	102.2
Gene Lake, Delaware St.	So	8	137	805	5.9	8	100.6
Willie Cannon, Murray St.	Fr	7	154	688	4.5	9	98.3
Tony Carley, Nevada-Reno	Sr	6	125	584	4.7	4	97.3
Jerry Butler, SE Louisiana	Sr	9	185	866	4.7	7	96.2
Terence Thompson, Eastern Ky.	Jr	7	141	661	4.7	7	94.4
Derrick Harmon, Cornell	Sr	7	131	655	5.0	3	93.6
Robby Craighead, NE Louisiana	Sr	8	149	742	5.0	6	92.7
Kevin Jones, Illinois St.	Jr	9	178	824	4.6	9	91.6
Jarvis Jennings, Richmond	Sr	8	137	723	5.3	3	90.4
Rodney Webster, Boise St.	Sr	8	166	706	4.3	4	88.2
Otto Kelly, Nevada-Reno	Sr	8	108	692	6.4	7	86.5
Andre Garron, New Hampshire	So	8	109	663	6.1	7	82.9

SCORING							
CL	G	TD	XP	FG	PTS	PTPG	
Paul Lewis, Boston U.	Jr	7	13	2	0	80	11.4
Gill Fenerty, Holy Cross	So	8	14	0	0	84	10.5
Rich Erenberg, Colgate	Sr	8	12	10	0	82	10.2
Andre Garron, New Hampshire	So	8	13	0	0	78	9.7
Willie Cannon, Murray St.	Fr	7	10	0	0	60	8.6
Rennie Benn, Lehigh	So	8	11	0	0	66	8.2
Stanford Jennings, Furman	Sr	8	11	0	0	66	8.2
Herman Hunter, Tennessee St.	So	8	11	0	0	66	8.2
Jerry Rice, Miss. Valley	Jr	8	11	0	0	66	8.2
Perry Larson, Idaho St.	Jr	8	0	24	13	63	7.9
Tony Zendejas, Nevada-Reno	Sr	8	0	26	12	62	7.7
Richard Weissman, Dartmouth	Jr	7	9	0	0	54	7.7
John Goode, Youngstown St.	Sr	7	9	0	0	54	7.7
Gary Clark, James Madison	Sr	8	10	0	0	60	7.5
Ron Miller, Southern Ill.	Fr	9	0	43	8	67	7.4
Tony Massagli, Boise St.	Sr	8	0	23	12	59	7.4
Paul Politi, Illinois St.	Fr	9	0	27	13	66	7.3
Paul McFadden, Youngstown St.	Sr	8	0	24	11	57	7.1
Buford Jordan, McNeese St.	Sr	6	7	0	0	42	7.0
Ralph Ferraro, Princeton	Jr	7	8	0	0	48	6.9
Kelly Potter, Middle Tenn.	Jr	8	0	30	8	54	6.7
Gene Lake, Delaware St.	So	8	9	0	0	54	6.7
Bobby Craighead, NE Louisiana	Sr	8	9	0	0	54	6.7
Randy Johnson, Texas-Arlington	Sr	8	9	0	0	54	6.7

PASSING EFFICIENCY													
CL	G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	INT	YDS	ATT	TD	PCT	RATING	POINTS	
Willie Totten, Miss. Valley	So	7	218	141	64.68	6	2.75	2144	9.83	23	10.55	176.6	
Frank Poincello, Dartmouth	Sr	7	140	92	65.71	5	3.57	1277	9.12	6	4.29	149.3	
Pete Muldoon, Holy Cross	Jr	8	123	75	60.98	5	4.07	1070	8.70	6	4.88	142.0	
Kenneth Biggles, Tenn. St.	Jr	8	189	108	57.14	9	4.76	1638	8.67	11	5.82	139.6	
Rick Leclair, New Hampshire	Jr	8	148	79	53.38	7	4.73	1337	9.03	8	5.41	137.6	
Frank Novak, Lafayette	Sr	8	234	143	61.11	12	5.13	1848	7.90	14	5.98	136.9	
Mickey Corwin, Middle Tenn.	Jr	8	168	93	55.36	8	4.76	1339	7.97	12	7.14	136.4	
Ken Hobart, Idaho	Sr	8	365	204	55.89	17	4.66	2696	7.39	24	6.58	130.3	
Bernard Hawk, Bethune-Cook	So	6	191	99	51.83	3	1.57	1422	7.45	11	5.76	130.2	
Doug Butler, Princeton	So	7	282	153	54.26	10	3.55	2135	7.57	16	5.67	129.5	
John McKenzie, Jackson St.	Jr	9	233	123	52.79	9	3.86	1753	7.52	13	5.58	126.7	
Herman Coleman, Southern	Fr	8	151	66	43.71	13	8.61	1326	8.78	12	7.95	126.5	
John Witkowski, Columbia	Sr	7	308	165	53.57	11	3.57	2270	7.37	16	4.19	125.5	
Dave Murphy, Wm. & Mary	Sr	8	193	121	62.69	7	3.63	1256	6.51	8	5.15	123.8	
Tom Bowles, James Madison	Sr	7	114	63	55.26	6	3.26	789	6.92	7	6.14	123.1	
Kelly Richardson, Montana	Jr	7	119	58	48.74	8	6.35	830	6.59	9	7.14	122.6	
John McGeehan, Penn	Jr	8	277	154	55.60	11	3.97	1859	6.71	13	4.69	119.5	
Mike Mendoza, Northern Ariz.	Sr	8	141	72	51.06	6	4.26	1002	7.11	7	4.96	118.6	
Greg Carter, North Texas St.	So	9	195	111	56.92	14	7.18	1365	7.00	10	5.13	118.3	
John Rafferty, Eastern Ill.	Jr	8	243	126	51.85	13	5.35	1652	6.80	14	5.76	117.3	
Steve Calabria, Colgate	Jr	7	206	129	62.62	12	5.83	1265	6.14	9	4.37	117.0	
Bob Gibbon, Bucknell	Jr	8	172	90	52.33	9	5.23	1131	6.58	10	5.81	116.3	

RECEIVING						
CL	G	CT	YDS	TD	CTPG	
Jerry Rice, Miss. Valley	Jr	8	87	1216	11	10.9
Kevin Guthrie, Princeton	Sr	7	57	786	6	8.1
Derek Graham, Princeton	Jr	7	56	912	6	8.0
Bill Reggio, Columbia	Sr	7	53	764	6	7.6
Brian Salonen, Montana	Sr	7	48	641	6	6.9
Frank Corbo, Lafayette	Jr	6	41	593	3	6.8
Don Lewis, Columbia	Sr	7	47	672	2	6.7
Kurt Vestman, Idaho	So	8	53	548	3	6.6
Rennie Benn, Lehigh	So	8	51	896	11	6.4
Mark Ledford, Morehead St.	So	8	51	584	1	6.4
Golden Tate, Tennessee St.	Sr	8	49	961	6	6.1
Mike Sutton, Wm. & Mary	Sr	8	49	638	3	6.1
Jack Daly, Dartmouth	Jr	7	42	656	4	6.0
Dave Kucera, Bucknell	Jr	7	42	467	5	6.0
Loren Gonzales, Bethune-Cook	Jr	6	35	632	5	5.8
Clarence Collins, Illinois St.	Jr	6	32	736	8	5.8
Gary Clark, James Madison	Sr	8	45	701	5	5.6
Ron Whittenburg, Idaho	Sr	8	45	554	7	5.6
Eric Rasheed, Western Caro.	Sr	7	39	443	0	5.6
John O'Brien, Harvard	Sr	7	37	712	9	5.3
John Goode, Youngstown St.	Sr	7	37	552	4	5.3
Pete Mandley, Northern Ariz.	Sr	7	37	552	4	5.3
Bill West, Citadel	Sr	8	42	423	1	5.2

ALL-PURPOSE RUNNERS									
CL	G	RUSH	REC	PR	KOR	YDS	YDSPG		
Rich Erenberg, Colgate	Sr	8	1294	188	66	18	1566	195.7	
Andre Garron, New Hampshire	So	8	663	539	0	320	1522	190.2	
Ralph Ferraro, Princeton	Sr	7	780	175	0	262	1217	173.9	
Herman Hunter, Tennessee St.	So	8	367	253	254	516	1390	172.9	
Gill Fenerty, Holy Cross	So	8	979	158	0	246	1385	169.5	
Vincent Hall, Middle Tenn.	So	8	944	173	0	239	1356	161.4	
Paul Lewis, Boston U.	Jr	7	1046	84	0	0	1130	161.4	
Gary Clark, James Madison	Sr	8	30	718	292	240	1280	160.0	
Dave Scanlon, Wm. & Mary	Sr	8	492	235	0	488	1215	151.9	
Pete Mandley, Northern Ariz.	Sr	7	41	552	305	159	1057	151.0	
Jerry Rice, Miss. Valley	Jr	8	-21	1216	0	0	1195	149.4	
Lionel Vital, Nicholls St.	Jr	8	559	165	0	444	1168	146.0	
Bobby Craighead, NE Louisiana	Sr	8	742	101	0	312	1155	144.4	
Jerry Butler, SE Louisiana	Sr	9	866	124	0	257	1247	138.6	
Stanford Jennings, Furman	Sr	8	877	207	0	0	1084	135.5	
Buford Jordan, McNeese St.	Sr	6	772	38	0	0	810	135.0	
Jarvis Jennings, Richmond	Sr	8	723	32	0	0	318	1073	134.1
Derrick Harmon, Cornell	Sr	7	655	256	5	19	935	133.6	
Derek Graham, Princeton	Jr	7	0	912	0	0	912	130.3	
Scotty Caldwell, Texas-Arlington	Jr	8	900	111	0	0	1011	126.4	
Steve Ernst, Harvard	Sr	7	476	240	53	115	884	126.3	
Robert Thompson, Youngstown St.	Jr	8	460	52	6	486	1004	125.5	

TOTAL OFFENSE											
CL	G	CAR	YDS	AVG	TD	YDSPG					
Ken Hobart, Idaho	7	227	113	114	365	2696	436	2810	6.4	27	351.2
John Witkowski, Columbia	47	140	122	18	308	2270	355	2288	6.4	18	326.9
Willie Totten, Miss. Valley	48	167	81	86	218	2144	266	2230	8.4	27	318.6
Doug Butler, Princeton	41	52	110	-58	282	2135	323	2077	6.4	18	296.7
Paul Peterson, Idaho St.	50	92	184	-92	371	2176	421	2084	5.0	17	260.5
Frank Novak, Lafayette	40	105	97	8	234	1848	274	1856	6.8	12	232.0
Bernard Hawk, Bethune-Cook	13	18	65	-47	191	1422	204	1375	6.7	12	229.2
Mike Mendoza, Northern Ariz.	35	36	134	-98	277	1859	312	1761	5.6	14	220.1
Tim Weber, Weber St.	41	121	156	-35	263	1756	304	1721	5.7	9	215.1
Joe Potter, Brown	102	544	125	419	181	1028	283	1447	5.1	4	206.7
Kenneth Biggles, Tenn. St.	48	181	173	8	189	1638	237	1646	6.9	11	205.7
John McKenzie, Jackson St.	76	337	254	83	233	1753	309	1836	5.9	15	204.0
Steve Calabria, Colgate	28	53	126	-73	243	1652	271	1579	5.8	15	197.4
David Wienke, Rhode Island	32	97	74	23	242	1553	274	1576	5.8	11	197.0
Robert Hill, Citadel	71	190	266	-76	258	1594	329	1518	4.6	10	189.7
Rick Leclair, New Hampshire	99	436	271	165	148	1337	247	1502	6.1	10	187.7
Bob Gibbon, Bucknell	107	308	277	31	206	1265	313	1296	6.4	6	181.1
Frank Poincello, Dartmouth	57	161	170	9	140	1277	197	1268	6.4	6	181.1
Jeff Miller, Indiana St.	93	362	85	277	216	1351	309	1628	5.3	11	180.9
B.J. Webster, Delaware	49	122	129	-7	201	1450	250	1443	5.8	15	180.4
Mickey Corwin, Middle Tenn.	45	149	53	-96	168	1339	213	1435	6.7	13	179.4
Marty Horn, Lehigh	45	73	187	-114	226	1546	271	1432	5.3	14	179.0
Herman Coleman, Southern	90	301	197	104	151	1326	241	1430	5.9	17	178.7

*Touchdowns responsible for are players' yds scored and passed for

FIELD GOALS									
CL	G	FGA	FG	PCT	FGPG				
Tony Whittington, McNeese St.	Jr	8	16	13	81.2	1.62			
Jesse Garcia, NE Louisiana	Sr	8	19	13	68.4	1.62			
Perry Larson, Idaho St.	Jr	8	20	13	65.0	1.62			
Tony Zendejas, Nevada-Reno	Sr	8	16	12					



[Through games of October 22]

Division II individual leaders

RUSHING						
CL	G	CAR	YDS	TD	YDSPG	
Ricky Dirks, East Texas State	Jr	6	150	885	8	147.5
Mark Corbin, Central State (O.)	So	7	140	926	5	132.3
Donrick Sanderson, Cal St. Hayward	Jr	5	111	587	3	117.4
Mike Kresovich, Lock Haven	Sr	7	130	808	7	115.4
Jeff Southern, Southern Oregon	Sr	7	144	799	8	114.1
Eric Chapman, Butler	Jr	7	174	731	6	104.4
Elton Brown, Clarion	Jr	7	136	696	8	99.4
Alvin Kidd, Mississippi College	Sr	8	156	764	7	95.5
Antoine Gaiter, Ashland	Jr	7	136	649	3	92.7
John Farley, Cal St. Sacramento	Jr	7	110	648	7	92.6
Elgin Davis, Central Florida	Fr	5	76	459	4	91.8

SCORING							
CL	G	TD	XP	FG	PTS	PTPG	
Michael Miller, Alabama A&M	Jr	7	13	0	0	78	11.1
Clairence Johnson, North Alabama	Jr	6	11	0	0	66	11.0
Anthony Mills, St. Paul's	So	7	11	0	0	66	9.4
Joey Pingitore, East Stroudsburg	Jr	7	2	23	9	62	8.9
David Monds, Fort Valley State	Jr	5	7	2	0	44	8.8
Ricky Dirks, East Texas State	Jr	6	8	0	0	48	8.0
Herman Heard, Southern Colorado	Jr	7	9	2	0	56	8.0
Darrell Smith, Central Ohio	Sr	7	9	0	0	54	7.7
Kevin Cummings, Central Ohio	So	7	9	0	0	54	7.7
Terry McFetridge, Clarion	Jr	7	9	0	0	54	7.7
Jeffrey Haynes, Virginia Union	Jr	7	9	0	0	54	7.7
Sam Seagle, Western State (Colo.)	Sr	7	9	0	0	54	7.7

FIELD GOALS						
CL	G	FGA	FG	PCT	FGPG	
Mike Thomas, Angelo State	Sr	7	18	14	77.8	2.00
Reggie Hawthorne, Mississippi Col.	Jr	6	11	11	100.0	1.83
Kurt Seibel, South Dakota	Sr	8	12	11	91.7	1.38
Pat Veselik, Northern Michigan	Jr	8	17	11	64.7	1.38
Kevin Garman, East Texas State	Jr	6	9	8	88.9	1.33
Joey Pingitore, East Stroudsburg	Jr	7	11	9	81.8	1.29
Bryan Wagner, Cal St. Northridge	Jr	7	12	9	75.0	1.29
Kevin Jelden, Northern Colorado	Sr	7	13	9	69.2	1.29

INTERCEPTIONS						
CL	G	NO	YDS	IPG		
Tugwan Taylor, Fort Valley State	Sr	5	6	84	1.2	
Mark Wilson, Abilene Christian	Sr	6	6	119	1.0	
Bo Eason, Cal-Davis	So	6	6	95	1.0	
Mike Rivers, NW Missouri St.	Jr	8	7	4	0.9	
Brad Coleman, Augustana (S.D.)	Sr	8	7	11	0.9	
Gary Rubeling, Towson State	Sr	7	6	52	0.9	
Kenneth Zerkel, Missouri-Rolla	So	7	6	101	0.9	

PUNT RETURNS						
CL	NO	YDS	AVG			
(Min. 1.2 per game)						
Steve Carter, Albany St. (Ga.)	Sr	18	375	20.8		
Reginald Banks, Elizabeth City	Jr	9	167	18.6		
Duvaal Calloway, Ft. Valley St.	Jr	16	272	17.0		
Craig Cooper, Albany St. (Ga.)	Jr	8	130	16.3		
Mike Kresovich, Lock Haven	Sr	10	141	14.1		
Mike Irving, West Chester	Jr	15	211	14.1		
Marty Forti, St. Mary's (Cal.)	Jr	12	161	13.4		
Bobby Furell, Elizabeth City	Sr	12	153	12.8		

KICKOFF RETURNS						
CL	NO	YDS	AVG			
(Min. 1.2 per game)						
Ted Wilson, Central Florida	Fr	13	437	33.6		
Thaddeus Moland, Ala. A&M	So	9	252	28.0		
Charles Reeves, Clark (Ga.)	Fr	9	249	27.7		
Randy Shed, Missouri-Rolla	Sr	12	329	27.4		
David Anthony, South. Oregon	So	9	244	27.1		
Jeff Linden, NW Missouri St.	Jr	12	318	26.5		
Kevin Cummings, Central Ohio	So	14	367	26.2		
Wade Acker, Slippery Rock	So	11	288	26.2		

PUNTING						
CL	NO	AVG				
(Min. 3.6 per game)						
Don Geist, Northern Colorado	Jr	43	45.1			
Jeff Williams, Slippery Rock	So	43	44.0			
Glen Kucera, North Dakota	Jr	37	42.8			
Bryan Wagner, Cal St. North.	Jr	49	42.8			
Vincent Mazza, Ashland	Fr	49	42.7			
Jonathan Spencer, Ala. A&M	Jr	36	42.5			
Quintin Tookes, Morehouse	Jr	40	41.3			
Pat Inglesby, Cal-Davis	Sr	25	40.8			

Division II team leaders

PASSING EFFICIENCY										
CL	G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	TD	RATING	POINTS	
(Min. 15 att. per game)										
Kevin Parker, Ft. Valley State	Jr	5	115	66	57.4	4	1138	13	170.7	
Bret Rogers, Towson State	Sr	7	164	95	57.9	7	1323	18	153.2	
Andy Lowry, Western State (Colo.)	So	7	160	94	58.8	10	1389	12	150.0	
John Wriston, Southern Colorado	Sr	7	147	86	58.5	6	1336	9	146.8	
Mike Sullivan, Cal St. Sacramento	Sr	7	149	91	61.1	5	1308	8	145.7	
Pat Carbol, Clarion	So	7	137	83	60.6	10	1087	12	141.5	
Blair Hrovat, Edinboro	Jr	7	131	69	52.7	7	1138	10	140.1	
Jeff McClellan, Southern Oregon	Sr	7	170	95	55.9	4	1309	11	137.1	
Tom Bertoldi, Northern Michigan	Sr	8	237	169	71.3	11	1689	11	137.1	
Steve Gray, J. C. Smith	Sr	7	153	81	52.9	7	1217	11	134.1	
Rusty Towery, North Alabama	Sr	7	135	73	54.1	3	1121	6	133.9	
Larry Kullas, North Dakota	Sr	8	182	104	57.1	6	1261	12	131.3	
James Woody, Central Ohio	Jr	7	189	87	46.0	9	1331	20	130.4	

RECEIVING						
CL	G	CT	YDS	TD	CTPG	
Robin Hammond, Franklin	Jr	7	52	1038	7	7.4
Ron Lindsey, Northern Colorado	Sr	7	52	830	6	7.6
Scott Benoit, East Stroudsburg	Sr	7	46	570	5	6.6
Barry Tolliver, Dist. Columbia	Sr	7	40	517	5	5.7
Al Batty, Evansville	Jr	7	40	632	5	5.7
Dan Bogar, Valparaiso	Jr	7	40	615	6	5.7
Jeff Rusk, Augustana (S.D.)	Sr	8	45	791	6	5.6
Rich Otte, Northeast Missouri	Sr	8	45	654	2	5.6
Randy Haycraft, SW Minnesota	Sr	8	45	689	2	5.6
Allen Fleming, Cal-Davis	Sr	5	28	346	2	5.6
Steve Haase, Western State (Colo.)	Sr	7	39	643	6	5.6
Terry McFetridge, Clarion	Jr	7	37	656	9	5.3
Roy Matthews, Delta State	Sr	7	37	637	4	5.3

TOTAL OFFENSE						
CL	G	PLAYS	YDS	YDSPG		
Pat Brennan, Franklin	Jr	7	362	2452	350.3	
Scott Butler, Delta State	Jr	7	342	2044	292.0	
Dan Koster, SW Minnesota	Jr	8	392	2312	289.0	
Nick Henkowski, Northern Colorado	Sr	6	257	1488	248.0	
Andy Lowry, Western State (Colo.)	So	7	181	1679	239.9	
Kevin Parker, Ft. Valley State	Jr	5	174	1185	237.0	
Scott Barry, Cal-Davis	Jr	6	246	1391	231.8	
Tom Nelson, St. Cloud State	Sr	7	285	1616	230.9	
Rich Ingold, Indiana (Pa.)	So	7	272	1560	222.9	
Michael Miller, Alabama A&M	Jr	7	215	1537	219.6	
Scott Lanoe, Valparaiso	So	7	319	1526	218.0	

PASSING OFFENSE										
G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	YDSPG				
Franklin	7	341	176	51.6	21	2660	380.0			
Evansville	7	309	155	50.2	15	2092	298.9			
SW Minnesota	8	327	177	54.1	20	2296	287.0			
East Stroudsburg	7	244	126	51.6	13	1930	275.7			
Delta State	7	260	127	48.8	16	1920	274.3			
Northern Colorado	7	286	148	51.7	10	1825	260.7			
Valparaiso	7	294	147	50.0	13	1819	259.9			
Eastern Washington	6	244	141	57.8	8	1553	258.8			
Indiana (Pa.)	7	228	131	57.5	11	1698	242.6			

PASS DEFENSE										
G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	YDSPG				
Towson State	7	153	60	39.2	17	669	95.6			
J. C. Smith	7	118	46	39.0	11	675	96.4			
Elizabeth City	7	140	56	40.0	12	680	97.1			
Virginia Union	8	199	55	27.6	14	778	97.3			
Jacksonville State	7	145	63	43.4	11	690	98.6			
North Carolina Central	7	155	41	26.5	15	731	104.4			
East Texas State	6	114	44	38.6	7	647	107.8			
Colorado Mines	6	128	58	45.3	4	689	114.8			
Winston-Salem	7	148	63	42.6	8	813	116.1			

SCORING OFFENSE										
G	TD	XP	2XP	FG	SAF	PTS	AVG			
Central Ohio	7	38	33	0	3	0	270	38.6		
Edinboro	7	35	25	2	7	0	260	37.1		
North Alabama	7	34	25	2	5	1	250	35.7		
East Stroudsburg	7	29	25	0	9	0	226	32.3		
East Texas State	6	24	19	2	8	0	191	31.8		
Fort Valley State	5	22	12	3	3	0	159	31.8		
Towson State	7	28	23	0	8	0	215	30.7		
Southwest Texas	6	25	18	0	4	2	184	30.7		
Clarion	7	29	28	0	4	0	214	30.6		

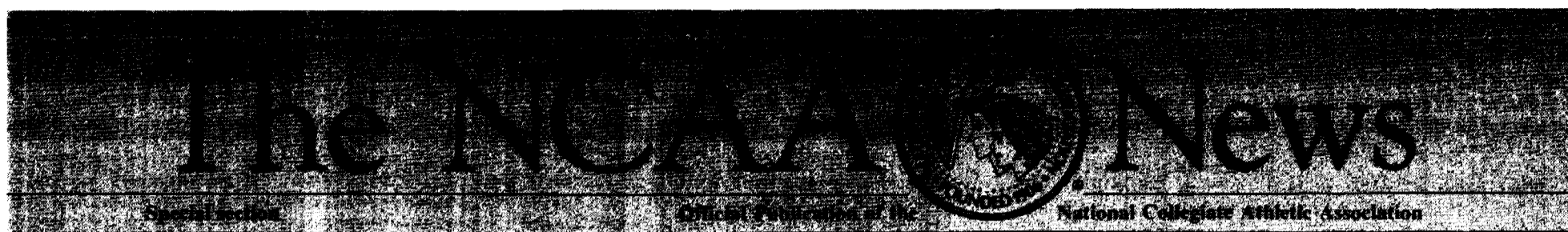
SCORING DEFENSE										
G	TD	XP	2XP	FG	SAF	PTS	AVG			
Towson State	7	3	2	0	2	2	30	4.3		
Cal-Davis	7	3	3	0	1	0	36	6.0		
Jamestown	7	5	4	0	3	0	37	7.4		
Virginia Union	8	10	6	1	0	0	68	8.5		
Mississippi College	8	9	6	1	4	0	74	9.3		
Southern Connecticut	7	9	7	1	2	1	71	10.1		
St. Mary's (Cal.)	6	8	5	1	3	0	64	10.7		
Southwest Texas	6	8	7	0	4	0	67	11.2		
East Stroudsburg	7	11	4	2	2	0	80	11.4		

RUSHING OFFENSE						
G	CAR	YDS	YDSPG			
Edinboro	7	351	495	277.9		
Central Ohio	7	347	1834	262.0		
Winston-Salem	7	408	1746	249.4		
Mississippi College	8	446	1939	242.4		
East Texas State	6	275	1394	232.3		
Jamestown	5	319	1161	232.2		
North Alabama	7	381	1584	226.3		
Southwest Texas	6	327	1323	220.5		
Troy State	8	405	1667	208.4		

RUSHING DEFENSE						
G	CAR	YDS	YDSPG			
Cal-Davis	6	211	214	35.7		
Butler	7	239	347	49.6		
St. Mary's (Cal.)	6	197	358	59.7		
Southern Connecticut	7	296	432	61.7		
Virginia Union	8	291	564	63.1		
Central Ohio	7	234	467	66.7		
Jamestown	5	204	337	67.4		
Mesa	7	240	486	69.4		
Hampton Institute	7	258	501	71.6		

TOTAL OFFENSE						
G	PLS	YDS	YDSPG			
Franklin	6	570	3243	463.3		
Central Ohio	7	517	3210			

Select Committee Report



Intercollegiate Athletics and Higher Education

The primary function of any educational institution is to educate its constituency. It does this by sharing existing knowledge and generating new insights through research. In our society, colleges and universities also serve functions that are ancillary to their basic mission, and these are enormously important to those who share in them.

Some examples of these ancillary functions are public service activities, developing and sustaining an interest in the fine arts, and intercollegiate athletics programs. In a practical sense, these programs are often the most visible and thereby serve as effective public relations vehicles for the institution.

For more than a century, amateur athletics and higher education have been closely linked in America. One could search at length for a theoretical justification for this linkage, but the exercise is meaningless. The fact is that intercollegiate athletics today is firmly established as part of the fabric of our education system, and it will continue to be in the future. The reason for this is clear. Despite all of the problems that have been associated with college athletics programs, their contributions to the overall well-being of higher education have outweighed their negative aspects.

Institutions of higher learning recruit scholars just as they recruit athletes. This practice lends credence to their academic integrity, adds to the public's perception of higher education, and pays tribute to natural talent and ability. Ideally, institutions help these scholars develop their skills to a point where, upon graduation, they will become successful in their chosen fields.

A corollary to this is that the scholar who is unable to find employment in his chosen field should have the educational basics to earn a respectable living in other areas. The athlete is no different. In fact, given the minuscule percentage of college athletes who succeed in the ranks of professional athletics, it becomes even more imperative that they develop their academic skills along with their athletic talents.

For this reason, athletes must be considered students first. Literally hundreds of thousands of students have been able to pursue college degrees through the vehicles of their athletic skills and grants-in-aid. Often, these athletic grants have been awarded to students from families that would not have had the means to finance a college education without such assistance. This grant program has done much to provide access to higher education for minorities; without question, intercollegiate athletics has been one of the more effective vehicles for affirmative action in American society. Many thousands of otherwise disadvantaged young people have discovered the means of productive lives through their association with college athletics.

Similarly, they and their more affluent counterparts have come to know and respect individuals from vastly different backgrounds; each has learned a bit more about society and life in the process. The benefits to individuals and the gains to society from this aspect of intercollegiate athletics by themselves provide substantial justification for the activity.

Although the percentage is very small, thousands of college athletes have gone on to successful careers as professional athletes and have been rewarded financially at levels they could not have hoped to achieve without their college background. In much greater numbers, student-athletes have had career opportunities opened to them in fields such as coaching, recreation, and other sport-related enterprises. Still others have put athletics aside after their college days and have pursued business and professional careers for which their educational experience, including participation in athletics, prepared them.

Educational institutions clearly have benefited from the athletics programs that they sponsor. A successful program (not necessarily defined by the won-lost record) often results in favorable public exposure, increased financial support, and a common focal point for students, alumni, and a diffuse constituency. A skillful administration can make all of these work toward the betterment of the institution.

Both the scholar and the student-athlete heighten the image of higher education. Both assist their universities in garnering financial support, and both are capable of becoming supportive alumni.

In many communities, a college sports program becomes an important aspect of local pride. The entertainment value and social facets of athletic events sometimes become as important as the fine arts programs, museum activities, educational outreach programs, or other societally oriented programs that the institution may sponsor. While one may quarrel about the public's priorities, sports are an important part of the American cultural scene. To ignore this basic fact is both unrealistic and unwise.

The nation also has an important national stake in the health and vitality of intercollegiate athletics. There is no



John P. Schaefer
President
Research Corporation

other organized amateur athletic activity at this age level that involves and serves as many young people. The program functions as a training ground for the majority of our Olympic athletes in most sports, and the Olympic program is an important source of national pride. The importance of international competition continues to grow, and a strong program in intercollegiate athletics continues to be the single most important key to our nation's success on the international scene.

Despite all of these positive attributes, the sponsorship of intercollegiate athletics programs by colleges and universities has been beset with problems from the very beginning. The desire to win and the financial and more intangible rewards associated with success have, at times, led participants, administrators, supporters, and institutions to compromise fundamental principles of honesty and integrity.

The failure of those charged with the conduct of intercollegiate athletics activities to run programs that are entirely honorable has compromised the integrity of the very institutions they are trying to serve. Some of the abuses with which anyone who has followed intercollegiate athletics would be familiar involve the exploitation of athletes who clearly do

"Abuses of trust are not a new phenomenon; unfortunately, examples of immoral and unethical conduct are all too common in the conduct of affairs of government, business, the legal system, the news media, and even religious institutions. Society has a right, however, to expect the institutions it supports to conduct their affairs with honor and integrity."

not have the ability to perform academically at the college level, the failure of students who have the academic ability to succeed in college but who do not succeed because of their inability to handle the time demands placed upon them by athletic pursuits, the dilution of academic standards to accommodate the student-athlete, improper financial inducements to student-athletes, and shabby recruiting practices.

A conviction that these and other abuses needed to be addressed and dealt with forcefully led the NCAA Council in April 1982 to establish the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education. The Committee is composed of a group of chief executive officers, faculty athletic representatives, athletics administrators, coaches, and laymen who have been concerned about the state of intercollegiate athletics and its impact on higher education and other national concerns regarding amateur athletics.

Abuses of trust are not a new phenomenon; unfortunately, examples of immoral and unethical conduct are all too common in the conduct of affairs of government, business,

the legal system, the news media, and even religious institutions. Society has a right, however, to expect the institutions it supports and reveres to conduct their affairs with honor and integrity. It was in response to such concerns that the NCAA originally was founded. It is toward this end that the Select Committee has addressed its attention.

Identification of Problem Areas

The NCAA is a voluntary association consisting of the majority of the nation's educational institutions that sponsor programs in intercollegiate athletics. A major activity of the organization has been to formulate, codify, and enforce rules of conduct that have been agreed upon by a majority of the member institutions. To reflect the differences that exist in emphasis, available resources, and institutional objectives in athletics, the NCAA is divided into three divisions—I, II and III. A further distinction is made within Division I between institutions that sponsor major, revenue-producing football programs (Division I-A) and those that sponsor football on a lesser scale (Division I-AA).

It is important to understand that the intercollegiate athletics enterprise has vastly different meanings and emphases among and sometimes within the various divisions. For example, it is not uncommon to find differences of several million dollars in the athletics budgets of a Division I-A institution and a Division I institution without football. The varying emphases placed on intercollegiate athletics often reflect the diverse missions and philosophies of the 278 members of Division I.

The majority of the problems associated with intercollegiate athletics occur among 104 football programs classified in Division I-A and in perhaps 70 or so other institutions that conduct top-level basketball programs but do not sponsor football, or not at that level. These programs are perceived by some as having little in common with the balance of the Division I membership because of the emphasis and cost of their athletics programs. This lack of commonality provides the basis for a set of problems that is believed to stem from the current level of diversity within the NCAA.

The NCAA is governed democratically, and each institution has a single vote on any issue affecting its program. Institutions with major athletics commitments argue that they do not control their own destinies adequately, since proposed rules changes that they deem important may be perceived to have an unfavorable impact on smaller, but more numerous, institutions.

A second group of problems centers around the student-athlete and involves recruiting, academic requirements, and academic progress. Some of these problems stem from what is viewed as a national decline in academic standards, but many are specific to the athlete and the external pressures and demands that are placed upon the individual. The NCAA has made admirable efforts in recent years to educate students, parents, coaches, and institutions about its rules and regulations. Additional efforts need to be made in these areas, however.

In the area of rules on recruiting prospective student-athletes and on the benefits that can be provided to enrolled student-athletes, the present rules appear to be sufficient if they are adequately enforced. The view is widely held, however, that the rules could be stated in a simpler and more understandable form.

Legislation that became effective August 1, 1983, drastically limits the role that representatives of an institution's athletic interests can play in the recruiting process. To the extent that this new legislation can be enforced, it should eliminate many abuses and violations that now occur.

Investigative and hearing procedures are hampered by a lack of subpoena power. In the past, enforcement often has suffered from a lack of timeliness. Recent enlargements of the enforcement staff have strengthened the enforcement program, however, and made it more current. There is wide concern about the penalties assessed by the NCAA, although the penalties are variously criticized as too harsh and too lenient; and the desire to have the penalty reach those who have themselves violated the rules, rather than innocent persons, is not easy to satisfy.

The NCAA is only as strong as its ability to govern itself fairly and is only as viable as the willingness of its member institutions to observe and enforce agreed-upon rules of conduct. The Select Committee has delved into each of the areas cited—focusing on academic issues, athletics governance, enforcement and recruiting, and financial aspects of athletics—and has formulated a series of positions and recommendations that it believes merit serious consideration. These are presented and discussed in detail in the sections that follow.

Among the most serious criticisms of intercollegiate athletics today, especially in terms of the integrity of higher education itself, is the charge that academic goals are being lost sight of in the pursuit of athletic success. This charge takes several forms:

1. That potential athletes are being admitted without the skills or experience to perform successfully as students at the universities in which they are participating.

2. That those participating in the athletics programs are not being required to conform to an academic program that would enable them to receive a degree and ensure the benefits that should be obtained through college attendance.

3. That these student-athletes are not being given sufficient attention to help them overcome the academic problems they may confront from a combination of possible under-preparation for academic success and over-commitment to athletic endeavors.

4. That so many demands are placed on the athlete in the pursuit of athletic endeavors there is insufficient time and energy left to meet even the minimum academic requirements.

These concerns, more than any others, have caused the current spate of attention to the propriety and health of intercollegiate athletics in the context of American higher education. Certainly, then, the first priority for a committee such as this should be an examination of these issues in the hope that methods can be found to mitigate the obvious problems. In doing so, the Committee has reviewed and herein makes recommendations regarding:

1. Criteria for initial eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

2. Eligibility to participate as a freshman.

3. Requirements for continuing eligibility.

4. Eligibility to participate as a junior college transfer.

5. Graduation rate of student-athletes.

Initial Eligibility

There is ample evidence that an admissions standard which requires no more than a high school grade-point average of 2.000 is sufficiently low to cause admissions officers to accept students with athletic skills who have virtually no possibility of graduating from the institution. Under the most favorable circumstances, marginal students require expert counseling, academic assistance, work in basic skill areas, and the time necessary to pursue an academic program diligently. Without that help, they likely are doomed to failure.

The Committee concluded that no matter how much attention might be given to such students once they are matriculated, there is a significant number of prospective athletes now being admitted to Division I universities and colleges who do not have the ability, preparation, or both to succeed academically at the institution that has recruited and accepted them. In large measure, it is believed that this problem is created by a preparatory program insufficiently rigorous in both curricular and achievement terms. The Committee, therefore, has adopted the following positions:

1. It supports the newly adopted NCAA increases in the level of high school performance required for initial athletic participation in college to graduation with a 2.000 grade-point average in a core curriculum covering appropriate academic areas.

2. Academic standards for Division I student-athletes should be more demanding than they are now, consistent with the fact that other students who receive performance scholarships are expected to exceed the academic performance of the student body in general.

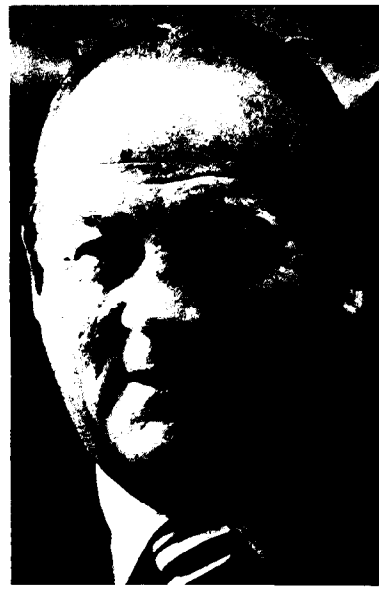
3. Every prospective Division I student-athlete should demonstrate the academic potential to be a legitimate college student, and the assessment of that potential should be based on national standards adopted by the NCAA Division I membership.

4. Precollege education in the United States must be strengthened so that all students receive the educational experiences necessary for success at the collegiate level; therefore, the Committee favors strengthened high school curricula that provide students with the basic skills necessary to promote academic success.

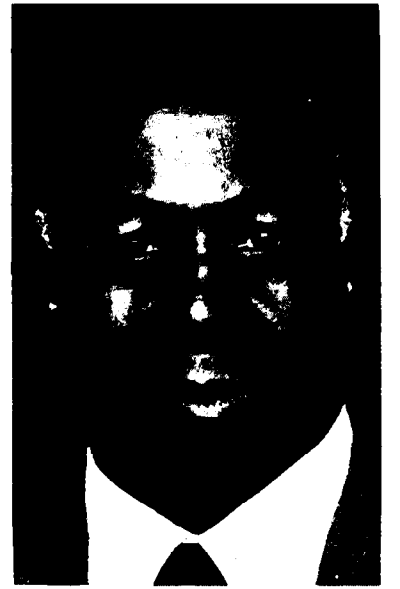
The Committee discussed in depth the issue of the use of standardized tests in determining initial eligibility for athletics. On the one hand, many maintain that an objective standard such as a test score is needed to provide independent verification of the results found in the high school transcript. On the other hand, there are those who argue that standardized tests such as the SAT and ACT are culturally biased, reflecting long-standing societal inequities. Whether biased or not, it is clearly demonstrable that a higher percentage of minority than Caucasian students fall below any specific test score. Results of tests administered in recent years, however, demonstrate that the test scores of minority students are improving, and it is hoped that the more rigorous high school curricular require-



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Businessman



Robert S. Devaney
Director of Athletics
University of Nebraska, Lincoln



Jerome H. Holland
U.S. Ambassador
Sweden, 1970-1972

ments will accelerate this process.

On balance, the Committee concludes that these tests, while imperfect, do correlate well with academic success and, therefore, supports the use of test scores in determining initial athletic eligibility as approved at the 1983 NCAA Convention. It takes no position on specific test scores and acknowledges that the NCAA is conducting appropriate research regarding the impact of the new requirements, with any justifiable modifications to be proposed based on the results of that research.

The Committee also notes that the new requirements deal only with initial eligibility for athletics. A prospective student-athlete who is disqualified by a test score or by failing to comply with the core-curriculum requirement, but who oth-

erwise is admissible to the institution, can qualify to participate after the freshman year by achieving the prescribed satisfactory progress toward a degree during the first year of enrollment.

Freshman Eligibility

The question of freshman eligibility is complex. The most difficult period for most college students is the initial year. Often, this is the first time a student will be away from home and from a familiar environment. It is the nature of the college experience to demand more independence, grant more freedom of action, and expect more in the way of performance than most young people are accustomed to. Furthermore, the start a student makes in his or her first year often determines the pattern that will characterize the

individual's college career. Even without the all-too-frequent academic disadvantage resulting from inadequate high school preparation, entering into that difficult transition with a massive, immediate commitment to athletics may leave inadequate time for study and acculturation, and may condemn all but the best and most dedicated students to the likelihood of probation and even failure. On the other hand, some freshman student-athletes are up to the academic challenge, and some argue that membership on a team can provide a less-qualified student with a more disciplined structure in which to operate, a greater motivation to meet academic requirements, and a circle of friends who share common goals and interests, thereby easing

See *Academic*, page 9

Conclusions and Recommendations: Academic Issues

Initial Eligibility

1. The Committee supports the actions taken by the 1983 NCAA Convention to strengthen academic standards for Division I student-athletes, with the understanding that the NCAA will conduct appropriate research regarding the impact of those standards and, based on that research, will propose any modifications that may be justified.

2. Every prospective Division I student-athlete should demonstrate the academic potential to be a legitimate college student, and the assessment of that potential should be based on national standards adopted by the Division I NCAA membership. In that regard, the Committee supports the use of standardized test scores as one of the guides to determine athletic eligibility. It takes no position on specific test scores, but believes they are an effective indicator and predictor of college success and are, in short, the best single instrument available to measure the student's potential to succeed.

Satisfactory Progress Toward a Degree

1. The members of the Committee strongly favor a satisfactory-progress requirement that is both demanding and practical, while respecting institutional autonomy. Institutions should have a specific satisfactory-progress rule for their student-athletes to meet, and the requirement should mandate that those certified to participate in intercollegiate athletics make sufficient progress to graduate within a five-year period. To that end, those athletes certified to participate should be taking the requisite number of courses in a required curriculum and should have grades acceptable for graduation.

2. A successively greater minimum accumulative grade-point average should be required for eligibility in each year.

3. Each institution should be required to publish its requirements for satisfactory progress toward a degree, and a procedure should be developed to require each Division I institution's appropriate academic officer to certify that those student-athletes certified to participate in intercollegiate athletics are making progress toward graduation under those requirements.

Graduation

1. Institutions should implement internal auditing procedures to develop information on the graduation rates of their student-athletes and an explanation of how the rates were determined. This information should be kept on file in the appropriate offices for review by the NCAA and other appropriate agencies.

2. Consideration should be given to requiring institutions to publicize their graduation rates after a common, national method for determining such rates is determined.

The Junior College Transfer Student

1. Eligibility requirements for transfer students from junior colleges should be brought into line with those in force for freshmen admitted to four-year institutions. This should apply to participants in all sports.

2. A transfer student from a junior college who was not eligible to compete at a four-year institution upon graduation from high school must graduate from the junior college and have 48 credit hours of course work that is acceptable toward a specific baccalaureate degree program at the certifying four-year institution. In other words, the transfer student must meet the same progress requirement as a student-athlete admitted to the four-year institution as a freshman and who had been at the certifying institution for two years. A transfer student admitted to the four-year institution without meeting those requirements would be ineligible to participate in athletics until the requirements were met at the certifying institution.

Freshman Eligibility

1. The Committee recommends that freshmen should be ineligible to compete in varsity football and basketball in Division I.

2. The Committee proposes the following:

a. No freshmen would be eligible for varsity competition in Division I football and basketball. They then would have three years of eligibility for varsity competition, which they could realize any time during the four-year period following the freshman year.

b. A freshman meeting the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 5-1-(j) [Proposal No. 48] would be eligible for practice, athletically related financial aid and limited freshman-team or junior varsity competition during the first year.

c. A freshman who had an accumulative 2.000 grade-point average in high school but who did not meet the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j) would be eligible to receive athletically related financial aid in the first year but would not be eligible for practice or any form of intercollegiate competition.

d. Any freshman receiving athletically related financial aid as described in the preceding two paragraphs would be counted against the institution's permissible maximum number of grants in the sport involved.

e. The Division I-A football grant limits should be revised from 30 initial grants per year and a limit of 95 grants in effect at any one time to 26 initial awards and an overall limit of 104 grants in effect at any one time. In basketball, the limit should be changed from an overall limit of 15, with no annual initial limit, to a limit of four initial grants per year and not more than 16 in effect at any one time. The Committee does not believe these adjustments would make any practical change in the number of awards now being utilized in football and basketball, but they would serve as an incentive to the institution to recruit prospects who are capable of successful college academic work and to retain such students once they are on campus.

Governance is a prime issue confronting all segments of intercollegiate athletics. It touches upon responsibility for control of a program within an institution, as well as how the various institutions within the NCAA interact to formulate and control policies that impact upon everyone associated with the enterprise of athletics.

It goes without saying that, in order to ensure an equality of competitive opportunities for all institutions, there must be a national organization to legislate and enforce reasonable rules and to administer the programs desired by the membership. Historically, this is the function of the NCAA. By its very nature, therefore, it is involved in the governance of intercollegiate athletics, even though the primary responsibility for operating honest, educationally oriented athletics programs rests with the institutions themselves.

Institutional Control and Responsibility

Intercollegiate athletics, and particularly the highly visible sports of football and basketball, never has been devoid of scandals flowing from violation of rules. It is perhaps

debatable whether the transgressions are more prevalent now than they were in the past. Certainly, however, increased media attention has heightened the public awareness of abuses. Similarly, a more rigorous enforcement program on the part of the NCAA has resulted in more violations being identified and penalized.

In discussing the causes of abuses and violations in intercollegiate athletics, the Committee determined that the following are among the possible factors:

1. Lack of effective oversight by college administrators, a result of either disinterest or naivete about the nature of athletics programs.

2. Pressure from alumni and fans for a winning program.

3. Coaches who, in highly pressurized situations, rationalize deliberate rules violations as the only way of keeping pace with the competition.

4. Increased financial rewards that accrue to institutions with successful programs and, perhaps more significantly, to successful coaches through endorsements and other non-institutionally controlled services.

There is consensus that the moral



Lou Holtz
Football Coach
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville



Edward H. Jennings
President
Ohio State University



The Rev. Edmund P. Joyce
Executive Vice-President
University of Notre Dame

responsibility for an honest athletics program rests with the institution itself. This means that the chief executive officer of the university or college cannot and should not shirk responsibility in this regard. Unfortunately, experience has shown that all too frequently chief executive

officers are generally unfamiliar with athletics and the rules governing the conduct of intercollegiate athletics programs. In some instances, they have depended upon subordinates who have either misled or failed to inform them accurately about the situation at

their institutions.

Because institutional and presidential responsibility is such a basic ingredient in preserving the integrity of intercollegiate sports, the Committee recommends a greater involvement of chief executive of-

See *Governance*, page 10

Academic

Continued from page 8

the transition to college life.

The Committee's discussions on this issue dealt with these concerns, as well as a number of practical problems:

1. Should a disqualification of freshmen apply to all sports or only to football and basketball?

2. Should freshman or junior varsity competition be allowed for some, all, or no freshmen?

3. Should the number of years of varsity competition after the freshman year be three or four?

4. Would such a change in the rules require an increase in the number of grants-in-aid allowed for the sports involved?

After much deliberation, and by a consensus less than unanimous, the Committee concluded that, at best, freshman participation in the high-intensity team sports constitutes an unnecessary hurdle and, at worst, a great hindrance to academic success. It agreed, therefore, to recommend as follows on these issues:

1. Freshmen should be ineligible to participate in varsity competition in Division I football and basketball.

2. All students meeting the current eligibility requirement (high school graduation with a grade-point average of 2.000) could receive a grant-in-aid. Such a grant, however, would count against both the total and initial grant limits.

3. Only those freshmen meeting the new eligibility requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j) [Proposal No. 48] would be permitted to practice or participate in limited freshman or junior varsity competition.

4. Varsity eligibility in Division I football and basketball should be limited to three years during the four-year period following the freshman year.

5. The number of initial awards allowed in football in any year should be reduced to 26, with a total in effect at any one time of not more than 104; and the numbers in basketball should be four initial awards, with a total not to exceed 16 in effect at any one time.

This set of recommendations has been structured to constitute a "package" that recognizes the greater pressures on Division I football and basketball players and that is designed to retain the positive impact of the new initial-eli-

bility legislation by retaining a real difference in the effect on those who meet the new criteria and those who do not. It also avoids the charge of automatically extending the graduation period to five years, and it provides a mechanism for authorizing the greater numbers of grants made necessary by the elimination of freshmen from the varsity program, while placing a premium on careful selection and guidance of those to whom grants are awarded. The Committee does not believe that these adjustments will make any practical change in the number of awards now being utilized in football and basketball, but they will serve as an incentive to the institution to recruit prospects who are capable of successful college academic work and to retain such students once they are on campus.

Satisfactory Progress

While the strengthened initial-eligibility requirements, when augmented by elimination of freshman eligibility, should improve the qualifications of those participating in intercollegiate athletics and strengthen their likelihood of success, experience indicates that, all too often, student-athletes have the ultimate goal of graduation thwarted by a system that allows mere numbers of academic units taken per year to stand as the surrogate for progress and to suffice in determining continued eligibility.

Members of the Committee have seen transcripts of "students" whose real progress toward a degree at the completion of four years of athletic eligibility amounts to far less than would have been expected of a second-year student. The Committee, therefore, applauds the new rule on continuing eligibility [Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6), Proposal No. 56] adopted at the 1983 NCAA Convention, which requires that the credit earned must be acceptable toward a specific baccalaureate degree program at the certifying institution at a rate sufficient to enable graduation within a five-year period.

The Committee further recommends the following in regard to continuing eligibility:

1. Institutions should have a specific, published satisfactory-progress rule for their student-athletes to meet and should assure that they make sufficient progress to graduate

within a five-year period. To that end, those athletes certified to participate should be taking the requisite number of courses in a required curriculum and should have grades acceptable for graduation.

2. A successively greater minimum accumulative grade-point average should be required for eligibility in each year.

3. A student-athlete should be certified by the appropriate academic authority as being in good standing and not on academic probation.

Junior College Transfers

During the past several decades, community or junior colleges have become an integral segment of our system of higher education. Students elect to attend community colleges for a variety of reasons. For many, economic factors, the ability to attend a school close to home, and the ability to mature academically and physically while making the transition from high school to college are compelling reasons for a student to elect this route to a college education.

Many of our community colleges have developed academic programs that meet the needs of students who intend to transfer to four-year institutions. However, many courses that are offered by community colleges are designed to prepare students for employment and are not considered or intended to be suitable academic offerings for a four-year degree program. This has been identified as a source of abuse in athletics.

Currently, a student who does not meet the initial-eligibility requirements must graduate from a community college to be eligible at a four-year institution. A student who meets this requirement is immediately eligible for competition and financial aid. Yet, that student may have little academic credit that would correspond to normal academic progress at the four-year institution, may be completely unexposed to the expected core curriculum required of students entering a four-year college from high school, and may have little promise for academic success.

Similarly, students who are initially eligible on the basis of their high school records and who elect to attend a community college may

transfer to a four-year institution after they have completed 24 semester or 36 quarter credit hours of work at the two-year institution with a 2.000 grade-point average.

The Committee believes that while the community college does represent an important educational vehicle for many students, the potential loopholes that exist for abuse of the system should be closed through appropriate legislation by the NCAA. The principles that should be applied are the following: Eligibility requirements for all sports for transfer students from community or junior colleges should be brought into line with those in force for a freshman admitted to the four-year institution. Thus, a transfer student from a community college who is not eligible to compete at the four-year institution upon graduation from high school must graduate from a community college and have 48 credit hours of course work that can be applied toward a specific baccalaureate degree program at the certifying four-year institution, just as the student would have had to do had he or she matriculated at the four-year institution as a freshman. If admitted without those requirements being met, the student would be ineligible to play until they were completed at the four-year institution.

Graduation

If the Committee's recommendations and urgings to this point are adhered to, the topic of graduation should, to some extent, take care of itself. However, based on past experience, it is necessary to provide a series of cohesive checks and balances that hold together the student-athlete's rights to an education at each grade level, and that protect and promote the academic integrity of the institution.

To say that graduation should be the goal of every student and the aim of every university is an oversimplification. Conceivably, a student-athlete can graduate without receiving an education, just as one might gain an education and not actually graduate. Therefore, while it may be theoretically possible for a university to fulfill its moral obligation of educating a student-athlete and not have anything to prove that it did so, laymen rightly will ask

whether the student-athlete graduated and how well that student was educated.

The issue of graduation rates for student-athletes is a complex, often-studied one. What has arisen from these reviews is the concept of a published audit of a college's graduation rate for student-athletes by the institution's appropriate academic officer, especially comparing the graduation rates for student-athletes to the rates for the school's general student body.

The "sunshine" element associated with such an auditing procedure is well-intended, but the basic problem with the term "graduation rate" is its definition. Consideration should be given to requiring institutions to publicize their graduation rates after a common, national method for determining such rates has been adopted.

Acknowledging the complexity of that issue, the Committee urges universities to do all they can to make sure that they are educating and graduating student-athletes. Support systems to assist educationally disadvantaged athletes should be strengthened, or implemented where they are not already in place. The Committee also recommends that institutions be required to implement internal auditing procedures to develop information on the graduation rates of their student-athletes and to explain how the rates were determined. This information should be kept on file in the appropriate offices for review by the NCAA and other agencies.

The Committee also has considered a proposal for basing the number of football and basketball grants-in-aid available for award each year on the institution's graduation rates in those sports. In effect, such a procedure would provide a bonus for graduating a student-athlete within four years and a penalty for failing to graduate a student-athlete within five years. The Committee is not proposing a specific model for such a program, but it does recommend that the concept be investigated, along with other appropriate schemes, by those better able to evaluate it. A tentative and incomplete model in this regard has been provided to the NCAA.

Enforcement and Recruiting

Recruiting and Extra Benefits

The most significant portions of the NCAA Manual in terms of preserving competitive equality among institutions are those rules that deal with how student-athletes are recruited and what benefits may be provided to them after they have enrolled at a member institution.

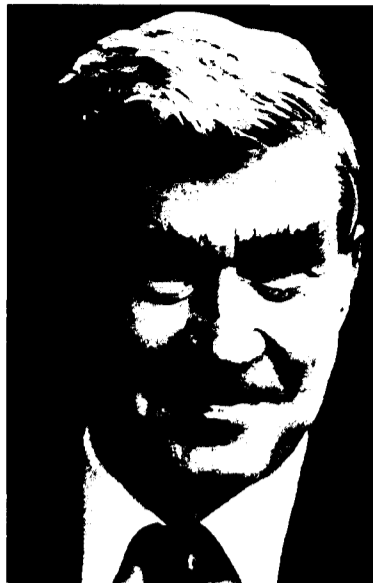
There has been justified concern about the intensity of recruiting activity and the abuses that it engenders. Illegal extra benefits provided to an enrolled student-athlete are often—though certainly not always—the fulfillment of improper inducements offered during recruiting.

From the perspective of the student who is being recruited, the dividing line between a flattering interest by coaches and a barrage of attention that goes beyond any measure of reason often disappears. Students report telephone calls around the clock, volumes of mail that become incomprehensible, and a total loss of privacy.

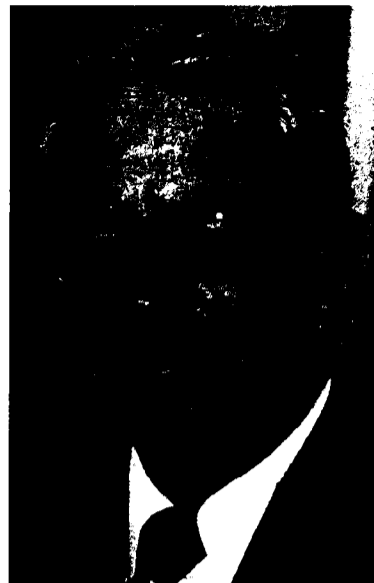
From the perspective of the coaches who are doing the recruiting, there is a very strong element of "keeping up with the Joneses." It is a truism among those knowledgeable about recruiting that it is never possible to be sure in advance what little thing will turn out to be decisive in whether a talented young person chooses State or Tech. For this reason, whatever one institution is doing, within the rules, to attract the recruit, every other institution also must do. If Tech is using its computer to send each of its prospects what appears to be a personal letter each week, State has no choice except to send similar mailings. If a coach from State is in the stands every Friday night to watch a recruit perform, Tech will feel that it must have one of its coaches there also. Many of the existing rules on recruiting are intended to protect institutional treasuries and personnel



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from wasteful and unproductive activity that institutions otherwise would feel obliged to engage in to keep pace with the competition.

Most institutions and most coaches believe in the NCAA rules and comply with them. The deliberate violator is rare, but unfortunately there are some. The Select Committee does not agree that coaches cheat to win exclusively because of pressure generated externally. Instead, the Committee believes that pressure is internalized because the coach wants to win, too often at any cost. A volleyball coach probably is under as much pressure to win as the football coach. The difference is that the personal and institutional monetary stakes are not as high, and the program is less visible.

In some instances, violations occur because coaches are insufficiently aware of NCAA rules. Many institutions and conferences have organized educational programs and seminars, complete with exam-

inations, to inform coaches and athletics administrators of conference and NCAA rules and regulations. The Committee applauds this practice and urges that other institutions and conferences consider similar programs. As noted in the next section, the Committee also welcomes the effort by the NCAA to revise and simplify the Manual.

Too often, however, the violator is perfectly aware that he is breaking a rule. A variety of rationalizations are offered in defense of the deliberate violation. An assistant coach feels that his job is dependent on signing a prize recruit and that he must do whatever is necessary to get the recruit's signature on a letter of intent. In other instances, a coach will defend his actions as being justified by humanitarian sentiments that he values more highly than NCAA rules. Finally, there are those who say that "everyone else is doing it" and that this justifies their violation of a rule. It should go without saying that none of these

explanations is acceptable. It is the function of a university to teach those who come to it. It is tragic if the lesson young people are being taught by coaches is that the end justifies the means and that there is nothing wrong with cheating so long as you do not get caught.

The NCAA has made commendable efforts to educate prospective student-athletes and their parents on what is and is not permissible. More than 100,000 copies of the NCAA Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete are given away each year. The NCAA now identifies the top 100 athletes in the nation in both football and men's basketball and assigns an investigator to get to know each of those young men, to inform the prospect about the rules, and to oversee that athlete's recruitment. The Committee applauds these efforts and urges that the educational program be expanded and that, insofar as is possible, the NCAA attempt to familiarize every young person who is

being recruited, and his parents, with the rules regarding recruiting.

Consideration was given to additional recommendations that would further restrict recruiting practices. The Committee believes that the current rules and regulations, if observed and enforced, are generally reasonable and adequate. It did, however, agree that some of the current problems could be reduced by instituting a "quiet period" prior to the date for signing letters of intent. In this period, coaches would not be allowed to contact recruits or their families. The Committee also believes that the number of allowable evaluations should be limited, so that coaches do not feel obliged to attend all or most of the young person's games merely to show that they are as interested as is the coach from some other institution.

Complexity of NCAA Regulations

A commonly voiced complaint by those involved in any aspect of intercollegiate athletics is that the rules and regulations are too complicated to understand. The Committee agrees that the NCAA Manual is unnecessarily large and complex, but not to the extent that major rules violations can be attributed to this. Although the Manual is 345 pages long, the rules that are of significance in recruiting and in what can be provided to the enrolled student-athlete fill fewer than 30 of these pages.

Even so, the sheer bulk of the Manual can be intimidating, the indexing of the Manual is less than adequate, and the rules contained in the Manual are often written in a complicated fashion that makes them at best difficult to understand and at worst misleading. To note only one example, which has often been a source of embarrassment to the Committee on Infractions.

See Enforcement, page 11

Governance

Continued from page 9

Officers in the affairs of the NCAA. The NCAA, in turn, should seek to involve more chief executives in its structure.

While the precise role of the chief executive officer within the NCAA structure needs further study and refinement, the Committee recommends at this time that a board of presidents be formed, with members representing all three NCAA divisions. The functions of such a board would be to review any matter it wishes in intercollegiate athletics and to advise the NCAA Council of its concerns and recommendations, especially on matters affecting educational integrity; to suggest studies that would lead to improvements in the academic-athletic enterprise, and, if it deems it appropriate, to submit legislation directly to the annual NCAA Convention in the name of the board itself. While two members of the Committee support more extensive powers for a presidents' board, including suspension of Convention actions and/or enacting rules apart from an NCAA Convention, the Committee concluded that it does not believe such a board should have powers of that nature.

The Committee further recommends that the board, in its deliberations, follow the federated principles recently put into effect by the NCAA Council. This involves representatives of a particular division (or subdivision) acting independently on matters affecting only that division, with those actions subject to rescission only by a two-thirds

vote of the board as a whole. The structure of the board should be patterned after that now employed in the Council, recognizing the conference and division representation in that body.

Role and Structure of the NCAA

In its early years, the NCAA was a forum for discussion and had no legislative authority. Until 1921, it sponsored no national championships; until 1957, it offered a single competitive structure, with no recognition of differing levels of competition. Until 1974, it functioned as a unicameral legislative body with all members voting on all rules and regulations. The current NCAA structure provides three divisions for both legislative and competitive purposes (four in football matters) in cognizance of the differing philosophies and competitive levels among its members.

While this is a move in the right

direction, the reorganization is not complete. There continue to be frictions and frustrations, largely because of the lack of homogeneity among institutions in Division I. Division II and Division III seem to be operating quite well and have benefited by their independence from Division I.

It is the Committee's firm conviction that the continued vitality of the NCAA and the integrity of the volatile sports of football and basketball may well depend on construction of a system within the NCAA in which institutions with similar programs and financial commitments in the above-mentioned sports would have considerably more autonomy over their own destinies. With this in mind, the Committee strongly recommends the following: Division I-A should be assured autonomy over all matters affecting football within its division. (There are now approximately 100 colleges and universities

with budgets for their athletics programs ranging from \$5 million to \$12 million per year. These are the so-called Division I-A schools.) Division I-A would hold a convention each June, at which time binding legislation affecting Division I-A football would be adopted. It would be suggested that football coaches participate in the deliberations at the June convention. The adopted legislation would become effective seven months later, after the annual NCAA Convention in January had the opportunity, if it so desired, to repeal the legislation by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership [per Bylaw 13-1-(h)] or by a two-thirds vote of Divisions I-A and I-AA [per Bylaw 11-1-(g)]. Division I-A members also could vote in the June convention to submit to the annual NCAA Convention general legislation extending beyond football matters. All such proposals would be voted upon finally by the appropriate voting constituencies at

the January NCAA Convention. For instance, Division I-A might submit legislation affecting Division I basketball, and that would be voted upon in January by all Division I members.

The Committee discussed the possibility of bringing institutions with major basketball programs and an otherwise broad offering of intercollegiate sports into an arrangement similar to that in Division I football [i.e., subdivisions of Division I in basketball comparable (but not composed of the same members) to the Division I-A and I-AA subdivisions in football], but the Committee is not making a specific recommendation to that effect at this time. Preliminary to such a proposal, an acceptable set of standards should be established as qualifications for membership in Division I by non-football-playing institutions. The Committee recommends that the NCAA work toward a resolution of these issues.

Conclusions and Recommendations: Governance

1. The Committee believes that institutions with the common objectives reflected in major athletics programs should have more control over their own policies and practices. While the Committee is not proposing legislation in this regard, it recommends the following:

- That institutions with major, revenue-producing programs be provided greater autonomy in the NCAA's legislative process.
- That the NCAA work toward subdivisions of Division I in basketball comparable (but not composed of the same members) to those in Divisions I-A and I-AA football, allowing for more autonomy in each of those two sports.

2. The Committee supports the establishment of a council or board of presidents that would have the authority to (1) review Association activities and advise the NCAA Council, (2) commission studies of

matters of concern in intercollegiate athletics, and (3) propose legislation directly to the NCAA Convention. The Committee does not believe such a presidents' board should have the power to veto or replace legislation enacted by an NCAA Convention. The structure of such a group should assure representation for all divisions of the NCAA comparable to that in the Association's current structure.

3. A summer legislative session for Division I-A should be established. The meeting, probably in June, would enable Division I-A members to meet and discuss athletics issues of the times and to act separately on any item of football legislation relating exclusively to Division I-A. Such legislative actions would not become effective until after the succeeding January Convention, at which time the Association's rescission procedures could be effected.

Enforcement

Continued from page 10

Bylaw 1-6 is captioned "Tryouts." In fact, the rule goes far beyond what even persons of reasonable intelligence would understand to be a tryout. It covers "any athletic practice session, tryout or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate or display their abilities in any phase of any sport." If the most sought-after basketball player in the country plays a round of golf with the golf coach during his official visit, this has been officially interpreted (Case No. 204) as a violation of Bylaw 1-6. Perhaps such a golf game should not be permitted, but the basketball coach who is told that his institution is to be penalized because it conducted an illegal tryout of the recruit is going to be justifiably puzzled.

The NCAA Council has directed an extensive rewriting of the Manual, with recodification and reindexing where feasible. If this task is accomplished effectively, it could eliminate a valid source of complaints and minimize ignorance as a cause of rules infractions. The Committee recommends that the NCAA consider segmenting the Manual into clearly defined sections that cover the separate aspects of intercollegiate athletics such as recruiting, financial aid, eligibility, and the like. Such sections should facilitate a clear distinction between those provisions that are concerned with the internal organization of the NCAA, running of tournaments, and matters of that kind and those provisions that govern the relationships between an institution and its representatives on the one hand and student-athletes and recruits on the other.

An attempt should be made to phrase those portions of the Manual that are the usual source of violations in simple and direct terms, so there can be no reasonable argument that the person involved did not understand the rule. During the revision of the Manual, the Select Committee believes each rule should be evaluated to determine whether it is still appropriate. There is a belief that a number of rules may be outdated and should be eliminated.

The Committee does not believe the problems associated with NCAA legislation are sufficient to warrant a moratorium on amendments to the rules or a restriction on the number of proposals that can be considered at any single NCAA Convention.

No matter how skillfully legislation is drafted, unforeseen problems inevitably will arise that will require interpretation of the legislation. Under Constitution 6-2, the power to make interpretations is, quite properly, vested in the Council and, in the interim between meetings of the Council, the Administrative Committee. There is evidence of suspicion among some segments of the NCAA membership that the Council serves as a "rubber stamp" body for the NCAA's officers and administrative staff when interpreting rules. Rightly or wrongly, this perception does exist. The members of the Administrative Committee and the Council are extremely busy people, who are not chosen for their positions because of their skill in interpreting complicated legislation. They might well be helped in performing their interpretative function if there were a committee of persons experienced in interpreting NCAA legislation, and appointed because of this special talent and experience rather than to represent specific constituencies, to advise the Administrative Committee and Council on questions of interpretation. Such a committee could not function without assis-

tance from the NCAA staff, but the existence of the committee would allay existing concerns that the officers and staff play too large a role in the interpretative process.

External Forces Influencing Athletics

The Committee believes that the news media, alumni, booster groups, fans, professional athletes, player agents, and others are external forces that exert considerable influence on intercollegiate athletics. Sometimes this influence is wholly good. The challenge is to keep these forces under control and to prevent them from having a negative influence, as has sometimes happened.

Bylaw 1-2-(b), effective August 1, 1983, limits off-campus recruiting to institutional staff members. It prohibits boosters and others who are not institutional staff members from any in-person contact off campus with a prospective student-athlete or the prospect's relatives or legal guardian for purposes of recruitment. This rule was adopted because experience has taught that the enthusiastic booster often has been involved in improper inducements to recruits and other prohibited activity. The booster is not likely to know NCAA rules as well as do the coaches, and on occasion these representatives have taken the position that they can do what they wish regardless of NCAA legislation. Coaches have been unhappy at the thought that their programs—and indeed their jobs—may be jeopardized because some booster acts in a way that violates NCAA rules and leads to some substantial penalty against the institution.

The Committee welcomes this change. It recognizes, however, as with any legislation effecting a major change in past practice, that it is probable this new rule will create problems of its own requiring refinement and interpretation. Many institutions have used alumni quite legitimately in the past to identify and recruit prospective students and student-athletes alike. There also will be problems in determining what is a "contact," when a contact is "for purposes of recruitment," and when a representative of an institution's athletic interests comes within the "established friend of the family" exception that has been read into the new rule by an official interpretation.

Despite these ambiguities and possible problems, the rule is both clear and readily enforceable in two situations that often have been troublesome in the past. It no longer will be permissible for a booster to transport a recruit to the institution's campus. Nor will it be permissible for a booster to accompany a coach when the coach is making a recruiting visit to a prospect's home. In the past, boosters often have offered improper inducements



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Chancellor
University of Missouri,
Columbia

when they have been with the prospect in these two circumstances.

In addition, the Committee recommends that the provisions of this new legislation be extended to prohibit non-institutional personnel from being involved in the recruiting of prospective student-athletes on the institution's campus, as well as off campus.

The over-zealous individual booster has been more troublesome than the organized booster group. These individuals value their association with coaches and athletes and want to be connected with a winning sports program. The institution is responsible for any violation of the rules by representatives of its athletic interests, and the concept of "representative" has been construed very broadly. The most effective method for controlling the over-zealous representative is through the head coach. He must assume the responsibility for monitoring and restraining these individuals as well as providing similar direction to those who are on his coaching staff.

A very special problem of an external force that can have a serious negative influence is the player agent. There have been cases of college athletes losing their eligibility because they hired agents before their college careers were finished. An NCAA committee currently is looking into the question of agents and intends to develop recommendations on how students, institutions, coaches, and parents should deal with this problem. The Select Committee believes that the unscrupulous agent should be dealt with as stringently as legal limits will permit and supports the efforts of the NCAA committee, which includes individuals uniquely qualified to deal with this issue.

NCAA Enforcement Process

NCAA legislation is adopted by the member institutions of the Association. Fairness to all institutions requires compliance with the legis-

lation. To assist in assuring such compliance, the NCAA should increase its emphasis on educational and preventive programs. There is much value also in institutional self-review. Indeed, even if such self-review reveals a violation for which the institution is responsible, self-disclosure by the institution to the NCAA and immediate disciplinary and corrective action by the institution will mitigate very substantially any penalty the NCAA might otherwise impose. Institutional self-review could be very profitably supplemented by an accreditation-type review from outside the institution. In addition, there should be increased monitoring by the NCAA staff of the daily operations of Division I athletics programs.

Specifically, the Committee recommends that the NCAA develop a comprehensive audit and certification program in intercollegiate athletics in order to bring "sunshine" to athletics programs that too often operate behind a curtain. Such a program would require the institution to share data with its opponents, its conference, and the NCAA in regard to the academic records of its student-athletes, including academic standing upon admission, satisfactory progress, and graduation rates—all, of course, within the confines of the Buckley amendment. The program would involve the type of periodic self-analysis mentioned above and possibly an accreditation program.

The entire system of enforcement, if it is to work effectively, depends upon institutional integrity and self-compliance. As with other such matters within the school, the institutional responsibility for compliance rests with the chief executive officer. He indeed is required to certify compliance to the NCAA each year. Often, the chief executive officer finds it uncomfortable to have to certify that his institution, its personnel, and its representatives are in compliance with all of the

many NCAA rules. Even if a chief executive officer has the interest and inclination to digest and supervise all these rules, it is unlikely that he or she could afford the time required for what constitutes only a fraction of the many significant responsibilities of a person in that position.

Necessarily, therefore, great reliance must be placed on the institution's faculty athletic representative to ensure institutional compliance. In many institutions, especially in the major programs, this has been accomplished, but there is a need for a more uniform role for faculty representatives among member institutions. The representative should have full access to all institutional records and correspondence related to athletics and must have direct access to the chief executive officer. The faculty representative should have a term of office sufficient to permit him to become fully conversant with the rules and to become acquainted with his fellow representatives across the country.

Though self-enforcement is the ideal, and it is an attainable ideal under many circumstances, inevitably there will be occasions in which violations are brought to light only through an investigation by the NCAA staff and in which it will be necessary for the matter to be heard by the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

There have been many criticisms over the years of the NCAA enforcement process. Some of those criticisms have been valid, and the NCAA has changed its procedures in response to these. Other criticisms have been based on ignorance. The Select Committee believes that the enforcement process is working well and will continue to improve now that the enforcement staff has been considerably expanded. The Committee applauds such efforts as "Operation Intercept" and "Operation Big Brother." These

See Enforcement, page 12

Conclusions and Recommendations: Enforcement

1. The NCAA has instituted a number of excellent programs designed to distribute information regarding its rules and regulations to prospective student-athletes, their parents, and high schools. Those efforts are applauded by the Committee, which recommends that they be expanded significantly.

2. The rules and regulations of the Association generally are satisfactory. Their presentation in the NCAA Manual, however, should be revised and recodified.

3. The Committee recommends that the NCAA develop a comprehensive audit and certification program in intercollegiate athletics in order to bring "sunshine" to athletics programs that too often operate behind a curtain. Such a program would require the institution to share data with its opponents, its conference, and the NCAA in regard to the academic records of its student-athletes, including academic standing upon admission, satisfactory progress, and graduation rates—all, of course, within the confines of the Buckley amendment. It also would involve a periodic self-analysis and possibly an accreditation program.

4. The Committee believes the process of recruiting should be made more humane. It supports a "quiet period" surrounding the date upon which the prospective student-athlete signs the National Letter of Intent, and it suggests that contacts with students for recruitment purposes be further limited.

5. The provisions of Bylaw 1-2-(b) [Proposal No. 91 adopted by the 1983 NCAA Convention] should be extended to prohibit non-institutional personnel from being involved in the recruiting of prospective student-athletes on the institution's campus, as well as off campus.

6. The Committee recommends appointment of a special committee of persons experienced in interpreting NCAA legislation to advise the Administrative Committee and the Council on questions of interpretation.

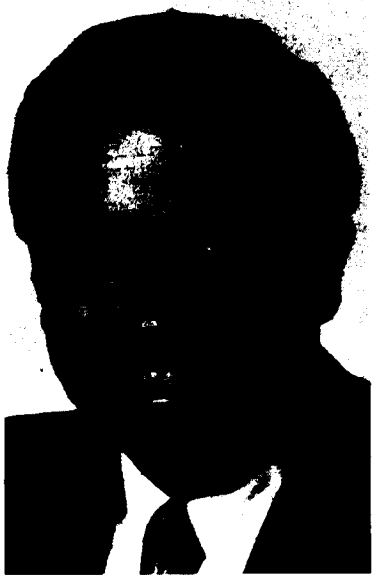
7. The Committee urges institutions and conferences to organize specific educational programs and seminars, including examinations, to inform their coaches and athletics administrators of conference and NCAA regulations.

Budgets for major intercollegiate athletics programs at Division I institutions are frequently in the range of \$5 million to \$10 million a year. The generation of revenue to support these activities and the control of the expenditure of funds are major preoccupations of both institutional and athletic departmental administrators. Because of the importance of intercollegiate athletics to the overall scope of activities at most of our major universities, the Committee believes that an objective of achieving a maximum financial return from an intercollegiate athletics program is desirable.

Financial Aid Provisions

Within organic documents of the NCAA, all issues that deal with financial aid to athletes are dealt with in the constitution. Any changes in the current regulations in that area thus involve altering the constitution, a process that requires a favorable vote from two-thirds of the Convention voters, even though the proposed changes may have a much greater impact on one division than on the others.

Most institutions within Division I believe that it is important for them to have primary control over issues that affect only their programs. Many questions that touch upon financial aid to athletes fall into this category, but securing the necessary two-thirds vote to implement changes would be virtually impossible to achieve. The voting process at the NCAA Conventions and the differing philosophies of the various divisions make any changes of this nature difficult. The Select Committee believes the concerns that have been expressed are valid and we strongly recommend the following: That legislation be introduced to remove the financial aid limitation from the constitution [Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1)] and place



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it in the bylaws, thereby enabling each division to deal with it separately.

Television Income

During the past few decades, revenues received from televising intercollegiate athletic events have formed a substantial amount of the income that is realized by many Division I schools. With the high level of public interest in being associated with and watching important sports events, it is likely that broadcasting will continue to be an important source of revenue for colleges and universities in the future.

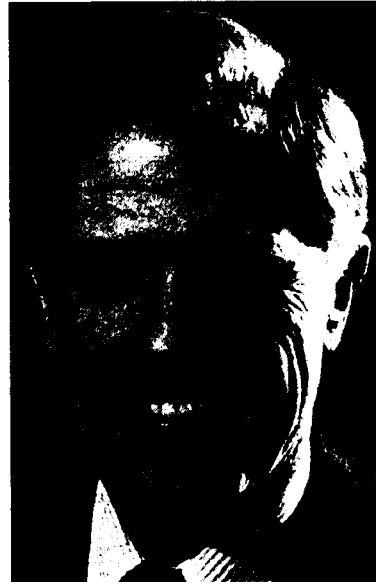
There are significant danger signs for institutions that should be heeded, however. A total lack of coordination of efforts to televise football games, for example, would quickly work to the detriment of most institutions. Oversaturation of the marketplace, the inability of individual institutions to negotiate the most



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University of Texas, Austin

favorable financial terms by themselves, the consequence of limiting television exposure to a relatively few institutions in marketplaces that have high concentrations of population, and other considerations could rapidly change the face and nature of intercollegiate athletics as we have known it. We believe that these changes would not be in the interests of either higher education or intercollegiate athletics.

The Committee believes that, regardless of the outcome of current litigation pertaining to the control of televising college football, it is in the decided best interest of intercollegiate athletics that institutions band together and act in concert in matters of this sort, with the objective of generating the maximum possible revenues and achieving the maximum benefits for participating schools. We remain silent on what the most effective configurations to achieve these objectives might be at this time, but we urge the NCAA to



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address this issue aggressively and immediately.

The Committee further believes the distribution of income from these sources should mutually benefit the institutions that are involved and intercollegiate athletics in general. In summary, we believe that an organized and unified approach that will maximize the revenues and benefits to be derived from television be undertaken.

Pell Grants

Increasing financial pressures that are being felt by all institutions of higher learning make it imperative for schools to take advantage of all possible legitimate sources of revenue. In addition, the increasing difficulty reportedly encountered by students in securing summer jobs or loan monies suggests that the NCAA limitations on the amount of financial aid a student-athlete may receive are no longer realistic. Since many student-athletes are eligible

to receive traditional sources of financial aid such as Pell Grants, and the utilization of these grants could ease athletically related financial burdens at some institutions, we urge that the NCAA membership develop and adopt legislation that would exempt up to \$900 of the Pell Grant from the limitation. The Committee is aware that the NCAA has a special committee studying that limitation, and we support its efforts to gauge the appropriateness of the current legislation.

Post-Eligibility Financial Aid

With the extraordinary time demands that are placed upon student-athletes, graduation within the standard time frame is often difficult to achieve. At the expiration of the period of eligibility, many students are within a few units of meeting graduation requirements, but need additional course work to do so. The Committee believes that all institutions should be encouraged to provide financial aid to student-athletes who have completed their eligibility so that they will have every opportunity to graduate. This currently seems to be practiced by the great majority of Division I institutions and we believe that the practice should be universal.

Financial Control by Institutions

Major factors in the costs of conducting intercollegiate athletics programs include the funding of scholarships and the salaries for large coaching staffs. Institutions individually and collectively should make every effort to keep the numbers of scholarships awarded and the size of coaching staffs within reasonable bounds. Furthermore, every effort should be made by institutions and the NCAA to utilize all available, controllable sources of scholarship monies to ease the in-

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Enforcement

Continued from page 11

programs have had a worthwhile educational impact and have deterred violations that might otherwise have occurred. In addition, when violations do occur, the NCAA now often hears of them very promptly and can bring the matter on for a hearing by the Committee on Infractions in a few months, rather than several years after the event, as too often had been the case in the past.

There are some who think that when allegations are made against an institution, the institution is presumed guilty and must prove its innocence. This is not the way the enforcement process works. Section 4-(b)-(2) of the enforcement procedure requires the Committee on Infractions to "base its findings on information presented to it which it determines to be credible, persuasive and of a kind on which reasonably prudent persons rely in the conduct of serious affairs." Unless the Committee is persuaded that a violation has been proved by evidence of this character, it cannot and does not find a violation.

At one time, institutions accused of violations felt, and with some justification, that they were in an adversarial relationship with the NCAA staff. Many changes have been made in the enforcement procedure over the years, instituted by the staff itself or by the Committee on Infractions, to emphasize that enforcement is a cooperative, rather than adversarial, process. After an official inquiry is filed, the primary investigator from the staff is available to meet with the institution to discuss the development of the in-

stitutional response and to assist in locating principals in the case [Enforcement Procedure 12-(a)-(14)]. After the institution has made its response, there is ordinarily a pre-hearing conference that results in narrowing of the issues and furnishing by the staff to the institution of information and of leads to additional information.

Perhaps the most significant fact about the enforcement program has been the willingness to learn from experience and to make continual changes as needed to make the process more efficient and to ensure that it is not only fair to the institutions and individuals involved, but that it gives the appearance of fairness, as well.

The enforcement process will never detect and punish every violation of NCAA legislation. Four-fifths of the known major crimes in the United States are never solved by the police, despite the powerful investigative tools available to them. The NCAA has no power to subpoena witnesses and documents or to compel persons with knowledge of the facts to talk to NCAA investigators (although legislation adopted in 1983 does make it "unethical conduct" for a student-athlete or an institutional staff member to refuse to furnish information relevant to investigation of a possible violation of the NCAA regulations).

One step that would assist NCAA enforcement would be to require student-athletes once each year to advise their institution, which in turn would advise the NCAA, about their ownership or use of automob-

iles, the name and relationship of the person in whose name the automobile is registered, and the lending institution for a loan on the automobile, if there is one. Many of the major violations that come before the Committee on Infractions involve automobiles. Information of the sort described would help the NCAA staff in identifying those instances in which automobiles may have been obtained in a fashion that violates NCAA legislation.

Penalties for NCAA violations are a major source of concern. Those who have been found guilty of violations often claim that they have been punished too harshly for doing what everyone else does. Others, not themselves involved, are likely to criticize penalties as being too lenient. The Committee on Infractions spends considerable time in each case deciding on a penalty that seems to the Committee to be appropriate to the gravity of the violations, taking into account any mitigating or aggravating circumstances. The Committee is conscious also of the need for consistency in penalties (although it is very rare that any two cases are the same) and of the need to have penalties for serious violations that will deter other institutions from violating the rules.

There is much support for the notion that penalties should apply to the individuals who have been party to a violation and that innocent persons should not suffer because of what others have done. One institution is presently under a penalty that will bar it from a bowl game after the 1983 season and will prevent its games from being tele-

vised live in the 1984 and 1985 seasons. The most recent violation found against it was in 1980. The coaching staff and athletes who will feel the brunt of the penalty had nothing whatever to do with any of the violations.

The solution for seeming inequities of this kind is not easy to find. The NCAA is an association of institutions; those institutions are responsible for the control of their athletics programs, and an institution must be penalized if violations have occurred. The show-cause provisions of Enforcement Procedure 7-(b)-(12) do provide a means by which the NCAA can require the institution to discipline its staff members and representatives, and this is often used. It is possible that a means could be found to discipline a coach who is a party to a violation but who has taken a job at another institution before the case is heard by the NCAA. Bylaw 5-6-(d)-(3) was intended to deal with this situation but has proven to be wholly unworkable. Whether any means, consistent with the antitrust laws, can be devised to discipline a coach at one institution for things he did at another institution is a question not easily answered. Clearly, nothing can be done about the coach who leaves intercollegiate athletics and takes a job with the professionals before his violations are discovered.

A student-athlete who is found to have accepted extra benefits must be declared ineligible for further competition, and a prospective student-athlete who is involved in a recruiting violation is ineligible if he attends the institution that is responsible for the violation. (In

each case, the NCAA Eligibility Committee can remit all or part of the ineligibility if it finds that the athlete's involvement was of such a nature that permanent ineligibility is too severe a penalty.) It is possible for a recruit to accept improper inducements from State and then to sign a letter of intent with Tech. No penalty applies to the athlete in that instance. When this happens, it is naturally a cause of great concern. It does not happen often. Even those inclined to provide significant improper benefits to attract a recruit are not likely to provide these until the recruit's name is on a letter of intent. The principal source of evidence of NCAA violations is when a young person who goes to one school tells the staff of violations by other schools that attempted to recruit him. If the person who furnishes this information jeopardizes his eligibility at the institution he is now attending, even though that institution did not violate any rules, this source of information would shrivel up and the entire enforcement program would be greatly handicapped.

The problem of penalty structure needs constant attention and is discussed at almost every meeting of the Committee on Infractions. The Committee has sought in recent cases to be more inventive about penalties and to make use of sanctions such as reductions in grants in addition to or in lieu of the more familiar penalties of probation with sanctions. The Select Committee encourages this experimentation and search for new and better forms of penalties by the Committee on Infractions.



Division II field hockey

Pennsylvania teams head field

Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference teams dominate the list of contenders for the 1983 NCAA Division II Field Hockey Championship.

First-round games will be played at campus sites November 4-5, with the championship to be determined on the home field of one of the finalists November 12.

Defending champion Lock Haven raced through the regular season undefeated and entered the PSAC tournament with a 13-0 record. Led by the fine defensive play of Ann Grim, the offense of Sherry Derr (19 goals in 13 games) and the goal-keeping of Kate Murphy (four goals allowed in 13 games), Lock Haven head coach Sharon Taylor has found a winning formula that has failed only once in the past two years.

"We are confident but realistic," Taylor said. "We have to keep an even keel emotionally. Getting too pumped up or too far down can be disastrous. As a team, they simply have to focus on what they have to do to be successful."

Success in the NCAA play-offs probably will mean defeating conference rivals Kutztown and Bloomsburg. These two squads have a combined record of 22-2-1.

Kutztown has won 10 straight, and a bevy of talented seniors leads the Golden Bears.

The corps of veterans that may make the difference in the play-offs is composed of Denise Long, Julie Hoke, Athena Hatzas, Terri Grasso, Margaret Casper and Ursula Hauck. "Having worked with these athletes for four years is an advantage," said Kutztown coach Betty Wesner.

"We have a group of 11 people who know how to play both offense and defense. They form a very nice, skilled and aggressive team," Wesner said.

She believes that conditioning could determine the 1983 champion.

Bloomsburg head coach Jan Hutchinson has a squad that is conditioned to playing Lock Haven and Kutztown, the only teams to defeat the Huskies. After losing to Lock Haven in the 1982 championship game, Bloomsburg has rebounded with a 12-2-1 mark.

The momentum has been provided by Deb Long, Lynette Kyle, Deb Minsky and Karen Hertzler. The defense has allowed an average of only three shots on goal a game during the regular season.

The Huskies have out-shot their

opposition by a 352-43 margin. Not bad for a team that is starting four freshmen.

"We've got it if we can put it together," said Hutchinson about her team's play-off chances.

While these three PSAC powers are tangling with each other and West Chester is in a tournament that some observers feel is the preliminary to the NCAA championship, Keene State coach Edward Sweeney somewhat quietly has been building a power.

The Owls sport a 17-1 record and the balance that may turn some heads during postseason action.

See Pennsylvania, page 20



Lock Haven's Sherry Derr

Division III field hockey

Trenton, Ithaca favored again

Trenton State has lost only one game in NCAA Division III field hockey play-off action: the 1982 championship final. Ithaca won that contest, 2-1, on penalty kicks after two overtime periods.

Trenton State and Ithaca have a combined 7-1 record in the Division

III tournament, and the two must be considered favorites for the 1983 championship.

First-round games will be played at campus sites November 4-5, with semifinals and finals November 11-12 on the campus of one of the final-four teams.

Coach Melissa Magee's Trenton State squad has bounced back from its loss to Ithaca with 16 straight victories this fall. The Lions' loss to Ithaca last year snapped a 46-game winning streak.

Cocaptains Lori Jung and Diane Smith have been the stalwarts of the Lions' attack, but the most important player on the team may be freshman goalkeeper Charlotte Heenan.

Heenan faced the unenviable task of replacing Dina Ayers, holder of Division III play-off records for saves and fewest goals allowed per game.

Heenan notched 11 saves in Trenton State's regular-season shut-out of Ithaca (2-0); and in a game against Davis and Elkins, she stopped 12 shots on goal and had two penalty strokes.

"The team is playing really well right now," Magee said. "We seem to be peaking at just the right time. We simply need to keep our intensity level high as we go into the tournament."

Despite a loss to Trenton State

this season, Ithaca is the No. 2 team in the most recent NCAA Division III field hockey poll. The Bombers, 7-2 this year, are led by senior sweeper Clare Lamont, who earned a spot on the all-tournament team last season. She teams with senior Linda Amuso and juniors Lisa Clarke and Tracey Moyer to spearhead the Ithaca attack.

Tufts, under first-year coach Nita Lamborghini, has an 11-0-1 record this season. The Jumbos would be first-time participants in the NCAA play-offs and will rely on senior Kate Donovan, an all-America midfielder in 1982.

Franklin and Marshall (9-4-3), Denison (10-1-2), Cortland State (8-2-1) and Elizabethtown (11-3-2) all have postseason experience and are among the top 10 teams in Division III.

Two other squads are undefeated this season, and either or both could make waves in the tournament. Bates, ranked as high as sixth this season, is 8-0-3, and Oneonta State owns a 14-0-1 record.

Other teams with play-off aspirations include Salisbury State (11-5-1) and Messiah (7-3-1). Smith, Drew and Salem State all have been in the top 10 at some point this season.

Other teams to watch include Wooster, Lynchburg, Haverford, Frostburg State, Bemidji State and Eastern Mennonite.

Huskies shoot for women's soccer title

Connecticut set the stage for its successful 1983 women's soccer season when it defeated defending national champion North Carolina, 3-1, in the season opener.

Since then, the Huskies have run up a 14-0-1 record through games of October 23. The only blemish is a scoreless tie with Cincinnati in September.

"At that time, the North Carolina win was very important for us," said UConn coach Len Tsantiris. "But, it wasn't just that game. We've played a lot of top-10 teams, and we've improved."

"We played in a tournament at Cortland State at midseason and got to see a lot of different teams, including teams from the West Coast. We also beat Massachusetts (1-0) recently, which was a big win for us."

That kind of results will make the top-ranked Huskies the favorites when the second National Collegiate Women's Soccer Championship be-

gins next weekend at campus sites. First-round games must be completed by November 6, second-round games by November 13, and the semifinals and championship will be played November 19-20 at the University of Central Florida in Orlando.

Connecticut is likely to get a first-round bye (the top four seeds in the 12-team field receive byes), which Tsantiris characterizes as "sometimes good, sometimes bad."

The Huskies basically are a young team, although three seniors—including leading scorer Moira Buckley—are the backbone of the team. Freshmen and sophomores have played major roles this fall.

Connecticut finished third in last year's inaugural NCAA Women's Soccer Championship, defeating Missouri-St. Louis, 2-1, in the third-place game. North Carolina topped Central Florida, 2-0, in the final.

Both the Tar Heels, ranked second this fall, and Missouri-St. Louis,

ranked eighth, look like certain tournament selections. Central Florida, with a 4-4-1 record, is a question mark.

Following is a list of teams under consideration for selection. Records are through games of October 23.

New England—Boston College (14-2-0), Harvard (6-4-0), Keene State (10-1-2), Massachusetts (9-1-3), Plymouth State (10-2-1), Vermont (8-5-0).

Northeast—Adelphi (7-6-1), Brown (7-4-1), Connecticut (14-0-1), Cornell (5-4-1), Cortland State (11-2-2), Hartwick (9-2-2), Princeton (8-2-0), Rochester (11-3-1).

South-Mideast—Central Florida (5-4-2), Cincinnati (6-1-3), George Mason (13-3-2), North Carolina (13-1-0), William and Mary (4-5-2).

West—California (7-1-3), California-Santa Barbara (10-5-1), Colorado College (9-0-1), Missouri-St. Louis (12-1-2), Sonoma State (7-1-3), Texas A&M (3-0-2).

Conclusions, Recommendations:
Financial Issues

1. The Committee believes there is nothing wrong with an objective of achieving financial returns from a major athletics program.

2. The bonding together of institutions in order to generate maximum revenues is desirable, and the distribution of income in athletics should mutually benefit the institutions involved and intercollegiate athletics in general. For example, the Committee does not believe institutions should be permitted to go their own way in football television; instead, there should be some organized, unified approach to maximizing the revenues and benefits involved.

3. The Committee recommends that the NCAA membership adopt legislation to place the financial aid limitation (i.e., the amount a student-athlete may receive) in the bylaws, where each division could act separately on that issue.

4. The Committee supports legislation that would exempt up to \$900 of the Pell Grant from the NCAA limitation on the amount of financial aid a student-athlete may receive.

5. Institutions should be encouraged to award financial aid to student-athletes who have completed their eligibility in order for them to graduate. It is the Committee's belief that most major institutions currently are doing this.

6. The institution should control the salary and all other sources of income received by its coaches (e.g., television shows, endorsements, speaking engagements). It also should monitor carefully the revenues from donors and booster groups and assure that such revenues are audited and controlled.

Financial

Continued from page 12

stitutional burden generated by the need to provide financial assistance to student-athletes.

Two major areas of concern identified by the Committee are the dependence that institutions have developed on non-institutional sources of revenue to support intercollegiate athletics programs and the benefits that coaches receive from these same sources.

While it is not a new phenomenon for a coach to be earning more than the university president, the pattern of recent years has been that outside income from such sources as television shows, endorsements, and the like far exceeds what a coach receives from his contract with the university. When this occurs, the increased pressures generated by outside groups can result in skewed loyalties and priorities that work strongly against institutional interests.

Some universities have addressed this problem by insisting on exer-

cising control over the nature and amount of outside income that a coach can earn. Funds for additional activities of a coach, such as a television show, are contracted with the involvement of the institution and are subject to institutional approval. Similar approaches are commonplace in institutions that have professional schools where faculty members generate fees for services rendered, as in a medical school.

Where these approaches to dealing with coaches have been adopted, they have been effective and have succeeded in minimizing misunderstandings, while exerting a strong element of control upon outside forces. The Committee encourages more widespread use of this approach by member schools within the NCAA.

Booster and Alumni Groups

Booster and alumni groups can represent an asset of inestimable value to an institution and its ath-

letics program. Unfortunately, in the absence of adequate institutional control, these groups are one of the most frequent sources of violations of existing NCAA rules. The obligation of an institution, as expressed by sections 3-2-(b) and (c) of the NCAA constitution, to exercise control over the representatives of its athletic interests mandates that the institution maintain constant vigilance over the activities of these entities. It slights this obligation at its own considerable peril.

All money from these groups that is generated to support athletic activities should be carefully controlled, monitored, and audited by the university. The misuse of these funds is a primary source of violations encountered by those charged with overseeing the conduct of athletics programs. This, however, is a problem that must be controlled at the institutional level, not by the NCAA, and schools must establish the internal controls needed to prevent abuses.

Trojans' future depends on letting go of past

By James A. Sheldon
The NCAA News Staff

Any thoughts Southern California fans and players have about continuing to savor last year's national championship could be short-lived.

It is not that the Trojans do not have the talent to repeat. Any team with a front court featuring the McGee twins, Pam and Paula, and Cheryl Miller is not hurting for talent.

But, Southern Cal coach Linda Sharp is not one, apparently, to rest on her laurels. Coaches who sit around polishing trophies do not come up with schedules like this one:

November—The Trojans start the season November 25-27 at the Crush Classic in Notre Dame, Indiana. Along with the Fighting Irish, Maryland and Tennessee also will be on hand. Returning home, USC will stop off at Northwestern and Missouri.

December—After the home opener against San Francisco, Tennessee and Georgia come to Los Angeles. Georgia beat the Volunteers in the Mid-east regional final of last year's NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship before losing to Southern Cal in the semifinals. Then comes the Trojans' own Winston Tire Classic, which will bring Maryland, Penn State and Oregon to town.

January—How is this for a road trip: Texas (January 2), 1983 NCAA runner-up Louisiana Tech (January 3), 1983 final-four participant Old Dominion (January 6) and Rutgers (January 8)?

Oh, yes. Then, there is the small matter of the Western Collegiate Athletic Association season. That means home-and-home contests with Long Beach State, UCLA, Arizona State and freshman-laden, but talented, San Diego State.

All of which adds up to 15 possible games against teams that took part

in last year's NCAA championship, including the other three teams in last year's final four. With a schedule like that, last season's championship and this fall's ratings pale.

"I hope we can survive," Sharp says, seriously. "I hope we can avoid injuries and really learn from those games."

Lessons will have to be learned most quickly in the Trojans' back court. Sophomore guard Rhonda Windham is injured and is being redshirted. Last year's other back-court starter, Cynthia Cooper, is in academic trouble and will sit out at least the first semester.

Sharp plans for juniors Yolanda Fletcher and Tracy Longo, who was injured last season, to step in. Junior college transfer Donna Carter is another possibility.

How well the Trojan back court develops could determine the team's national-championship possibilities.

"Last year, I think we learned a lot by being No. 1 and playing with pressure all season," Sharp said. "We have a taste of what it's all about. I think we have enough experience and confidence to have another good season."

Southern Cal, along with Old Dominion, Tennessee and Louisiana Tech, will host 1984 NCAA regional play March 22-25. First-round play will be at campus sites March 15-18, and UCLA will host the final four March 30 and April 1, meaning the Trojans could win a national title without ever leaving Los Angeles. But, before USC can even begin to think about March and April, it will have to prove it can survive November, December, January and the WCAA season.

Here is a conference-by-conference look at the coming season and a rundown on the leading independents:

Atlantic Coast: Defending cham-

pion Maryland (26-5 record in 1982-83, two starters returning) has some positions to fill. Ready to step into the title picture are North Carolina (22-8, three) and North Carolina State (22-8, three). Virginia (15-13, four) could be a surprise. Top players—Tresa Brown, senior, center, North Carolina (17.1 points per game, 7.3 rebounds per game in 1982-83); Cathy Grimes, junior, forward, Virginia (17.1 ppg, 8.6 rpg); Stacy Hurd, senior, forward, Duke (13.5 ppg); Keeva Jackson, junior, forward, Wake Forest (14.5 ppg, 8.5 rpg); Robyn Mayo, junior, guard, North Carolina State (7.8 ppg, 131 assists); Linda Page, junior, forward, North Carolina State (23.0 ppg, 7.5 rpg); Marcia Richards, senior, guard, Maryland (15.4 ppg).

Atlantic 10: Penn State (26-7, two) will rely heavily on talented center Kahadeejah Herbert while last year's substitutes and this year's freshmen mature. Hoping to pass the Nittany Lions are Rutgers (19-10, four), West Virginia (17-11, four) and Rhode Island (20-12, five). Top players—Kelly Ballentine, sophomore, guard-forward, George Washington (21.8 ppg); Olivia Bradley, junior, forward, West Virginia (12.6 ppg, 12.6 rpg); Trish Brown, junior, forward, St. Joseph's (Pennsylvania) (12.8 ppg, 8.3 rpg); Kahadeejah Herbert, junior, center, Penn State (16.6 ppg, 8.2 rpg); Lorrie Lawrence, senior, guard, Rutgers (17.5 ppg); Carol Smith, senior, guard, Rhode Island (12.9 ppg); Marilyn Stephens, senior, center-forward, Temple (19.5 ppg, 13.0 rpg).

Big East: Providence (24-6, four) and St. John's (New York) (27-6, four) tied for the title last year and are cofavorites this season. Boston College (17-9, three) could make it a three-team race. Top players—Nancy Bernhardt, senior, guard, Villanova (18.4 ppg, 6.9 rpg); Kathy Finn, senior, forward, Providence (16.3



Kym Hampton, Arizona State University

ppg, 5.3 rpg); Marcia Foster, senior, forward, Seton Hall (13.2 ppg); Biz Houghton, junior, center, Boston College (10.8 ppg, 9.0 rpg); Ann Marie McNamee, sophomore, guard, St. John's (11.0 ppg); Dianne Pugh, senior, center, St. John's (8.9 rpg).

Big Eight: Kansas State (25-7, four) had just one significant graduation loss—all-America guard Priscilla Gary. If the Wildcats cannot fill that void, look for Colorado (21-8, four), Missouri (25-6, three) and Kansas (13-15, four), which finished fast last year, to pose threats. Top players—Phylicia Allen, senior, center, Kansas (15.9 ppg, 9.6 rpg); Angie Bonner, junior, center, Kansas State (16.3 ppg, 7.4 rpg); Mary Brueggstrass, junior, center, Missouri (8.5 ppg); Tonya Burns, junior, center, Iowa State (17.0 ppg, 8.7 rpg); Joni Davis, junior, forward, Missouri (13.9 ppg); Diane Hiemstra, senior, guard, Colorado (16.7 ppg); Debra Powell, junior, forward, Nebraska (17.6 ppg, 5.6 rpg); Angie Snider, senior, forward-guard, Kansas (19.5 ppg); Lisa Van Goor, senior, center, Colorado (17.0 ppg, 10.3 rpg).

Big Ten: Co-champions Indiana (19-11, three) and Ohio State (23-5, three) look solid, while Minnesota (20-7, three) and Northwestern (17-10, three) could cause problems. Former Cheyney coach Vivian Stringer takes over at Iowa and will hope to revive a 7-20 team with an excellent freshman class. Top players—Yvette Angel, junior, guard, Ohio State (15.3 ppg); Rachele Bostic, senior, forward-center, Indiana (16.3 ppg); Carla Chapman, junior, center-forward, Ohio State (13.6 ppg, 7.2 rpg); Laura Coenen, junior, forward-center, Minnesota (9.1 ppg); Kendra Grant, junior, center-forward, Illinois (21.0 ppg, 8.8 rpg); Denise Jackson, senior, forward-center, Indiana (19.7 ppg, 12.2 rpg).

Gateway: Illinois State (20-10) must find replacements for three starters, including all-America Cathy Boswell. That could open the door for veteran teams at Drake (20-8, four) and Southern Illinois (22-11,

three). Eastern Illinois (22-7, three) could be a spoiler. Top players—Lorri Bauman, senior, center, Drake (26.3 ppg); Judy Burns, junior, guard, Bradley (22.7 ppg); Toni Collins, junior, center, Eastern Illinois (13.6 ppg, 7.9 rpg); Wanda Ford, sophomore, forward, Drake (16.1 ppg, 13.1 rpg); Dawn Hallett, senior, forward, Illinois State (12.5 ppg); Lisa Hodgson, senior, guard-forward, Wichita State (16.8 ppg); Kelle Lindbeck, senior, guard-forward, Western Illinois (18.0 ppg, 6.7 rpg); Connie Price, senior, center, Southern Illinois (16.6 ppg); Kay Riek, senior, forward, Drake (16.7 ppg); Char Warring, senior, forward, Southern Illinois (17.5 ppg, 7.7 rpg).

High Country: It looks like a two-team race between Brigham Young (17-8, five) and defending champion Utah (22-7, three). Former assistant Elaine Elliott has taken over at Utah for long-time head coach Fern Gardner. BYU's 6-foot-7 freshman center Tresa Spaulding could have an immediate impact. Top players—Deb Asper, senior, forward, Utah (20.5 ppg, 8.4 rpg); Valerie Cravens, senior, guard, Brigham Young (17.3 ppg); Alison Foote, junior, forward, New Mexico (20.3 ppg, 8.3 rpg); Anne Handy, junior, forward, Utah (12.3 ppg, 9.1 rpg); Karen Hosek, junior, forward, Colorado State (10.2 ppg, 7.6 rpg); Lori Vreeken, senior, center, Brigham Young (18.2 ppg).

Metro: NCAA tournament participants Florida State (24-6) and Louisville (20-10) return just two starters each, and Memphis State (20-12) returns only one. Cincinnati (19-11, three) and Southern Mississippi (17-10, four) are the league's most experienced squads. South Carolina (16-12, two) will be participating in the Metro race for the first time. Top players—Cheryl Cook, junior, guard, Cincinnati (17.3 ppg); Sue Galkantas, senior, forward, Florida State (16.9 ppg, 7.6 rpg); Sharon Gilmore, sophomore, center, South Carolina (15.2 ppg, 8.3 rpg); Stasia Kissel, senior, forward, Cin-

See Trojans, page 17

Smaller ball to be tested by league

One of the more interesting leagues to watch this winter will be the Empire State Conference. Adelphi, C. W. Post, Malloy, Mercy, New York Tech and Pace should have some interesting competition, but women's basketball fans will be equally interested in another facet of conference play.

The Division II league will be the first intercollegiate conference to experiment with a smaller ball, an idea that the Women's Basketball Coaches Association is interested in researching. Empire State games will be played with a ball 28½-29 inches in circumference and 17½ to 19½ ounces. That is compared to the standard men's and women's ball of 29½ to 30 inches in circumference and 20 to 22 ounces. The league will be keeping data on turnovers, field-goal percentage and shot selection.

Southern California's Pam and Paula McGee are not the only pair of twins starting for a Division I team. New Hampshire has Corinne and Chris Gulas at guard. Both transferred from Penn State two years ago. Also in the "relative" category, Radford has signed the sister of former Virginia all-America Ralph Sampson. Joyce is a 6-1 freshman forward-center. And, one might say American has lost some of its "punch." The Eagles' all-time leading scorer, Jacqui Frazier, has graduated. She is the daughter of former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier.



Sandra Hodge

Kansas has been playing varsity women's intercollegiate basketball for 16 years, about average for most Division I schools. However, Lady Jayhawk basketball history actually goes back a little farther. The school's first women's team was organized in 1903 by Mary Bennett and James Naismith, the inventor of the game and long-time KU men's coach.

Sandra Hodge, a senior forward for New Orleans, has a shot at passing the 3,000-point and 1,000-rebound marks for her career. She will start the season with 2,299 points and 819 rebounds (no player in the history of NCAA Division I men's

basketball has passed both those plateaus.) Her totals will be NCAA Division I women's records, when NCAA women's career records are compiled for the first time following this season.

Maryland has won five of a possible six Atlantic Coast Conference titles. In Division III, Illinois Benedictine has won all three championships in Northern Illinois Intercollegiate Conference history. In fact, the Eagles have never lost a conference game, going 18-0 heading into the 1983-84 season.

Following a 23-4 season in 1981-82, Colby slumped to 14-10 last season. The reason? Academics no, it was not bad grades. Starting center Kaye Cross, 6-5, spent the second semester studying in England, and starting guard Sue Perry spent the year in an exchange program at American. Both return to campus this year, and Colby again should be one of the top Division III teams in New England. The White Mules, who do not take part in postseason competition, have beaten NCAA regional champion Clark (Massachusetts) each of the past two seasons.

Tufts coach Michael Tapscott should not have to worry about his back court tiring. The Jumbos' starting guards, Amy Banks and Lisa Raffin, both finished last year's Boston Marathon in four hours and 20 minutes.

Virginia Union to get early test in Division II

Virginia Union surprised a lot of teams last season, not the least of which was defending NCAA Division II champion Cal Poly-Pomona.

The Panthers entered last season's NCAA Division II Women's Basketball Championship with a commendable 22-2 record, while Cal Poly-Pomona was 26-2. The difference was in the rankings—Cal Poly-Pomona was a solid No. 1; Virginia Union, something of an unknown quantity, ranked eighth.

All of which made little difference to the Panthers. Virginia Union won consecutive games against Norfolk State, Mount St. Mary's, Valdosta State, Central Missouri State and, in the championship, Cal Poly-Pomona (73-60).

Virginia Union looks tough again, but head coach Louis Hearn realizes it will be difficult to repeat as national champions. First of all, he will have to find a replacement at forward for last year's leading scorer and rebounder, Barvenia Wooten.

"At the beginning, that will be a big problem for us," Hearn said. "We have players with as much talent, but Barvenia was an experienced senior, the team captain, Miss Virginia Union. And, she had a lot of heart."

Then, there is the pressure of being everyone's prime target as defending champions. Does Hearn feel that pressure?

"No, none whatsoever," he replies promptly. "I'd much rather have everyone chasing me than my chasing everyone else."

There should not be any shortage of teams chasing the Panthers. For starters, each of last year's play-off victims has a veteran team and would love to have another shot at Virginia Union. Mount St. Mary's will have an early opportunity November 29 at DeMatha High School in Hyattsville, Maryland.

Other contenders are Southern Connecticut State, Slippery Rock, Tuskegee, Dayton, South Dakota,

Abilene Christian and Texas A&I.

This season's Division II championship will begin March 6. Regionals will be played March 10, followed by the quarterfinals March 16 or 17. The semifinals and final are March 22-24 in Springfield, Massachusetts, in conjunction with the NCAA Division II Men's Basketball Championship. Representatives of the following conferences will receive automatic bids: California Collegiate, Central Intercollegiate, Great Lakes Valley, Lone Star, Missouri Intercollegiate, New England Intercollegiate, North Central, Northeast-Eight, Northern California, Pennsylvania State, Southern Intercollegiate and Upstate New York.

Following is a region-by-region rundown on the top teams and players in NCAA Division II women's basketball this season:

New England

Top teams—Southern Connecticut State (25-5 record in 1982-83, three starters returning) is poised to repeat in the New England Collegiate Conference, but New Haven (18-9, three) and Quinnipiac (19-10, five) could spell trouble. The Northeast-Fight should be wide open. Defending champion Bentley (17-7, four), tournament winner Stonehill (21-9, three), Bryant (19-9, four), St. Anselm (22-6, three) and Springfield (14-10, four) all have solid teams.

Top players—Sue Crisafi, senior, guard, Bryant (13.8 points per game in 1982-83); Gena DePeano, senior, guard, Southern Connecticut State (9.7 ppg); Linda Dunn, senior, forward, St. Anselm (18.2 ppg); Alison Fay, senior, forward, Bentley (17.8 ppg, 12.0 rebounds per game in 1982-83); Joyce Furman, sophomore, center, Quinnipiac (17.0 ppg, 11.2 rpg); Rachel Jackson, junior, center, St. Anselm (14.4 ppg, 9.9 rpg); Hope Linthicum, sophomore, guard, Central Connecticut State (20.9 ppg); Elizabeth Luckie, junior, guard, Sacred Heart (19.9 ppg); Karyn

Marshall, sophomore, center, Bryant (14.6 ppg, 9.8 rpg); Sharon Playdon, senior, forward, Springfield (15.0 ppg, 10.5 rpg).

East

Top teams—Millersville (17-4, three) and Shippensburg (13-9, five) appear to be the leading contenders to dethrone Slippery Rock (20-6, three) in the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference. With just two starters returning, Canisius (26-5) could be vulnerable in the Upstate New York Conference. Likely challengers are Gannon (15-11, four) and St. John Fisher (25-4, three), if the latter can replace leading scorer Robin Mortensen. Hoping for at-large bids will be Adelphi (13-16, four), Concordia (New York) (22-3, five) and Mercy (20-12, five). C. W. Post's (25-8) chances of returning to postseason play will hinge on replacing four starters.

Top players—Stacey Cunningham, senior, guard, Shippensburg (29.9 ppg); Stacey Gillespie, senior, center, Mercy (14.8 ppg, 13.4 rpg); Amy Gipprich, senior, guard, Millersville (16.2 ppg); Jodi Kest, senior, forward, Slippery Rock (18.6 ppg, 7.4 rpg); Kara Haun, senior, forward, Canisius (12.6 ppg, 9.0 rpg); Deb Laux, junior, forward, Canisius (14.0 ppg); Mary Kay Lynch, junior, forward, Gannon (15.4 ppg, 11.3 rpg); Tina Martin, sophomore, guard, Lock Haven (18.1 ppg); Carol Mellendick, senior, forward, Pace (17.8 ppg); Ellen Mulligan, senior, forward, Edinboro (14.2 ppg); Margaret Pape, senior, guard, Adelphi (13.3 ppg); Karen Parker, senior, guard-forward, Philadelphia Textile (14.0 ppg); Traci Pensyl, senior, forward, Immaculata (12.3 ppg).

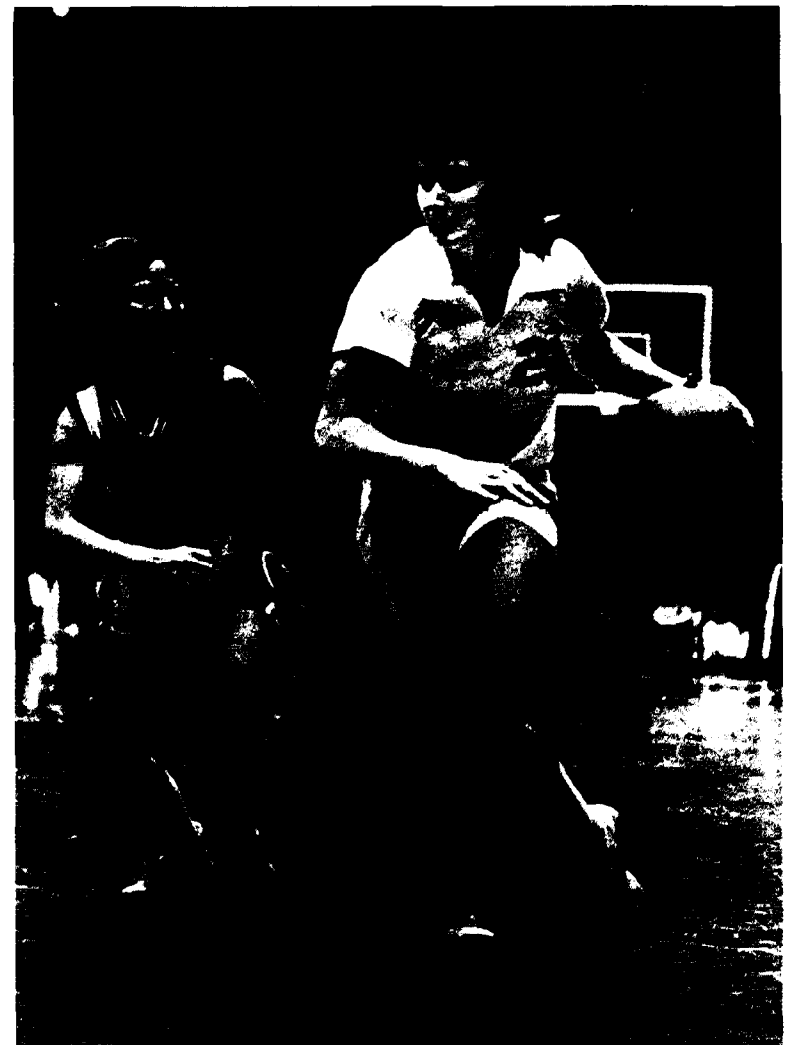
South Atlantic

Top teams—Defending national champion Virginia Union (27-2, three) again should have its hands full in the CIAA with Hampton Institute (19-12, four) Virginia State (16-5, five) and Norfolk State (24-4, two). Johnson C. Smith (14-10, four) could be the year's surprise team. Elsewhere, Mount St. Mary's (25-3, four) is loaded and so is Radford (18-8, five). Davis and Elkins (19-11, three) and Pembroke State (27-5, three) bear watching.

Top players—Doreatha Beck, sophomore, forward, Mount St. Mary's (15.0 ppg); Miranda Bryant, junior, forward, Norfolk State (14.3 ppg, 8.1 rpg); Annette Carter, senior, forward, Pfeiffer (15.8 ppg, 9.7 rpg); Nancy Davis, senior, guard, Davis and Elkins (15.6 ppg); Debbie DePass, senior, guard-forward, Hampton Institute (12.3 ppg); Gail Doughty, sophomore, forward, Morgan State (12.5 ppg, 7.3 rpg); Barbara Green, junior, center, Pembroke State (18.3 ppg, 8.6 rpg); Tina Hodgson, senior, guard, Mount St. Mary's (13.9 ppg); Johnna Jackson, senior, guard, Virginia State (12.2 ppg); Debra Jenkins, senior, guard, Livingstone (20.7 ppg); Odelia Johns, junior, guard, Johnson C. Smith (12.8 ppg); Paris McWhirter, senior, forward, Virginia Union (12.9 ppg); Maria Nicholson, senior, guard, Virginia Union (12.6 ppg); Ann Theus, sophomore, forward, Norfolk State (17.0 ppg, 7.5 rpg); Cindy Warring, senior, forward, Radford (13.9 ppg).

South

Top teams—This region is brimming with talent. Defending SIAC champion and 1982 NCAA runner-up Tuskegee (21-11, three) faces tough opposition from Albany State (Georgia) (14-12, three), Clark (Georgia) (16-9, two) and Fort Valley State (14-14, four). The Sunshine State and Gulf South Conferences do not receive automatic bids but should have spirited races. Central Florida (25-5, three), Florida Southern (12-5, four) and Rollins



Carla Eades, Central Missouri State University

(16-10, four) look like the cream of the Sunshine. North Alabama (16-11, four) and Valdosta State (27-4, four) should wage a two-way battle in the Gulf South. Florida International (17-7, two) is the leading independent.

Top players—Michelle Byas, senior, forward, Alabama A&M (19.7 ppg); Brenda Candies, sophomore, guard, Albany State (8.1 ppg); Deborah Carlisle, junior, forward, North Alabama (17.2 ppg, 12.8 rpg); Brelinda Copeland, junior, center, Tuskegee (17.0 ppg, 12.0 rpg); Betty Edmonson, sophomore, center, Albany State (14.2 ppg, 10.3 rpg); Sherri France, senior, forward, Valdosta State (16.7 ppg); Karen Garrett, senior, forward, West Georgia (19.3 ppg); Stephanie Gance, sophomore, guard, Rollins (13.2 ppg); Bonnie Sue Grant, senior, center, Fort Valley State (13.1 ppg, 9.1 rpg); Devon Green, sophomore, guard, Clark (24.2 ppg); Linda Hadfield, senior, forward-center, Tampa (13.7 ppg, 10.2 rpg); Karen Harvey, senior, guard, Central Florida (6.8 ppg); Patrice Jackson, sophomore, guard, Alabama A&M (15.7 ppg); Pam Johnson, senior, center, Valdosta State (18.5 ppg, 9.6 rpg); Deidre Lane, junior, center, Florida Southern (16.4 ppg, 10.0 rpg); Mary McDaniel, junior, center-forward, Rollins (17.2 ppg, 10.9 rpg); Robin Rhodes, senior, forward, Augusta (22.8 ppg, 13.3 rpg); Lynette Richardson, sophomore, forward-guard, Florida International (14.9 ppg, 8.1 rpg); Andrea Thomas, senior, forward, Tuskegee (11.0 ppg, 8.0 rpg); Dorine Van Togeran, senior, forward, Central Florida (16.5 ppg, 7.8 rpg).

Great Lakes

Top teams—Bellarmine (22-4, four) again looks like the favorite in the Great Lakes Valley Conference. The Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic Conference could boil down to a race among Oakland (23-4, two), Saginaw Valley State (25-6, four) and Wayne State (Michigan) (14-14, five). Butler (18-6, two) and Dayton (20-10, five), both at-large NCAA entries last year, should be play-off contenders again.

Top players—Donna Burks, senior, center-forward, Dayton (22.1 ppg, 12.4 rpg); Lori Januszkiewicz, senior, forward, Wayne State (16.4 ppg, 9.7

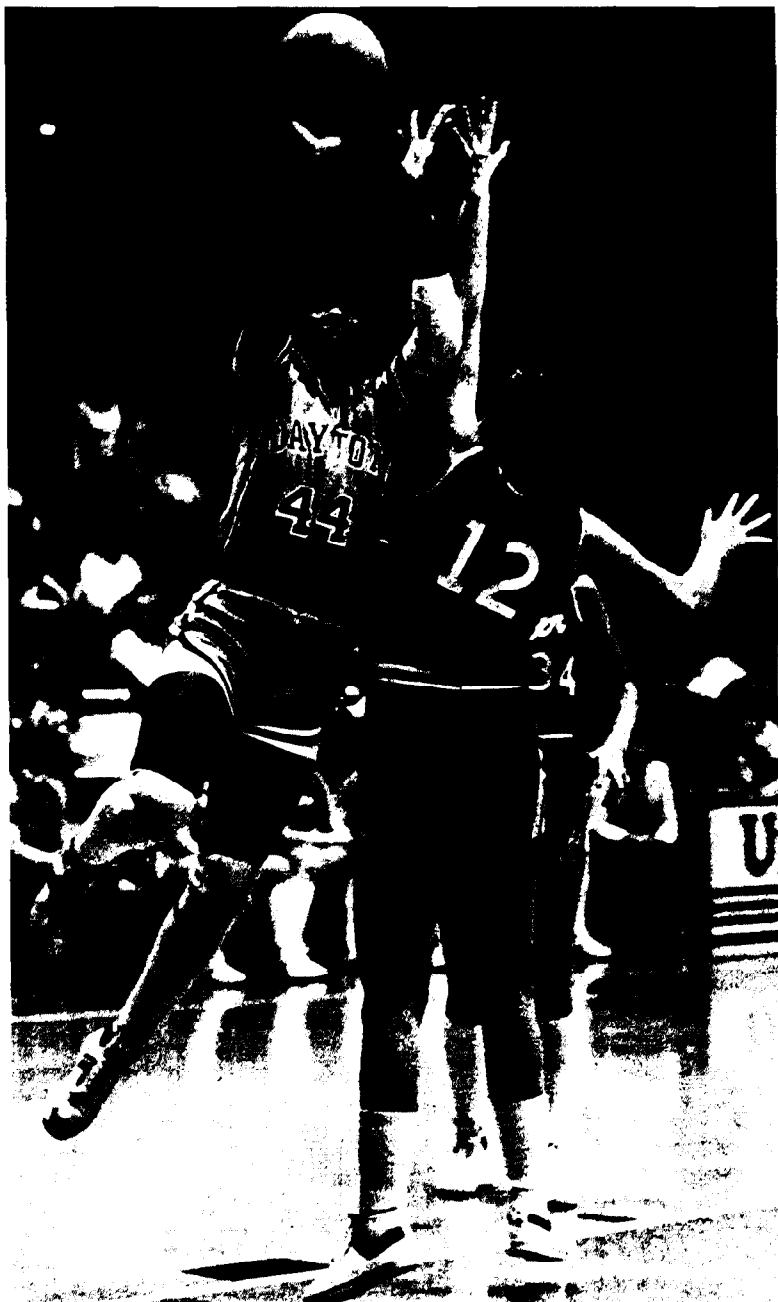
ppg); Pam King, sophomore, forward, Northern Kentucky (17.1 ppg, 10.2 rpg); Lori LaFollette, junior, guard-forward, Ashland (15.7 ppg); Brenda McLean, junior, forward-center, Oakland (12.2 ppg, 7.9 rpg); Maria Poschinger, sophomore, forward, Bellarmine (17.2 ppg, 8.3 rpg); Elza Purvlicis, senior, forward, Butler (15.2 ppg, 12.0 rpg); Beverly Sanders, junior, forward, Saginaw Valley State (18.4 ppg, 13.2 rpg); Joan Wenning, junior, forward, Indiana-Purdue-Fort Wayne (15.4 ppg); Theresa Yingling, sophomore, center, Dayton (12.9 ppg).

North Central

Top teams—South Dakota (19-9) returns four starters from the North Central Conference championship team. Waiting should the Coyotes stumble are Mankato State (21-10, four), North Dakota (15-9, three) and North Dakota State (16-10, three). St. Cloud State (31-4, four), Minnesota-Duluth (20-10, two) and Southwest State (Minnesota) (14-12, four) will be contenders in the Northern Sun Conference. The state of Montana has been moved into this region; that means Eastern Montana (18-7, three), an independent, should contend for an at-large postseason bid.

Top players—Kim Brekke, senior, center, North Dakota State (14.5 ppg, 9.7 rpg); Pat Burns, sophomore, guard-forward, Mankato State (17.4 ppg); Deb Clark, senior, forward, Jamestown (17.4 ppg, 11.1 rpg); Juliana Comprindo, senior, guard-forward, Chicago State (17.8 ppg); Dona Corcoran, senior, center, North Dakota (15.5 ppg, 7.4 rpg); Katie Dailey, junior, guard, South Dakota (21.2 assists); Julie Fruendt, junior, center, Lewis (14.2 ppg, 8.6 rpg); Rhonda House, senior, forward, Mankato State (17.0 ppg, 8.3 rpg); Theresa O'Donnell, senior, center, Eastern Montana (14.3 ppg, 8.6 rpg); Ann Pancoast, junior, guard-forward, South Dakota (17.8 ppg); Laurie Peterson, sophomore, forward, Bemidji State (16.4 ppg, 9.1 rpg); Linda Thompson, senior, guard, Lake Superior State (12.2 ppg); Nancy Trebbensee, senior, guard, Southwest State (17.2 ppg); Karrie Wallen, senior, forward, South Dakota (15.8 ppg, 6.7 rpg).

See Virginia Union, page 20



Donna Burks, University of Dayton

Top-ranked teams return intact in Division III

They still are shaking their heads in Johnstown and Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh-Johnstown and Susquehanna finished the 1982 regular season as the first- and second-ranked teams in NCAA Division III women's basketball. In fact, Pitt-Johnstown (23-1 heading into the NCAA championship) had held down the No. 1 ranking all season, losing only to Division I Youngstown State. Susquehanna, meanwhile, had made steady progress up the rankings ladder, building toward a 24-0 regular-season record.

Then, the bottom fell out in the NCAA Division III Women's Basketball Championship. Susquehanna stayed at home in the Mid-Atlantic regional and lost a first-round game to Grove City and a third-place contest to Scranton. Pittsburgh-Johnstown was placed in the South regional but lost in the final to Knoxville.

This year, both schools are primed for longer play-off runs. Each returns five starters.

"We've upgraded our schedule, too," said Susquehanna coach Tom Diehl, who took over a 1-12 team three years ago. "We'll play Mount St. Mary's, Bucknell and Frostburg State, along with a number of good teams in the Middle Atlantic Conference. We think it will help us get a little more ready for the play-offs."

The MAC race should supply Diehl's club with postseason-caliber competition. Key match-ups could be a December 10 game at Susquehanna against powerful Elizabethtown and a return game January 28.

Elsewhere in the division, the Northeast, which has been dominated by Clark (Massachusetts) the past two years, appears to be almost as competitive as the Mid-Atlantic. New Rochelle, a quarterfinalist last year, returns five starters and may rate a

slight edge in the East. Kean in the Atlantic, North Carolina-Greensboro (South), Knoxville (South), Wisconsin-LaCrosse (Great Lakes) and Minnesota-Morris (West) all return key veterans from play-off-hardened teams. The most pressing question will be national champion North Central's ability to replace three graduated starters.

The 1983 NCAA Division III Women's Basketball Championship will get under way with regional play March 2-3. Quarterfinals will be held March 10 or 11. The final four will meet March 16-17 at Scranton. Champions of the following conferences will receive automatic bids to the championship: Chicago-Metro, Dixie Intercollegiate, Iowa Intercollegiate, Jersey Athletic, Massachusetts State College Athletic, Middle Atlantic and Minnesota Intercollegiate.

Following is a region-by-region look at the top teams and players in NCAA Division III women's basketball for the season:

Northeast

Top teams—One of the division's most balanced regions. The Massachusetts State College Athletic Conference winner will receive an automatic bid to NCAA postseason play. The league championship most likely will come down to a two-team race between Salem State (23-7 in 1982-83, five starters returning) and Bridgewater State (Massachusetts) (17-8, four). Elsewhere, the region is dotted with good teams, including Brandeis (13-5, four), Clark (Massachusetts) (21-8, three), Colby (14-10, five); Eastern Connecticut State (17-7, four), Massachusetts-Boston (13-5, two), Nichols (19-4, four), Rhode Island College (16-7, two), Smith (16-9, three), Trinity (Connecticut) (16-4, five) and Worcester Tech (20-5, four).

Top players—Jennifer Allen,



Deb Yeasted, Susquehanna

senior, center, Massachusetts-Boston (16.4 points per game, 16.7 rebounds per game in 1982-83); Donna Blackburn, sophomore, guard, Western New England (22.8 ppg); Jan Brinkman, senior, center, Maine-Farmington (22.8 ppg, 12.4 rpg); Maureen Burchill, sophomore, forward, Southern Maine (18.1 ppg); Jody Collicutt, senior, forward, Bridgewater State (10.8 ppg, 8.1 rpg); Kaye Cross, senior, center, Colby (18.6 ppg); Tammy Drummond, senior, guard, Smith (20.0 ppg); Nancy Hall, junior, forward, Roger Williams (16.8 ppg, 10.0 rpg); Judy Hodge, senior, guard, Clark (14.7 ppg).

Ann Hudner, senior, guard-forward, Colby-Sawyer (15.2 ppg); Claudia Jaul, senior, forward-center, Brandeis (13.3 ppg, 11.2 rpg); Renee

Lachapelle, senior, guard-forward, Worcester State (15.5 ppg); Therese Langlois, junior, forward, Colby (14.9 ppg, 11.3 rpg); Jane Marjanski, sophomore, forward, Western New England (19.6 ppg, 12.2 rpg); Evelyn Oquendo, sophomore, guard, Salem State (14.1 ppg); Joan Pettengill, senior, forward, Husson (19.0 ppg); Lisa Richardson, junior, forward, Plymouth State (16.9 ppg, 11.2 rpg); Alicia Sisk, sophomore, forward, Wesleyan (16.0 ppg, 10.4 rpg); Chiara Whalen, senior, center, Worcester Tech (14.6 ppg, 11.6 rpg).

East

Top teams—Hartwick (23-3, two), New Rochelle (28-6, five) and St. Lawrence (18-5, five) were the NCAA tournament representatives last year, and all three are good prospects in 1983-84. Others to watch include Hunter (15-9, four), Nazareth (19-11, three), Oswego State (17-11, three) and Rochester (14-11, five).

Top players—Linda DeRyke, sophomore, center, Oswego State (12.9 ppg, 12.5 rpg); Claire Drexler, senior, center, Brockport State (15.5 ppg, 6.9 rpg); Ann Fitzpatrick, junior, guard, New Rochelle (10.0 ppg, 4.0 assists per game); Sally Gangell, senior, forward, Hartwick (17.9 ppg, 10.8 rpg); Karen Haag, senior, guard, Oneonta State (11.5 ppg, 7.6 rpg); Renee Hudak, senior, center, New Rochelle (13.3 ppg, 10.2 rpg); Karen McCown, senior, forward, Nazareth (16.4 ppg, 10.9 rpg); Shawn Nelson, sophomore, guard, Hunter (16.4 ppg, 5.6 rpg); Kristen Radak, junior, forward-center, Rochester (18.2 ppg, 12.7 rpg); Lois Salto, senior, forward, New Rochelle (19.0 ppg).

Mid-Atlantic

Top teams—The Middle Atlantic Conference again will supply the bulk of the region's top teams. The MAC's best probably will include 1982 NCAA champion and 1983 runner-up Elizabethtown (23-5, two), Moravian (16-7, five), Scranton (19-7, three) and Susquehanna (24-2, five). There are three other possible contenders outside the MAC—Allegheny (16-5, five), Grove City (22-5, three) and Pittsburgh-Johnstown (24-2, five).

Top players—Penny Aits, senior, forward, Thiel (16.5 ppg, 8.9 rpg); Ruth Athley, senior guard, Susquehanna (12.7 ppg); Brenda Bates, junior, guard, Allegheny (14.6 ppg); Melanie Bibak, senior, forward, Scranton (12.4 ppg, 8.8 rpg); Lisa Ekmekjian, senior, guard, Upsala (25.6 ppg); Kim Faulkner, senior, forward-center, Widener (15.2 ppg, 9.2 rpg); Charlene Hurst, junior,

guard, Wilkes (17.9 ppg); Cynthia Kelly, sophomore, forward, Washington and Jefferson (15.6 ppg, 8.9 rpg); Sherri Kinsey, senior, guard, Elizabethtown (12.6 ppg); Chris Lantz, senior, guard, Moravian (14.9 ppg); Maureen Latterner, junior, guard, Pittsburgh-Johnstown (10.1 ppg, 9.9 rpg); Page Lutz, senior, guard, Elizabethtown (17.4 ppg); Diane Reppa, senior, forward, Muhlenberg (17.4 ppg, 11.1 rpg); Leslie Rushton, senior, forward, Drew (22.8 ppg, 15.3 rpg); Lenore Shimkus, senior, guard, Pittsburgh-Johnstown (17.5 ppg); Kim Smith, senior, center, Wilkes (17.0 ppg); Barb Stubenrauch, senior, forward, Albright (17.0 ppg, 10.4 rpg); Deb Yeasted, junior, forward, Susquehanna (21.0 ppg).

Atlantic

Top teams—The Jersey Athletic Conference should feature quite a battle among Kean (25-3, four), Stockton State (17-8, four) and Trenton State (18-11, four). The Centennial Conference does not receive an automatic bid to the NCAA championship, but Muskingum (17-10, four) and Wooster (19-7, two) should be in the play-off picture. Leading independents include Capital (17-4, four), Frostburg State (20-5, four) and Heidelberg (15-5, five).

Top players—Maribeth Bentler, junior, forward-center, Wooster (10.2 ppg, 10.1 rpg); Valerie Brown, junior, guard, Stockton State (24.5 ppg); Kathy Cole, senior, guard, Otterbein (22.2 ppg); Sheri Conrad, junior, center, Muskingum (10.8 ppg, 8.8 rpg); Candy Kaschak, senior, forward, Trenton State (11.1 ppg, 8.9 rpg); Belle Mattingly, junior, forward, St. Mary's (Maryland) (18.8 ppg, 9.9 rpg); Sue McKinley, junior, forward, Stockton State (20.0 ppg); Sue Muller, senior, forward, Trenton State (14.1 ppg); Robin Patterson, senior, center, Ohio Northern (13.6 ppg, 12.4 rpg); Connie Sanford, sophomore, center, Heidelberg (15.2 ppg, 12.4 rpg); Diane Wisniewski, senior, forward, Frostburg State (12.1 ppg, 9.8 rpg).

South

Top teams—Defending champion North Carolina-Greensboro (21-7, four) is a good prospect to repeat in the Dixie Conference, but Virginia Wesleyan (16-9, four) could be a challenger. Knoxville (26-6, three) and Rust (18-8, four) seek an NCAA tournament invitation for the second straight year, and Mary Washington (17-6, four) might be a surprise.

Top players—Carlos Adkisson, See *Top-ranked*, page 17

Returning statistical leaders



Debra Temple



Stacy Cunningham

DIVISION I			
Scoring	1984 Class	1983 Rank	1983 Avg.
Debra Temple, Delta State	Jr.	2	28.0
Joyce Walker, Louisiana State	Sr.	3	27.6
Sandra Hodge, New Orleans	Sr.	4	27.3
Lorri Bauman, Drake	Sr.	5	26.3
Laura Coenen, Minnesota	Jr.	7	24.2

DIVISION I			
Rebounding	1984 Class	1983 Rank	1983 Avg.
Deborah Mitchell, Miss. College	Sr.	1	16.0
Debra Temple, Delta State	Jr.	3	15.6
Sylvia Akers, N.C.-Charlotte	Sr.	6	14.0
Cindy Bonforte, Wagner	Jr.	7	13.9
Wanda Ford, Drake	So.	10	13.1

Other leaders: Becky Jackson, Auburn, senior, 66.2 field-goal percentage (second in 1983); Lisa Goodin, Eastern Kentucky, senior, 91.3 field-goal percentage (first).
Longest current win streaks: Southern California 18.

DIVISION II			
Scoring	1984 Class	1983 Rank	1983 Avg.
Stacy Cunningham, Shippensburg	Sr.	1	29.9
Cissy Little, Belmont Abbey	Sr.	2	29.6
Peggy Taylor, Howard Payne	Sr.	3	27.3
Devonia Green, Clark (Ga.)	So.	7	24.2
Donna Burks, Dayton	Sr.	9	22.1

DIVISION II			
Rebounding	1984 Class	1983 Rank	1983 Avg.
Chanel Hamilton, Dist. Columbia	Sr.	1	21.0
Ocie Taylor, East Texas State	Sr.	4	14.9
Cissy Little, Belmont Abbey	Sr.	6	14.2
Peggy Taylor, Howard Payne	Sr.	7	14.1
Stacey Gillespie, Mercy	So.	8	13.4

Other leaders: Traci Dewberry, Belmont Abbey, senior, 61.4 field-goal percentage (third in 1983); Karen Thorne, William & Mary, senior, 84.7 free-throw percentage (second).
Longest current win streaks: Virginia Union 5.

DIVISION III			
Scoring	1984 Class	1983 Rank	1983 Avg.
Lisa Ekmekjian, Upsala	Sr.	3	25.6
Valerie Brown, Stockton State	Jr.	4	24.5
Judy Pearson, Babson	Jr.	5	24.3
Monica Cummings, Rutgers-Camden	Sr.	8	23.5
Leslie Rushton, Drew	Sr.	10	22.8

DIVISION III			
Rebounding	1984 Class	1983 Rank	1983 Avg.
Jennifer Allen, Mass.-Boston	Sr.	1	16.7
Sylvia Wright, New Paltz State	Sr.	3	15.7
Tina Shaw, Bishop	Sr.	4	15.6
Leslie Rushton, Drew	Sr.	5	15.3
Monica Cummings, Rutgers-Camden	Sr.	8	14.5

Other leaders: Brenda Christian, Rust, sophomore, 60.0 field-goal percentage (second in 1983); Sally Gangell, Hartwick, senior, 84.4 free-throw percentage (second).
Longest current win streaks: North Central 8.

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Trojans

Continued from page 14

cinnati (14.9 ppg, 8.6 rpg); Portland McCaskill, junior, guard-forward, Southern Mississippi (19.8 ppg, 10.2 rpg); Jackie Spencer, junior, guard, Louisville (10.8 ppg); Regina Street, junior, center, Memphis State (16.3 ppg, 10.2 rpg).

Mid-American: Miami (Ohio) (21-6, two) won last year's regular-season title, and Central Michigan (21-9, three) won the postseason tournament. Both should be in contention with Toledo (20-8, four). Top players—Latanga Cox, sophomore, center, Central Michigan (9.1 ppg, 8.8 rpg); Mitzi Hallinan, senior, guard, Toledo (14.5 ppg); Linda Janicki, senior, center, Toledo (14.5 ppg, 9.1 rpg); Linda Mallender, junior, guard, Miami (18.5 ppg); Caroline Mast, sophomore, forward, Ohio (17.2 ppg, 12.3 rpg).

Mountain West: Montana (26-4, three) is a good prospect to repeat. Weber State (22-10) also returns three starters but must replace the conference's leading scorer and rebounder, Cindy Stumph. Third-place Idaho (16-10, two) had key graduation losses. Top players—Cheri Bratt, senior, guard-forward, Montana (10.8 ppg); Dana Fish, senior, forward, Idaho (11.1 ppg); Karleen Peart, senior, forward, Weber State (13.5 ppg, 5.6 rpg); Connie Sandland, senior, forward, Boise State (15.8 ppg); Sheri Van Loo, senior, forward, Portland State (20.1 ppg, 8.6 rpg); Fay Zwarych, senior, forward, Eastern Washington (18.9 ppg, 7.6 rpg).

NorPac: Oregon State (24-6, two) hopes to repeat, but California (17-12, four) and Oregon (15-14, four) will make it difficult. Pacific (14-13), San Jose State (17-9) and Washington (15-12), each with four starters returning, could throw the race wide open. Top players—Rhoda Chew, junior, center-forward, San Jose State (11.6 ppg, 9.4 rpg); Caren Choppelas, senior, guard, Santa Clara (16.8 ppg); Julie Coleman, junior, guard, Oregon State (15.8 ppg); Cynthia Cooke, junior, forward, California (15.3 ppg); Alison Lang, senior, center-forward, Oregon (23.9 ppg, 11.0 rpg); Karen Murray, senior, guard-forward, Washington (19.7 ppg, 6.9 rpg); Heli

Toikka, sophomore, center-forward, California (13.3 ppg, 7.8 rpg); Linda Walsh, senior, center, San Francisco (15.7 ppg, 7.0 rpg).

Ohio Valley: Look for Morehead State (16-14, five) to make things difficult for 1982-83 titlist Middle Tennessee State (26-5, three). Eastern Kentucky (14-13, four) could be a threat, too. Top players—Priscilla Blackford, senior, forward, Morehead State (19.3 ppg, 12.9 rpg); Amy Davis, sophomore, forward, Austin Peay State (11.9 ppg); Lisa Goodin, senior, guard, Eastern Kentucky (19.1 ppg); Holly Hoover, senior, center, Middle Tennessee State (17.6 ppg, 10.2 rpg); Jennifer McFall, junior, forward, Middle Tennessee State (16.0 ppg).

Southeastern: Arguably the nation's toughest conference, the SEC sent five teams to NCAA tournament play last season. Of that five, Kentucky (23-5, two) and Mississippi (26-6, two) will have to rebuild. The other three—Auburn (24-8), Georgia (27-7) and Tennessee (25-8)—all return four starters. That also is the case at Louisiana State (20-7). Top players—Harriet Brumfield, junior, center, Vanderbilt (16.5 ppg); Shelia Collins, junior, guard, Tennessee (8.5 ppg); Eugenia Conner, junior, center, Mississippi (19.6 ppg, 10.2 rpg); Jackie Cowan, sophomore, forward, Vanderbilt (15.4 ppg); Cassandra Crumpton, senior, forward, Alabama (18.3 ppg); Teresa Edwards, sophomore, guard, Georgia (13.0 ppg, 10.0 assists); Tanya Haave, senior, forward, Tennessee (18.6 ppg); Janet Harris, junior, forward, Georgia (20.4 ppg, 11.7 rpg); Becky Jackson, senior, center, Auburn (16.9 ppg, 9.4 rpg); Tammy Jackson, junior, center, Florida (20.7 ppg, 12.7 rpg); Lisa O'Connor, sophomore, forward, Georgia (13.6 ppg); Mary Ostrowski, senior, forward, Tennessee (13.5 ppg, 7.7 rpg); Carol Smith, sophomore, center, Alabama (16.2 ppg, 9.2 rpg); Joyce Walker, senior, guard, Louisiana State (27.6 ppg).

Southland: Northeast Louisiana (23-6) returns standout sophomore center Lisa Ingram and two other starters for its title defense. Southwestern Louisiana (18-10, four), with its high-powered offense, and Mc-

Neese State (18-12, three) look solid. Top players—Kara Audrey, senior, center, Lamar (13.5 ppg, 12.3 rpg); Mary Douglas, senior, forward, Southwestern Louisiana (19.0 ppg); Lisa Ingram, sophomore, center, Northeast Louisiana (23.2 ppg, 10.4 rpg); Eun Jung Lee, sophomore, guard, Northeast Louisiana (18.6 ppg); Lisa Merrit, senior, guard-forward, Southwestern Louisiana (20.4 ppg); Natalie Randall, sophomore, forward, McNeese State (10.9 ppg, 7.9 rpg); Beverly Reed, senior, forward-center, Southwestern Louisiana (16.1 ppg, 10.2 rpg).

Southwest: Texas returns three starters from a 30-3 squad. Arkansas (21-8, three), Texas Tech (22-9, four) and possibly Baylor (16-14, four) could make things interesting. Top players—Jenni Edgar, junior, forward, Texas A&M (12.1 ppg); Bettye Fiscus, junior, forward, Arkansas (18.3 ppg, 7.3 rpg); Amanda Holley, junior, forward-center, Arkansas (15.0 ppg, 7.3 rpg); Toni Mooney, senior, forward-center, Houston (16.6 ppg, 8.7 rpg); Lola Reescano, senior, forward, Baylor (13.8 ppg); Annette Smith, junior, center, Texas (22.3 ppg, 7.7 rpg); Shasta Smothers, sophomore, forward, Southern Methodist (13.8 ppg, 8.5 rpg); Carolyn Thompson, senior, center, Texas Tech (22.5 ppg, 9.1 rpg); Esoleta Whaley, guard, Texas (8.0 ppg).

Sun Belt: Old Dominion (29-6, three) will have to replace graduated all-America center Anne Donovan. South Alabama (20-9, five) and Western Kentucky (22-7, five) could pose challenges. Top players—Sylvia Akers, senior, forward, North Carolina-Charlotte (17.0 ppg, 14.0 rpg); Medina Dixon, junior, forward, Old Dominion (16.1 ppg, 7.7 rpg); LaSandra Jenkins, junior, center, South Alabama (18.0 ppg, 10.1 rpg); Mary Klinewski, junior, forward, South Florida (15.3 ppg, 8.8 rpg); Candy Lucas, junior, guard, North Carolina-Charlotte (19.5 ppg); Lillie Mason, junior, forward, Western Kentucky (18.0 ppg, 8.1 rpg); Sonya Meadows, senior, guard, Alabama-Birmingham (19.8 ppg); Regina Miller, senior, guard, Old Dominion (9.8 ppg).

Western Collegiate: Defending

national champion Southern California (31-2, three) returns a solid nucleus. Last year's conference runner-up Long Beach State (24-7, four) has just one position to fill, but it is a big one—Wade Trophy winner LaTaunya Pollard. Arizona State (23-7, three) could be a factor and so could UCLA (18-11, three) if the Bruins get some help up front. Everyone will be watching San Diego State's all-everything freshman, Tina Hutchinson. Top players—Kirsten Cummings, junior, forward, Long Beach State (16.3 ppg, 11.5 rpg); Kym Hampton, senior, center, Arizona State (18.9 ppg, 11.3 rpg); Char Jones, junior, forward, UCLA (14.2 ppg, 7.9 rpg); Pam McGee, senior, center-forward, Southern California (10.0 rpg); Paula McGee, senior, forward, Southern California (19.2 ppg); Cheryl Miller, sophomore, forward, Southern California (20.4 ppg).

Other conferences: Almost any team could win the Cosmopolitan Conference, while Hofstra (21-8, five) may rate a slight edge in the East Coast Conference. Dartmouth (18-8, three) is aiming for its fifth straight Ivy title. The Metro Atlantic could turn into a three-way battle among Holy Cross (19-6, four), Manhattan (19-11, five) and St. Peter's (25-3, three). The Mid-Eastern championship also could be up for grabs, with South Carolina State (17-8) returning just two starters. The newly formed North Star Conference should be headed by Loyola (Illinois) (17-10, five) and Evansville (18-5, three). West Texas State (15-13, four) and Texas-San Antonio (17-10, three) could be the class of another new league, the Oil Country Athletic Conference. East Tennessee State (16-10, four), Tennessee-Chattanooga (18-11, three) and Western Carolina (17-10, four) should be in contention in the Southern Conference. Alcorn State (18-11, four) and Jackson State (21-8, three) look impressive in the Southwestern Athletic Conference. Top players—Tina Chairs, senior, forward, Tennessee-Chattanooga (18.5 ppg, 9.9 rpg); Jayne Daigle, sophomore, center, Dartmouth (17.5 ppg, 11.5 rpg); Janet Hourihan, sophomore, for-

ward, Holy Cross (17.5 ppg, 11.7 rpg); Blanche Jones, junior, guard, St. Peter's (15.7 ppg); Erma Jones, senior, guard, Bethune-Cookman (24.1 ppg); Chris Lathuras, junior, forward-center, Hofstra (15.6 ppg); Sherry Lavin, senior, guard, Holy Cross (20.8 ppg); Ethelda Makoid, junior, center, Drexel (16.9 ppg, 12.4 rpg); Jane Meyer, sophomore, guard, Bucknell (17.1 ppg); Jo Ann Osterkamp, senior, guard, Xavier (21.3 ppg); Karen Pelphrey, sophomore, forward, Marshall (20.1 ppg); Shawn Steward, sophomore, forward, Lehigh (17.2 ppg); Shelia Tighe, senior, guard-forward, Manhattan (25.2 ppg); Terri Vaccarino, junior, center, Fordham (18.1 ppg, 7.9 rpg); Ella Williams, senior, forward-center, Alcorn State (16.2 ppg, 8.7 rpg); Donna Yaffe, junior, forward, Brown (21.3 ppg, 8.8 rpg).

Independents: Things should be interesting down on the Bayou, with Louisiana Tech (31-2, three), New Orleans (23-8, four) and Northwestern State (Louisiana) (16-9, four) all loaded. Two traditional powers—Cheyney (27-3, three) and Stephen F. Austin State (18-7, three)—again should be in contention for post-season honors. New Hampshire (22-7, three) and Richmond (18-8, four) could be darkhorses. Top players—Karen Elsner, junior, center, Richmond (22.9 ppg, 12.5 rpg); Kim Everett, junior, forward, Hawaii (15.3 ppg, 9.8 rpg); Sandra Hodge, senior, forward, New Orleans (27.3 ppg, 8.3 rpg); Yolanda Laney, senior, guard, Cheyney (17.7 ppg, 6.3 rpg); Janice Lawrence, senior, center, Louisiana Tech (20.8 ppg, 9.1 rpg); Tammy Mayo, senior, forward, Stephen F. Austin State (17.8 ppg); Deborah Mitchell, senior, center, Mississippi College (21.2 ppg, 16.0 rpg); Kim Mulkey, senior, guard, Louisiana Tech (7.0 assists per game); Debra Rodman, senior, center, Louisiana Tech (13.3 ppg, 10.7 rpg); Chris Starr, sophomore, center-forward, Nevada-Reno (21.8 ppg, 10.6 rpg); Tracy Taylor, senior, center, Northwestern State (Louisiana) (16.9 ppg, 7.6 rpg); Deborah Temple, junior, forward, Delta State (28.0 ppg, 15.6 rpg); Connie Yori, sophomore, guard, Creighton (21.0 ppg, 9.1 rpg).

Top-ranked

Continued from page 16

senior, forward, Lane (19.1 ppg); Michele Blazevich, senior, center, North Carolina-Greensboro (14.8 ppg); Brenda Christian, sophomore, forward, Rust (16.7 ppg, 14.0 rpg); Wendy Engelmann, junior, guard, North Carolina-Greensboro (12.0 ppg); Trish Long, senior, forward, Mary Washington (15.9 ppg); Jackie Moore, senior, guard, Knoxville (18.1 ppg); Eva Pittman, senior, forward, St. Andrews (21.9 ppg, 11.8 rpg); Louise Sanders, junior, guard, Rust (15.3 ppg); Brenda Smith, sophomore, guard, Virginia Wesleyan (17.0 ppg).

Great Lakes

Top teams—Carroll (15-11, five), St. Norbert (20-7, three), Wisconsin-LaCrosse (18-10, three) and Wisconsin-Whitewater (19-5, two), appear to be the top teams in Wisconsin. Albion (17-7, four), Alma (14-9, five) and Calvin (15-8, five) look like the cream of Michigan's crop.

Top players—Cathy Bachinski, senior, guard, Albion (12.1 ppg); Regina Bayer, senior, center, Wisconsin-Stevens Point (12.0 ppg, 6.2 rpg); Sharon Boeve, junior, guard, Calvin (17.7 ppg); Cathy Coenen, senior, forward, Wisconsin-Whitewater (11.7 ppg, 6.6 rpg); Donna Freese, senior, center, Wisconsin-LaCrosse (12.0 ppg, 12.0 rpg); Shari Piehl, sophomore, guard, Ripon (14.5 ppg); Sarah Seidler, junior, Wisconsin-Platteville (10.5 ppg, 7.5 rpg);

Sue Spagnuolo, junior, forward, Alma (15.3 ppg, 8.9 rpg); Amy Speilbauer, junior, center, St. Norbert (17.1 ppg); Amy VandenLangenberg, sophomore, guard, Carroll (18.6 ppg).

Central

Top teams—Elmhurst (12-10, five), North Park (13-10, four) and Wheaton (Illinois) (15-12, three) will chase Carroll in the Chicago Metro. In the Iowa Intercollegiate, Buena Vista (20-8, three), Central (18-6, three) and William Penn (12-12, three) probably will wage a three-way struggle. Others that could be play-off contenders: Augustana (Illinois) (17-10, two); Chicago (15-6, five); Coe (14-8, three); Cornell College 914-7, four); Illinois Benedictine (17-3, three), Millikin (13-10, three) and, of course, North Central (26-6, two), defending NCAA Division III champion.

Top players—Tara Bertram, junior, guard, Buena Vista (13.0 ppg); Denise Boll, senior, guard, Central (15.3 ppg); Sue Collins, sophomore, forward, Aurora (15.0 ppg); Tina Conti, senior, guard, Elmhurst (18.7 ppg); Lynn Dose, senior, center, Wartburg (17.5 ppg, 12.8 rpg); Sue Eshoo, senior, forward, Augustana (14.7 ppg, 8.0 rpg); Jodi Foster, senior, guard, Millikin (16.8 ppg); Gretchen Gates, sophomore, center, Chicago (21.8 ppg, 13.6 rpg); Katie Haviland, junior, forward, Cornell College (13.5 ppg); Ann Jamieson, junior, guard,

Monmouth (Illinois) (13.8 ppg); Sunnie Kemp, sophomore, center, Wheaton (15.7 ppg, 9.1 rpg); Pam Lindquist, sophomore, forward, Principia (18.6 ppg, 8.0 rpg); Rita Schulz, senior, forward, Illinois Benedictine (11.5 ppg); Laura Vrlenich, junior, center, Washington (Missouri) (16.1 ppg, 9.2 rpg); Kim Wallner, senior, guard, North Central (17.1 ppg).

West

Top teams—Concordia (Minnesota) (18-10, three), St. Olaf (17-4, three) and St. Thomas (17-10, four) could be headed for another tight race in the Minnesota Intercollegiate. Minnesota-Morris (25-10, three) lost leading scorer and rebounder Cindy Lonneman but cannot be overlooked. Bishop (20-6, five) and Incarnate Word (14-12, four) may be the best in Texas, while the top contenders in California appear to be UC San Diego (17-9, three) and Pomona-Pitzer (18-10, one).

Top players—Kim Aleckson, senior, guard, Bethel (10.7 ppg); Teik Francis, sophomore, center, UC San Diego (12.5 ppg, 10.6 rpg); Bronwyn Hand, junior, center, Pomona-Pitzer (7.7 ppg, 8.2 rpg); Brenda Hart, sophomore, center, Augsburg (15.3 ppg); Sharon Holscher, junior, center, Nebraska Wesleyan (16.4 ppg, 10.7 rpg); Ann Kucera, senior, forward, Cal State Stanislaus (13.0 ppg); Leslie Mains, sophomore, center, Trinity (Texas)

(15.8 ppg); Lisa Malosky, senior, center, St. Olaf (11.5 ppg); Liz Muenchow, senior, forward, Minnesota-Morris (10.9 ppg, 8.8 rpg); Jane O'Brien, junior, center, Macalester (15.3 ppg, 8.4 rpg); Ruth Opatz, senior, guard, St. Thomas (9.5 ppg); Lori Ream, senior, guard, Whittier (17.9 ppg); Rogena Reed, senior,

guard-forward, Incarnate Word (15.8 ppg, 16.0 rpg); Mary Schultz, sophomore, center, St. Mary's (Minnesota) (21.9 ppg, 9.7 rpg); Tina Shaw, senior, center, Bishop (20.0 ppg, 15.4 rpg); Betty Wannarka, senior, forward, Gustavus Adolphus (16.0 ppg, 11.3 rpg); Liz Wolf, senior, forward, St. Thomas (10.3 ppg).

SPORTS MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM

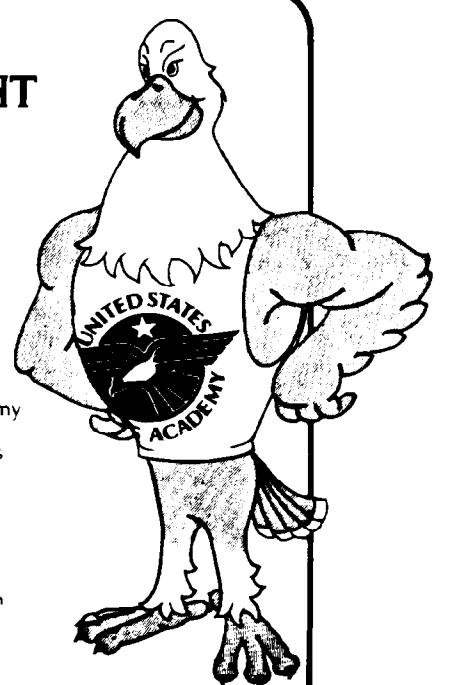
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DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

CLARENCE W. "DUTCH" BURCH has resigned at Lycoming, where he has been AD since 1976. He will continue as men's basketball coach and as an associate professor of physical education.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS
WAYNE FLETCHER appointed at Hardin-Simmons.

PRIMARY WOMAN ADMINISTRATOR
LINDA MacDONALD named acting associate director of women's athletics at Temple. She has been the school's women's basketball coach since 1980 and will continue her coaching duties.

COACHES

Baseball assistants RICK HAYES selected at Long Beach State. DAVE TORRES and BOB RAMIREZ were named volunteer assistant coaches for the 49ers.

Men's basketball Former Temple and professional star OLLIE JOHNSON hired at Haverford. His 10-year professional career ended in 1982, and he has since been a graduate student at Temple. . . . DARRELL HALLORAN, who had been coach at Our Lady of the Lake, named at Pace. . . . RON BRILLHART, head men's coach at Nebraska Western Junior College for 10 years, appointed at Northern Colorado. . . . Former assistant DICK DANFORD has been promoted to head coach at Hardin-Simmons.

Men's basketball assistants PHIL CARTER hired at Hardin-Simmons. . . . LARRY MANGINO named junior varsity coach at Montclair State. He is a 1983 graduate of Montclair State and a former basketball letterman. . . . Stonehill assistant coach and assistant athletics director KEVIN DUNNE named at Cleveland State. Also hired at Cleveland State as a part-time coach was ERIC SHANABERGER, previously a graduate assistant at Kent State. . . . SCOTT ALLEN and TERRY VANDERWALL chosen at RIT. Allen will coach the junior varsity, while Vanderwall will work with the varsity.

Women's basketball CHRIS WIELGUS, who has coached Dartmouth to four straight Ivy League titles, has resigned, effective at the end of the 1983-84 season. She had an eight-year record of 99-58. . . . STANLEY McDOWELL appointed at Delaware State. He has been a successful Amateur Athletic Union coach. . . . DEIRDRE KANE promoted at Salisbury State, where she has been an assistant the past two seasons.

Women's basketball assistants TOM COLLEN, a graduate assistant last year at Miami (Ohio), hired at Utah. . . . JOHN SPIESS named a part-time assistant at Rhode Island. He had been head coach at Georgian Court College and, previously, an assistant at Towson State.

Football Minnesota head coach JOE SALEM has announced his resignation, effective at the end of the 1983 season. Salem had an



Tom Collen hired at Utah as assistant women's basketball coach

Joe Salem resigned as football coach at Minnesota

19-31-1 record through 4½ years at Minnesota, including a 1-6 record this season. . . . WYLIE HARRIS Jr., head coach at Johnson C. Smith since 1978, resigned with three games remaining on the schedule. Harris compiled an 18-40-1 record in six seasons.

Field hockey TRACY ANDREWS named at Rhode Island, where she also will coach women's lacrosse. She played both sports as an undergraduate at Rhode Island. She replaces ALISON WALSH, who resigned to return to school.

Field hockey assistant MARY TOUGAS, a former three-sport standout at Barrington College, hired as a part-time assistant at Rhode Island.

Men's lacrosse Former Cornell and Hofstra assistant TOM GILL named at Fairleigh Dickinson-Madison. He also will serve as SID.

Women's lacrosse TRACY ANDREWS named at Rhode Island (see field hockey).

Women's lacrosse assistant MARY TOUGAS named at Rhode Island (see field hockey assistant).

Women's softball assistant JENNIFER MANNING, a former two-time all-New England selection at Rhode Island, named a part-time assistant at her alma mater.

Women's swimming ROBERT RUEPEL, a former letterman and men's assistant coach at St. Bonaventure, appointed at that school.

Men's tennis RICK HAZELTON, who coached Williams to a 9-0 dual-match record last season, hired as tennis and squash coach at Trinity (Connecticut).

Women's tennis CHARLENE MYERS hired at her alma mater, South Carolina State, where she also will coach women's volleyball. She is the first woman to be named to a full-time coaching position at the school.

Men's track and field assistant Rhode Island has hired ARNIE MORSE, previously an assistant at Massachusetts, Florida and Amherst.

Women's track and field GORDON RACKLEY named a part-time track and cross country assistant at Rhode Island. He had been head coach at Indiana (Pennsylvania), Central Connecticut State and Trenton State.

Women's volleyball CHARLENE MYERS named at South Carolina State (see women's tennis).

Women's volleyball assistant MARY JANE SMITH, former Cal State Northridge captain, hired as a part-time assistant at Rhode Island.

Wrestling Assistant coach TOM MURT has been promoted at La Salle. Murt was a standout wrestler for Penn State and a 1982 graduate of the school.

Wrestling assistant GARY KECK, head coach for four years at Phoenix, Arizona, Junior College, named at Louisiana State.

STAFF

Financial affairs DAN RADA KOVICH, who had been working for a local accounting firm, named director of financial affairs at Miami (Florida).

Sports information directors MARK MANDEL has moved from Worcester Tech to Washington and Lee. . . . TOM GILL named at Fairleigh Dickinson-Madison (see men's lacrosse).

Assistant sports information director LIZ ABEL, who was a graduate assistant at Missouri last year, hired at Utah.

Assistant trainer STEVE NICKERSON appointed at Long Beach State.

NOTABLES

Texas A&M softball pitcher LORI STOLL and Trinity (Texas) tennis star LOUISE ALLEN have been named 1982-83 Broderick Sports Award winners, recognizing them as the top women collegiate athletes in their sports. Stoll led A&M to the 1983 NCAA Division I Women's Softball Championship title and pitched a no-hitter for the United States silver-medalist Pan American Games team. Allen won NCAA Division I and Pan Am doubles titles this year.

DEATH

GLEN SWENSON, supervisor of athletic facilities at Texas, was killed October 21 in an automobile accident. Swenson was 56.

CORRECTION

In the Championships Corner section of the October 17 issue of The NCAA News, the listing for the 1984 Division I Men's Lacrosse Championship at Brown University should have been for the 1985 championship. Brown University will host the 1985 Division I Men's Lacrosse Championship May 25.

POLLS

Division I Field Hockey
The top 20 teams in NCAA Division I field hockey through games of October 23, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Connecticut (13-0-1)	140
2. Old Dominion (11-1)	133
3. Iowa (16-1-2)	126
4. New Hampshire (12-2-1)	119
5. Massachusetts (11-2-1)	112
6. San Jose State (12-2)	105
7. Temple (9-3-1)	98
8. Penn State (10-2-4)	91
9. Northwestern (15-3)	84
10. North Carolina (9-1-3)	76
11. California (9-5-1)	69
12. Delaware (10-5)	65
13. Stanford (8-7-1)	51
14. Maryland (10-4)	49
15. Lehigh (12-3)	41
16. Virginia (9-6)	38
17. Harvard (6-5)	25
18. SW Missouri State (12-2-2)	25
19. Dartmouth (8-2-1)	18
20. Ursinus (11-3-1)	5

Division III Field Hockey
The top 20 teams in NCAA Division III field hockey through games of October 23, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Trenton State (16-0)	100
2. Ithaca (10-3)	95
3. Tufts (11-0-1)	90
4. Franklin & Marshall (9-4-3)	85
5. Denison (10-1-2)	80
6. Cortland State (8-2-1)	75
7. Salisbury State (11-5-1)	70
8. Bates (8-0-3)	65
9. Messiah (7-3-1)	60
10. Elizabethtown (11-3-2)	54
11. Wooster (8-2-2)	48
12. Smith (12-1-1)	43
13. Oneonta State (14-0-1)	40
14. Lynchburg (9-6-1)	34
15. Drew (15-3-1)	31
16. Haverford (8-1-0)	23
17. Salem State (12-2-1)	23
18. Frostburg State (7-4-1)	18
19. Bemidji State (20-3-2)	11
20. Eastern Mennonite (7-5-0)	5

Division I-AA Football
The top 20 teams in NCAA Division I-AA football through games of October 23, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Southern Illinois (8-0)	79
2. Holy Cross (7-0)	75
3. Eastern Kentucky (5-0-1)	72
4. Northeast Louisiana (6-1)	65

5. North Texas State (5-2)	63
6. Jackson State (7-1)	58
7. Eastern Illinois (7-1)	57
8. Furman (5-1-1)	55
9. Middle Tenn. State (6-1)	51
10. South Carolina State (6-2)	40
11. Nevada-Reno (4-3)	37
12. Delaware State (6-1)	34
13. Tennessee State (5-1-1)	34
14. Southern (La.) (6-1)	33
15. Idaho State (5-2)	23
16. Grambling State (4-1-2)	21
17. Rhode Island (5-2)	10
18. Tenn.-Chattanooga (5-2)	10
19. Idaho (5-2)	9
20. Indiana State (5-3)	6

Division II Football

The top 10 teams in NCAA Division II football through games of October 23, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Mississippi College (8-0)	60
2. California-Davis (6-0)	56
3. Clarion (7-0)	52
4. North Alabama (6-0-1)	48
5. Southwest Texas State (5-1)	43
6. Butler (7-0)	41
7. Virginia Union (7-1)	34
8. Towson State (7-1)	33
9. North Dakota State (6-1)	29
10. East Texas State (5-1)	24

Division III Football

The top 15 teams in NCAA Division III football through games of October 23, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Augustana (Ill.) (6-0)	59
2. Carnegie-Mellon (7-0)	57
3. Hofstra (7-0)	52
4. Case Reserve (7-0)	44
5. St. John's (N.Y.) (7-0)	44
6. Wis.-River Falls (6-1)	37
7. Salisbury St. (6-0-1)	33
7. Union (N.Y.) (6-0)	33
9. Adrian (6-1)	23
10. Susquehanna (5-0-1)	22
11. Wis.-LaCrosse (7-1)	21
12. Occidental (5-1)	17
13. Wittenberg (6-1)	14
14. Millsaps (5-1)	6
15. Lycoming (5-1-1)	5

Division I Men's Soccer

The top 20 teams in NCAA Division I men's soccer through games of October 23 as ranked by the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Duke (13-0-2)	360
2. Clemson (14-0-1)	333
3. Indiana (10-1-3)	301
4. Columbia (10-0-0)	277
5. Eastern Illinois (13-1-0)	267
6. Rutgers (11-2-0)	218
7. Alabama A&M (11-1-0)	200
8. California (15-1-0)	197
9. Virginia (12-3-0)	143
10. Hartwick (10-1-1)	141
11. UCLA (13-1-3)	109
12. FDU-Teaneck (12-2-0)	88
13. St. Louis (11-2-1)	85
14. Brown (9-1-0)	69
15. Bowling Green State (13-1-1)	61
16. San Francisco (13-3-0)	15
17. South Florida (12-3-0)	11
18. Akron (11-3-2)	6
19. Philadelphia Textile (10-3-1)	4
19. Connecticut (10-5-1)	4

Division II Men's Soccer

The top 10 teams in NCAA Division II men's soccer through games of October 23 as ranked by the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Florida International (13-1-1)	192
2. Southern Conn. (10-1-1)	146
3. Tampa (10-2-0)	130
4. Oakland (13-1-0)	121
5. Seattle Pacific (10-2-1)	110
6. Lock Haven (9-2-1)	77
7. Missouri-St. Louis (10-4-0)	37
8. Cal State Hayward (11-3-0)	24
9. Davis & Elkins (6-3-4)	13
10. New Haven (12-2-1)	12

Division III Men's Soccer

The top 20 teams in NCAA Division III men's soccer through games of October 23 as ranked by the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America, with season records in parentheses

1. Trenton State (16-0)	100
2. Ithaca (10-3)	95
3. Tufts (11-0-1)	90
4. Franklin & Marshall (9-4-3)	85
5. Denison (10-1-2)	80
6. Cortland State (8-2-1)	75
7. Salisbury State (11-5-1)	70
8. Bates (8-0-3)	65
9. Messiah (7-3-1)	60
10. Elizabethtown (11-3-2)	54
11. Wooster (8-2-2)	48
12. Smith (12-1-1)	43
13. Oneonta State (14-0-1)	40
14. Lynchburg (9-6-1)	34
15. Drew (15-3-1)	31
16. Haverford (8-1-0)	23
17. Salem State (12-2-1)	23
18. Frostburg State (7-4-1)	18
19. Bemidji State (20-3-2)	11
20. Eastern Mennonite (7-5-0)	5

and points.	
1. UNC Greensboro (17-0-1)	360
2. Plymouth State (11-1-3)	331
3. Buffalo State (11-1-2)	292
4. Kean (11-2-0)	283
5. Wheaton (Ill.) (11-2-2)	263
6. Babson (10-1-0)	207
7. Frostburg State (9-3-2)	158
8. Claremont-M-S (11-3-2)	135
9. Denison (13-2-1)	132
10. Cortland State (8-2-1)	111
11. Messiah (12-4-1)	98
12. Ohio Wesleyan (12-3-1)	77
13. Virginia Wesleyan (10-4-1)	68
14. Washington (Mo.) (9-4-2)	44
15. Brandeis (11-3-1)	32
16. Wilmington (12-3-0)	26
17. N.C. Wesleyan (9-4-2)	25
18. Colorado College (10-3-3)	12
19. La Verne (8-4-1)	3
19. Scranton (11-5-1)	3

Women's Soccer

The top 20 teams in NCAA women's soccer through games of October 23 as ranked by the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Connecticut (14-0-1)	176
2. North Carolina (13-1-0)	172
3. Massachusetts (9-1-3)	149
4. Cortland State (11-2-2)	133
5. Boston College (14-2-0)	117
6. George Mason (13-3-2)	112
7. Colorado College (9-0-1)	105
8. Missouri-St. Louis (12-1-2)	96
9. California (7-1-3)	74
10. Brown (7-4-1)	59
11. Keene State (10-1-2)	50
12. Cincinnati (6-1-3)	47
13. Princeton (8-2-0)	39
14. Texas A&M (3-0-2)	36
15. Hartwick (9-2-2)	20
16. William & Mary (4-5-2)	9
17. Cal-Santa Barbara (10-5-1)	9
18. Harvard (6-4-0)	6
18. Cornell (5-4-1)	6
20. Radford (3-8-1)	2
20. Sonoma State (7-1-3)	2

Division I Women's Volleyball

The top 20 teams in NCAA Division I women's volleyball through games of October 23, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. Hawaii (18-0)	160
2. Pacific (17-0)	152
3. Stanford (13-2)	144
4. UCLA (25-3)	136
5. Southern Cal (14-4)	128
6. Kentucky (33-4)	120
7. Purdue (17-3)	112
8. San Diego State (23-7)	99
9. Nebraska (17-3)	96
10. Texas (20-3)	93
11. Brigham Young (18-2)	76
11. San Jose State (17-5)	76
13. California (14-12)	61
14. Arizona (8-10)	46
15. Florida State (21-2)	44
16. Penn State (23-8)	38
17. Tennessee (21-5)	31
18. Cal Poly-SLO (10-11)	28
19. California-Santa Barbara (26-10)	16
20. Northwestern (16-9)	14

Division III Women's Volleyball

The top 20 teams in NCAA Division III women's volleyball through games of October 23, with season records in parentheses and points.

1. UC San Diego (18-11)	120
2. Elmhurst (40-4)	114
3. Occidental (16-1)	108
4. MIT (26-0)	96
5. St. Catherine (20-4)	89
6. Illinois Benedictine (35-5)	87
7. Colorado College (27-17)	86
8. Ithaca (23-6)	80
9. Wis.-Platteville (30-9)	71
10. Ohio Northern (21-7)	58
11. Albany (N.Y.) (23-3)	54
12. Messiah (22-2)	51
13. Western Maryland (24-6)	50
14. Gustavus Adolphus (28-9)	46
15. Juniata (22-10)	40
16. La Verne (9-11)	36
17. Brooklyn (31-9)	30
18. Wis.-Stevens Point (16-14)	19
19. Eastern Conn. (29-8)	12
20. Millikin (20-9)	11

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

1983 Division III Baseball Championship

Receipts	\$ 26,599.00
Disbursements	49,705.00
	(23,106.00)
Team transportation expense	78,682.20
	(101,788.20)
Charged to general operating budget	101,788.20

1983 Division III Men's Lacrosse Championship

Receipts	\$ 19,888.15
Disbursements	17,533.37
	2,354.78
Team transportation and per diem allowance	40,152.95
	37,798.17
Charged to general operating budget	37,798.17

1983 Division II Women's Tennis Championships

Receipts	\$ 663.50
Disbursements	7,522.89
	(6,859.39)
Competitors transportation expense	31,508.00
	(38,367.39)
Charged to general operating budget	38,367.39

Briefly in the News

The University of Iowa has become the first Big Ten Conference institution to top \$3 million in annual donations, according to United Press International. Contributions totaled \$3,004,980, school officials said. . . .

University of Pennsylvania wrestler Ric Fouad will spend the academic year studying in seven countries as part of the International Honors Program of the International School of America. He is among a group of 30 students who will live and study in England, Japan, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Egypt and Israel. . . . State and local officials honored Frederick P. Sample, president of Lebanon Valley College, at a testimonial dinner recently. Sample will leave the school in December after 15 years and also retire as board of the University Center, a consortium of five universities and colleges in Pennsylvania.

Wagner College tailback John Franco unexpectedly found himself atop the rushing leaders in Division III (NCAA statistics as of October 24) after defeating Fairleigh Dickinson-Madison. With about one minute left in the game, Franco needed only two yards to reach 200 yards for the game. He was sent back into the fray and on the next play, he was on his way to his second 69-yard touchdown of the day. The run gave Franco an average of 151 yards for six games and sent him to the top of the division. . . . According to the most recent Golf Coaches Association of America poll, the University of Houston is the top team in the country, followed by Oklahoma State University, Brigham Young University, Ohio State University and the University of Oklahoma. Rounding out the top 10 are the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; University of Texas, Austin; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Georgia, and University of California, Los Angeles.

NCAA

Continued from page 1

●The reputation and character to indicate clearly that committee membership will be used to serve the sport and not the self-interest of the member, the member's institution, conference or area.

●The respect of others engaged in that sport.

●The time and ability to perform the duties involved.

Following is a list of sports committee vacancies that will be acted upon by the 1984 Convention. Expirations occur September 1, 1984. Committee members' division and district are listed in parentheses:

Men's committees

Baseball—Three expirations. Not eligible for reelection: Richard E. Bergquist (chair), University of Massachusetts, Amherst (I-1); Richard C. Jones, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (I-5); Don Schaly, Marietta College (II-4). Two of those elected must be from Division I, one must be from Division III. One must be from District 4 or 5. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division II. Bergquist must be replaced as chair.

Men's Basketball Rules—Five expirations. Eligible for reelection: J. Dallas Shirley, Southern Conference (I-3). Not eligible for reelection: Thomas J. Apke, University of Colorado (I-5); Jerry T. Pimm, University of California, Santa Barbara (I-8); Kenneth Stibler, Biscayne College (II-3). Additional position to be filled is unexpired term of Jerry V. Krause, Eastern Washington University, which resulted when Eastern Washington was reclassified from Division II to Division I. Three of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two must be from Division II. One must be from District 1 or 2, one must be from District 3, one must be from District 6, 7 or 8. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division II.

Division I Men's Basketball—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Notre Dame (I-4 at large); Richard G. Shrider, Miami University of Ohio (I-4-Midwest). Not eligible for reelection: David R. Gavitt (chair), Big East Conference (I-1&2-East). One of those elected or reelected must be from the Division I men's basketball East region, one must be from the Midwest, one must be selected at large. Gavitt must be replaced as chair.

Division II Men's Basketball—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Howard Elwell, Gannon University (II-2-East); Bob Moorman, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (II-3-South Atlantic).

Division III Men's Basketball—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: F. Paul Bogan, Westfield State College (III-1-Northeast); Harland D. Knosher, Knox College (III-4-Midwest).

Men's Fencing—One expiration. Eligible for reelection: Andre R. Deladrier, U.S. Naval Academy (I-2).

Football Rules—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Eugene M. Haas, Gettysburg College (II-2). Not eligible for reelection: Rocco J. Carzo, Tufts University (III-1); Hugh D. Hindman (chair), Ohio State University (I-4); Henry F. Witt, Iowa Central Community College (JC). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two must be from Division III, one must be a junior college representative. One must be from District 1 or 2. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division I. Hindman must be replaced as chair.

Division I-AA Football—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: I. J. Caccia, Idaho State University (I-7-West). Not eligible for reelection: Andrew T. Mooradian (chair), University of New Hampshire (I-1-East). One of those elected or reelected must be from the Division I-AA Football West region, one must be from the East region. Mooradian must be replaced as chair.

Division II Football—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Milton J. Piepul, American International College (II-1-East). Not eligible for reelection: Victor A. Buccola (chair), California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (II-8-West). One of those elected or reelected must be from the Division II Football West region, one must be from the East region. Buccola must be replaced as chair.

Division III Football—One expiration. Eligible for reelection: Thomas A. Mont, DePauw University (III-4-North). The one elected or reelected must be from the Division III Football North region.

Men's Golf—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Gary T. Meredith, Mississippi State University (I-3). Not eligible for reelection: William D. Johnson (chair), Dartmouth College (I-1). The two members elected or reelected must be from Division I. Johnson must be replaced as chair.

Men's Gymnastics—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Jeff Cardinali, U.S. Coast Guard Academy (III-1); Wayne Young (chair), Brigham Young University (I-7). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be from Division III.

Men's Ice Hockey—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: Charles J. Basch, St. Cloud State University (II-5-West); Ralph Romano (chair), University of Minnesota, Duluth (I-4-West); William J. Cleary Jr. (secretary-rules editor), Harvard University. One of those elected or reelected must be from the Division I Men's Ice Hockey West region, one must be from the Division II West region.

If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from the Division I West region.

Men's Lacrosse—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: James A. Grube, Middlebury College (at large-I); John C. Parry, Brown University (I-1); Charles W. Winters (secretary-rules editor), U.S. Military Academy. One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I. One also must be selected at large, if amendment passes to eliminate the Division II position on the committee. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division III.

Men's and Women's Rifle—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Edward F. Eitel, West Virginia University (I-2); Master Sgt. Kenneth Hamill, U.S. Military Academy (I-2).

Men's and Women's Skiing—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Mary Ellen Cloninger, University of Wyoming (I-7-West). Not eligible for reelection: Tom Parac (chair), Montana State University (I-7-West). One of those elected or reelected must be a woman.

Men's Soccer—Five expirations. Eligible for reelection: Theodore H. Barclay, Denison University (III-4-Great Lakes); John S. MacKenzie, Western Illinois University (I-4-Midwest); Owen L. Wright, University of La Verne (III-8-Far West/Midwest). Not eligible for reelection: Tom Griffith (chair), Dartmouth College (I-1-New England); Robert J. Zifchak, Middlesex County College, New Jersey (JC). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two must be from Division III, one must be a junior college representative. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division II. Griffith must be replaced as chair.

Men's Swimming—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: George McMillion, Southern Methodist University (I-6); Robert L. Pease, University of Missouri, Rolla (II-5); John S. Walker, Harvard University (I-1). Not eligible for reelection: Prentice Ryan, Oakland Community College, Michigan (JC). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be from Division II, one must be a junior college representative. One of those elected or reelected must be from District 4 or 5. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division I.

Men's Tennis—Two expirations. Not eligible for reelection: Dick LeFevre, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (I-5); William H. Wright, University of California, Berkeley (I-8). The two new representatives must be from Division I.

Men's Track and Field—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Bill Fritz, Glassboro State College (II-2); Timothy G. Hale, University of Rochester (III-2); Cleburne Price Jr. (secretary-rules editor), University of Texas, Austin (I-6). Not eligible for reelection: John T. Mitchell, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa (I-3). One of those elected or reelected must be

from Division I, two must be from Division III. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division I.

Men's Volleyball—One expiration. Not eligible for reelection: Walter G. Versen, University of Illinois, Chicago (I-4).

Men's Water Polo—One expiration. Eligible for reelection: Ferdinand A. Geiger, Stanford University (I-8).

Wrestling—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Robert J. Kopnisky (chair), University of Missouri, Columbia (I-5). Not eligible for reelection: Allen J. Abraham, San Francisco State University (II-8); J. Barron Bremner, Cornell College, Iowa (III-5); Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University (II-5). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two must be from Division II, one must be from Division III. If secretary-rules editor becomes nonvoting member, additional committee member must be from Division I.

Women's committees

Division I Women's Basketball—Three expirations. Eligible for reelection: Sandra Bullman, University of Pittsburgh (I-2); Fern Gardner, University of Utah (I-7); Frances M. Schaafsm, California State University, Long Beach (I-8).

Division II Women's Basketball—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Patricia S. Baker, Grand Valley State College (II-4); Pamela L. Gill (chair), University of California, Davis (II-8).

Division III Women's Basketball—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Harriet K. Hamilton (chair), Fisk University (III-3); Nancy J. Latimore, Juniata College (III-2).

Women's Fencing—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Gary Green, Johns Hopkins University (III-3); Charlotte Remenyik, Ohio State University (I-4). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be from Division III.

Field Hockey—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Charlotte A. Duff, Albion College (III-4); Suzanne L. Duprat, St. Michael's College (II-1); Nancy Lynn Stevens, Northwestern University (I-4); Diane L. Wright, University of Connecticut (I-1). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be from Division II and one must be from Division III.

Women's Golf—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: J. Tracy Mehr, Amherst College (III-1); Elizabeth Murphey, University of Georgia (I-3). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division III, one must be selected at large.

Women's Gymnastics—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Jean R. Johnson, University of Illinois, Chicago (I-4); Sylvia L. Moore (chair), Oregon State University (I-8). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be selected at large.

Women's Lacrosse—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Margaret Faulkner (chair),

Towson State University (I-2); Kathleen G. Zerrlaut, University of Maryland, Baltimore County (II-2). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be from Division II.

Women's Soccer—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Ken Banda, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (I-1); Barbara A. Quinn, Cortland State University College (at large). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be selected at large.

Women's Softball—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Gary Boeyink, Central College (Iowa) (III-5); Annette M. Fortune, University of Hartford (II-1); Judy Martino, North Carolina State University (I-3); Emma J. McConkie, California State University, Sacramento (II-8). One of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, two must be from Division II and one must be from Division III. Martino must be replaced because her institution does not sponsor fast-pitch softball. The Administrative Committee granted a waiver to permit her to continue to be on the committee until September 1, 1984.

Women's Swimming—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Frank R. Comfort, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (I-3); Brad Erickson, South Dakota State University (II-5); Don LaMont, University of Southern California (I-8); Timothy F. Welsh, Johns Hopkins University (III-3). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be from Division II and one must be from Division III. One of those elected or reelected must be from District 3, and one must be from District 4 or 5.

Women's Tennis—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Louise Gengler, Princeton University (I-2); Karen L. Miller, California State University, Pomona (II-8); Lynn M. Pacala, Occidental College (III-8); Sandy S. Clifton, Northwestern University (I-4). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, one must be from Division II and one must be from Division III.

Women's Track and Field—Four expirations. Eligible for reelection: Carolyn Court, Bates College (III-1); Jane D. Kors, Central College (Iowa) (III-5); Bill McClure, Louisiana State University (I-3); Margaret Simmons (secretary-rules editor), Murray State University (I-3). Two of those elected or reelected must be from Division I, and two must be from Division III. Two of those elected or reelected must be from District 3.

Division I Women's Volleyball—Two expirations. Eligible for reelection: Linda G. Herman, Illinois State University (I-4); Russell Rose, Pennsylvania State University (I-2).

Division II Women's Volleyball—One expiration. Eligible for reelection: Sue Gozansky, University of California, Riverside (II-8).

Division III Women's Volleyball—One expiration. Eligible for reelection: Sharon Brown, Maryville College (Tennessee) (III-3).

The NCAA News



The Market

Readers of The NCAA News are invited to use The Market to locate candidates for positions open at their institutions, to advertise open dates in their playing schedules or for other appropriate purposes.

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For more information or to place an ad, call 913/384-3220 or write NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.

Positions Available

Assistant A.D.

Assistant Athletic Director (Development). The University of Miami in Coral Gables, Florida, invites applications for this position. Will have responsibility for planning and coordinating the fund raising function of the University of Miami Athletic Federation. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree; experience in supervising a major athletic department's fund raising efforts; ability to relate to and interact with the public sectors of the University; proven commitment to all sports within intercollegiate athletics. Salary competitive based on experience. Send resume to: Cyrus M. Jollivette, Vice President for Development Affairs, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248073, Coral

Gables, Florida 33124. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Sports Information

Sports Information Director. Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a College of Science and Engineering, with an enrollment of 2,500 undergraduates and 400 full-time graduate students, with an extremely successful Division III athletic program, has an immediate vacancy for a full-time Sports Information Director. Candidates should have exceptional writing skills and the ability to work independently around an extremely varied college athletics program. Duties will include the preparation of all news releases for all sports programs, the preparation of promotional brochures for all sports events, the maintenance of all necessary statistics, as well as the ability to research and produce material for the Alumni Journal and Publications. Candidates should possess a college degree and at least three years' experience at a college-level information

office. Candidates should send a letter of application, resume and the names of three references to the Personnel Office, WPI, Institute Road, Worcester, Mass. 01609, no later than November 11, 1983. EEO/AA.

Basketball

Coach/Instructor. Cleveland State University offers position of Assistant Basketball Coach and Physical Education Instructor starting Jan. 2, 1984. Responsibilities include assisting head basketball coach and teaching PE classes. Must have college degree with experience teaching and coaching. Ability to recruit student athletes and scout at college level preferred. Salary commensurate with experience. Send letter of introduction and resume by Nov. 30, 1983, to: Robert Busbey, Athletics, Cleveland State University, 1983 E. 24th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44115. Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/H.

Swimming

Swimming. Northeastern University invites applications for assistant coach, men's and women's swimming. This is a part-time position, non-tenure track. Responsibilities: Assist the head coach in all phases of the program. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree in physical education and college coaching experience preferred; coaching or competitive experience required. Address applications to: Jeanne Rowlands, Arena Annex, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

Open Dates

Football, Division II. Springfield (MA) College

has an open date on September 29, 1984. Will play home or away, preferably against a Division I team but also could play a Division III opponent. Call Dr. Edward S. Stoltz, Athletic Director, 413/788-3332.

Football, Division IAA. University of Massachusetts/Amherst has open dates September 15, 1984, September 24, 1988, and September 23, 1989. Call Al Rufe, 413/545-2342.

Football, Division III. Ohio Wesleyan has an open date October 19, 1985. Would like to

play this game at Delaware, Ohio. Contact Richard D. Gordin, Director of Athletics, 614/369-4431.

Men's Basketball, Division III. Alma College needs one team for tournament. Small guarantee provided. Dates: December 9-10, 1983. Please contact Chris Reggsdale, head basketball coach, 517/463-7169.

Women's Basketball, Division I. Siena College is interested in participating in a tournament during the 1984-85 season. Call Joyce Lesgere, 518/783-2532.

RICE UNIVERSITY HEAD FOOTBALL COACH

Applications are being accepted for the position of HEAD FOOTBALL COACH at Rice University. This position entails responsibility to supervise, organize and manage the Rice University football program so as to enhance the total program of the University.

Qualifications: College Degree; experience at the college level in coaching, supervision, planning, financing, public relations, media relations and fund-raising. Must have the ability to relate closely with the Rice community and alumni, as well as the general public. Ability to work well with the student-athlete. Must be knowledgeable of and able to work within the guidelines of the NCAA and Southwest Conference. Prefer previous head coaching experience at the major college level.

Submit resume to:

Augie Erfurth
Director of Athletics
Rice University
P.O. Box 1892
Houston, Texas 77251

Resumes must be received by November 15, 1983.

Rice University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.



Division of Sports Administration Biscayne College, Miami, Florida

The Division of Sports Administration invites applicants for the position of Director. The Division offers a B.A. and M.S. Degree in Sports Administration. The Director's duties would require the person to coordinate, supervise and manage the graduate and undergraduate programs, develop and direct a program for interns and the job placement of the graduates. In addition, they would supervise and assist full-time and adjunct faculty as well as assisting and recruiting students for the program. Applicants should have extensive management experience in college or professional athletics, and a terminal degree is preferred, but a master's degree will be considered. Full-time position beginning in the fall of 1984. Salary negotiable. Deadline: December 20, 1983. Send resume to:

Dr. Joseph T. Hoy, Director
Division of Sports Administration
Biscayne College
16400 Northwest 32nd Avenue
Miami, Florida 33054

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The NCAA News

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Council

Continued from page 1
championships. That proposal includes a provision by which Division I as a whole could rescind an action by either Division I-A or the rest of Division I. The Council decided in its October 10-12 meeting to sponsor that proposal but will review it again in the context of other governance matters.

•A recommendation by the Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education that a summer legislative session for Division I-A be established. Such legislation would enable members of Division I-A to conduct a summer legislative meeting at which it could

adopt football legislation relating exclusively to Division I-A, which would not become effective until after the next NCAA Convention had an opportunity to review it and to rescind it, if desired. Division I-A members also could discuss other issues in the summer meeting and possibly propose legislation for consideration by the next NCAA Convention.

The division steering committees also will complete their plans for the 1984 Convention division round tables during the special Council meeting, which will be held at the Doubletree Hotel in suburban Overland Park, Kansas.

Committee

Continued from page 1

The select committee was established by the NCAA Council in its April 1982 meeting "to bring together a group of esteemed individuals combining the highest standing in higher education with extensive knowledge of intercollegiate athletics, to examine in detail the serious problems affecting college athletics today," according to the announcement made at the time. The members of the select committee were appointed by the 1982 NCAA officers, President James Frank, then president of Lincoln University (Missouri), and Secretary-Treasurer John L. Toner, director of athletics at the University of Connecticut.

The select committee was funded by the NCAA but operated as an independent commission with its own staff. Schaefer, president of Research Corporation and former University of Arizona president, was retained to serve as executive director of the committee. He named Arthur L. Gissendaner of Tempe, Arizona—a former Kent State University football player and an education writer for the Arizona Republic—to serve as

associate director.

David P. Gardner, then president of the University of Utah, was appointed to the select committee and served as its chair for its first three meetings. When his new duties as president of the University of California system prevented him from continuing in that capacity, the committee asked Schaefer to serve as chair for the remainder of the project.

The work of the committee spanned 16 months and included eight meetings.

"The committee wishes to reaffirm its belief that intercollegiate athletics is an integral part of our educational system and that its health and vitality have an importance that goes beyond the sphere of an individual campus," Schaefer said. "We believe that the changes and reforms suggested in our report can do much to avoid the problems that have marred the image of athletics in the past."

He said the committee looks forward to working with the NCAA Council and the NCAA membership in dealing with the concerns reflected in the report.



Andrew T. Mooradian

Mooradian named president of ECAC

Andrew T. Mooradian, director of athletics at the University of New Hampshire, is the new president of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

Elected to serve with Mooradian at a recent conference meeting were Rocco J. Carzo, director of athletics, Tufts University, vice-president; and William M. Moore, director of athletics, State University of New York, Albany, president-elect.

Elected to the 15-member Council were Sharon E. Taylor, associate director of athletics, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania; Jane Betts, director of women's athletics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Carl Ullrich, director of athletics, U.S. Military Academy; Mary Ann Campbell, assistant director, women's athletics, University of Delaware; and Patricia A. Thompson, assistant director of athletics, Elmira College.

Commissioner Robert M. White-law reported that conference membership has grown to 240 institutions.

AIAW

Continued from page 1

appeals court in its November-December sitting period, according to information received by Association legal counsel. Selection of cases is on a random basis.

Legal counsel was informed that there is a strong possibility the case will be selected for the court's January

Pennsylvania

Continued from page 13

Sophomore Kay Mulcahy has 20 goals and an assist; senior Beth Spencer has scored a dozen times and has 10 assists, and freshman Regina Brunetti has chipped in with nine goals and four assists.

The Cyr twins, seniors Holly and Kathy, have sparked the defense, and goalkeeper Kim Heyl has racked up eight shutouts en route to a .64 goals-per-game average.

Keene State has averaged 35 shots on goal a game while holding opponents under 10. The Owls have scored 64 goals while allowing only 13.

"I feel our biggest need is what I

5-25, 1984, session. The pool of cases will be selected soon, and both parties should be informed of the scheduling of oral arguments by mid-November. There is no way to determine when there will be a decision in the case.

The case is now more than two years old. AIAW originally filed the lawsuit October 9, 1981.

call postseason confidence." Sweeney said. "We have been in postseason action before, and there seemingly has been some kind of mental obstacle. We put 11 strong people on the field. There is no physical reason why we can't be successful."

Bentley, coached by Cheryl Murtaugh, could be a contender, led by Annette Brow's 13 goals and two assists (through 14 games) and the net-minding of freshman Susie Halpin.

Other squads to watch as the playoffs approach include C. W. Post, Pfeiffer, Radford, and PSAC members Millersville and Shippensburg.

Virginia Union

Continued from page 15

South Central

Top teams—The Lone Star race could be a replay of last year when Abilene Christian (21-8, four) and Texas A&I (22-8, four) finished one-two. The same could hold true in the Missouri Intercollegiate, where Central Missouri State (29-3, four) and Southeast Missouri State (21-8, four) have veteran teams, as does Northwest Missouri State (18-10, three).

Top players—Theresa Blad, junior, forward, Air Force (12.9 ppg, 8.0 rpg); Melody Burns, senior, guard, Southern Colorado (14.0 ppg); Sarah Busboom, sophomore, center, Texas

Lutheran (21.1 ppg, 9.0 rpg); Pat Colon, sophomore, center, Southeast Missouri State (15.9 ppg, 8.1 rpg); Carla Eades, senior, guard-forward, Central Missouri State (18.1 ppg); Kay Goodwin, senior, center, Texas A&I (16.1 ppg, 13.2 rpg); Rosie Jones, junior, center, Central Missouri State (16.7 ppg, 7.6 rpg); Diane Kloewer, senior, guard-forward, Northwest Missouri State (15.5 ppg, 7.5 rpg); Linda Muelker, junior, forward-center, Southwest Texas State (21.3 ppg, 10.3 rpg); Claudia Schleyer, sophomore, forward, Abilene Christian (21.2 ppg, 8.9 rpg); Donna Stavinoha, senior, guard, Southwest Texas State (11.7 ppg);

Regina Swaim, junior, guard, Abilene Christian (10.2 ppg); Ocie Taylor, senior, center, East Texas State (15.9 ppg, 14.9 rpg); Peggy Taylor, senior, center, Howard Payne (27.3 ppg, 14.1 rpg).

West

Top teams—Cal Poly-Pomona (29-3), 1982 NCAA champion and 1983 runner-up, must replace all-Americans Jackie White and Carol Welch and two other starters. Another all-America, Donna Hammond-Mares, is gone at California-Riverside (16-8, three). Those developments could mean a CCAA title for Chapman (22-8, three) or, possibly, Cal State Northridge (16-10, three).

Three more publications are available from NCAA

Three new editions of NCAA publications will be available in November—1984 NCAA Basketball, 1984 Men's and Women's Cross Country and Track and Field Rules, and the NCAA Sports Medicine Handbook. All three are available from the NCAA publishing department.

NCAA Basketball is a comprehensive collection of regular-season individual and team basketball records for both men and women in all three divisions.

The publication also contains listings of the annual statistical leaders, all-America teams, game-by-game results from last year and schedules for the upcoming season.

The 436-page records book sells for \$5.

The 1984 Men's and Women's

Cross Country and Track and Field Rules (\$3) has been revised to include complete rules for cross country and multiple events. The rules become effective for 1984 indoor and outdoor track and cross country.

The Sports Medicine Handbook (\$2 members, \$4 nonmembers) has been revised for 1984 and contains information regarding training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries, and use of safety measures at the college level.

To place an order or to inquire about bulk rates, contact NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. Payment, which includes fourth-class postage, should accompany all orders. Those who want books mailed first class should include \$2 for postage for each book.

English turned down again

A Federal appeals court in New Orleans has rejected the plea of Tulane University quarterback Jon English for an order requiring the NCAA to let him play the last three games of the college football season.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied the request October 28 without comment.

English was declared ineligible by

the NCAA when he transferred to Tulane and tried to play without sitting out a season.

The one-year layoff is required by the NCAA transfer rule, and English had lost challenges of it in four previous court pleas.

English played in six games under court order while judges considered his arguments.

Basketball coaches combine efforts

Men's and women's basketball coaches of the newly formed North Coast Athletic Conference have elected to act as one body encompassing both programs. The equal representation will include all policy matters and extend to the postseason tournament, which will feature men's and women's contests.

Gene Mahaffey of Ohio Wesleyan University, president of the coaches' organization, said, "I think this is an exciting move directly in line with the philosophy of the NCAC. This will help with our emphasis on quality in both men's and women's athletics."

Conference members are the College of Wooster, Ohio Wesleyan University, Kenyon College, Denison University, Oberlin College, Allegheny College and Case Western Reserve University.

Errors eliminated in rules book

The NCAA Football Rules Committee has issued a bulletin to officiating organizations and other persons involved with collegiate football rules to clarify language and eliminate errors in the 1983 NCAA Football Rules and Interpretations.

The major interpretation deals with Rule 3-3-1 on page FR-44. According to the bulletin, when timeouts are exhausted and the offensive team requests a timeout with the 25-second clock running, the official should not acknowledge the request, interrupt the 25-second count or stop the game clock. Several officials have stopped both the 25-second clock and the game clock and started another 25-second count.

Under Rule 1-4-5 on page FR-22, the following should be added: "Splints on fingers are permissible if covered by one-half inch of soft material." The following should be added to Rule 3-2-5-b-3 on page FR-44: "or when 7-1-3-a-4-b false-start exception occurs." An addition to Rule 3-3-4-e-2 on page FR-46 should

read: "and before the end of the second and fourth period."

The exception to Rule 5-1-1-e-2 on page FR-53 was rewritten to include a foul by either team rather than only Team A.

The bulletin also clarified Rule 9-2-1-a and b on page FR-78. The unsportsmanlike acts under the rule are penalized as dead-ball fouls (see 9-2-1-a and b penalty). They cannot offset a live-ball foul.

A subsequent bulletin also was

issued by the committee regarding 1984 proposed rule changes. Changes for 1984 NCAA Football Rules and Interpretations should be directed to David M. Nelson, secretary-rules editor of the committee, by November 21. The changes should be referred to by rule number, and the rule should be rewritten with the proposed changes underlined. Other rules affected by the change also should be listed, and the changes should be written into the new rule.

Certifications

The following 1983-84 gymnastics meets have been certified in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4:

Caesar's Palace Gymnastics Invitational, November 19, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Midwest Open Gymnastics Meet, November 27, Rolling Meadows, Illinois.

United States tour by Japanese University Sports Board Men's Gymnastics Team, December 3-14.

Eighth Annual Aloha Gymfest, December 28-29, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Next in the News

A report on the special meeting of the NCAA Council.

A preview of the 1984 men's basketball season.

Championships previews in Division II men's and women's cross country, Division I field hockey, and Divisions II and III men's soccer.

First in series of articles on legislation submitted for the 1984 Convention.

Qualifying standards for the 1984 Men's and Women's Indoor Track Championships.

In the NCAC, San Francisco State (18-9, three) has a good chance to defend its title.

Top players—Cheryl Bishop, sophomore, Alaska-Anchorage (14.7 ppg, 7.4 rpg); Natasha Donelson, senior, guard, Chapman (16.5 ppg); Trina Easley, junior, center, San Francisco State (12.6 ppg); Kris Frelix, junior, guard, Cal State Dominguez Hills (16.2 ppg); Tracy Gossett, junior, guard, California-Riverside (16.0 ppg); Allison Hazel-tine, sophomore, forward, Cal State Northridge (14.8 ppg, 7.9 rpg); Leone Patterson, sophomore, center, Chapman (16.0 ppg); Lisa Ulmer, senior, forward, Cal Poly-Pomona (9.7 ppg).