

# The NCAA News



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## 64-team play-off sought in men's basketball

The NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee has recommended that the field for the 1985 Division I Men's Basketball Championship be expanded from 53 to 64 teams.

Meeting November 30-December 2 in Lexington, Kentucky, the committee proposed a 64-team bracket that would include eight first- and second-round sites, with 16 teams in each of the four regional tournaments.

All recommendations of the basketball committee must be approved by the Executive Committee in its January Convention meeting.

"The (basketball) committee devoted a great deal of time to the 64-team format and is excited about the possibility it presents," said David R. Gavitt, committee chair. "The NABC (National Association of Basketball Coaches) board of directors long has advocated expansion of the bracket, and we believe they will be happy with this concept."

Afternoon/evening double-headers will be played at each of the eight first- and second-round sites. As in the past in first-round play, half of the field will play Thursday-Saturday

tournaments, with the other half playing Friday-Sunday.

Teams will be seeded one through 16 in each of the four regions. The committee recommended the following seeding format: No. 8 seed vs. No. 9 seed, No. 1 vs. No. 16, No. 5 vs. No. 12, No. 4 vs. No. 13, No. 6 vs. No. 11, No. 3 vs. No. 14, No. 7 vs. No. 10 and No. 2 vs. No. 15.

If the 64-team field is approved for the 1985 championship, it would be the fourth consecutive year that the bracket has been expanded. A 64-team field also would represent a

100 percent increase since 1978, the last year of the 32-team bracket.

After beginning with an eight-team format in 1939, the field was increased to 16 in 1951 and fluctuated between 22 and 25 from 1953 to 1974. A 32-team field was in effect from 1975 to 1978, followed by increases to 40 (1979), 48 (1980), 52 (1983) and 53 (1984).

The 1985 field will be composed of 29 champions of automatic-qualifying conferences, the same as the 1984 field. The remaining spots will be filled at large.

The committee also recommended first- and second-round and regional sites for the 1985 championship. By regions, here are the 1985 dates and sites:

**East:** First/second round—March 14-16, Hartford Civic Center, West Hartford, Connecticut; First/second round—March 15-17, The Omni, Atlanta, Georgia (Georgia Institute of Technology, host); Regional—March 22-24, Providence Civic Center, Providence, Rhode Island (Providence College, host).

See 64-team, page 12

## Top court hears case on Title IX

After a six-year battle in lower courts, a Title IX case, Grove City College vs. the U.S. Department of Education, is being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Oral arguments were heard November 29 in a case that could decide whether private colleges receiving no direct government funding are subject to Federal regulations.

The government contends that the Department of Education has Title IX jurisdiction over the college because several students receive Federally funded Pell Grants.

The case began in 1977 after the government threatened to cut off students' Pell Grants if the college

See Top, page 12

## Registration is set for '84 Convention

Delegates to the 1984 NCAA Convention should be reminded that the registration fee for this year's Convention is \$30 per delegate, whether voting, alternate or visitor.

The \$30 fee includes admission to the delegates reception January 8, the honors luncheon January 9, all general Convention sessions January 9-11, as well as the Convention Program and all related materials.

Registration begins Sunday, January 8 at 10:30 a.m. in the Chantilly Foyer at Loews Anatole in Dallas. NCAA staff will register delegates until 6 p.m. January 8. Other registration times are January 9, 7 a.m.-6 p.m.; January 10, 8 a.m.-6 p.m., and January 11, 8 a.m.-noon.



Photo by Rob Bovarnick

## Getting ahead

Mark Keymont (center) has been a key performer all season for the Tampa soccer team. He scored the first goal in the victory over Southern Connecticut State as the Spartans advanced to the NCAA Division II Men's Soccer Championship match against Seattle Pacific. Also pictured are Kevin Fall (20) and Southern Connecticut's Elias Zurita.

## Law of averages no match for Rozier, Huskers' man of means

By James M. Van Valkenburg  
NCAA Director of Statistics

It long has been an axiom in football statistics that big-yardage season records and per-play season records cannot be accomplished by the same player. In other words, the more times you carry, the harder it becomes to maintain a record average.

Mike Rozier defied that axiom this season, with 2,148 yards rushing—second highest in history—and a record 7.81 yards per rush. The Heisman Trophy winner from Nebraska had truly one of the most remarkable seasons ever in college football.

Consider this: The college game's only previous 2,000-yard rusher,

Marcus Allen of Southern California (2,342 in 1981—his Heisman season), averaged 5.81 yards per carry—exactly two yards less than Rozier. The only other runner close to 2,000 yards was Pittsburgh's Tony Dorsett (1,948 in 11 games—one less than Rozier—in 1976, Dorsett's Heisman season), and Dorsett averaged 5.76.

And the previous record holder in yards per rush at 7.63—Billy Sims of Oklahoma (in 1978—his Heisman season)—gained 1,762 yards, or 386 less than Rozier.

If that is not enough, remember that Rozier scored 29 touchdowns and 174 points, both figures equaling the all-time Division I-A records set by Penn State's Lydell Mitchell in

1971. Rozier, the fast and tough 212-pounder from Camden, New Jersey, ended the season with 480 rushing yards and 54 points more than any other I-A player. But there was plenty of talent on hand—23 rushers gained at least 1,000 yards vs. 18 a year ago.

Western Michigan's Shawn Faulkner was second in rushing at 151.6 yards per game, and Ohio State's Keith Byars was second in scoring with 120 points and 10.9 points per game. Both figures are good enough to win in some seasons in the past.

Navy junior Napoleon McCallum, third in rushing, won the championship in all-purpose running with 2,385 yards and a 216.8-yard per-

game average—fifth highest in history (the record, oldest in the book, is 246.3 by Colorado's Byron "Whizzer" White, now a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, in 1937, the first year of official national NCAA foot-

ball rankings).

McCallum was eighth in punt returns at 13 and averaged 21.2 on kickoff returns. Rozier, second in all-purpose running at 207.2, averaged

See Law, page 4

## In the News

- A series of questions and answers concerning the governance proposals to be considered at the NCAA Convention in January ..... 3
- Final football notes and statistics in Divisions I-A and II ..... 4-7
- Dallas, Texas, site of the 78th annual NCAA Convention, offers delegates a wide variety of free-time activities ..... 9
- The College Field Hockey Coaches Association selects its all-America team in all NCAA divisions ..... 10
- Nebraska leads the selections to the all-America football teams selected by the Walter Camp Football Foundation, Football Writers Association and American Football Coaches Association ..... 11

## 14 eligibility proposals on Convention agenda

*Editor's Note: This is the fourth article in a series on legislation to be considered at the 78th annual NCAA Convention. The topical grouping treated in this issue is eligibility. In the remaining issues of The NCAA News preceding the Convention, legislation in the following topical groups will be discussed: championships, recruiting, membership and classification, amateurism, playing and practice seasons, personnel limitations, and general.*

The first of 14 eligibility proposals to be considered by delegates to the NCAA Convention January 9-11 in Dallas is Proposal No. 66, which seeks to restrict participation by student-athletes in outside competition during the athlete's particular sports season, except in certain situations, such as events relating to the Olympics.

Sponsored by six Eastern College Athletic Conference members, the proposal, which would take effect August 1, 1984, also would allow outside competition on Sundays and during academic vacation periods.

Other proposals that likely will receive substantial discussion include Proposal No. 69, also sponsored by ECAC members, which, if approved, would allow transfer students from four-year and two-year institutions to participate immediately in their sport at the subvarsity level so long as other transfer requirements are met. The subvarsity competition would count as one year of eligibility. The proposal has an immediate effective date.

Proposal No. 72 seeks a one-time exception to the transfer rule residence requirement if the student-athlete meets the following five conditions: The student previously has

never transferred from one four-year college to another four-year college, the student did not receive athletic financial aid or financial aid was not renewed, the student is in good academic standing and meeting the satisfactory-progress requirements, the student's previous institu-

See 14, page 12

## News to publish on Wednesdays

Today's issue is the last Monday publication of the year. Beginning with the December 14 issue, The NCAA News will be published every Wednesday through the June 20 issue.

The schedule then reverts to an every-other-week format during the remainder of the summer. Summer issues will be published July 4, July 18, August 1, August 15 and August 29. The first issue of the 1984-85 academic year will be September 10.

Men's and women's basketball statistics will be published weekly from December 14 through March 14, except for the December 28 (all divisions) and January 4 (Divisions II-III) breaks for the holidays.

Special season previews in spring sports are scheduled for the following issues: men's volleyball (February 1), tennis and golf (February 8), baseball (February 15), outdoor track (February 22), lacrosse (February 29), and softball (March 7). Season previews in indoor track and skiing will be published in the December 21 issue.

# Georgia takes steps to combat drug problem

By Harley Bowers  
Macon Telegraph and News

The appearance almost every week of stories about the disciplining of football players at the University of Georgia has left considerable doubt in the minds of supporters of the Bulldogs, not to mention those backing other schools, as to just what is going on in Athens.

It has reached the point, in fact, where alumni of rival institutions have started making jokes about what, on the surface, appears to be a problem only at Georgia.

Vincent J. Dooley, the Bulldogs' head coach and athletics director, has taken a lot of heat concerning this parade of suspensions, demotions, restrictions and the like. He has declined, though, to say anything more than that the football program has a drug problem and that he has developed a policy to deal with it.

As the number of players who have been disciplined mounted, though, common sense should have told all of us that Georgia isn't the only school in the nation with a drug problem.

Which brings up another question. Is Georgia the only school in the nation willing to recognize that it has a problem and the only one willing to do something about it?

This probably isn't the case, but my own investigation leads me to believe that Dooley has taken the lead in dealing with something that is a national problem, not only in our colleges, not only with our professional teams, but in our high schools as well, even in our grammar schools.

The steps he has taken, which I have confirmed through various sources, are steps that, hopefully, coaches at other schools will take in the near future.

I talked recently to Robert Barrett, an FBI agent for 26 years before joining the Southeastern Conference staff in 1978 as assistant commissioner for institutional relations, about what was happening, or not happening, in trying to stem the use of drugs by athletes. "Georgia," he said, "is one of the strong leaders in a program that is just getting started at the college level."

More recently, I talked to Fred C. Davison, president of the

University of Georgia, about the problems with athletes at his school.

"I have never been prouder of a group of coaches than I am of Vince Dooley and his staff," Davison said. "What they are doing takes unbelievable courage."

Just what are they doing?

As near as I can piece it together, and remember Dooley declines to confirm or deny things dealing with the program, it all began with the flap surrounding the suspension of running back

## Columnary Craft

Carnie Norris the night before the national championship game in New Orleans against Penn State this past January 1.

There were many rumors about what Norris had done to merit his being suspended from the team. It turned out to be drugs. Dooley, instead of discarding Norris, got him into a rehabilitation hospital.

And the coach, shaken by the whole affair, began an investigation to try to find out what was going on. He began hearing all sorts of awful things and made up his mind to get personally involved, to get his staff involved and to establish a program to help his athletes combat this evil.

He appointed Hornsby Howell, an assistant coach, as the main man on his staff to deal with the problem, called in an expert from the National Football League who had dealt with drugs as a member of the New York City police department for about 25 years, and established committees to help with the effort.

The policies established were, first, prevent, and second, to help those who had problems. The drive toward prevention included lectures for players and coaches from various experts, including the one from the NFL.

At the most recent Southeastern Conference meeting in May, Dooley brought up the problem and urged every school in the SEC to face up to it. He, himself, then visited the Ridgeview

Drug and Rehabilitation Center in Atlanta and got a social worker from there to journey to Athens and talk to athletics department personnel and the players.

Then came the big decision. It was decided that drug tests would be administered to players at least once a month but on no regular basis. They could be given any day. The players were told, of course, what was ahead.

Some, though, believing tales such as drinking vinegar before the test would prevent the use of drugs from showing up, took the chance. As of now, five have been caught, all for smoking marijuana.

Dooley has made sure that players disciplined for other things weren't identified with those involved with drugs by letting it be known what they did. The explanation for those caught smoking marijuana has simply been that they broke training rules.

All were suspended, demoted and restricted. All now face twice-a-week testing. Most important, all got help in dealing with their problem.

Reportedly, each of the five begged Dooley to let them off, cried in front of the coach. Imagine what a difficult thing this must have been for Dooley.

So, what Vince Dooley and the Georgia coaching staff have done, from all the information I can gather, is bite the bullet with this drug thing, putting their jobs on the line in an effort to help stop this horrible plague that is threatening so many Americans.

We hope other colleges, as well as our high schools, will admit the obvious and institute programs similar to the one at Georgia.

Just as it stands to reason that Georgia isn't the only college with such a problem, it also stands to reason that the youngsters who are messing with drugs in our universities didn't just start after they went off to college.

They started in high school, some even in grammar school. Whatever it takes to help them needs to be done, even at the risk of some coach losing his job because he didn't win a game after suspending his star player for the misuse of drugs.

# This team (3-5) had a good year

Billy Mitchell, football coach  
Kentucky Wesleyan College

Associated Press

"I've been in the big Division I-type programs, begging kids to come to school to play for us, always having the pressure to win. I think the approach I've taken here is the right approach—come and get your education and then play football and enjoy it.

"I don't think it goes through the minds of players that they're playing Division III instead of Division I. All

## Opinions Out Loud

players compete the same and get the same feeling from it, whether it's the pros or Division III.

"Even though it wasn't a winning season (the Panthers were 3-5 in their first season in 53 years), people from the town came out, bought tickets and supported the team. We had our booster support increase tremendously.

"Our goal is to make it to the Division III play-offs; and with the things that happened this season, we are confident we can make it."

Harry Edwards, associate professor  
University of California, Berkeley

Associated Press

"Dumb jocks are not born, they are being systematically created. More than 65 percent of college athletes on scholarship never graduate. And they have no basis on which to return after turning professional. A basketball player averaging \$243,000 or a National Football League performer averaging \$93,000 isn't going back to classes to listen to some \$13,000 associate professor tell him how to succeed in life.

"The NCAA must implement Proposal No. 48 to help student-athletes develop academically as well as athletically."

D. J. Guzzetta, president  
University of Akron

From the Hilltop

"Perhaps the most pervasive weakness is not recognizing our strengths. It is ironic, but understandable, that we who rest our professions on critical analyses, objective views and thorough understandings know ourselves the least.

"Another weakness is the threat of complacency. Although the events of last year sent fiscal tremors throughout the campus, we have generally been on solid footing with steady growth as an institution. However, this may lull many of us into a sense of complacency and false security.

"Of course, the most obvious and frustrating weakness is limited resources. This weakness can be alleviated largely by reallocating resources or finding more sources of funding for the university, including private agencies.

"Given the right approach and an optimistic outlook, even weaknesses can be turned into opportunities . . . and whether we like it or not, positive images created by one or several reflect on all—and vice versa."

Gus Schrader  
Columnist

Cedar Rapids Gazette

"Iowa's success-oriented athletic program had its public image marred recently when some Hawkeye wrestlers and a football linebacker had to be handled by Iowa City police action.

"The case of Mike Yacullo, senior linebacker, is especially distressing because he is a repeat offender. A Hawkeye fan might say, 'Oh, well, it doesn't matter much, because Yacullo is a senior and he wouldn't have been eligible next year, anyway.'

"Yes, it does matter. We're talking about human beings now, not football. One of the things wrong with college athletics is a player often is cast aside and forgotten once he no longer can help win games.

"We feel sure Iowa's athletic department will try to help him. From his recent record . . . this young man obviously needs help. It's not time to abandon him just because he no longer will make tackles or intercept passes."

Diane Weder, volleyball player  
Portland State University

Vanguard

"I get angry when people talk about cutting off high school athletics. For them, it's enjoyment coming to watch. They think it's something that people go out to for fun. They haven't been on the other end, where all the hard work is.

"Indeed, you do have fun; but it's learning, too, because you learn to work with people and how to have self-discipline. I think you need that for other things in your life."

## Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

We have become so obsessed with specialization in our varsity sports programs on the intercollegiate level that we have lost sight of one of the primary objectives of a college education, and that is to give the students as many opportunities to become involved in activities as time will allow.

We have instituted so-called "out-of-season" programs, which are just extensions of what we once called the normal season and have so greatly overlapped the start and finish of our seasons that a student who desires to avail himself of more than one of these opportunities cannot do so without probably alienating the staff in charge of one of the activities.

The day of the three-sport athlete has almost disappeared, and those who want to participate in two constantly are discouraged from doing so.

To ask for a return to those days probably would be asking too much. Too many coaches feel that the colleges and universities should be the training ground for a professional career in sports, not caring a great deal for the all-around development of the individual, in addition to the contribution he might make to the second sport.

To argue that it still is the choice of the student to make this decision is not quite fair. A student-athlete may feel under pressure from others to either stay with his first choice or suffer losing any advantage that he may have should he choose not to participate in the out-of-season practice of his first choice.

If for no other reason than that, I personally favor the restriction of out-of-season practice and competition.

Ed Athey  
Director of Athletics  
Washington College  
Chestertown, Maryland

# Northwestern nears goal in athletics fund campaign

By Skip Myslenski and Linda Kay  
Chicago Tribune

Northwestern has received \$19 million in pledges since it launched an athletics fund-raising drive 19 months ago. The campaign, which easily should reach its goal of \$21 million, has benefited from five gifts worth \$10 million, from 100 gifts worth at least \$30,000 each and from the efforts of prominent business leaders.

Patrick Ryan, the national chairman of the campaign, is the chief executive officer of W. Clement Stone's Combined International Corporation. Industrialist Lester Crown also is on the campaign committee, as are San Francisco Giants owner Bob Lurie, Chicago Bar Association President Thomas Hayward and the CEOs of Commonwealth Edison, American Hospital Supply and S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., which makes Johnson's Wax.

The drive is a first for Northwestern. It received only \$115,000 in athletics contributions in 1980, the year Doug Single arrived from Stanford to become athletics director.

"The main focus is on the recreational side so we can recruit students against institutions we compare ourselves to," Single says. "There's not a super tie-in between contributions and football success. Northwestern's people are cognizant beyond football."

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# Questions, answers regarding CEO plans

*Editor's Note: The following questions and answers deal with Proposal Nos. 35, 36 and 39 in the Official Notice of the 1984 NCAA Convention. Those three proposals suggest various means of enhancing the involvement of institutional presidents and chancellors in NCAA activities. The questions and answers were developed from the proposed legislation itself, materials distributed by the American Council on Education (sponsor of Proposal No. 35), and information developed by the NCAA Special Committee on Governance Review.*

**Q1** What are the alternatives facing the Convention regarding CEO involvement?

**A1** While most discussion has focused on two alternatives—Proposal No. 35 as submitted by the American Council on Education and Proposal No. 36, developed by the Special Committee on Governance Review and sponsored by the NCAA Council—there actually are four choices.

The Convention can choose to create a Board of Presidents with wide-ranging powers, as proposed by the ACE in No. 35; it can opt to create an NCAA Presidents' Commission with substantial authority but not to the extent suggested by the ACE; it can choose simply to guarantee a minimum of six chief executive officers on the NCAA Council, as set forth in Proposal No. 39, or it can adopt none of those, leaving things as they are.

**Q2** Since Nos. 35 and 36 are the most publicized options, what is the difference between the Board of Presidents proposed by the ACE

and the NCAA Presidents' Commission favored by the NCAA Council?

**A2** While there are numerous differences, both large and small, between the two proposals (see analysis of proposals, November 28, 1983, issue of The NCAA News), the most significant is in the authority that would be vested in a body of CEOs, the intent on which the proposed authority is based, and the effect such authority would have on the welfare of individual institutions and intercollegiate athletics generally.

The ACE, in Proposal No. 35, would have its Board of Presidents assume authorities greater than those of the NCAA Council and the NCAA member institutions themselves. The ACE Board could enact any change it wished in the constitution or bylaws, and it could adopt any interpretation that a majority of those attending a Board meeting wanted; similarly, it could suspend any action of the membership at an NCAA Convention and any action taken by the NCAA Council. It could do all of that apart from an NCAA Convention, and its action automatically would become effective unless it was overridden by a two-thirds vote of all delegates of the three divisions at the next NCAA Convention.

The Council's Proposal No. 36, on the other hand, would establish an NCAA Presidents' Commission with the authority to review any NCAA activity, place any item on the agenda for a Council meeting or an NCAA Convention, call a special Convention, submit amendments directly to an NCAA Convention in the name of the Commission, and determine the order in which pro-

posals would be considered by an NCAA Convention. It could not enact or suspend rules by itself—only the NCAA membership would retain that authority.

**Q3** Could you have both a board or commission of presidents and still have the provisions of Proposal No. 39; i.e., a minimum of six CEOs on the Council itself?

**A3** Yes. Proposal No. 39 could be adopted in addition to either No. 35 or No. 36, or it could be adopted instead of either of those. The NCAA Council supports adoption of both No. 36 and 39.

No. 39 mandates increased CEO involvement in the present NCAA structure without creating another administrative structure.

## Advisory group

**Q4** Is, in fact, the NCAA Presidents' Commission only an advisory group?

**A4** No. A formal group of 44 chief executive officers, elected by the membership itself, would constitute a prestigious body with specific authority and with significant powers of influence and direction. Its sponsorship of a proposed amendment would gain wide public and membership attention; its power to structure the Convention agenda to best suit the time demands of chief executives would be a substantial help to all CEOs interested in participating in the Convention; it could review any issue and require Council and Convention action on that issue. The Special NCAA Committee on Governance Review believes that the NCAA Presidents' Commission, in actual practice, would be more

effective and more influential than the ACE's proposed Board of Presidents because the Commission could rally membership support for its position, as compared to the ACE Board dictating policy to the membership and then challenging the membership to muster a two-thirds vote to overturn the ACE Board's decision.

**Q5** Would the Board of Presidents proposed by the ACE limit itself to academic matters? Is the scope of that Board's authorities otherwise limited?

**A5** The ACE's supporting documents regarding its proposal state that its Board of Presidents would act "only when it determines that a matter significantly affects the academic standards, the financial integrity or the reputation of the member institution." That Board would determine whether any issue fell within its jurisdiction. Virtually any rule or policy of the NCAA can be construed as affecting academics, finances or integrity. At least one proponent of the ACE plan has stated that championships matters might be one area in which the Board could become involved.

**Q6** Could the Board enact or suspend rules dealing with NCAA championships?

**A6** The Board, under the terms of the ACE-submitted legislation, could enact or suspend any legislation in the NCAA constitution or bylaws regarding championships. In addition, the ACE proposal in No. 35-C gives the Board of Presidents the right to establish policies under which the NCAA Executive Committee must operate. The Executive Committee is responsible for all of the NCAA's championships and financial affairs.

## Enacting rules

**Q7** The ACE materials state that its Board of Presidents can "propose" rules and interpretations. Does that mean it can enact them?

**A7** Yes. The Board of Presidents could enact or amend any language in the NCAA constitution or bylaws. It also could suspend anything in the constitution or bylaws, or any rule or policy adopted by any NCAA Convention. Those enactments or suspensions would become effective automatically, unless the next NCAA Convention overturned the Board's action by a two-thirds vote of all delegates.

**Q8** Is the ACE Board of Presidents, in No. 35, required to meet a two-thirds vote standard in its enactment of rules or its suspension of Convention actions?

**A8** No. For example: The Board could determine, by a simple majority, that all financial aid to student-athletes in the NCAA must be based on "need" and may be awarded to incoming student-athletes who achieve a certain minimum score on the ACT or SAT. If there were a simple quorum at the Board meeting (23 of its 44 members), as few as 12 of those attending that meeting could enact such a concept as a bylaw amendment. The amendment would become effective unless at least two-thirds of the delegates at the next NCAA Convention rejected it. Last January, there were 649 eligible voting members at the NCAA Convention. If that number were the same in this illustration, it would take 433 members voting against the Board's action to nullify it; or, if only 217 of the 649 voting members agreed with the Board, all members would be required to follow the Board's rule.

**Q9** Does the proposed Board of Presidents maintain and complement the Association's present structure and procedures, as claimed by its proponents?

**A9** To the contrary, it would

negate most of the gains the Association has made in moving toward a more federated structure, in which each division can determine its own legislative fate in most areas. There is no provision in the ACE legislation for voting by division in the requirement for a two-thirds override by the Convention.

Another example: The Board could determine, by a simple majority of its Division I members (there is no provision for separate Board action by its I-A representatives), that the criteria for Divisions I-A, I-AA and Division I overall shall be changed. If the Division I members of the Board marshalled only a simple quorum (although there is no quorum requirement for the separate divisions on the Board in the ACE legislation), as few as seven of the 12 Division I members in attendance could amend the criteria. That amendment would become effective unless at least two-thirds of the delegates at the next NCAA Convention rejected it. Again, this is a two-thirds requirement of all Convention delegates, so illustratively it would take 433 members (Divisions I, II and III members) voting against the Board's recommendation to override the action of a few.

The Association's procedures would be altered significantly by the Board's authority. Most importantly, the status of the NCAA Convention as the ultimate authority in the Association would be discarded.

## Rule by minority

**Q10** What effect would the Board of Presidents have on the Association's enforcement program?

**A10** It would seem that the strength of the NCAA enforcement program would be seriously eroded. Once rules can be promulgated by a minority, which is the crux of the ACE proposal, the principle that one should abide by the will of the majority is lost.

**Q11** Is it true that the NCAA Convention is dominated by those whose "livelihood" is dependent upon athletics, as the ACE Division I athletics committee contends?

**A11** No. In Division I, the delegates at the 1983 Convention included 78 chief executive officers, 172 faculty athletic representatives and 243 directors of athletics. In the case of 78 member institutions in Division I, the CEO was at the Convention and presumably cast the institution's vote; in 124 other cases, the faculty athletic representative was in attendance and presumably voted, and in 54 cases the director of athletics was the highest-ranked campus representative and probably was the voter. (A number of athletics directors are full-fledged faculty members on their campuses.) Of those 256 votes (78 + 124 + 54), 78.9 percent were in the hands of CEOs and faculty representatives.

**Q12** Is it true that both the Board of Presidents and the NCAA Presidents' Commission would be structured in the same way?

**A12** No. Both would include the same number of members, and the same numbers from each division. But in NCAA Council Proposal No. 36, each Division I-A conference would be entitled by legislation to select its own member of the Commission; no such provision is included in the ACE legislation for No. 35. Further, the three at-large Division I positions in No. 36 would be earmarked, one for Division I-A, one for Division I-AA and one for other Division I members; in Proposal No. 35, there is no such earmarking. Finally, the ACE proposal guarantees no positions for women CEOs (there are nearly 50 in the NCAA membership), whereas the Council proposal would guarantee at least three positions on the Presidents' Commission for women CEOs.

## Despite only 13 victories at Rice, Alborn was tremendous success

By Al Carter  
Houston Chronicle

Because most great guys are not news makers and most news makers are not great guys, perhaps it's best that Ray Alborn extract himself from the headlines and preserve his place in the mind's eye.

Alborn nearly made it as football coach at Rice University. He could not have attacked longer odds had he set out to give birth. His reign ended last month after six seasons and 66 games, more than all predecessors, except two. To have survived any longer would have raised suspicions of a personality immune to the fact that he has won only 13 times, fewer than six predecessors.

As Yogi Berra said: "Nobody likes a guy who is too popular."

Alborn, bless his freckled heart, has proven wonderfully fallible, perfectly human. Whether he continues to be a news maker, there is simply no other way you would want to remember him.

When I think of Alborn—the man, not the coach—I'll remember best the first time I called him on the phone. We hadn't met. I was a beat reporter for an out-of-state paper. Business wasn't urgent. Just needed a couple of quotes, as we like to say.

"Now don't hang up," said his secretary, almost pleading. "He's down on the field, but I'm going to go get him. I know he'll want to talk to you." And he did.

"The really bad thing about it is that Minnesota has seen us," said Coach Alborn, referring to Rice's next opponent. "They've had a look at us, but we don't get to look at them."

"It's not so bad," said Mrs. Alborn, innocently offering consolation. "After all, they didn't see very much."

When I think of Alborn—the coach, not the man—I'll best remember the Minnesota game. It was the game Alborn was so sure his Owls could win, he bowed to administrative demands for revenue by giving up a home date with Arkansas to keep the Minnesota game out of the air-conditioned Astrodome (as part of a proposed double-header) and in the heat and humidity of Rice Stadium, where the Northerners were sure to melt.

It rained so hard the game was delayed 30 minutes.

When the rain stopped, it turned out to be one of the coolest nights of the summer. The Gophers won.

"I remember us standing in the tunnel before the game talking about that," said Alborn.

"It just wasn't in the cards, I guess."

But the cards keep coming in. So do the letters. Alborn's former secretary estimates putting 400 pieces of mail

from well-wishers on Alborn's desk since October 10, Resignation Day. Alborn is working on answering every one.

"It's a little scary when you realize that I'll be one of the unemployed," Alborn said. (Alborn since has taken a job as an assistant coach in the United States Football League.) "I may have to get Sue a job. I may become one of those house husbands—Mr. Mom. I'll invite the ladies in the neighborhood over for afternoon coffee and to watch the soaps.

It always does, even for coaches. Tim Marcum, Alborn's secondary coach since 1979, is about to change jobs for the eighth time in 16 years. It isn't just the head guy who gets pink-slipped when winning becomes rare. Alborn has eight assistants to be detached from the payroll next spring.

"You just say, 'Hon, call that U-Haul,'" Marcum says. "And she packs us up. You know it's like this when you get into it. But if you ever stop believing that things are going to work out for the best, you've got problems.

"I feel sorry, sorry, sorry for the players," he said. "We have segments of the faculty who are opposed to intercollegiate athletics, and some of them are trying to make names for themselves without regard for the facts. Our kids have had to pick up the school paper and read about how dumb they are and how they have to cheat to get by, and it's unfair. These kids are human beings. It's really sad."

So why do it? Alborn thought he knew the reason after the 1981 season. His Owls went 5-6 in 1980, then lost 28 seniors and weren't picked to win a game in 1981. They won four.

"I really thought we had turned the corner," Alborn said. "I thought we were in position to be competitive. I thought we had really beaten the thing. Then, we had some internal leadership problems and that coupled with injuries did us in."

If not the promise of success, then what? Certainly not money. The boys with the money are the ones you count on for the bus ticket that gets you out of town.

"It's all the friends I've met, the contacts I've made and all the class kids I've coached," Alborn said. "It's sitting in a restaurant and having someone come up to you and tell you about all the good things you're doing. You can't slice those things up and eat them. But it makes you feel like you're accomplishing something."

"I'm finally going to get to go and enjoy a game as a fan. Ray Alborn is going to try and act like a regular guy for a while."

Thanks, Rice. We really wouldn't want him any other way.



# Law

Continued from page 1

21.1. Teammate Irving Fryar averaged 15.3 yards per play in all-purpose, highest by far among those with at least 100 yards rushing. He averaged a remarkable 13.8 yards per rush in gaining 318, and 19.5 per reception, and he scored 10 touchdowns on just 83 plays for the season. A tough 200-pound wingback and one of the fastest players in football, Fryar also blocked at tight end when Nebraska used a formation with two tight ends.

Rozier was not amused by television footage that made it appear he had escaped from a ghetto. "I like Camden," he says. "I'm going back and build a house in Camden as soon as I make some money, which everybody tells me I will. I'm not trying to escape Camden. That's the way the TV thing made me look—like I was playing football to get out of Camden. It wasn't like that."

The Roziers live five blocks from Wilson High School. They were the first black family on the street 18 years ago, and Guy Rozier, a junior defensive back at Nebraska, says, "We had no trouble at all getting along with anybody." A big influence on the large Rozier family was the Bible tabernacle where, Mike says, "our family filled one side of the church, and Art Still's family (he was an all-America lineman at Kentucky in 1977) filled the other side."

On the career chart, Rozier's 4,780 yards ranks sixth. But among three-season players (he played a year in junior college in Coffeyville, Kansas), he is second only to Herschel Walker's 5,259 at Georgia, 1980-1982. And Rozier's 7.16 yards per rush broke the career record of 7.09 by Sims.

Three other seniors are far behind. Tulsa's Michael Gunter finished at 3,536 yards (and averaged 6.23); Oklahoma State's Ernest Anderson, the 1982 national rushing champion but beset by injuries this fall, had 3,529 and Faulkner 3,341.

In career scoring, Rozier's 318 is tied for sixth; but among three-year players, he is second to Steve Owens, Oklahoma 1967-1969, with 336.

Young's 3,902 yards passing is second only to McMahon, and his 33 touchdown passes rank fifth in history.

In total offense, Young had an incredible 1,303 yards more than any other player in Division I-A this season, yet led the way in efficiency.

Young did not have a monopoly on efficiency, though. Iowa junior Chuck Long, with less than half Young's completion total, averaged 10.31 yards per attempt, breaking McMahon's old I-A mark of 10.27 in 1980.

Long was second in efficiency at 160.4 points, and he is one of eight underclassmen in the top 11 in that category (in total offense, seven of the top 12).

You probably have heard that Young is the great-great-grandson of Mormon colonizer Brigham Young. "It's interesting and fun," says Steve, "but it doesn't get me anywhere." His family moved to Connecticut from Salt Lake City when he was a child, and he considers himself an Easterner.

He throws a football, plays tennis, and eats and writes left-handed, but he shoots basketballs and plays golf right-handed. His brother, Mike, now on a mission in Honduras, may be good enough to be BYU's quarterback next fall. His father was so tough when he played for BYU in the 1950s, he was called Grit (his name is LeGrande Young, and to show how the game has changed, he led BYU in total offense with 423 yards, all by rushing, for the season—about an average game for Steve).

Unlike McMahon and several other BYU quarterback standouts, Young had no redshirt season to gain maturity. In fact, he has had a three-season career on the varsity. A "B" student in accounting and international relations, he picked up the intricate BYU offense quickly when McMahon was injured in 1981 and he was thrust into the game.

On the career charts, Young's 7,733 passing yards rank ninth, and his 8,817 total-offense figure is fourth. He leads all players with three-year careers; however, McMahon played very little his first year and actually



Mike Rozier

to become the division's first 10,000-yard passer.

Next in career passing are Kansas' Frank Seurer at 6,410 and Maryland's Boomer Esiason at 6,259. Mississippi State's John Bond passed for 4,621 and rushed for 2,280, becoming only the second player to surpass 4,000 passing and 2,000 rushing (Wichita State's Prince McJunkins was the first, ending last season).

On the career total-offense chart, six more players reached 7,000 (making 20 in history), and five (including Bond above at 6,901) reached 6,000 yards. Bennett had 9,061 (third), Young 8,817 (fourth), Flutie 7,714, Campbell 7,526, Tunnicliffe 7,326, Peace 6,968, Schofield 6,784, Nugent 6,305, Michigan's Steve Smith 6,130 and Toledo's Jim Kelso 6,004. (Flutie will have a great shot at McMahon's record 9,723.)

#### Receiving and runbacks

Vanderbilt's Keith Edwards won the receiving title at 8.8 catches per game, and Northwestern's Ricky Edwards was second at 7.5. Both are backs, and they are not related. In receiving yards, Boston College's Brian Brennan led with 1,168, and Kansas' Bob Johnson was next at 1,154. Among the 10 receivers with at least 1,000 yards, Louisiana State's Eric Martin led in yards per catch at 20.5, and Johnson was next with 19.9. Among those with at least 800 yards, Tulane's Wayne Smith led in yards per catch at 23.9, Rutgers' Andrew Baker 23.2, and Air Force's Mike Kirby had 22.7. Brigham Young's Kirk Pendleton led in touchdown catches at 11.

Brigham Young senior Gordon Hudson missed the last three games with an injury but set all-time career records for tight ends in catches (178) and yards (2,484). Colorado State's Jeff Champine reached fifth

in career catches at 184 (Hudson tied for eighth) and led all seniors with 2,811 yards. Baylor's Gerald McNeil was next at 2,651.

San Diego State's Jim Sandusky won the punt-return championship with a 19 average, East Carolina's Henry Williams took the kickoff-return title at 31.1 and Bowling Green State's Martin Bayless the interception crown with 10 in 11 games. Bayless also tied for second on the all-time career list with 27 interceptions.

#### Field goals and punting

Arizona State's Luis Zendejas of the famous Zendejas kicking family won the field-goal championship with 28 for a 2.55 per-game average, equaling the record. He also holds the career record at 65, although he is only a junior. In fact, juniors dominate the career chart. West Virginia junior Paul Woodside, the 1982 champion, has an 83.6 percent career accuracy record, and the record (minimum 50 made) for an entire career is 81.9. Among the seniors, Kansas' Bruce Kallmeyer led with 53 field goals, tied for ninth all-time. He made 21 of 34 from at least 40 yards, or 61.8 percent (missing the record of 20-for-30). Clemson senior Bob Pauling made 82.9 percent (34 of 41) during his career.

Wyoming senior Jack Weil won the punting championship at 45.6. Tennessee junior Jimmy Colquitt leads the current field at 44.1 (minimum 100 punts) in career punting.

#### Division II leaders

Mark Corbin, a sophomore at Central Ohio, won the rushing championship at 150.2 yards per game—highest in the division since 1974. His 7.22 yards per carry also was the highest among the top 30 rushers.

The career leader among current



Steve Young

seniors is John Farley of Cal State Sacramento at 3,862 yards. Millersville's Ricke Stonewall, only a junior, has 3,169. He was the 1982 rushing champion.

Franklin junior Pat Brennan won the total offense title at 323.9 rushing-passing yards per game—third highest in Division II history to the record 340.7 by Bob Toledo of San Francisco State in 1967. On a per-play basis, the leader at 9.31 was Kevin Parker of Fort Valley State, the passing-efficiency champion at 154.4 rating points (Brennan was 24th, as he had 25 touchdown passes but 30 interceptions).

Three quarterbacks made the top 10 in both passing efficiency and total offense—Kevin Russell of California (Pennsylvania), James Woody of Central Ohio and Andy Lowry of Western State (Colorado). Woody's 30 TD passes leads the country.

In career total offense, St. Cloud State's Tom Nelson leads all seniors with 7,430 yards, and Northern Michigan's Tom Bertoldi finished with 6,807. In passing yards, Bertoldi ended up with 7,330 and Nelson 6,474. Abilene Christian's Loyal Proffitt, only a junior, already has 6,245 passing yards and 5,895 in total offense.

The receiving champion, Perry Kemp of California (Pennsylvania), is second among current seniors in career receiving with 165 catches for 2,492 yards. The leader is Northeast Missouri State's Rich Otte with 202 catches for 2,821 yards. Otte reached eighth on the all-time list in career receptions. (See statistics page for the other individual and team statistics champions.)

#### Quotes of the week

Mike Rozier's mother was in the audience at the Downtown Athletic Club in New York, and he had promised to give her the Heisman Trophy if he won it. Did he plan to follow through? "Yeah, if I can pick it up—it's kind of heavy."

On the day Illinois had a record crowd of 76,000-plus for the Michigan game, Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, had 2,000 empty seats for its homecoming game at 3,500-seat Ericson Field. "I have a reverse arrogance," Augustana president Thomas Tredway told Phil Hersh, Chicago Sun Times. "I really believe this, and not Illinois-Michigan, is what college football is supposed to be. . . . It happens we're winning big, but who are we kidding? Being the best little college is like being the nicest guy in the Gestapo." (Augustana won the NCAA Division III Football Championship last Saturday, 21-17, over Union College of Schenectady, New York.)

## Football Notes

Rozier's 5,445 leads all current players in career all-purpose yards and is third among three-year players behind Walker and Johnny Rodgers, Heisman winner at Nebraska in 1972. In career yards per play, Fryar averaged an amazing 11.8 in rushing, 17.9 in receiving, 11.8 in punt returns and 26.2 in kickoff returns.

#### Passing and total offense

Brigham Young's Steve Young, like Rozier defied the axiom that record-breaking efficiency and record-breaking total yardage cannot go together. In fact, only one quarterback has ever had a season like Young's statistically—BYU's Jim McMahon in 1980.

Young set an all-time, all-divisions NCAA record in total offense with 395.1 rushing-passing yards per game, breaking the 385.6 by McMahon in 1980. Young did it because he can run like a halfback—he gained 623 running and scrambling, lost 179 on sacks for a net of 444 rushing to McMahon's 56 in 1980.

At the same time, the 6-2 senior from Greenwich, Connecticut, won the national passing-efficiency championship at 168.5 rating points—third highest ever (McMahon holds the record at 176.9 in 1980; Tulsa's Jerry Rhome had 172.6 in 1964).

Consider this: Young completed 306 passes—a I-A record (breaking the 296 by Tulsa's Bill Anderson in 1965). Yet his completion percentage of 71.33 also set a record, breaking the 70.73 by Florida's Wayne Peace last year (on just 174 completions).

had 9,433 passing and 9,640 total offense his last three seasons.

Young shines in efficiency, though. His 7.49 yards per rushing-passing play in total offense broke McMahon's 7.34 (for players with at least 6,500 yards). Young set a record by completing 65.2 percent during his career, breaking the 64.4 by Rich Campbell of California, 1977-1980 (minimum 400 attempts).

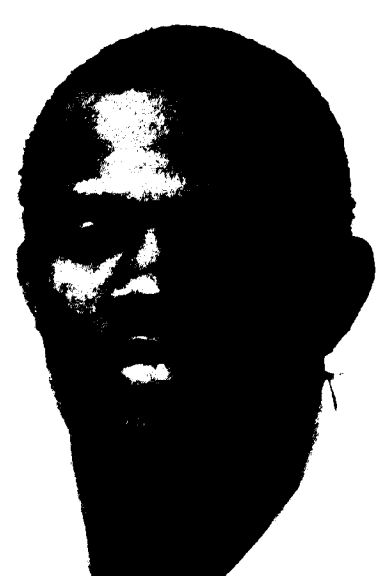
Young's career efficiency—149.8 rating points—ranks second in history only to McMahon's 156.9. Speaking of efficiency, Turner Gill, trigger man of Nebraska's awesome offense, reached sixth at 140.1. And his career interception avoidance (only 11 in 428 attempts for 2.57 percent) almost broke the record 2.56 percent by Paul McDonald, Southern California, 1976-1979 (minimum 300 attempts).

In career passing yardage, Duke's Ben Bennett established a record of 9,614, breaking McMahon's mark by 78 yards. Seven more passers surpassed 7,000 yards, as the 7,000 club increased from 15 members to 23 this fall—an indication that the 1983 crop could be the best ever.

After Bennett and Young are Purdue's Scott Campbell 7,636, Arizona's Tom Tunnicliffe 7,618, Florida's Wayne Peace 7,206, Wake Forest's Gary Schofield 7,205, Boston College junior (the others are seniors) Doug Flutie 7,125 and Colorado State's Terry Nugent 7,098. Flutie, obviously, is a prime threat to break Bennett's record next season and has a chance



Napoleon McCallum



Keith Edwards

## Football notes

## I-A teams passed less, but enjoyed it more

Believe it or not, passing emphasis actually dropped this season in Division I-A football for the first time since 1975. Even so, it was another record year in offense, as passing, total offense and scoring all reached all-time highs.

How could this be? Simply a matter of record-breaking efficiency. The nation's major collegians completed 53.6 percent of their passes, averaged 6.79 yards per attempted pass and 4.92 rushing-passing yards per play in total offense. All three are well above the former all-time highs (52.2 percent last season, 6.67 in 1977 and 4.84 last season).

In other words, the nation's I-A coaches were passing less but enjoying it more—at least in terms of yardage produced. How much less? Well, 37.6 percent of all plays were passes vs. 38.0 percent in 1982. This emphasis figure had been rising steadily since 1975, when only 26.1 percent of all plays were passes and rushing reached an all-time high of 408.9 yards per game (both teams combined) vs. 239.2 passing. Passing yardage exceeded rushing for the first time in history a year ago.

Passing yardage this season hit another record at 365.5, as did total offense at 704.5 and scoring at 44.24 points per game, breaking the records set a year ago of 364.8, 703.3 and 43.81. Rushing yardage also went up slightly.

However, the tiny increases in passing and total offense yardage indicate the passing surge is now leveling off. As for the scoring increase, half of it is due to the continued boom in field goals, which hit another record high of 2.11 per game, breaking last year's 2.04 (and field-goal accuracy hit a record 65.6 percent, breaking last year's 63.9).

In other words, field goals alone produced an increase of 0.21 points per game—half the national increase of 0.43. Touchdown passes actually dropped to 2.11 per game from last year's record 2.16 (but rushing TDs increased).

Interestingly, yards per rush went up a second straight season, from 3.75 to 3.80. Is passing now opening up rushing? (This is somewhat remarkable when you remember that quarterback sacks count as rushing losses in college football.)

**Defense and rushing still keys**

There is no doubt that it is important to be able to pass efficiently to be able to win in the 1980s—as opposed to passing for big yardage. The rules changes helping the pass blockers, receivers and quarterbacks almost dictate this.

As an example, the top 25 teams in passing efficiency (not listed in the team statistics page—but look at the leading individuals) this year averaged 7.9 victories, with only one losing team in the 25. By contrast, the top 25 teams in passing yardage averaged only 5.7 victories, and 11 had losing records.

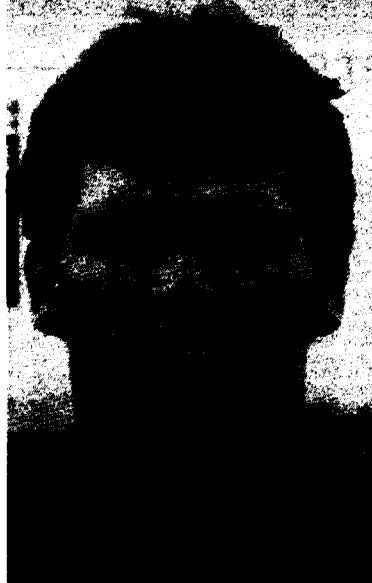
The top 25 teams in rushing yardage averaged 7.5 victories, with four losing teams. As always, though, scoring defense is the No. 1 key to victory—the top 25 teams averaged 8.5 victories (Texas finished second and Nebraska 17th), with no losers.

In the 1980s, passing has become a way to start turning a program around, but rushing and defense still must be added to produce a big winner. A classic example of this is Mike White at Illinois, who made things interesting with passing records for a few years, then reached the Rose Bowl by adding defense and rushing this year. Even so, please note Illinois ranked No. 9 in team passing efficiency, where Brigham Young and Nebraska, the rushing champion, ranked 1-2.

No one would accuse Texas of emphasizing the pass, but the Long-



Notre Dame's Allen Pinkett, a sophomore, ranked fifth in rushing with 126.7 yards per game



Kevin Russell of California (Pennsylvania) ranked third in passing efficiency in Division II



Temple's Kip Shenefelt finished fourth in punting with an average of 44 yards

horns proved against Texas A&M they could pass when they had to (five touchdowns), and they did finish 36th nationally (out of 105 I-A teams) in pass efficiency.

**I-A team champions**

Texas dominated in team defense; Brigham Young set an all-time high of 584.2 rushing-passing yards per game in total offense, won the passing title (381.2) and completed a record 70.7 percent of its passes, but Nebraska had some of the most remarkable all-around offensive figures in college football history.

In the 47 years of official national NCAA statistics, Nebraska is the first team to rank sixth or better on the all-time list in five categories (rushing, scoring, total offense, rushing yards per play and total offense yards per play) and only the second team to make the top 10 in all five (Oklahoma, 1971, is the other and it lost that 35-31 "game of the century" to unbeaten Nebraska).

Nebraska's 52.0 scoring average is second only to the 56.0 by Army in nine games in wartime 1944. Its 624 total points is a record, smashing the 560 by BYU in 1980 in 12 games (Nebraska also played 12). In rushing, Nebraska's 401.7 ranks fourth, behind the Oklahoma teams of 1971 (472.4), 1974 (438.8) and 1978 (427.5). In total offense, BYU is now No. 1, as mentioned (breaking Oklahoma's 566.5 in 1971), and Nebraska fifth at 546.7.

In total offense yards per play, this BYU team nudged the 1971 Oklahoma team for fourth place, 7.429 to 7.428, with this Nebraska team now sixth at 7.16. In rushing yards per play, Nebraska moved into fourth place at 6.66.

Oh yes, BYU's 44.0 scoring average this year is 10th on the all-time list.

Just as 12-0 Nebraska and 10-1 BYU dominated on offense, 11-0 Texas and 9-2 Virginia Tech were on top in defense. The Longhorns gave up only 212.0 rushing-passing yards per game in total defense, a whopping 44.1 yards better than Southern Methodist and Virginia Tech, tied for second. Virginia Tech led in scoring defense—at 8.3 with Texas second—and in rushing defense at 69.4, with Illinois second. Ohio led in pass defense at 115.3, with Texas second. Miami (Florida) led in permitting only 4.7 yards per attempted pass, with Texas next at 4.9; and Texas allowed just 40.2 percent completed to lead the country. Oklahoma State's 26 interceptions was No. 1.

**I-AA trends and conference leaders**

Record national highs in six-year-old Division I-AA were set in passing yards at 334.5 per game (both teams combined), pass completion percentage at 49.4, yards per total offensive play at 4.60, touchdown passes per game at 2.17, scoring at

42.1 points per game, field-goal accuracy at 60.3 percent, extra-point accuracy at 91.0 percent and passing emphasis—37.4 of all total offensive plays were passes.

Total offensive yardage (644.8 rushing-passing yards per game) barely missed the record 645.1 set a year ago. Field goals per game (1.58) also barely missed. The figure was 1.59 last year. Both yards per attempted pass (6.38) and yards per rush (3.54) were second highest on record.

The Big Sky Conference again led all I-AA conferences in passing at 224.6 yards per game per team, with the Ivy (198.9) and Southern independents (193.1) next. The Big Sky also led in total offense (360.6) and scoring (24.7). Eastern independents (351.8) and the Ivy (351.7) were next in total offense, while the Eastern independents (24.3) and the Missouri Valley (23.2—including two I-AA members) were 2-3 in scoring. In rushing, the Valley led at 179.4 followed by the Mid-Eastern (174.4) and Yankee (171.7).

Excluding games against I-AA teams, the Big Sky led with a 12-4 record against outside opponents but none were I-AA foes. Eastern independents had a 33-13-3 mark, including 25-11-3 vs. I-AA teams; the Southland was 12-6 vs. I-AA and below opponents; the Yankee 18-12; Southwestern 17-12-1; five Missouri Valley I-AA teams were 14-10; Mid-Continent 18-14, and Ohio Valley 14-11-1.

**SEC: 31-14-3 outside**

The Southeastern Conference leads

the country in winning against I-AA opponents outside the conference at 31-14-3 for a .677 percentage—and the SEC also leads with seven bowl teams. The Big Eight is next at 20-12-1 for .621, then the Big Ten at 12-8 for .600 and the Southern independents 33-24 for .579. Remember, games against teams in I-AA and below are excluded. No other conference or independent group won 50 percent against I-AA opponents exclusively.

A year ago, the SEC also led entering the bowls, but went 2-5 in bowls while the Pacific-10 was 3-0. That left the Pac-10 on top for the year with 24-10-1 for .700 against the SEC's 34-18-1 for .651.

Division I-A teams won 68, lost 20, tied one against I-AA teams during the season for a winning percentage of .770 (and 7-2 against teams below I-AA). That is why these games are deleted in making conference comparisons.

**Conference bowl records**

An examination of the all-time bowl records of the major conferences (using current lineups) in the traditional big four—Rose, Orange, Sugar and Cotton—discloses an amazingly even level of competition, which is perhaps what you might expect over the long run when evenly matched top teams play each other.

All six I-A conferences involved in the big four bowls are very close to .500. The Big Eight is three games over at 25 won, 22 lost; the Pacific-10 (34-32-3), Southwest (32-30-4) and Atlantic Coast (16-14) all are

two games over .500; the Southeastern exactly .500 (45-45-2), and the Big Ten (21-22) one under.

Eastern independents stand 13-20-2 in the big four, current Southern independents 2-6 and other independents 6-3. Among the other conferences, the Ivy is 2-2, the Missouri Valley 1-2 and Western Athletic 0-2-1 (again, using current lineups).

The top conferences in terms of total bowl appearances are almost as even when you include all bowls—Pacific-10 50-46-5, Southeastern 84-78-7, Big Ten 30-28, Atlantic Coast 39-37-2, Big Eight 46-44-1, Western Athletic 17-17-2 and Southwest 58-62-9.

Eastern independents stand 36-34-3 including all bowls, Southern independents 15-34-2, other independents 8-6, the Mid-American 9-7, Missouri Valley 11-10-1, Pacific Coast 7-8-2, Ivy 2-2, Southland 2-5 and Southern 1-0.

**Bowl attendance: 23.5 million**

History's 463 major bowl games (at least one major team involved) have drawn a total attendance of 23,532,932. The traditional big four account for more than 14.9 million, with an all-time average of 70,438. Twelve other current bowls have drawn more than 7.5 million and 26 former bowls nearly one million.

Last year, the bowls paid \$27.3 million to the competing teams, a big increase over the \$23.5 million two seasons ago (which was more than twice the 1975 figure).

**The bowl field: .753**

The bowl field this season has a combined record of 263 victories, 84 losses and seven ties for a .753 winning percentage (ties counted as half won, half lost). Or, if you prefer, 8.22 victories per bowl team. The field a year ago was .750 and in 1981, .751. (There were 32 bowl teams each of the three seasons.)

Those are the three lowest figures since the .745 in 1974—lowest since 1945, the last season affected by World War II (the 1974 bowl field was only 22 teams, so that was incredibly low). In 1975, the field jumped to .808, highest since .829 in 1969. Of course, won-lost is not the only factor considered by bowl committees. This season they passed up 9-2 Virginia Tech.

**Conference yardage, scoring leaders**

The Big Eight led the country's Division I-A conferences this season in both scoring at 27.1 points per game per team and rushing at 199.3. The Western Athletic led in total offense at 394.4 rushing-passing yards per game per team. The Pacific-10 led in passing yardage at 212.0.

In scoring, the WAC (25.1), Atlantic Coast (24.8) and Big Ten (24.5) ranked 2-3-4. In total offense, the ACC (390.1), Big Eight (377.7) and Big Ten (370.8) were next. In rushing, the ACC (198.5), WAC (190.7) and Southeastern (185.2) were 2-3-4. And, in passing, the Big Ten (206.1), WAC (203.6) and Pacific Coast (199.0) were next.

**Auburn's schedule was toughest**

Auburn played the toughest schedule among I-A teams, purely on won-lost terms. Its 11 opponents won 70, lost 31 and tied three for a .688 percentage against other I-A teams when not playing Auburn. UCLA, the preseason leader based solely on 1982 games, was second at .641. Others in the top 10 were Penn State .626, Vanderbilt .601, Florida .598, Mississippi State .596, Missouri .593, Florida State .587 and Georgia Tech .578.

Those in the second 10 were West Virginia .577, Louisville .570, Washington State .566, Oklahoma .565, Maryland .564, Purdue .563, Wisconsin .563, Georgia .561, Texas .552, Utah State .551 and Michigan .550.

## I-A per-game increase certain

It seems certain that Division I-A per-game attendance for 1983 will be above last season's final audited figures. The average, using press-box figures, is 42,403, an increase of 412 or just under one percent. Last year's final audited average for the same 105 teams was 41,991. Total attendance using press-box figures surpassed 25.5 million, or 38,537 above last year's final audited total, despite the fact I-A teams played five fewer home games than a year ago.

In the past, the final audit has cut as much as 100,000 from I-A attendance. The cut could be as much as 247,000, however, and the average would still be up over last season. Last year, the drop was only 28,143 in the final audit for I-A and I-AA combined, because the Mid-American Conference audit showed an increase of 71,038 over the press-box figures. Division I-AA is down slightly in per-game average but up 13,370 in total because of eight more home games.

The increase is 51,907 for I-A and I-AA combined or 30,479,281. However, this increase could disappear in the final audit. Whether college football shows an increase over last year's final 36.5 million depends on reports from Divisions II and III and nonmembers. The final national report will be December 21.

	Games	Attendance	Per-game	Percent Capacity
Division I-A press-box season figures.....	602	25,526,820	42,403	79.9
Final 1982 audited figures same 105 teams.....	607	25,488,283	41,991	79.6
Division I-AA press-box season figures.....	451	4,952,461	10,981	53.4
Final 1982 audited figures same 84 teams.....	443	4,939,091	11,149	54.4







[Season final]

Division II individual leaders

Table with columns for RUSHING (CL, G, CAR, YDS, TD, YDSPG) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for SCORING (CL, G, TD, XP, FG, PTS, PTPG) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for PASSING EFFICIENCY (CL, G, ATT, CMP, PCT, INT, YDS, TD, RATING, TD POINTS) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for RECEIVING (CL, G, CT, YDS, TD, CTPG) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for TOTAL OFFENSE (CL, G, PLAYS, YDS, YDSPG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for FIELD GOALS (CL, G, FGA, FG, PCT, FGPG) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for PUNT RETURNS (CL, NO, YDS, AVG) and PUNTING (CL, NO, AVG) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Division II team leaders

Table with columns for PASSING OFFENSE (G, ATT, CMP, PCT, INT, YDS, YDSPG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for PASSING DEFENSE (G, ATT, CMP, PCT, INT, YDS, YDSPG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for SCORING OFFENSE (G, TD, XP, 2XP, FG, SAF, PTS, AVG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for SCORING DEFENSE (G, TD, XP, 2XP, FG, SAF, PTS, AVG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for INTERCEPTIONS (CL, G, NO, YDS, IPG) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for KICKOFF RETURNS (CL, NO, YDS, AVG) listing individual player statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for RUSHING OFFENSE (G, CAR, YDS, YDSPG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for RUSHING DEFENSE (G, CAR, YDS, YDSPG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for TOTAL OFFENSE (G, PLS, YDS, YDSPG) listing team statistics for various teams.

Table with columns for TOTAL DEFENSE (G, PLS, YDS, YDSPG) listing team statistics for various teams.

# Augustana wins title in Division III football

After rallying from a 10-point deficit, Augustana (Illinois) withstood a comeback attempt by Union (New York) for a 21-17 victory in the 11th annual NCAA Division III Football Championship last weekend at the Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl in Kings Island, Ohio.

Augustana quarterback Jay Penney rallied the Vikings with two fourth-quarter touchdown passes, the second of which came at the 3:09 mark, to tight end Norm Singbush.

Augustana's four-point lead was not safe, however. Union marched to the Vikings' 17-yard line, where quarterback Dan Stewart, who finished with 223 yards passing, could not connect on three consecutive passes, and the Dutchmen's comeback attempt in their first play-off appearance was finished.

Augustana, which finished the season 12-0, advanced to the championship final by defeating Adrian, 22-21, and Wisconsin-LaCrosse, 21-15. It was the Vikings' third consecutive trip to the play-offs under coach Bob Read.

"I was really proud of the way our kids hung in there in the first half, because Union came out so strong," Read said. "It did not look promising; but like we did all season long, we fought back and fortunately came out on the winning end."

"I guess the third time was the charm."

Augustana did not get past first-round play in its first trip to the play-offs under Read in 1981. The Vikings advanced to the finals last year but lost to West Georgia, 14-0.

Union, which had averaged more than 360 yards in offense per game coming into the game, struck

quickly in the first quarter. The Dutchmen took a 3-0 lead at 12:11 on a 30-yard field goal by Greg Sticka. Less than two minutes later, Union scored on a 45-yard bomb from Stewart to Frank Kraft.

Augustana cut Union's lead to three by half time on a 10-yard touchdown pass from Penney to Nick Kasap.

Union again stretched its lead to 10 points in the third quarter with a 24-yard scoring strike from Stewart to Rich Kellaheer.

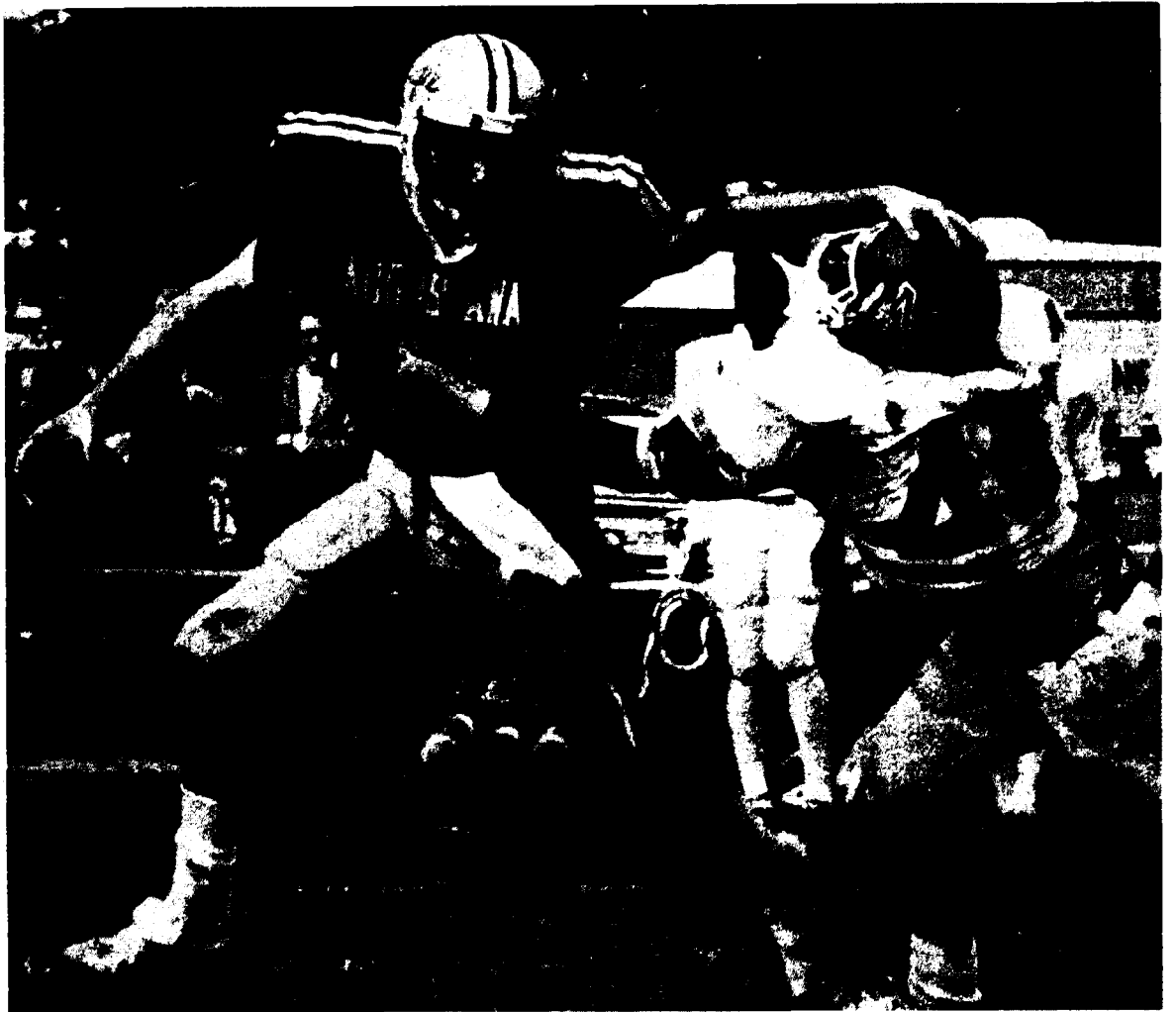
After Augustana failed to score in the third quarter, Penney rallied the Vikings to victory on 10- and two-yard touchdown passes to Singbush.

Although Union, which finished the season 11-1, outgained Augustana by 61 yards, the Dutchmen were stymied by three turnovers and 68 yards in penalties.

Augustana's victory climaxed the eight-team, three-week postseason tournament. The game was played before 3,800 fans at Galbreath Field at the College Football Hall of Fame.

Union.....	10	0	7	0	--	17
Augustana....	0	7	0	14	--	21
Union—Greg Sticka 30 field goal (12:11 1Q).						
Union—Frank Kraft 45 pass from Dan Stewart (Sticka kick) (10:52 1Q).						
Augustana—Nick Kasap 10 pass from Jay Penney (Joe Mackay kick) (11:55 2Q).						
Union—Rich Kellaheer 24 pass from Stewart (Sticka kick) (10:29 3Q).						
Augustana—Norm Singbush 10 pass from Penney (Mackay kick) (9:30 4Q).						
Augustana—Singbush 2 pass from Penney (Mackay kick) (3:09 4Q).						

	Union	Augustana
First downs.....	20	17
Rushing yardage.....	169	194
Passing yardage.....	223	137
Return yardage.....	3	0
Passes (A-C-I).....	27-12-1	20-12-1
Punts (No.-Avg.).....	5-33.2	7-31.9
Fumbles-Lost.....	2-2	1-1
Penalties-Yards.....	7-68	4-35



Augustana's Jay Penney, shown here against Millikin earlier this season, threw two TD passes against Union in the 1983 Division III Football Championship

## Division II men's soccer

# Seattle Pacific beats Tampa

A first-half goal by junior forward Gerard McGlynn stood up, and Seattle Pacific defeated host Tampa, 1-0, December 2 in the 1983 NCAA Division II Men's Soccer Championship.

McGlynn took a through pass from midfielder Brad Elmenhurst and nudged it past Tampa goalkeeper Kurt Devlin at 9:35. The play was a textbook execution of the Seattle Pacific game plan.

"In our pregame meeting, we talked about Alphonso Smith (Tampa's all-America fullback)," McGlynn said after the game. "Our scouting report said he had a tendency to be a ball

watcher. I was told to hold the side line and then run through the middle. It was a picture-perfect pass, and I just poked it in.

"We did have some wrinkles planned for him," Seattle Pacific coach Cliff McCrath said of Smith. "They really only worked a couple of times, but once was enough."

The championship was McCrath's second. He also led the Falcons to the 1978 title, in addition to three second-place finishes and a third-place finish in the 12-year history of the tourney. The Falcons finished this season with a 16-4-1 record.

Tampa, under head coach Jay Miller, was making its second appearance in the final. The Spartans won the championship in 1981 with a 1-0 overtime decision against Cal State Los Angeles. Tampa finished 1983 with a 17-3 record.

The game was watched by a nighttime crowd of 4,117 and was played in near-ideal conditions.

Seattle Pacific.....	1	0	--	1
Tampa.....	0	0	--	0
First half: SPU—Gerard McGlynn (Brad Elmenhurst), 9:35.				
Shots: Seattle Pacific 9, Tampa 20. Saves: Seattle Pacific (Bill Glandon) 7, Tampa (Kurt Devlin) 3. Corner kicks: Seattle Pacific 3, Tampa 9. Fouls: Seattle Pacific 15, Tampa 13.				

## Division III men's soccer

# UNC-Greensboro overcomes Claremont

North Carolina-Greensboro overcame a 2-0 half-time deficit and a slippery field to post a 3-2 victory over Claremont-Mudd-Scripps in the final of the 1983 NCAA Division III Men's Soccer Championship.

Playing December 3 before a home crowd of 1,660, the Spartans entered the title game with a 22-1-1 record, losing only to Division I North Carolina. The Spartans had not been two goals down in a game all year.

"At half time, I was thinking about how I would say Claremont deserved to win," said North Carolina-Greensboro coach Mike Berticelli. "And, they did deserve to win for 45 minutes. But soccer games last 90 minutes."

Berticelli changed at intermission from a 4-4-2 to a 4-3-3 formation, bringing on three new forwards and playing three strikers in midfield. The move paid off at 8:47 into the second half when Ed Radwanski hit a low shot through Claremont's defensive wall on a free kick at the top of the penalty area.

North Carolina-Greensboro tied the game at 58:16 when Andrew Mehalko scored on a pass from Marc Commandatore on a quick restart following a foul in midfield.

The winning goal came at 84:00 when Tony Diaz took a pass from Radwanski and beat Claremont goalie B. J. Fair.

The Stags, who finished the season 17-4-2, could not capitalize on several late opportunities.

North Carolina-Greensboro became the third team in the 10-year history of the Division III championship to win back-to-back titles. Others were Lock Haven (1977 and

1978) and Babson (1979 and 1980).

Claremont-Mudd-Scripps.....	2	0	--	2
North Carolina-Greensboro.....	0	3	--	3

First half: C-M-S—Steve Torti (Eric Themm), 12:00; C-M-S—Hyun Lee (unassisted), 21:45. Second half: UNC-G—Ed Radwanski (unassisted), 53:47; UNC-G—Andrew Mehalko (Marc Commandatore), 58:16; UNC-G—Tony Diaz (Radwanski), 84:00.

Shots: Claremont-M-S 15, UNC-Greensboro 24. Saves: Claremont-M-S (B. J. Fair) 10, UNC-Greensboro (Tim Borer) 7. Corner kicks: Claremont-M-S 5, UNC-Greensboro 8. Fouls: Claremont-M-S 30, UNC-Greensboro 35.

## Yorkville named NCAA licensee

Yorkville Incorporated is the newest company to be added to NCAA's list of official licensees.

Yorkville of North Branford, Connecticut, is a manufacturer of wristbands and headbands and will market these products bearing the logos of the Association and NCAA member institutions.

## Correction made in NCAA swimming rules

The NCAA Men's and Women's Swimming Committees have adopted a change in the wording of those sections of Rule 8 that pertain to the programs and order of events for championship meets.

Those sections now will begin:

"The following is the recommended program and order of events for . . . . The change affects Rules 8-1-4-(a), men's championship meets; 8-1-4-(b), women's championship meets, and 8-1-4-(d), common-site championship meets.

## Championships Summaries

### Division I Men's Soccer

Semifinal results: Columbia 4, Connecticut 0, Indiana 3, Virginia 1.

Championship pairing: Columbia (17-0) vs. Indiana (18-1-4), December 10, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

### Division I-AA Football

Quarterfinal results: Southern Illinois 23, Indiana State 7, Western Carolina 28, Holy Cross 21, Nevada-Reno 20, North Texas State 17, Furman 35, Boston U. 16.

Semifinal pairings: Western Carolina (10-2-1) vs. Furman (10-1-1), December 10; Southern Illinois (11-1) vs. Nevada-Reno (9-4), December 10.

### Division II Football

Semifinal results: Central Ohio 27, North Alabama 24, North Dakota State 26, California-Davis 17.

Championship pairing: Central Ohio (12-0) vs. North Dakota State (11-1), December 10, Palm Bowl, McAllen, Texas.

### Division I Women's Volleyball

First-round results: California defeated Oregon State 12-15, 9-15, 15-12, 15-11, 15-10; California-Santa Barbara defeated Northwestern 15-5, 15-13, 15-8; Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo defeated San Jose State 15-5, 15-7, 14-16, 15-13; Purdue defeated Illinois State 15-9, 5-15, 3-15, 15-1, 15-5; Western Michigan defeated Nebraska 9-15, 15-12, 15-12, 15-8; Penn State defeated Providence 15-10, 15-9, 15-9; Tennessee defeated Florida State 12-15, 12-15, 15-1, 15-10, 15-8; Texas defeated Lamar 15-4, 15-3, 15-10; Kentucky defeated North Carolina 15-2, 15-13, 15-12; Arizona defeated Southern California 15-10, 4-15, 15-10, 4-15, 15-9; San Diego State defeated Colorado State 15-8, 15-12, 15-9; Brigham Young defeated Arizona State 15-8, 15-8, 15-12.

Regional pairings (at Pacific): Pacific (35-2) vs. California (22-19); California-Santa Barbara (37-17) vs. Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo (20-15); (at Purdue) Purdue (26-5) vs. Western Michigan (30-0); Penn State (36-9) vs. UCLA (41-5); (at Texas) Hawaii (30-2) vs. Tennessee (30-9); Texas (31-8) vs. Kentucky (42-6); (at San Diego) Arizona (17-14) vs. San Diego State

(35-11); Brigham Young (29-6) vs. Stanford (19-8).

### Division II Women's Volleyball

Regional results: Portland State defeated North Dakota State 15-5, 15-0, 15-9; California-Davis defeated Cal State Sacramento 15-3, 4-15, 15-8, 15-8; Portland State defeated California-Davis 15-10, 15-2, 15-13.

Ferris State defeated Wright State 15-11, 15-2, 15-5; Nebraska-Omaha defeated New Haven 15-2, 15-12, 15-6; Nebraska-Omaha defeated Ferris State 15-9, 14-16, 19-17, 15-2.

Cal State Northridge defeated Central Missouri State 15-9, 13-15, 15-10, 15-11; California-Riverside defeated Cal Poly-Pomona 14-16, 15-1, 11-15, 16-14, 15-4; Cal State Northridge defeated California-Riverside 15-4, 7-15, 12-15, 16-14, 15-12.

Jacksonville defeated Mansfield 13-15, 15-8, 15-10, 15-3; Air Force defeated Tampa 15-7, 15-9, 12-15, 16-14; Air Force defeated Jacksonville 15-11, 15-0, 9-15, 14-16, 15-5.

Semifinal pairings: (at Florida Southern): Portland State (32-5) vs. Nebraska-Omaha (54-6); Cal State Northridge (28-6) vs. Air Force (43-10).

### Division III Women's Volleyball

Second-round results: California-San Diego defeated Western Maryland 15-7, 15-8, 15-3; Juniata defeated Brooklyn 15-4, 15-10, 13-15, 15-3; California-San Diego defeated Juniata 15-4, 15-4, 15-2.

Ithaca defeated Brockport State 2-15, 15-13, 15-3, 15-1; MIT defeated Eastern Connecticut State 15-6, 15-9, 15-9; MIT defeated Ithaca 12-15, 15-9, 15-8, 15-8.

La Verne defeated Occidental 15-9, 15-10, 15-7; Ohio Northern defeated Baldwin-Wallace 6-15, 15-12, 12-15, 15-12, 15-11; La Verne defeated Ohio Northern 15-11, 15-12, 15-13.

Wisconsin-LaCrosse defeated St. Catherine, 15-12, 13-15, 15-12, 15-12; Elmhurst defeated Illinois Benedictine, 15-8, 13-15, 15-3, 15-13; Elmhurst defeated Wisconsin-LaCrosse, 15-8, 15-12, 13-15, 16-14.

Semifinal pairings (at La Verne): California-San Diego (26-13) vs. MIT (41-0); La Verne (16-16) vs. Elmhurst (55-4).



## 1984 NCAA Convention

## Dallas offers delegates many activities

For only the second time, the NCAA Convention will be held in Dallas, and it is doubtful that many 1984 delegates will remember the first trip.

The year was 1951. The hotel was the Adolphus. NCAA active membership totaled 308. The number of delegates in attendance was 304. Dallas had less than 500,000 population. That was the Association's 45th annual Convention.

The story for the 78th annual Convention (January 9-11) is considerably different. The annual meetings will be held at Loews Anatole, the largest hotel in Dallas, with 1,620 rooms. NCAA active membership now is about 800, more than 1,300 delegates should attend the 1984 Convention and Dallas is in the middle of the eighth largest standard metropolitan statistical area (2,974, 878 people) in the country.

Delegates also will be housed at the Wyndham Hotel (542 rooms) and the Quality Inn-Market Center (300 rooms). Other related meetings will be held at the Hyatt Regency Dallas (950 rooms) and the Marriott-Market Center (476 rooms).

More than \$100 million has been spent to increase the number of guest rooms and suites at Loews Anatole. In addition to the 1,620 guest rooms, here are some other facts about the hotel: 145 suites, 18 restaurants and lounges, nightclub, more than 150,000 square feet of meeting space, six ballrooms, four theater-lecture halls, a two-story spa, three swimming pools (two indoors), 12 racquetball courts, eight tennis courts, two shopping arcades, two cinemas, a heliport, seven acres of gardens and parks, and a 41-acre complex of rare antiques and works of art.

In addition to the actual NCAA Convention, four other organizations are holding their annual meetings in conjunction with the Convention. The American Baseball Coaches Association will meet at the Hyatt Regency January 5-8 to begin the week-long activities. Other organizations holding meetings are the National Association of Academic Advisors for



In background is skyline of Dallas, Texas, site of the 1984 NCAA Convention. Freeway in foreground is Stemmons, also known as Interstate 35. Loews Anatole, site of the Convention, is second tall

building (from bottom) on right of Stemmons. Wyndham Hotel, another hotel that will house Convention delegates, is tallest building on left of Stemmons.

Athletics (Loews Anatole, January 6-8), College Athletic Business Managers Association (Marriott-Market Center, January 8-11) and American Football Coaches Association (Hyatt Regency, January 8-12).

Although meetings will occupy most of the delegates' time, Dallas offers the Convention-goer many activities with which to occupy free time. Following are points of interest,

facts about the city and helpful hints for the Convention delegate:

### Facts

**Communication**—Nine television stations, 38 radio stations, regional offices for Associated Press and United Press International, Dallas bureau for CBS News, Mutual Southwest Radio Network, three daily newspapers (Dallas Morning News, Dallas Times-Herald, Southwest edition of Wall Street Journal), one of top film and videotape production centers.

**Weather**—Average yearly temperature is 65.5 degrees, average temperature range in January is 35 degrees to 56 degrees, average annual precipitation is 32.3 inches, mild winters and warm summers.

**Transportation**—Most Convention delegates will arrive via the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport, which, at nine miles long and eight miles wide, is the nation's largest commercial airport. The airport is 17 miles from downtown Dallas, and it is about a 20-minute drive to Loews Anatole. Surtran bus service (24-hour) from D/FW Airport to all major hotels is provided on a scheduled basis at a reasonable rate. For in-state delegates, Love Field is only about five minutes from Loews. In addition, taxis operate from the airport around the clock.

### Sightseeing

#### Museums

**Dallas Museum of Natural History**—Fair Park, 2nd Avenue and Grand, 421-2169. Open: Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday and holidays, noon-5 p.m. New admission policy: free.

**Old City Park**—1717 Gano, 421-5141. Collection of restored 19th-century structures. Open: Tuesday-Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Admission: adults \$4, children \$2.

**Texas Hall of State**—Fair Park, Nimitz and Grand, 421-5136. Through

January 29—Original drawings, models, murals and photographs created for the Texas Centennial celebration in 1936. Open: Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Admission: 25-50 cents.

#### Outdoors

**Dallas Zoo**—Marsalis Park, 621 East Clarendon, 946-5155. Open 7 days, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission: general admission, \$1.50; children 6-11, \$1; 5 and under, 25 cents. Parking: \$1.

**Fort Worth Zoo**—University and Colonial Parkway, 870-7050. (Fort Worth is a 30-minute drive from Dallas.) Open: Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Admission: Adults \$1; children, free.

**Botanic Gardens (Fort Worth)**—University at West Freeway, 870-7686. Grounds open seven days a week, 8 a.m.-11 p.m. Admission: free (Japanese Gardens \$1).

**John F. Kennedy Memorials**—Landscaped block bordered by Commerce, Market, Main and Record Streets. Polished granite marker at Houston and Main Streets designates the spot where President Kennedy was killed November 22, 1963.

**State Fair Park**—Two miles east of downtown (take Interstate 20 and exit on 2nd Avenue). Especially noted for its Art Deco architecture, this is the site each October of the State Fair of Texas, the nation's largest annual exposition. Permanent museums are open year round, including the Science Place, featuring medical exhibits and planetarium; Garden Center, a botanical collection and seven acres of Southwestern gardens, and the Dallas Aquarium, displays of more than 300 species of fish, reptiles, amphibians and mammals.

**Southfork** The home of J. R. Ewing and family of the "Dallas" television series is a private residence and is not open to the public. However, many Dallas visitors drive to the residence to get a first-hand look. To get a view of Southfork,

drive Highway 75 north to FM 544, go east nine miles to Murphy Road. Turn left on Murphy, and Southfork will be on the right after about two miles. Tourists should respect the resident's privacy and their neighbors. Downtown, J. R.'s office is the First International Building between Elm and Pacific, Field and Griffin.

**Thanks-Giving Square**—3¼-acre triangular park at Pacific, Bryan and Ervay Streets that is dedicated to the spirit of Thanksgiving. Designed by Philip Johnson, the park includes a bell tower, a spiral-of-life chapel, and a Hall of Thanksgiving for exhibits, films and performances.

**John Neely Bryan's Log Cabin**—Bordered by Main, Elm and Market Streets in downtown Dallas. The cabin, built by Bryan in 1841, was later a school and post office. The redstone, 1890 Dallas County Courthouse in the same block is typical of Texas courthouses of that era.

#### Indoors

**Union Station**—400 South Houston at Young. The building, built in 1914, was designed by Jarvis Hunt in the spirit of Chicago "White City" Mercantile Classicism. Features entertainment reminiscent of the 1920s and 1930s, along with a variety of moderately priced dining facilities. Dallas Chamber of Commerce has visitor's bureau in Union Station, open six days a week, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

**Texas School Book Depository Building**—Visitors are welcome on the first two floors of the building, the alleged site of the shooting of President John F. Kennedy. No admission to the sixth floor. Open: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. daily. No fee, no tours.

**Dallas Public Library**—Young at Ervay Streets. 1982 expansion of \$41 million greatly expanded services. Features: government document division, Navaho rug collection, Virginia O'Hare Rare Books Suite and plaza-level display with changing exhibits.

## Events plentiful in January

Listed below are events that will be taking place during early January in Dallas.

January 3-8—Play: "Pump Boys and Dinettes," Majestic Theatre, 8 p.m. Tuesday-Saturday, 2:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, 7:30 p.m. Sunday, \$17-\$22.50, 526-8857.

January 4—Basketball: Seattle Supersonics vs. Dallas Mavericks, Reunion Arena, 7:35 p.m. \$4-\$8, 748-1808.

January 5, 7, 8—Classical concert: Dallas Symphony Orchestra with Eduardo Mata, conductor, and Ruggiero Ricci, violin; Music Hall, Fair Park; 8:15 p.m. Thursday and Saturday; 2:30 p.m. Sunday; \$5-\$15; 692-0203.

January 5—Basketball: Southern Methodist University vs. University of Houston (men and women), Moody Coliseum, SMU, 7 p.m. (women's game precedes men's game), \$6, 692-2901.

January 7-February 20—Exhibit: Playground physics, Southwestern Museum of Science and Technology/The Science Place, Fair Park, 428-8351.

January 7—Basketball: SMU vs. Rice University (men and women), Moody Coliseum, SMU, 7 p.m. (women's game precedes men's game), \$6, 692-2901.

January 9-17—Show: Joe Pass, Venetian Room, Fairmont Hotel, 748-5454.

January 10-15—Concert: Tammy Wynette, Granny's Dinner Playhouse, 239-0153.

January 10—Concert: SMU-B'nai B'rith presents Isaac Stern, violin; McFarlin Auditorium; SMU; 8 p.m.; \$12-\$250. 691-0616.

January 11—Basketball: Utah Jazz vs. Dallas Mavericks, Reunion Arena, 7:35 p.m., \$4-\$8, 748-1808.

January 12-February 18—Play: "Hot Off the Presses," New Arts Theatre, 761-9064.

January 12—Concert: Frank Sinatra, Reunion Arena, 658-7070.

January 13—Concert: Ben Vereen and Dallas Pops Orchestra, 8 p.m., Music Hall, Fair Park, \$8-\$18, 692-0203.

January 13—Basketball: Portland Trailblazers vs. Dallas Mavericks, Reunion Arena, 7:35 p.m. \$4-\$8, 748-1808.

January 15—Concert: "Black Music and the Civil Rights Movement," tribute to Martin Luther King Jr., sponsored by Junior Black Academy, Music Hall, Fair Park, 6 p.m., \$3 and \$5, 827-6241.

January 15—Basketball: Denver Nuggets vs. Dallas Mavericks, Reunion Arena, 2:35 p.m. \$4-\$8, 748-1808.

January 15—Women's basketball: SMU vs. University of Notre Dame, Moody Coliseum, SMU, 4 p.m., free admission, 692-2883.



# Nebraska heads all-America football teams

Top-ranked Nebraska placed three players, including record-breaking running back Mike Rozier, on the 1983 all-America teams selected by the Football Writers Association of America, the Walter Camp Football Foundation and the American Football Coaches Association.

Rozier's teammates on the three all-America teams are wide receiver Irving Fryar and offensive guard Dean Steinkuhler.

Brigham Young was represented on the teams by quarterback Steve Young and tight end Gordon Hudson.

Other players selected to the three all-America teams are offensive linemen Bill Fralic, Pittsburgh, and Terry Long, East Carolina; defensive backs Russell Carter, Southern Methodist; Terry Hoage, Georgia, and Don Rogers, UCLA; defensive linemen Rick Bryan, Oklahoma, and Reggie White, Tennessee, and linebacker Ricky Hunley, Arizona.

Those players named to two of the three teams are Tony Slaton, Southern California; Bo Jackson, Auburn; Napoleon McCallum, Navy; Luis Zendejas, Arizona State; Jeff Leiding, Texas; Ron Rivera, California; Jerry Gray, Texas; William Fuller, North Carolina; Wilber Marshall, Florida; Doug Dawson, Texas, and William Perry, Clemson.

The Football Writers Association of America all-America team was selected, with opinions from the membership, by an eight-member committee of writers appointed by the FWAA president. This is the 40th FWAA all-America team. The members of this year's team will be highlighted in a network presentation produced by NCAA Productions December 10 at 4 p.m. Eastern time on ABC Television. ABC's Bill Fleming will host the show, which is sponsored by Mercedes-Benz.

The Walter Camp Football Foundation all-America team is the nation's oldest collegiate all-star

squad. The tradition was started in 1889 by Walter Camp, who is known as the "Father of American Football," and was carried on for several years by sportswriter Grantland Rice. The team is selected by the coaches and sports information directors in Division I.

The players will be honored at the 17th annual awards dinner February 4 at Yale Commons in New Haven, Connecticut. Rozier also was named player of the year by the Walter Camp Football Foundation.

Rozier received the most votes on the Kodak all-America team selected by the AFCA.

Following is a complete list of the all-America teams selected by the Football Writers Association of America, the Walter Camp Football Foundation and the American Football Coaches Association:

#### Football Writers Association of America

**Offense**  
Wide receiver—Irving Fryar, Nebraska; Tight end—Gordon Hudson, Brigham Young; Linemen—Bill Fralic, Pittsburgh; Stefan Humphries, Michigan; Terry Long, East Carolina; Dean Steinkuhler, Nebraska; Tony Slaton, Southern California; Quarterback—Steve Young, Brigham Young; Running backs—Bo Jackson, Auburn; Napoleon McCallum, Navy; Mike Rozier, Nebraska; Kicker—Luis Zendejas, Arizona State.

#### Defense

Linemen—Rick Bryan, Oklahoma; William Perry, Clemson; Don Thorp, Illinois; Reggie White, Tennessee; Linebackers—Ricky Hunley, Arizona; Jeff Leiding, Texas; Ron Rivera, California; Defensive backs—Russell Carter, Southern Methodist; Jerry Gray, Texas; Terry Hoage, Georgia; Don Rogers, UCLA; Punter—Jack Weil, Wyoming.

#### Walter Camp Football Foundation

**Offense**  
Wide receiver—Irving Fryar, Nebraska; Tight end—Gordon Hudson, Brigham Young; Linemen—Doug Dawson, Texas; Bill Fralic, Pittsburgh; Terry Long, East Carolina; Tony Slaton, Southern California; Dean Steinkuhler, Nebraska; Quarterback—Steve Young, Brigham Young; Running backs—Greg Allen, Florida State; Napoleon McCallum, Navy; Mike Rozier, Nebraska; Kicker—Luis Zendejas, Arizona State.

#### Defense

Linemen—Rick Bryan, Oklahoma; William Fuller, North Carolina; William Perry, Clemson; Reggie White, Tennessee; Linebackers—Ricky Hunley, Arizona; Jeff Leiding, Texas; Wilber Marshall, Florida; Defensive backs—Mossy Cade, Texas; Russell Carter, Southern Methodist; Terry Hoage, Georgia; Don Rogers, UCLA; Punter—Jim Colquitt, Tennessee.

#### American Football Coaches Association

#### Offense

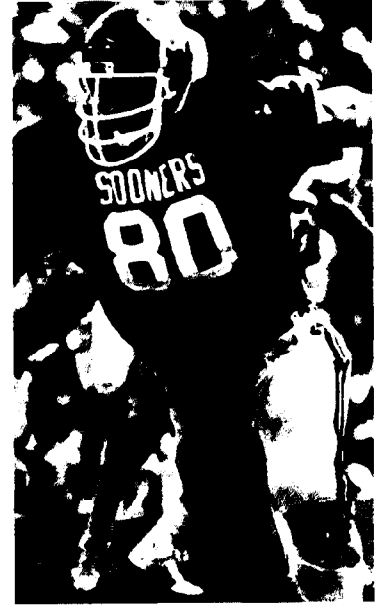
Wide receivers—Irving Fryar, Nebraska; Gerald McNeil, Baylor; Tight end—Gordon Hudson, Brigham Young; Linemen—Doug Dawson, Texas; Tom Dixon, Michigan; Bill Fralic, Pittsburgh; Terry Long, East Carolina; Dean Steinkuhler, Nebraska; Quarterback—Steve Young, Brigham Young; Running backs—Bo Jackson, Auburn; Mike Rozier, Nebraska; Kicker—Bruce Kallmeyer, Kansas.

#### Defense

Linemen—Rick Bryan, Oklahoma; William Fuller, North Carolina; Bruce Smith, Virginia Tech; Reggie White, Tennessee; Linebackers—Ricky Hunley, Arizona; Wilber Marshall, Florida; Ron Rivera, California; Defensive backs—Russell Carter, Southern Methodist; Jerry Gray, Texas; Terry Hoage, Georgia; Don Rogers, UCLA; Punter—Randall Cunningham, Nevada-Las Vegas.



Bill Fralic



Rick Bryan

## Swimmers train during holidays

Thanksgiving dinner was served between workouts for a group of U.S. swimmers, including 36 student-athletes from NCAA member institutions, who spent a week in Hawaii training for the 1984 Olympics.

Don Gambriel, 1984 Olympic swimming coach and men's and women's swimming coach at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, led the trip and was joined by his coaching staff for the 1984 Olympics. That staff includes Ron Ballatore, University of California, Los Angeles; Ray Bussard, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; George Haines, Stanford University; Frank Keefe, Yale University; Richard Quick, University of Texas, Austin, and Randy Reese, University of Florida.

Swimmers were divided into two groups and had two workouts each day at the University of Hawaii pool

and the Punahou School facility. After leaving the mainland November 18, the group worked out twice daily from November 19 to November 25.

Swimmers participating in the training camp who will compete in NCAA action this season included 15 women and 21 men. Following are the NCAA competitors who made the trip:

#### Women

Darcy Bodner, sophomore, Auburn University; Tracy Caulkins, junior, University of Florida; Sue Heon, senior, University of Pittsburgh; Patty King, freshman, University of California, Los Angeles; Jacqueline Komrij, sophomore, University of Southern California; Kara McGrath, freshman, University of Texas, Austin; Terri Ann McGuirk, freshman, University of Texas, Austin; Michelle Merchant, junior, Arizona State University; Betsy Mitchell, freshman, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Joan Pennington, senior, University of Texas, Austin; Kathy Treible, senior, University of Florida; Mary Wayne, freshman, University of Florida; Kirsten Wengler, sophomore,

University of Texas, Austin; Polly Winde, sophomore, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Cynthia Woodhead, freshman, University of Southern California.

#### Men

Dennis Baker, senior, University of Arizona; Rick Carey, junior, University of Texas, Austin; Matt Cethinski, sophomore, University of Florida; David Cowell, junior, Ohio State University; Jon Denny, junior, Stanford University; George DiCarlo, junior, University of Arizona; Geoff Gaberino, senior, University of Florida; Matt Gribble, University of Miami (Florida); Bruce Hayes, junior, University of California, Los Angeles; Mike Heath, sophomore, University of Florida, and Tom Jager, sophomore, University of California, Los Angeles.

Also, Bobby Laugherty, sophomore, University of Florida; Glen Mills, senior, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; John Moffet, senior, Stanford University; Mike Reynolds, sophomore, Stanford University; Chris Tives, sophomore, University of Texas, Austin; Rich Saeger, sophomore, Southern Methodist University; David Sims, senior, Stanford University; Charlie Siroky, sophomore, University of Arizona; Doug Soltis, senior, University of Florida, and Chris Weisman, senior, Southern Methodist University.

## 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.

Rates are 35 cents per word for general classified advertising (agate type) and \$17.60 per column inch for display classified advertising. Orders and copy are due by noon five days prior to the date of publication for general classified space and by noon seven days prior to the date of publication for display classified advertising. Orders and copy will be accepted by telephone.

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

#### Athletics Director

**Director of Athletics.** Liberty Baptist College in Lynchburg, Virginia, a coeducational, Christian, liberal arts college of 4,332 students, invites applications for the position of Director of Athletics. This non-tenured position is an administrative appointment with a 12-month contract. A bachelor's degree and successful coaching experience are required, and a graduate degree and administrative experience are preferred. The Director of Athletics is responsible for the administration and supervision of varsity athletic programs, facilities, recruiting, team schedules, budgeting and planning. This position requires management and communications skills, leadership, and a thorough knowledge of college athletics. The successful candidate must exhibit a strong commitment to Christian education and building a quality athletic program within the context of Christian values. Salary is commensurate with experience. Please send a letter of application, resume, and three letters of reference to: Dr. A. Pierre Guillermis, President, Liberty Baptist College, Box 20000, Lynchburg, Virginia 24506. Applications are requested on or before January 15, 1984.

#### Assistant A.D.

**Assistant Athletic Director/Business Manager.** The University of Central Florida is a state university located in Orlando, Florida, serving over 15,000 students. The University has had a very successful NCAA Division II athletic program for the past 18 years. Under the

direction of Athletic Director Bill Peterson and Head Football Coach Lou Saban, the University has recently launched a drive to raise men's and women's sports to the IA or IAA level. The Assistant Athletic Director/Business Manager reports to the Athletic Director and is responsible for the daily operation of all sports, consisting of eight men's and eight women's teams. As the chief fiscal person for the athletic department, this individual is responsible for the accounting of all funds received and dispersed. Other financial activities include budgeting, ticket management, cash handling, cash flow analysis, cash transfers, purchasing and the monitoring of all expenditures. The Assistant Athletic Director/Business Manager is also responsible for supervising the maintenance of all athletic equipment, buildings and grounds. Qualifications: This is a State of Florida administrative and professional position requiring a bachelor's degree and a minimum of three years' direct experience in university athletics or five years of combined experience in high school and university athletics. The athletic department prefers an individual with a business or accounting degree and at least three years of business experience in athletics at IA or IAA institution. The annual salary range is \$22,140 to \$36,900. Please send resume and three letters of recommendation to the University of Central Florida Personnel Services, P.O. Box 25000, Orlando, Florida 32816. Application deadline date is December 30, 1983. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

#### Athletics Trainer

**Athletic Trainer.** Mount Holyoke College, a highly selective, independent, liberal-arts college for women, invites applications for the full-time position as the athletic trainer. As a member of the Department of Physical Education, the athletic trainer serves the college community and works in conjunction with the college physicians. In addition to providing

services for 11 intercollegiate teams and the general student body, it is expected that the athletic trainer will also teach classes in advanced first aid and CPR. All candidates should have a commitment to the liberal arts and possess a master's degree and current NATA certification. The salary will be commensurate with education and experience. The position will commence on July 1, 1984. Send letter of application, resume and letters of recommendation to: Leslie J. Poolman, Chair of Search Committee, Kendall Hall, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075. Mount Holyoke College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer which encourages women and minorities to include themselves among applicants.

#### Football

**Assistant Football Coach.** Division I-AA university. Bachelor's degree required. Proven leadership in the successful fulfillment of football coaching responsibilities. Send resume to Sonny Jackson, Head Football Coach, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, Louisiana 70301. Resumes must be received by 12-12-83.

**Head Football Coach.** Elmhurst College is seeking applications for the position of Head Football Coach with classroom and admissions responsibility. Master's degree preferred. Elmhurst College is a member of the CCW "NCAA Division III." Competitive salary. Send letter of application, resume and three letters of recommendation to Allen Ackerman, Director of Athletics, Elmhurst College, 190 Prospect Avenue, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126. Elmhurst College is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Assistant Football Coach.** Position(s) available contingent on effective date(s) of any resignation(s) during 1984. Experience in football coaching and recruiting at an NCAA Division I major university required. Bachelor's degree required. Varied duties in coaching and recruiting as defined by the head football coach. Salary commensurate with experience. Applications accepted until positions filled. Send letter of application including resume and references to: Jim Dickey, Head Football Coach, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506. Kansas State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

**Football Coach.** Southwestern at Memphis invites nominations and applications for the position of head football coach. Bachelor's degree required and experience as a head football coach at the high school level or assistant football coach at the college level preferred. Ability to coach one other sport (baseball, track or golf) necessary. Salary commensurate with experience. Send applications and resumes to Mr. George Lapides, Athletic Director, c/o Personnel, 2000 North Parkway, Memphis, Tennessee 38112, by December 27, 1983. AA/EOE.

#### Graduate Assistant

**Graduate Assistant Athletic Trainer.** Effective January 1984. Required: Degree in P.E., ATC preferred. Must work on master's and teach P.E. activities. No out-of-state tuition. Work with orthopedic team. Minority applications encouraged. Send letter, vita and at least three references by December 12 to: R. T. Floyd, ATC, Livingston University, Livingston, Alabama 35470. Equal Opportunity Employer.

#### Tennis

**Graduate Assistantship—Women's Tennis.** University of Florida. January through May 1984. Will pay tuition and fees. Interested applicants should forward resume and three letters of recommendation by December 9 to: Ilene Ditch, Personnel Administrator, University Athletic Association, P.O. Box 14485, Gainesville, Florida 32604.

#### Volleyball

**Women's Volleyball Head Coach.** University of Washington. Qualifications: Minimum of Bachelor's degree; successful college volleyball coaching experience; demonstrated ability to recruit highly skilled players; proven ability to relate to women student athletes; competitive playing experience is desirable. Responsibilities include organizing and administering the women's volleyball program including coaching, recruiting, promotion, public relations, scouting, clinics and camps. This is a full-time, 12-month non-tenured position. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. A full fringe benefit package is included. Application deadline: January 6, 1984. Send application letter, resume and three letters of recommendation to: Catherine B. Green, Associate Director, University of Washington, Intercollegiate Athletics, GC 20, Seattle, Washington 98105. The University of Washington is an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Head Women's Volleyball Coach.** University of California. Full-time, 12-month position, overseeing all aspects of a nationally ranked Division I women's volleyball program. Responsibilities include coaching, recruiting, scheduling, budget preparation, program promotion, assisting in department fund-raising activities and organizing camps and clinics. Bachelor's degree required, master's degree preferred. Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Position available January 15, 1984. Closing date: January 5, 1984. Direct letters of application with resume and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Louella J. Lilly, Director of Women's Athletics, University of California, 177 Hearst Gym, Berkeley, California 94720.

#### Physical Education

**Physical Education.** Full-time, tenure track position beginning late August 1984. Ph.D. preferred; prior teaching and coaching experience required at the college level. Rank and salary dependent upon qualifications. Professional specialization sought in health and special education. Background desired in dance and swimming. Should have ability to coach and recruit actively for women's volleyball and another women's sport (basketball, softball or tennis). To apply, postmark detailed letter of application and resume, including vita, graduate transcripts, and three letters of reference, by Monday, January 16, 1984, to: Dr. Charles Bowles, Department of Physical Education, Willamette University, Salem, OR 97301, (503)370-6470. Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and Minorities Urged to Apply.

**Physical Education/Aquatics.** Mount Holyoke College, a highly selective, independent, liberal arts college for women, invites applications for the full-time position in the Department of Physical Education to teach physical education courses and coach the intercollegiate swim team (NCAA Division III). Candidates should possess a master's degree and current WSJ certification and be able to teach all levels of swimming and canoeing. Some other areas of expertise should include diving, synchronized swimming, aerobic dance exercise, track and field, fencing and squash.

Rank and salary will be commensurate with education and experience. All applicants should have a commitment to the liberal arts. The position will commence on July 1, 1984. Send letter of application, resume and letters of recommendation to: Leslie J. Poolman, Chair of Search Committee, Kendall Hall, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075. Mount Holyoke College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer which encourages women and minorities to include themselves among applicants.

#### Open Dates

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

**Football, Division IAA.** Georgia Southern College, open 1984: September 29, October 20, November 10. Call Bucky Wagner, 912/681-5376.

**Football, Division III.** Kenyon College has the following open dates: October 4 and November 8, 1986; October 3 and November 7, 1987; September 17 and October 1, 1988; and September 16 and September 30, 1989. Contact Larry Kindborn, Head Football Coach, 614/427-2244.

## Head Coach - Women's Soccer FULL FACULTY APPOINTMENT

1. Head Coach, Women's Soccer.
2. Assistant Coach: Women's Basketball and Softball.
3. P.E. Instructor.
4. Minimum of a bachelor's degree and college coaching experience preferred.

Application deadline is February 10, 1984.

Send resume and three (3) current letters of recommendation to:

Robert W. Hatch  
Athletic Director  
Bates College  
Lewiston, Maine 04240

Bates College is an Equal Opportunity/  
Affirmative Action Employer.



## TV in the News

### ESPN to cover eight bowl games

ESPN's football bowl coverage begins December 10 with the first of eight cablecasts, seven of them live.

Six of the games will be presented in conjunction with Mizlou and one each with MetroSports and Videospec International. ESPN will cover the following bowls: Independence, Air Force vs. Mississippi, 8 p.m. EST (live), December 10; California, Northern Illinois vs. Cal State Fullerton, 4 p.m. EST (live), December 17; Florida Citrus, Tennessee vs. Maryland, 8 p.m. EST (live), December 17; Holiday, Brigham Young vs. Missouri, 9 p.m. EST (live), December 23; Aloha, Penn State vs. Washington, 8 p.m. EST (live), December 26; Bluebonnet, Baylor vs. Oklahoma State, 8 p.m. EST (live), December 31; Rose, Illinois vs. UCLA, 5:30 p.m. EST (taped), January 5; Senior, North all-stars vs. South all-stars, 1 p.m. EST (live), January 14.

### WAC to get more exposure

Television coverage of Western Athletic Conference men's basketball will increase under terms of a new agreement between the league and Sports Productions, Inc., of Dallas.

The three-year contract, which begins this year, features a Thursday evening "game of the week" and the traditional Saturday afternoon telecast. The package will be carried by a combination of commercial and cable systems. A total of 32 regular-season and postseason-tournament games will be covered.

### 117 games to be telecast live

ESPN has added two live games to its 1983-84 men's college basketball schedule: Boston University at North Carolina, 9 p.m. EST, January 5, and Virginia at Clemson, 2 p.m. EST, January 21.

The additions bring the total number of college games that will be carried by the cable network to 171—117 live.

### NBC to telecast Citrus Bowl

NBC Sports has announced a multiyear agreement to telecast the Florida Citrus Bowl, formerly known as the Tangerine Bowl.

NBC's coverage will begin next year. During the past 10 years, the game has been televised by the Mizlou network.

The Florida Citrus Bowl will be added to an NBC lineup that includes the Rose, Orange, Fiesta and Hula Bowls.

### Commentator added to staff

Gayle Gardner, an award-winning Baltimore television and radio sports reporter, has joined the ESPN SportsCenter staff as a commentator.

Gardner was a sports anchor and reporter at WJZ-TV in Baltimore and hosted a call-in radio sports show for WFBR the past three years.

She has worked for television stations in Boston, New York and Detroit. She has been a three-time local Emmy Award winner as both a producer and a reporter.

## 14

*Continued from page 1*

tion certifies that it has no objection to the exception to the transfer residence requirement, and the student is a participant in a sport other than football or men's basketball.

The proposal is sponsored by 24 member institutions with varying conference affiliations.

Proposal No. 74 concerns the transfer rule in Division III only and would allow a student-athlete to become eligible immediately if transferring from a Division I or Division II institution with a written release from the director of athletics at the original institution. The proposal, which would become effective August 1, 1984, is sponsored by the Council, on the recommendation of the Division III Steering Committee.

Proposal Nos. 70 and No. 77 concern seasons of competition.

Six ECAC member institutions are sponsoring Proposal No. 70. It would permit student-athletes in sports with two separate seasons, such as baseball, to be eligible for the traditional NCAA championship season in their sport without being adversely affected by participation during the "off season." The proposal would take effect immediately.

Proposal No. 77, sponsored by the Council with the endorsement of the Division I Steering Committee, would eliminate the provisions for

exceptions in Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(3), which currently exempt from the 20-year age rule any organized athletic participation while in the armed forces, on official church missions or while with foreign aid services of the Federal government.

The effective date would be August 1, 1984, for student-athletes first entering an NCAA member institution on or after that date.

Six ECAC members also are sponsoring Proposal No. 78, which deals with seasons of competition. With an immediate effective date, the proposal seeks to assure that student-athletes who compete in organized competition during any 12-month period after the 20th birthday and prior to enrollment at a member institution be charged with no more than one season of eligibility in their sport during any one calendar year.

Six ECAC members are asking in Proposal No. 67 that student-athletes be permitted to play in outside amateur basketball competition on campus during the academic year, with permission of the athletics director. The effective date is August 1, 1984.

The same six ECAC members also are seeking in Proposal No. 68 to require that an entering or returning student-athlete be enrolled full-time in the succeeding regular term to be eligible to compete between

### Shot-clock guidelines clarified

Conferences conducting 45-second shot-clock experiments during the 1983-84 NCAA men's basketball season should be aware of a change in previously distributed material.

In a mailing sent to allied conferences and carried in the October 24 issue of The NCAA News, note "e." under the 45-second shot-clock experimentation section was in-

accurate. It should read as follows, according to Edward S. Steitz, secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee:

"e. Those conferences turning off the clock in the last four minutes of the second half shall cease using the 45-second clock once the clock indicates four minutes, 44 seconds to play. . . ."

## Collegiate golfers top Japan, 45-3

A team of American collegiate golfers, paced by Scott Verplank of Oklahoma State, Sam Randolph of Southern California and Penny Hammel of Miami (Florida), defeated a group of Japanese golfers at the ninth annual NCAA-Japan golf competition last week at the Pebble Beach and Spyglass Hill golf courses in Monterey, California.

The American team was composed of the top six undergraduate male golfers from the 1983 NCAA Division I Men's Golf Championships and the top three female golfers from the 1983 NCAA Women's Golf Championships. The top six male and top three female undergraduates in the respective Japanese collegiate championships represented Japan.

Except for the 1976 competition, NCAA teams have won all of the matches. The NCAA, Japanese Student Golf Association and Sports Nippon Newspapers sponsored the competition.

## Top

*Continued from page 1*

did not sign a Title IX form assuring compliance with the act.

Grove City contends that financial aid given directly to students does not constitute aid to the institution. After lower-court rulings in 1980 and 1982, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court by Grove City.

"Basic freedom from government intervention in private educational institutions is the principle we are defending," said Charles S. MacKenzie, college president. "We consider discrimination of any kind repugnant from both moral and educational perspectives. At the same time, the basic freedoms upon which our country was built should not be compromised in the process."

terms. The proposal would be effective immediately.

In Proposal No. 71, the Community and Junior College Relations Committee has recommended and the Council has proposed that a student-athlete be prohibited, effective August 1, 1984, from competing in an NCAA championship if the athlete has competed in the same sport at a junior college during that academic year.

Proposal No. 73, also sponsored by six ECAC members, seeks to allow a waiver of the transfer residence requirement for a nonrecruited student-athlete who may have participated in a limited way in a pre-season tryout in a sport. The proposal has an immediate effective date.

Proposal No. 75 would authorize the Council to waive the five-year eligibility rule only in Division I for student-athletes who participate in official tryouts and competition relating to the Olympics, Pan American Games and other officially recognized national teams. The proposal has an immediate effective date.

Eight member institutions in the Big Ten Conference are asking in Proposal No. 76 that a student-athlete who competed in not more than two events or 20 percent of the events in a sport, whichever is greater, during his or her freshman year prior to January 12, 1982 (date freshman redshirting became permissible), immediately be granted an additional season of eligibility.

The final proposal, No. 79, in the eligibility series of legislation is one sponsored by the Council that would require from student-athletes information related to any involvement in organized gambling activities when signing the current student-athlete statement. The effective date is August 1, 1984.

The format for the competition consisted of four-ball play for the men's teams and individual stroke-play matches for the women's team on the first day of competition, which was held on the Pebble Beach course. Second- and third-round competition was conducted on the Spyglass Hill course and consisted of individual stroke-play matches for both teams. Scoring for the competition was two points for a victory, one point for a tie and no points for a loss. The American team won the competition, 45-3.

Verplank, who was named the most valuable player, led the men's team with a three-round score of 213. Randolph finished five strokes behind Verplank. Verplank, Randolph and Hammel recorded the lowest rounds with three-under-par scores of 69 on the Pebble Beach course in the first round.

Other golfers representing the NCAA included defending NCAA

individual champion Jim Carter of Arizona State, Peter Person of Georgia, Paul Thomas of Texas and Doug Harper, Fresno State. The men's team was led by Mike Holder, coach of defending NCAA Division I champion Oklahoma State.

Hammel, the defending NCAA individual champion, led the women's team with a three-round total of 220. Cindy Davis of Furman and Jody Rosenthal of Tulsa also competed for the American team. The women's team was led by Fred Warren, who coached Texas Christian to the NCAA women's golf title.

John L. Toner, NCAA president and director of athletics at Connecticut, and Elizabeth Murphey, director of women's athletics and women's golf coach at Georgia, served as team leaders for the NCAA.

Next year's competition is scheduled in Japan.

## 64-team

*Continued from page 1*

**Midwest:** First/second round—March 14-16, Athletic and Convocation Center, Notre Dame, Indiana (University of Notre Dame, host); First/second round—March 15-17, Dayton Arena, Dayton, Ohio (University of Dayton, host); Regional—March 21-23, Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center, Birmingham, Alabama (University of Alabama in Birmingham, host).

**Midwest:** First/second round—March 14-16, Mabee Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma (Oral Roberts University, host); First/second round—March 15-17, The Summit, Houston, Texas (University of Houston, host); Regional—March 21-23, Reunion Arena, Dallas, Texas (Southern Methodist University, host).

**West:** First/second round—March 14-16, Special Events Center, Salt Lake City, Utah (University of Utah, host); March 15-17, University Arena,

Albuquerque, New Mexico (University of New Mexico, host); Regional—McNichols Arena, Denver, Colorado (University of Colorado, host).

The 1985 Division I Men's Basketball Championship will be held March 30 and April 1 at Rupp Arena in Lexington, Kentucky. Other future Final Four sites are 1986, Reunion Arena, Dallas, Texas; 1987, Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, Louisiana, and 1988, Kemper Arena, Kansas City, Missouri. The committee will invite two cities—Seattle and Denver—to its 1984 summer meeting to make presentations for the 1989 championship.

In other business, the committee announced that the bracket selections for the 1984 championship will be telecast on CBS-TV at 4:30 p.m. Central time March 11. The selections will be made at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri.

## Kansas goes on probation

The University of Kansas has been placed on probation for a two-year period, effective November 21, 1983, by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions as a result of violations occurring in the conduct of the institution's intercollegiate football program.

The penalty includes sanctions that will prohibit the university's football team from participating in postseason football bowl competition after the 1984 season, as well as from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television program or any other "live" football telecast during the 1984 season.

None of the athletics department staff members who were involved in the significant violations in this case remain associated with the university's athletics program at this time. In accordance with the show-cause provision of the NCAA enforcement procedure, the university has taken action to assure that one of its former assistant football coaches involved in this case will remain separated from any involvement in the university's intercollegiate athletics program for a period of three years, beginning November 21, 1983.

"In considering this case," said Frank J. Remington, chair of the NCAA Committee on Infractions, "the committee's primary concern was the recruiting approach utilized by certain former members of the university's football coaching staff. Specifically, the statements reportedly

made by these coaches while recruiting certain prospective student-athletes were found by the committee to have caused the prospects reason to believe that they would be provided certain improper financial benefits if they attended the University of Kansas.

"The additional violations found in the case involve extra benefits and recruiting practices that were contrary to the governing legislation," noted Remington, "but these infractions were not considered by the committee to be as significant as those involving the recruiting statements allegedly made by coaching staff members to prospective student-athletes.

"In arriving at an appropriate institutional penalty," Remington concluded, "the committee noted that one of the recruiting statements found to be a violation in this case involved a prospective student-athlete who ultimately enrolled in the university and completed his eligibility as a participant in the institution's football program. In light of this factor, and the other significant recruiting violations found regarding the university's football program, the committee believes its penalty in this case to be fully justified."

The committee's findings of violations of NCAA legislation in this case related to extra benefits, financial aid, ethical conduct, recruiting regulations and certification of compliance with NCAA legislation.

## Next in the News

Fifth in the series on legislative proposals to be considered at the 1984 NCAA Convention.

More pre-Convention information, including part 2 in a series on activities and sights to see in Dallas.

Championships results in Division I men's soccer, Division II football, Division II women's volleyball and Division III women's volleyball.