

Presidents' Commission balloting completed

Balloting for 31 positions on the first NCAA Presidents' Commission was completed Tuesday (March 20), and the 44-member Commission authorized by the delegates to the 1984 NCAA Convention now is in place.

The 31 candidates proposed by the presidential nominating committee all were elected by the chief executive officers from their respective divisions who participated in the balloting process. Those 31 CEOs were announced in the March 14 issue of *The NCAA News*, along with the nine members of the Commission selected by the Division I-A conferences and four elected by the Division I-AA football regions.

Photographs and brief biographical sketches of all 44 Commission members appear on pages 4 through 7 of this issue of the *News*.

Members of the commission will consider at an early date procedures for selecting Commission officers. The legislation

See photos, biographies, pages 4-7

adopted by the Convention specifies a chair of the Commission and chairs of each of its three division subcommittees. In addition, the Commission may consider selection of a vice-chair to serve in the chair's absence.

"It is necessary that the Commission select its officers as quickly as possible so planning can begin for the first meeting of the Commission," NCAA President John I. Toner said. "The selection should be accomplished in a manner that will assure all 44 members of the Commission an opportunity to participate in choosing their officers. That is the reason for asking the Commission to approve formal officer-selection procedures."

Once such procedures have been determined and Commission officers have been selected, they will be asked to proceed with scheduling the initial Commission meeting and with planning agendas for that meeting.

The NCAA News



March 21, 1984, Volume 21 Number 12

Official Publication of the

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Grove City decision spurs OCR actions

In the aftermath of the Supreme Court's decision in *Grove City College vs. Bell*, the Federal government has begun its first effort to cut off Federal financial assistance because of an alleged Title IX violation related to intercollegiate athletics. At the same time, the government has dropped other findings of athletics noncompliance for lack of jurisdiction.

The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) found last August that Auburn University had violated Title IX both in awarding student financial aid to athletes and in conducting its intercollegiate athletics programs. In a letter dated March 6, 1984, OCR dropped the athletics-program claims.

The government advised Auburn that in light of the *Grove City College* decision and the absence of Federal aid to Auburn's athletics program, it would not seek to enforce Title IX with respect to the alleged violations

in that program but would pursue the student financial aid funding because the student-aid program receives Federal assistance.

OCR commenced a proceeding March 8 to terminate Federal funding of Auburn's student financial aid program, charging that Auburn has failed "to award athletic scholarships and grants-in-aid so as to provide reasonable opportunities for such awards for students of each sex in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in intercollegiate athletics."

In another Title IX case, against the University of Maryland, College Park, OCR took the same approach. On February 24, 1984, OCR found Title IX violations in five areas of Maryland's intercollegiate athletics program. In a March 8, 1984, letter, OCR concluded that it did not have jurisdiction to pursue those findings

See Grove City, page 16

Top court hears arguments in NCAA football TV suit

Two and one-half years after the case originally was filed, the antitrust action brought by the Universities of Georgia and Oklahoma challenging the NCAA's control of live college football television reached the Supreme Court March 20.

Lawyers for each side presented half-hour arguments before the nation's highest court. A decision is expected in June.

Georgia and Oklahoma initially filed the case as a class-action suit on behalf of members of the College Football Association. Their case later was narrowed to one dealing strictly with antitrust issues, and their arguments were supported to a considerable degree by an Oklahoma Federal

district court and the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals.

After the circuit-court ruling, the NCAA asked for and received a stay of that ruling from Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White in July. In October, the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case.

In arguing the case before the Supreme Court, NCAA attorney Frank Easterbrook said the NCAA Football Television Plan is "useful in helping the NCAA compete against other forms of entertainment" on television. Easterbrook said the exclusivity of the plan encourages higher rights fees because networks then can charge higher advertising rates.

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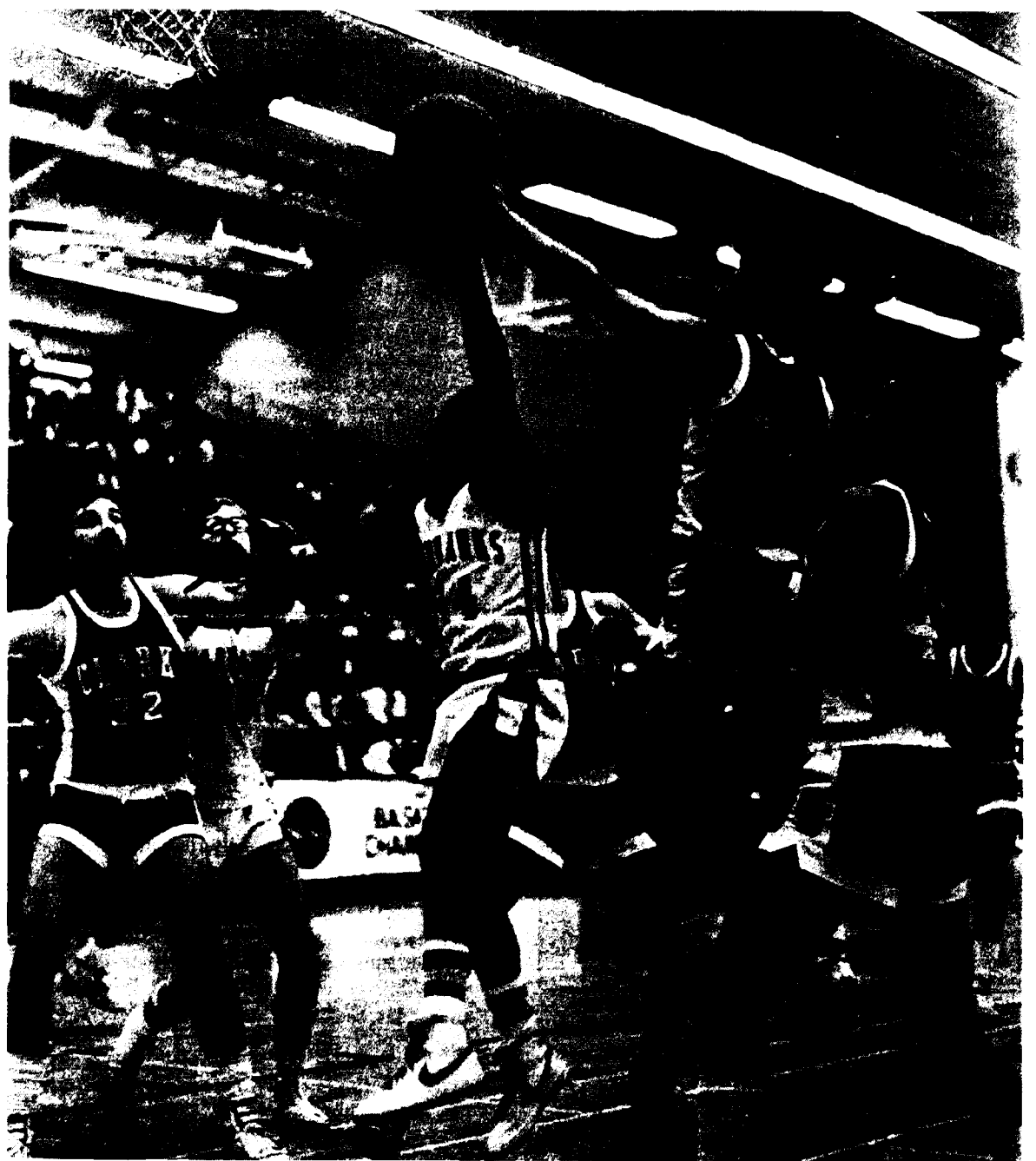


Photo by Ben Beverluis

Title bound

Anthony Brazzel of Wisconsin-Whitewater drives past Clark's Bill Bredthauer (32) and Scott Harrigan (44) in NCAA Division III Men's Basketball Championship action. Brazzel scored 12 points in Wisconsin-Whitewater's title victory. Story on page 8.

Players are taking fewer shots but making them count

By James M. Van Valkenburg
NCAA Director of Statistics

After an increase last year that reversed a seven-year downward plunge, scoring is down again in Division I men's basketball. Simultaneously, national field-goal accuracy is headed for an all-time high,

while field-goal attempts are close to the all-time low. This is the same pattern that prevailed during the seven-year decline from 153.1 points per game (both teams combined) in 1975 to 135.1—lowest in 30 years—in 1982. It is sure to be ammunition for the opponents of zone defenses

and the proponents of shot clocks when the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee meets in Seattle after the Final Four.

Actually, the drop is rather small, from 138.7 at the end of last season to the current 136.6, or just 1.51 percent. It really is only a tiny drop from the 136.8 at midseason. It came as a surprise, though, because scoring normally goes up in the last half of the season (1982 was a notable exception). One unusual factor was the ill-fated, two-shot rule for fouls in the last two minutes, rescinded by the rules committee in the first half of the season. Without that, scoring was level all the way.

The figures are for all games going into the many conference tourna-

ments, and they represent about 94 percent of the season. Tournaments likely will have little effect.

Where was scoring the lowest? The average Big Ten Conference game all season (nonconference games included) produced 127.26 points per game (both teams combined), a shade under the 127.29 by the Pacific-10 Conference.

Shooting accuracy up

National field-goal accuracy seems headed for a record high at 48.1 percent, breaking the 48 in 1981. Accuracy had been going up, up, up almost every year since 1948, first year of official trends and statistics rankings, when it was 29.3 percent. It fell in 1982 to 47.9 and again last year to 47.7. It was 47.9 in 1980 and

47.7 in 1979; so actually, accuracy has leveled off over the past five years.

Why? Zone defenses, television and leapers are three answers. Even long-time zone-hating coaches are using zones at times. Thanks to TV, virtually every opponent can be well scouted. More leapers mean more blocked shots, which mean a lower shooting figure. Accuracy as measured by free-throw accuracy has not changed much in 20 years. It was 68.3 percent in 1964. This year, it is 68.8. The record is 69.7 in 1979.

Atlantic Coast leads shooting

A national scoring increase was coming a year ago, regardless of all the experimental rules—the 60 per-

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In the News

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- Championships highlights in Division III men's and women's basketball, men's and women's rifle, Divisions II and III men's ice hockey, Division III men's swimming, and Division I women's swimming 8-12
- Catastrophic injuries in football remained at levels comparable to recent seasons, although the number of injuries is below the level of the early 1970s 16

Letting athletes turn pro would help colleges

By Dave Newhouse
The Oakland Tribune

It's time to put an end to archaic thinking and allow the Marcus Duprees of the world to play pro football before their college class graduates.

Until now, the National Football League has practiced the opposite philosophy of not drafting autumn's heroes before their college eligibility expires.

The United States Football League initially said it would follow the NFL's lead. Then, the summer league signed Herschel Walker, a University of Georgia junior.

The USFL called Walker a "special case." Never again, it said. The sunshine boys talk out of both sides of their mouths.

Walker was a student-athlete in the truest sense of the word, pursuing the Heisman Trophy and a criminology degree. He should not have been touched prematurely by the pros, regardless of the following questions: How could he have passed up \$5 million? What if he were hurt seriously as a senior?

Answers: He would have made more money this year. Did he get hurt with New Jersey?

Walker has the aptitude and inclination necessary to achieve his degree, which he is working on in the off-season. Dupree may have the aptitude, but he certainly does not have the inclination and should not be forced to stay in school if he plainly isn't a student.

A friend of the running back said that Dupree's family needs money, that his brother has a disabling illness that requires surgery, and that his mother is working at two or three jobs to make a living.

Under such circumstances, professional football has no right to deny Dupree a chance to make a living at what he does best—running with a football.

Looking at it from another perspective, colleges should not hold on to those who clearly aren't student-athletes, keeping them eligible even though history has taught us, some of them cannot read or write.

Many of these pseudo college students are not financially

equipped to stay in school anyway, but they are forced to because, like Dupree, they cannot play in the NFL until they have run out of eligibility.

Let's change that. Here's how.

No football player should be drafted after high school. This is too young an age, physically or mentally, to stand up to the pressures of pro football.

But after his sophomore year at a four-year school or community college, if the player can't cut it academically, he could make himself eligible for the NFL and USFL drafts. The deadline would be the end of the fall quarter or semester. He would have the same option during his junior year.

This would not only benefit the athlete, but the schools. There would be more true student-athletes, and the graduation

Columnary Craft

ratio among them would increase. Imagine that, athletes graduating. What a novel idea.

"College athletics has to be honest about student-athletes," Tom Hansen, executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference, said. "There's no reason for a college to retain a student-athlete when it doesn't restrain any other student from pursuing his career or profession at his time in choosing."

In other words, if a nonathlete who is a sophomore or junior does not have the interest or money to continue college, he isn't forced to. He can begin a career right then. So why can't an athlete?

Hansen spent 15 years with the NCAA before accepting his present Pac-10 position last year. For many years, he opposed the idea of pros drafting nonseniors. What changed his mind?

"When I became an athletics administrator and began to work with the pro leagues," he replied. "College basketball hasn't been decimated by that rule."

"We (the universities) and the competition are not more important than a person's needs. There's even a greater danger. It's better for the Marcus Duprees to go play pro

football than to be nursed along, shielded."

In the past two years, the NCAA adopted Proposal No. 48, which says that a high school student-athlete must have a 2.000 (C) grade-point average in a core program to gain admittance to an NCAA institution, and Proposal No. 56, which stipulates that a college student-athlete must pursue a degree.

If Joe Tailback is taking the minimum amount of units necessary to stay eligible, loading up on such softies as Beginning Volleyball and Homemaking IA, then bounce him out.

Roughly 30 percent of those who come into the NFL do not have degrees. Why it took the NCAA so long to adopt No. 56 probably was the result of selfish motivations; i.e., protect alma mater first.

Marcus Dupree has no interest in Proposal 56. He has left school and has no plans at present to return. He is ineligible to play college football until 1985 and does not want to wait that long.

He should not have to. The only reason he went to college in the first place was to play football. He still wants to play, but the NFL won't let him.

The NFL's attitude is that if a college student drops out, he can play football in Canada until his class graduates. What if he does not want to play in Canada? What if he feels he has every right to work at his chosen trade in the United States like other college dropouts?

He has that right. The situation as it is with Dupree's brother, his overworked mother might want him to stay closer to home anyway.

The NFL is operating in the dark ages. It is the only professional league not to see the light. Basketball and baseball draft athletes who are in college, and no one casts daggers at them.

The NFL should give Dupree a job. If it doesn't, the USFL will.

This column was written prior to Dupree's signing of a contract with the New Orleans Breakers of the USFL.

Athletes are fair game to media

Richard M. Dull, director of athletics
University of Maryland, College Park

The Washington Post

"I think there has been a change in the perception of athletes over the years. They used to be regarded as gods; there were certain areas of their existence people didn't look into. Babe Ruth, I'm sure, wasn't the most model citizen in the world. Without demeaning his name, very little (of his off-the-field abuses) ever got written.

"We never questioned people like Mickey Mantle; maybe it's the scrutiny we're under, but we now seem

Opinions Out Loud

more and more interested in their personal lives than 20 or 30 years ago. . . .

"They're public figures because there's a demand for what they provide as a service. The media responds because (leisure-time) interests happen to be athletics as opposed to politics, medicine, religion or whatever else. When it's covered so extensively, that perpetuates their involvement as public figures.

"It's a natural cycle, and it starts with the fact that Americans are sports crazy. Otherwise, I wouldn't have this job."

Cheryl Miller, basketball player
University of Southern California

The Associated Press

"I don't see myself playing basketball my whole life. It would be a nice way to bring home money, and I think there will be time when women will play pro basketball. We just need the right financing.

"It's a growing sport; and a lot of people, once they see it, like to see more of it. There's going to be a popular demand for it."

Charles S. MacKenzie, president
Grove City College

The New York Times

"It looked as if the total web of government regulations was going to descend on us. We are pleased that the court (the Supreme Court's ruling that Title IX is program-specific and not institutional in scope) seems to have set some limit to government regulation. We're just disappointed that the court interpreted aid to students as aid to the college.

"We are committed to nondiscrimination as a matter of Christian policy. But if we had signed that (Title IX assurance of compliance form), we would not only have lost our independence, but we would also have raised the cost to our students dramatically. We would have had to add staff significantly, just to handle the flood of paperwork."

Sam Perkins, basketball player
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Dallas Times Herald

"I do play with intensity. There's passive intensity at times, but I've always been ready, always gone into a game with emotion. But win or lose, I forget quickly. If it's a good win, it's a good win. But I don't really like to keep talking about it. If we lose, I really don't let it affect me, because it's just a game. Some people think it's something that will be a downfall on your life, but it's not. The aftereffects? You just have to worry about what's next."

Dieter Ficken, men's soccer coach
Columbia University

Soccer America

"Constant subbing takes its toll on creativity. A player must be allowed to gain confidence in his game, to play better as the game goes on. . . . I have never liked the college substitution rules. I think the quality deteriorates beyond the 13th or 14th player, and the game suffers. . . . Too many players on the bench causes dissension on the team, with too many boys who cannot play enough. I would venture to say that the guy who is the 14th player is never going to become a starter. I would like to see a team of 16 players including two goalkeepers, with players not allowed to reenter the game. In addition, there should be a mandatory reserve team—all Division I schools should have a jayvee team."

Pat Hannisch, women's basketball coach
Kean College

The New York Times

"I'd say in my first two or three years, there was a disparity in the men's and women's programs. If there's a difference now, it's like a nickel or a dime. We may even have more in some cases. We've come a real long way in 10 years."

Letter to the Editor

Reader questions injury report

In the February 22 issue of The NCAA News, I read with interest the article about efforts to make football safer. It was mentioned that nine deaths were indirectly related to football in 1983. It went on to state that seven of these nine deaths were the result of "heart failure."

It is common knowledge among physicians who must sign death certificates that heart failure is not acceptable as a cause of death. Death certificates that list the cause of death as "heart failure" without stating the etiology are returned to the physician for a more specific diagnosis. The term heart failure alone does not indicate the more specific diagnosis. The term heart failure alone does not indicate underlying etiology or condition responsible for death.

This is of more than academic interest because, depending upon the etiology of the "heart failure," preventive measures may be available to avoid such deaths in the future by proper treatment or by the diagnosis of preexisting diseases. For instance, if some of these so-called heart failure deaths were due to dehydration, preventive measures could obviously have avoided the fatal outcome.

Is more detailed information available concerning the cause of death in these seven cases listed as "heart failure"? If this information is not available, then one must conclude that in over 50 percent of the football-related deaths in 1983, the cause is unknown.

The annual survey of the football-related fatalities by the NCAA, the NFSHSA and the American Football Coaches Association is indeed a laudable endeavor, and the information collected can be of great value in reducing and hopefully eliminating football-related fatalities in the future.

Paul W. Gikas, M.D.
Professor of Pathology
University of Michigan

Frederick O. Mueller of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, who is coauthor of the study referred to above, responds to Dr. Gikas in the following letter.

Thank you for your interest in the recent article on football safety published in The NCAA News.

The total of nine indirect football deaths in 1983 are included in our final report, Section II, Summary. The mention of seven deaths due to "heart failure" was only a summary of the indirect deaths, and I agree that heart failure may have been a poor choice of words and that "heart-related deaths" would have been better.

In any case, detailed information is available for each of the seven heart-related deaths. In every situation where a football death occurs, either direct or indirect, all available information is collected and studied. This includes information from coaches, trainers, physicians and autopsy reports when available.

None of the 1983 heart deaths was related to dehydration; and if there is information available that will prevent future football deaths, recommendations will be submitted to all involved organizations.

Frederick O. Mueller
Chair, NCAA Committee on
Competitive Safeguards and
Medical Aspects of Sports

The NCAA News

(ISSN 0027-6170)

Published weekly, except biweekly in the summer, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Nall Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. Phone: 913/384-3220. Subscription rate: \$15 annually. Second-class postage paid at Shawnee Mission, Kansas. Address corrections requested. Postmaster send address changes to NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.

Publisher: Ted C. Tow
Editor-in-Chief: Thomas A. Wilson
Managing Editor: Bruce L. Howard
Assistant Editor: James A. Sheldon
Advertising Director: Wallace I. Renfro
The Comment section of The NCAA News is offered as opinion. The views expressed do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Players

Continued from page 1

cent of the country using the same old rules averaged 137.2. However, one victim of the 1983 experiments was the Atlantic Coast Conference string of national accuracy titles because it had the shortest three-point distance in the country.

Now the ACC is back on top, shooting 50.75 percent, followed by the Big Eight Conference at 49.96, Eastern College Athletic Conference South 49.33, Pacific Coast Athletic Association 49.25 and Missouri Valley Conference at 49.13. In scoring offense, the Valley leads at 74.68, then the Southwestern Athletic Conference 74.05, ACC 73.92, ECAC Metro 72.64 and Midwestern City Conference 72.36.

20 percent fewer shots

As mentioned, field-goal attempts nationally are close to the all-time low—111.3 per game now vs. the record 111.2 in 1982. In 1973, the average was 139.2. This means spectators are seeing 20 percent fewer shots in the average game. How much does this matter, though, when the game has never been more popular and competition has never been more even throughout the college game?

Tournament scoring up

Scoring is up more than 16 points per game in this 46th annual NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship, reversing six straight years of downward scoring in the tournament. It is now 136.5 points per game (both teams combined), barely under the national-season average and 16.3 above the 120.2 at this stage of the 1983 tournament, which ended at 125.3—lowest in 31 years.

All-time accuracy record smashed

Entering this tournament, only one team had reached .700 in field-goal percentage—Georgetown with its record .744 (29-for-39) against Oregon State in 1982 in the West region championship game. Already in this tournament, three teams have topped .700—Northeastern with .750 (33-for-44) in its last-second loss to Virginia Commonwealth (which hit .623—their combined mark of .680 has to be an all-time record, also, since the second-best mark for one team was .686 prior to this tournament), Villanova's .714 vs. Marshall and Washington's .705 vs. Duke. Maryland's .667 vs. West Virginia is tied for 13th on the all-time list. In all, 38 teams have topped .500 so far (37 games).

Tightest games ever

By one measurement, this tournament already has produced more cliffhangers than any in history. There have been 12 games decided by two points or less (seven one-pointers and five two-pointers). Up to now, the 1981 tournament has been considered the leader. It had 11 such games (five one-pointers and six two-pointers). (It had 11 games in which the winning points came with five seconds to go or less, but this included some three- and four-point final margins.) In all, the 1981 tournament had 21 games decided by four points or less, or in overtime—a record. This tournament has 14 such games so far. But in terms of one and two-pointers, it is already the champion—and there still are 15 more games to play.

Seven repeaters in Sweet 16

There are seven repeaters from 1983 in this year's Sweet 16. North Carolina and Virginia are in the Sweet 16 a fourth straight year; Louisville, Memphis State and Houston a third straight year, and Indiana and Kentucky a second straight year.

Dayton and Washington are the 67th and 68th teams to make the Sweet 16 since UCLA's last championship in 1975. Dayton last made it in 1974, Washington way back in 1953, when it was third (in 1976, its only trip since then, it lost in the first round to Missouri). The others in the current field and their last time in



Pam McGee of Southern California had 25 points in the Trojans' first tournament game



Virginia's Othell Wilson is among the tournament's field-goal percentage leaders, hitting 14 of 22



Louisiana Tech's Pam Gant scored 26 points in her first tournament game



Keith Lee of Memphis State is averaging 27.5 points in two tournament games

the Sweet 16 are Nevada-Las Vegas (1977), DePaul (1979), Wake Forest (1977), Syracuse (1980), Maryland (1980), Illinois (1981) and Georgetown (1982). Louisville and Indiana have made it six times each in the past nine years; Kentucky, North Carolina, Notre Dame and UCLA five each. Times in the Final Four since 1975? North Carolina and Louisville three each; Houston, Indiana and UCLA twice each, 20 other teams once each.

Tournament leaders

Four players—Memphis State's Keith Lee, Dayton's Roosevelt Chapman, Washington's Detlef Schrempf and North Carolina's Michael Jordan—stand out among the 16 teams left. Lee in two games is averaging 27.5 points, 13.5 rebounds and is shooting .657 (23-35) from the field. Chapman is averaging 35 points and shooting .622 (23-37), and his 41 points vs. Oklahoma is the highest in the tournament since Jack Givens had 41 vs. Duke in the 1978 championship game at St. Louis. Schrempf is averaging 26.5 with a .690 shooting mark (20-29). Jordan had 27 points in his single game and shot .733 (11-15). Others include Syracuse's Rafael Addison, 24 points with 9-13; Indiana's Steve Alford 22; Houston's Alvin Franklin 21; Wake Forest's Kenny Green 20 on 10-16, and DePaul's Tyrone Corbin 20 on 6-9.

Wake Forest's Anthony Teachey had 15 rebounds against Kansas, second highest among the remaining teams to Keith Lee's 16 against Louisiana Tech (Lee has played two games, Teachey one).

North Carolina's Sam Perkins had 14 rebounds, Houston's Akeem Olajuwon 12 (one game each). Maryland's Herman Veal had 11 to go with 6-for-6 shooting, while teammate Ben Coleman was .889 (8-9).

Other high shooting figures: .750 by Kentucky's Sam Bowie (6-for-8); .692 by Louisville's Charles Jones (13-19); five at .667—Maryland's Len Bias (6-9), Illinois' Doug Altenberger (6-9), Olajuwon (6-9), DePaul's Kenny Patterson (6-9) and Nevada-Las Vegas' Ed Catchings (12-18); .647 by his teammate Frank James (11-17), and two at .636—Virginia's Othell Wilson (14-22) and Indiana's Uwe Blab (7-11).

Quotes of the week

DePaul coach Ray Meyer: "I just love this team, because these kids do everything I tell 'em. That's why I want them to go as far as they can."

Dayton coach Don Donoher: "I have all the admiration in the world for this team. They are not very big, but they play with poise. We're all just waiting now to wake up. This is absolutely a dream."

Women's attendance up

Attendance shows a big increase in this third annual NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship. Heading into regional play, the tournament per-game average is 2,445, a

jump of 48.7 percent over the 1,644 average at this stage a year ago. For the entire 1983 tournament, the average was 2,105 vs. 2,092 in 1982.

Nationally, attendance at all U.S. senior-college women's varsity games (non-NCAA members included) may be headed for four million this year, if the trend continues. In 1983, it was close to 3.9 million vs. just over 3.6 million in 1982. Attendance for Division I games was 2,245,344 in 1983 vs. 2,044,192 in 1982. Twenty Division I teams averaged more than 1,000, topped by Louisiana Tech's 4,801 (and Louisiana Tech had the biggest crowd last week at 5,170, with Texas next at 4,876). The division average was 691, up 51 per game, or 7.97 percent.

Closer games, better shooting

Five women's first-round games were decided by less than 10 points this time, against just one in the 1983 first round. Scoring has been virtually the same—149.6 per game (both teams per game) vs. 150.0 at this stage in 1983. The entire field combined to shoot .473, compared to .469 at this point last year.

Texas set a tournament record in field-goal percentage with .689 (42-for-61) against Drake, breaking the .672 by Penn State against North Carolina State in 1983. Louisiana Tech's .651 against Texas Tech now ranks third. Ten other teams shot at least .500 in the 16 first-round games. **Nine repeaters in Sweet 16**

There are nine repeaters from the 1983 Sweet 16. Six are making it a third straight year—defending champion Southern California, Louisiana Tech, Tennessee, Long Beach State, Cheyney and Old Dominion. Three are doing it a second straight year—Texas, Mississippi and Georgia—and North Carolina State also made the Sweet 16 in 1982. The six doing it for the first time are San Diego State, Alabama, Louisiana State, Montana, Northeast Louisiana and North Carolina (only college with a team in both the men's and women's Sweet 16s).

Women's tournament leaders

Among the 16 remaining teams, San Diego State's Tina Hutchinson leads all scorers with 32 points, followed by Northeast Louisiana's Lisa Ingram at 28, Louisiana State's Joyce Walker 27, and two with 26—North Carolina State's Linda Page and Louisiana Tech's Pam Gant (each team has played one game). Southern California's Pam McGee is next at 25.

On top in rebounding at 16 each are Old Dominion's Tracy Claxton and Hutchinson, with two at 15—Chaney's Yolanda Laney and Long Beach State's Kirsten Cummings. Three more have 14 each—Tennessee's Mary Ostrowski, Southern California's Cheryl Miller and North Carolina State's Dawn Royster.

In field-goal percentage, Audrey Smith of Texas leads at .889 (8-for-

9) with teammate Lara Priddy at .800 (8-10), Georgia's Katrina McClain .786 (11-14), Cheyney's Sharon Taylor .769 (10-13), Gant .765 (13-17), Mississippi's Eugenia Conner .714 (10-14) and two at .700 (both 7-10)—Ostrowski and Long Beach State's Roslind Boger.

Dixon was .688 from the field (11-16), McGee (12-18), Miller (8-12) and Page (10-15)—all .667. McClain also had 23 points, Taylor 21 and Conner 23, while Georgia's Janet Harris has 24 points and 13 rebounds, Ostrowski 22 points, Laney 23 points, Royster 20 points and three more have 24 points—North Carolina's Tresa Brown, Old Dominion's Regina Miller and Northeast Louisiana's Eun Jung Lee.

'It was just a dream'

Tennessee coach Pat Head Summitt is the United States team coach in the Olympics this year. She was a guard on the U.S. second-place team when women's basketball made its debut in the Olympics in 1976. "In 1976, I thought I would love to be an Olympic coach," said Summitt, 31. "But it was just a dream. . . ." She is hopeful that the team chosen in April in Colorado Springs, Colorado, can break the Soviet domination, pointing out that the U.S. Pan American Games team defeated the Soviet team, 73-70, in Kansas City; at the world championships in Brazil, the United States lost two games to the Soviets by a total of three points. "That is encouraging," she says.

'There's five of us'

Darrell Miller relishes the chance to talk about his family. He starts with his older brother: "Saul Jr. is 27 and plays tenor and alto sax with the Airmen of Note, the Air Force's top musical group in Washington, D.C. I'm 25 and I play baseball (California Angels' system). My sister Cheryl is 20, and you may have heard of her. She plays basketball at Southern California (defending NCAA champions). My brother Reggie is 18, and you may have heard of him, too. He plays basketball at UCLA. My sister Tammy is 16. She runs track and plays baseball. She's a little shy about playing basketball. I would be, too, following those (Cheryl's) footsteps. My dad, Saul Sr., is retired from the Air Force and is a data-processing supervisor at a Riverside hospital. My mom, Carrie, is a registered nurse. Their ages are undisclosed."

Darrell remembers how as kids they all played football on their knees in the snow of the Midwest and how Cheryl amassed a large store of quarters, which they paid to prevent her from telling mom how much they roughed her up—and still do. It is the only way, Darrell says, that he and Saul can keep the score close during the half-court basketball games against Cheryl and Reggie, games in which his "little" sister and brother ("I used to swat both of

them") constantly take him to the basket for "embarrassingly" easy points.

"The only thing that irritates me," Darrell told the Los Angeles Times, "is when people say there's only two or three of us in the Miller family. There's five of us, and none is more important than the other." He winked and added: "It doesn't hurt, of course that Cheryl and Darrell rhyme. I mean, when I hear people talking about Cheryl, I tend to hear them saying Darrell."

Brooks brothers . . . and sisters

Many Mississippi followers know 6-2 junior Marilyn Brooks as the inspirational leader and talented forward of their team, but few realize how talent-loaded the entire Brooks family is. Her brothers Michael, Keith and Bryan have all been outstanding athletes as have her sisters Shell, Frankie and Vanessa. "My grandmother has to be one of the biggest sports fanatics ever," Marilyn says. "My mother was a little skeptical of my going off to play college ball, but now she never misses a game." The physical therapy major, a native of Shelby, Mississippi, is always ready to help her teammates with a bit of advice or even a little motivational talk. And you can credit Marilyn with the fact that gifted Eugenia Connor is at Ole Miss. They had become fast friends and kept in touch in high school. "When I signed," Brooks recalls, "Eugenia hadn't made her final decision. But I knew we'd be playing together." (*Leslie Williams, Mississippi women's SID*)

Hawkeye rings up 42

North Carolina State's Linda "Hawkeye" Page dials long distance every game, with a 22.4 scoring average and 50 percent accuracy on 18-to-22 foot shots. And Southern Bell knows it—that is why she is one of the featured athletes on the cover of Bell's March 1984 telephone directory. She certainly has "reached out and touched" Wolfpack fans in leading her team to the NCAA tournament. Page's season high was a 42-point game in a double-overtime, 105-104 victory over Clemson, equaling her 42-pointer against the same Clemson team in the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament a year ago (209 total points isn't a record—that is 232: Hardin-Simmons 121, Texas Christian 111, in 1981). (*Nancy Zeleniak, North Carolina State assistant SID*)

46 years of growth

With the field going to 64 teams next year, the most-asked tournament questions these days concern expansion—when and how much? The first 12 NCAA tournaments, starting in 1939, had eight-team formats (district play-offs often were held, with the winner entering the eight-team field, but these district games were not part of the tournament).

The field was expanded to 16
See Players, page 7



Duane Acker
Kansas State University



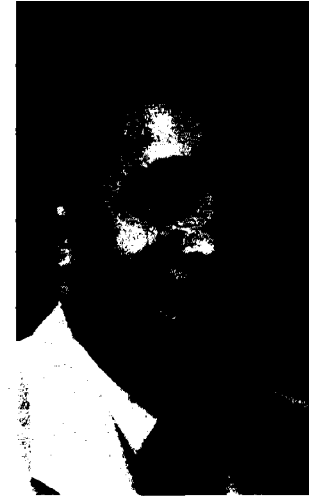
Lattie F. Coor
University of Vermont



Glen R. Driscoll
University of Toledo



Pope A. Duncan
Stetson University



Edward B. Fort
North Carolina A&T
State University



Very Rev. L. Edward Glynn
St. Peter's College

Presidents' Commission features top leaders

Division I

Duane Acker

President of Kansas State University since 1975, Duane Acker was named by the Big Eight Conference to serve on the Commission. Before assuming the Kansas State presidency, he was vice-chancellor for agriculture and natural resources at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, in 1974-75; dean of agriculture and biological sciences and director of the experiment station and extension at South Dakota State University from 1966 to 1974, and associate dean for instruction in the College of Agriculture at Kansas State from 1962 to 1966. He also was on the faculties at Iowa State University and Oklahoma State University.

A native of Iowa, Acker earned bachelor's and master's degrees at Iowa State University and his Ph.D. at Oklahoma State. His graduate degrees are in animal nutrition, with minors in biochemistry and physiology.

Lattie F. Coor

Lattie F. Coor, a representative of Division I nonfootball-playing institutions on the Commission, has been president of the University of Vermont since 1976. He came to Vermont from Washington University (Missouri), where he began his tenure as a political science faculty member and progressed through a series of administrative appointments, including university vice-chancellor. Earlier, he was an assistant to the governor of Michigan.

The Arizona native earned his baccalaureate degree at Northern Arizona University. He was a graduate student at Washington University in St. Louis, earning master's and doctoral degrees in political science.

Glen R. Driscoll

Representing the Mid-American Athletic Conference is the longest-serving chief executive in the conference, Glen R. Driscoll, president of the University of Toledo since 1972. He chairs the conference's council of presidents. An Ohio native, he came to Toledo after serving as chancellor at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, for three years.

He also chaired the division of social sciences, served as dean of the college of arts and sciences, and was dean of faculties and acting dean of the graduate school during his eight-year tenure at the St. Louis institution. Prior to that, he was a faculty member at the University of South Dakota for 15 years.

Driscoll attended DePauw University and then earned a bachelor's degree in history at the University of Louisville. He completed a master's and a doctorate in history at the University of Minnesota. His special field is European intellectual history, particularly 17th century Europe, and the history of science.

Pope A. Duncan

Pope A. Duncan, president of Stetson University since 1977, represents the nonfootball-playing segment of Division I on the Commission. He was president of Georgia Southern College from 1971 to 1977 and vice-president of that college for three previous years. He also was president of South Georgia College for four years and served on the faculties at Mercer University, Stetson and the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary for a total of 17 years.

He earned bachelor's and master's degrees in physics at the University of Georgia and then completed a master's and a Ph.D. in theology at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He serves as president of the Florida Association of Colleges and Universities.

Edward B. Fort

Edward B. Fort, chancellor of North Carolina A&T State University since September 1981, was elected to represent the Division I-AA South football region on the Commission. He was chancellor of the University of Wisconsin Center System for seven years prior to taking his present position. Before that, he was a public school superintendent in Sacramento, California, and Inkster, Michigan, and also was curriculum coordinator for the Detroit Public Schools. He has been a visiting or adjunct professor in educational administration at Michigan State University, the University of Michigan and the University of Detroit.

Fort earned a bachelor's degree in

history and a master's in educational administration, both at Wayne State University (Michigan). He completed a doctorate in educational administration at the University of California, Berkeley.

Very Rev. L. Edward Glynn

President of St. Peter's College since 1978, the Very Rev. L. Edward Glynn represents Division I non-football-playing members on the Commission. He was academic vice-president at Gonzaga University before becoming president of St. Peter's and has been on the faculties at Georgetown University and Misericordia College. He also has served as executive director and director of the Woodstock Theological Center and Superior of the Woodstock Jesuit Community in Washington, D.C. He is a Pennsylvania native.

He completed A.B., Ph.L. and M.A.T. programs in history, philosophy and education at Fordham University; a bachelor's in theology at Woodstock College; a master's in theology at the Yale Divinity School, and a doctorate in theology from the Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, California.

I. M. Heyman

Selected by the Pacific-10 Conference as its representative on the Commission, Ira Michael Heyman has been chancellor at the University of California, Berkeley, since 1980 and served as vice-chancellor for six years before that. He joined the Berkeley faculty as a law professor in 1959 after serving as chief law clerk for Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court. He also has been a visiting law professor at the Yale and Stanford Law Schools and is a member of the bar in California and New York. He was born in New York City.

Heyman earned a bachelor's degree in government at Dartmouth College and a juris doctor degree from Yale Law School, where he was editor of the Yale Law Journal.

Eugene M. Hughes

Eugene M. Hughes, president of Northern Arizona University since 1979, was elected without opposition to represent the West Division I-AA

region on the Commission. He served as dean of the college of arts and sciences, provost, and academic vice-president at Northern Arizona from 1970 to 1979. Prior to that, he was director of research and then dean of administration at Chadron State College for five years and assistant to the president at George Peabody College for Teachers for a year.

A native of Nebraska, Hughes completed a bachelor's degree at Chadron State, a master's at Kansas State University and his Ph.D. at George Peabody College. All three degrees are in mathematics.

Noah N. Langdale Jr.

Noah N. Langdale Jr., who has been president of Georgia State University for more than a quarter of a century, is a Commission member representing Division I nonfootball-playing institutions. He became president at Georgia State in 1957. After serving as a U.S. Army officer in World War II, he was on the faculty at Valdosta State College. He then practiced law in Valdosta, his home town, until accepting the Georgia State presidency.

Langdale completed his bachelor's degree at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, where he starred in football. He earned his law degree from the Harvard Law School and holds an MBA degree from the Harvard Business School. Langdale was a member of the NCAA Division I Steering Committee from 1980 through 1982.

William E. Lavery

Representing the Division I-A South football independents is William E. Lavery, in his 10th year as president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He has been at the institution since 1966, first in the extension division, then as vice-president for finance and as executive vice-president before becoming president. Prior to his tenure at Virginia Tech, he was an assistant to the administrator of the Federal Extension Service. He began his career as a high school teacher and basketball coach in New York, his home state.

Lavery earned his bachelor's degree at Michigan State University, a master's degree in public adminis-

tration at George Washington University and his Ph.D. in extension administration from the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Peter Likins

Peter Likins, who became Lehigh University's president in 1982, was elected as the Division I-AA East region's representative on the Commission. He was provost of Columbia University and dean of the school of engineering and applied science at Columbia before taking the Lehigh appointment. He also was a development engineer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology and has taught at the University of California, Los Angeles, as well as at Columbia.

A native Californian, he received a bachelor's degree at Stanford University and his master's at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both in civil engineering. He earned a Ph.D. in engineering mechanics at Stanford.

Stanley E. McCaffrey

President of the University of the Pacific since 1971, Stanley E. McCaffrey was named to the Commission by the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. He came to Pacific after 10 years as president of the San Francisco Bay Area Council. He also was associated with the University of California system for 13 years, serving as executive manager of the California Alumni Association and then as vice-president of the system.

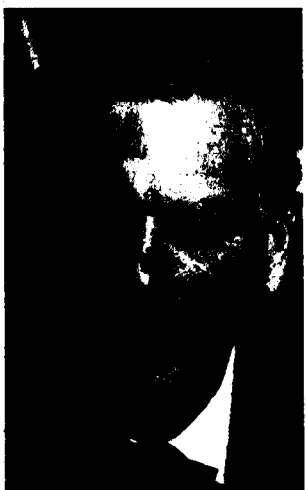
A California native, he attended the University of California, Berkeley, where he played varsity football and baseball. In 1981-82, he served as president of the worldwide Rotary International organization.

Rev. J. Donald Monan

Rev. J. Donald Monan, president of Boston College since 1972, is the Division I-A North independents' representative. The New York native was at Le Moyne College for more than a decade before assuming the Boston College presidency. He chaired the philosophy department and then served as vice-president and academic dean and then acting president at Le Moyne. He also served on the faculty at St. Peter's College.

He completed the A.B., Ph.L. and

See Presidents', page 5



I. M. Heyman
University of California,
Berkeley



Eugene M. Hughes
Northern Arizona
University



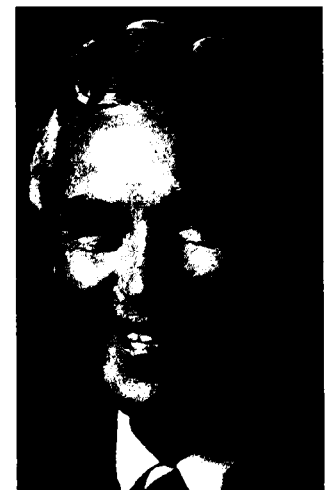
Noah N. Langdale Jr.
Georgia State University



William E. Lavery
Virginia Polytechnic
Institute



Peter Likins
Lehigh University



Stanley E. McCaffrey
University of the Pacific



Rev. J. Donald Monan
Boston College



J. C. Powell
Eastern Kentucky University



Herbert H. Reynolds
Baylor University



John W. Ryan
Indiana University,
Bloomington



Otis A. Singletary
University of Kentucky



John B. Slaughter
University of Maryland,
College Park

Presidents'

Continued from page 4

S.T.L. programs at Woodstock College and earned his Ph.D. at the University of Louvain in Belgium. He also has done postdoctoral study at Oxford, Paris and Munich, with philosophy as the focus of his academic training. He currently chairs the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

J. C. Powell

The Division I-AA Central region member of the Commission, J. C. Powell has been president of Eastern Kentucky University since 1976. He joined the institution's staff in 1960 as executive assistant to the president and served successively as dean of business affairs, executive dean and vice-president for administration before being named president. He also has been a divisional director of the Kentucky Department of Education, an administrator in the Louisville Public Schools and a high school mathematics teacher.

He holds degrees from the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

Herbert H. Reynolds

Representing the Southwest Athletic Conference on the Commission is Herbert H. Reynolds, president of Baylor University since 1981. From 1969 to 1981, he served Baylor successively as senior vice-president, executive vice-president and treasurer, executive vice-president and provost, and executive vice-president and chief operating officer. He served for six years as chief of the comparative psychology division, director of research and then deputy commander of the Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Alamogordo, New Mexico. He was commander of the Air Force Human Resources Research Laboratories during his 20th and final year of active duty in the U.S. Air Force, and he was a consultant to General Dynamics Corporation before joining the Baylor administration.

During his first 13 years of Air Force service, he received his bachelor's degree at Trinity University (Texas) and his master's and Ph.D. in experimental psychology at Baylor. He is a native of Texas.

John W. Ryan

John W. Ryan, president of Indiana University since 1971, was named by

the Big Ten Conference to serve on the Commission. Before being appointed president, he was vice-president and chancellor for Indiana's regional campuses. He also was chancellor of the University of Massachusetts, Boston; vice-president for academic affairs at Arizona State University; executive assistant to the president of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst; associate director of the Bureau of Government at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and assistant director of the Institute of Training for Public Service at Indiana.

A Chicago native, he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Utah and the master's and Ph.D. from Indiana. He is a past chair of the Association of American Universities.

Otis A. Singletary

Otis A. Singletary, in his 15th year as president of the University of Kentucky, was named to the Commission by the Southeastern Conference. He previously was chancellor of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, and executive vice-chancellor for academic affairs in the University of Texas system, as well as a member of the history faculty at the University of Texas, Austin.

A Mississippi native, he holds degrees from Millsaps College and Louisiana State University. He has served as vice-president of the American Council on Education and president of the Southeastern Conference and is the current president of the College Football Association.

John B. Slaughter

Representing the Atlantic Coast Conference on the Commission, John B. Slaughter was named chancellor of the University of Maryland, College Park, in 1982 after serving as director of the National Science Foundation. He previously was academic vice-president and provost at Washington State University; assistant director of astronomical, atmospheric, earth and ocean sciences at the National Science Foundation; director for the applied physics laboratory and professor of electrical engineering at the University of Washington, and, for 15 years, physical science administrator and head of the information

systems technology department with the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center in San Diego.

A native of Kansas, he attended Washburn University and earned his baccalaureate in electrical engineering at Kansas State University. He completed a master's in engineering at the University of California, Los Angeles, and the Ph.D. in engineering physics at the University of California, San Diego.

Barbara S. Uehling

In her sixth year as chancellor of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Barbara S. Uehling was selected by the Big Eight Conference as its Commission representative. Prior to her appointment at Missouri, she served as provost at the University of Oklahoma for two years. She also has been dean of arts and sciences at Illinois State University, academic dean of Roger Williams College, and a faculty member at Oglethorpe and Emory Universities.

She earned her bachelor's degree at Wichita State University and holds master's and doctorate degrees from Northwestern University in experimental psychology. She is past president of the American Association for Higher Education and a past chair of the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems.

Donald L. Veal

The Western Athletic Conference's appointee to the Commission is Donald L. Veal, who has been associated with the University of Wyoming since 1958 and was named president two years ago. Veal joined the Wyoming faculty as an instructor in civil engineering in 1958, became assistant director of the institution's Natural Resources Research Institute in 1966, was named head of the department of atmospheric science in 1971 and was promoted to vice-president for research and graduate studies in 1980. He served nine months as acting president before becoming president.

A South Dakota native, Veal earned a bachelor's degree at South Dakota State University and completed his master's and Ph.D. degrees in engineering at Wyoming. He chairs the board of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.

Walter B. Waetjen

Walter B. Waetjen has served as president of Cleveland State University since 1973 and is a Commission representative of Division I non-football-playing institutions. He accepted the Cleveland State presidency after a 25-year affiliation with the University of Maryland, College Park. He joined the Maryland staff as a research fellow in 1948, became an assistant professor in the university's Institute for Child Study in 1951 and also served as director of the Bureau of Educational Research, assistant to the president, vice-president for administrative affairs and vice-president for general administration at Maryland.

He received a bachelor's degree from Millersville University of Pennsylvania (where he earned seven varsity letters in track, boxing and football), a master's at the University of Pennsylvania, and his doctorate at Maryland. He is the current president of the Association of Mid-Continent Universities. He also played five years of professional football in the 1940s and is a former National Golden Gloves light-heavy-weight boxing champion.

Walter Washington

The Division I-AA at-large representative on the Commission is Walter Washington, president of Alcorn State University since 1969. He was president of Utica (Mississippi) Junior College for 12 years before becoming president at Alcorn State. He also served as dean of Utica Junior College and has been a high school teacher and principal. He is the current president of the Mississippi Association of Colleges.

A Mississippi native, Washington earned a bachelor's degree at Tougaloo College; a master's from Indiana University, Bloomington; the education specialist degree at George Peabody College, and his doctorate at the University of Southern Mississippi.

Division II

Raymond M. Burse

Raymond M. Burse, representing Division II's Region 3, was appointed president of Kentucky State Uni-

versity in 1982 after several years as an attorney with a Louisville, Kentucky, law firm, where he specialized in general corporate, tax and securities law.

He earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry and mathematics at Centre College in his home state of Kentucky and earned awards in football and track. He received a Rhodes Scholarship and studied organic chemistry at Oxford University, where he also participated in basketball, track and crew and became the first black American to earn three Oxford "blues" in rugby. He then returned to the United States and completed his juris doctorate at Harvard Law School.

James W. Cleary

Representing Region 4 of Division II on the Commission, James W. Cleary has been president of California State University, Northridge, since 1969. Prior to the Northridge appointment, he was a professor of speech and then vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

A native of Wisconsin, Cleary holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Marquette University and a doctorate from Wisconsin. He was the first president and organizer of the Western Football Conference. He has chaired the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and has served as AASCU's parliamentarian for more than a decade. He is the primary editor of Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised.

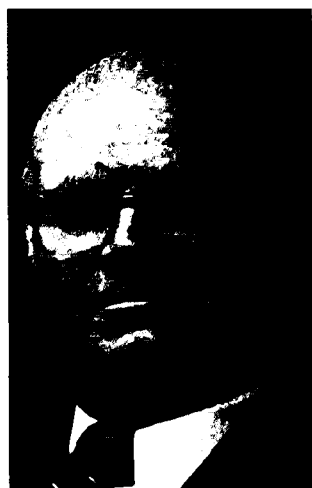
Robert M. Guillot

President of the University of North Alabama since 1972, Robert M. Guillot is a Division II Region 2 representative on the Commission. He accepted the North Alabama presidency after serving as president of the Association of Alabama Life Insurance Companies and mayor of Vestavia Hills, Alabama, holding the latter position for 12 years. He also is a former president of the Alabama League of Municipalities.

The Alabama native earned his bachelor's degree at Auburn University and the juris doctor degree from the University of Alabama.
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Barbara S. Uehling
University of Missouri,
Columbia



Donald Veal
University of Wyoming



Walter B. Waetjen
Cleveland State University



Walter Washington
Alcorn State University



Raymond Burse
Kentucky State University



James W. Cleary
California State University,
Northridge



Robert M. Guillot
University of
North Alabama



Arend D. Lubbers
Grand Valley State College



Charles A. Lyons Jr.
Fayetteville State University



William T. O'Hara
Bryant College



Ladell Payne
Randolph-Macon College



Herb Reinhard
Slippery Rock University
of Pennsylvania

Presidents'

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Tuscaloosa. He also earned the Chartered Life Underwriter designation. He is a former president of the Gulf South Conference.

Arend D. Lubbers

Arend D. Lubbers, a college president since 1960, represents Region 3 of Division II. He has been president of Grand Valley State College since 1969 and was president of Central College (Iowa) for eight years before that. Prior to becoming Central's president at the age of 29, he was an instructor in history and political science at Wittenberg University and then vice-president for development at Central College.

A Wisconsin native, Lubbers earned a bachelor's degree at Hope College and a master's degree in history at Rutgers University, New Brunswick. He also did his doctoral study at Rutgers. In 1962, he was selected by Life magazine as one of the leading 100 men under 40 years of age in the United States.

Charles A. Lyons Jr.

Representing the division's Region 2, Charles A. Lyons Jr. has served as chancellor of Fayetteville State University since 1972 and was president of the institution for three years before it became part of the North Carolina university system. He also has been a political science professor at Grambling State University, dean of the college at Elizabeth City State College, executive secretary of the North Carolina Teachers Association and director of admissions at Howard University.

Lyons earned his bachelor's degree in history at Shaw University in his native North Carolina and received master's and Ph.D. degrees in political science at Ohio State University. He was a Fulbright Scholar in India. He also served as president of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association's council of presidents.

William T. O'Hara

William T. O'Hara has been president of Bryant College since 1976 and is a Division II at-large Commission member. He was president of Mount Saint Mary College for five years before taking the Bryant position. He also has served as director of the Southeastern Campus of the University of Connecticut,

special assistant to the president at Connecticut and associate dean of that institution's law school. He was counsel for the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Education and Labor Committee and also has been a trial attorney.

The Connecticut native earned his bachelor's degree at Trinity College (Connecticut) and the juris doctorate at the Georgetown University Law Center. He also completed master of laws degrees at Georgetown and at New York University School of Law. He currently is president of the Northeast-8 Conference.

Ladell Payne

Another Division II at-large Commission member is Ladell Payne, president of Randolph-Macon College since 1979. He was a professor at Claremont Men's College from 1960 to 1979 and also a presidential assistant at Claremont from 1976 to 1978. He has been visiting professor at California State University, Fullerton; California State University, Los Angeles, and California State College, San Bernardino, and was a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Vienna.

An Alabama native, Payne earned his bachelor's degree at Samford University, a master's at Louisiana State University and his Ph.D. at Stanford University. All three degrees are in English.

Herb F. Reinhard

Herb F. Reinhard, president of Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania since 1979, represents Region I of Division II. Before accepting the Slippery Rock presidency, he was assistant to the president at Florida A&M University for five years. He also has served as assistant vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the University of Tennessee, Martin; vice-president for student development at Western Carolina University, and dean of students at Florida State University.

A native of Kentucky and a one-time minor-league baseball player, Reinhard has a bachelor's degree in psychology and business and a master's in counseling and psychology, both earned at Florida State. He earned his doctorate in higher education at Indiana University,

Bloomington.

Patsy H. Sampson

Patsy H. Sampson was named president of Stephens College in 1983 after serving for several years as dean of the college of liberal arts at Drake University. She is a Division II at-large Commission representative. She also has been dean of the faculty at Pitzer College; a psychologist with the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; coordinator of adolescence research and executive secretary of the Maternal and Child Health Research Committee for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; a research social psychologist at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Massachusetts; director of the Child Study Center at Wellesley College; chair of the psychology department at California State College, Bakersfield, and a faculty member at the State University of New York, Binghamton, and at Cornell University.

She earned a bachelor's degree in psychology at the University of Oklahoma and a Ph.D. in social psychology at Cornell University.

Barbara J. Seelye

A Division II Region I Commission member, Barbara J. Seelye has been president of Keene State College since 1980. Prior to that appointment, she was dean of the college of professional studies at Northern Illinois University for six years. She was on the faculty of St. Louis University for 15 years, first as a speech faculty member and eventually chair of the department of communication disorders. In her final year at St. Louis, she served as assistant to the president for community relations. She also has been an instructor in the department of psychology at the Washington University school of medicine in St. Louis.

She earned a bachelor's degree at Fureka College and a master's and doctorate from the University of Denver. Her academic fields are communication theory, speech pathology, English and biology.

Del D. Weber

Del D. Weber, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, Omaha, since 1977, represents Region 4 of Division II. He served as dean and professor of education at Arizona State Uni-

versity prior to the Omaha appointment, and he also has been assistant to the president, secretary to the board of trustees and acting provost at Cleveland State University and a faculty member at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and at Arizona State.

Weber earned his bachelor's degree from Midland College (Nebraska) and master's and doctorate degrees in education at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Division III

James T. Amsler

Representing Region I of Division III on the Commission is James T. Amsler, president of Salem State College. He also has served as president of North Adams State College and was associate director of the Division of Massachusetts State Colleges. He previously was a professor, chair of the department of education and dean of students at Salem State.

Amsler earned his bachelor's degree at Fitchburg State College and his master's and doctorate in education at Harvard University and Boston University, respectively. He is a retired U.S. Navy captain.

Dallas K. Beal

Elected to serve as a Division III at-large member of the Commission, Dallas K. Beal has been president of Fredonia State University College since 1972. He was the institution's acting president for two years before being named president. Beal joined the Fredonia staff in 1958 as dean for professional studies and also served as vice-president for academic affairs in 1969-70. He was on the faculty at Queens College for four years before moving to Fredonia.

He holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Ohio State University and completed his doctorate in education at Columbia University.

Rev. William J. Byron

President of Catholic University since 1982, the Rev. William J. Byron also represents Region I of Division III. From 1975 to 1982, he was president of the University of Scranton. He also has been dean of the college of arts and sciences at Loyola University (Louisiana) and an economics professor at Loyola College (Maryland). He was director of field

education for Woodstock College in New York City.

Father Byron, a Pennsylvania native, attended St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia and earned a bachelor's degree in philosophy at St. Louis University. His master's degree and Ph.D. are in economics, from St. Louis University and the University of Maryland, College Park, respectively. He also completed the Ph.L. program at St. Louis and the S.T.L. licentiate at Woodstock College.

George A. Drake

President of Grinnell College since 1979, George A. Drake is a Division III at-large member of the Commission. Prior to accepting the Grinnell position, he was a history professor at Colorado College from 1964 to 1979, also serving as dean of the college from 1969 to 1973. He began his career as a history instructor at Grinnell.

The Missouri native earned a bachelor's degree in history at Grinnell; studied at the University of Paris on a Fulbright Scholarship; received a bachelor's degree and a master's in modern history as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, and earned a bachelor's, a master's and a Ph.D. in church history at the University of Chicago. He is the current president of the Association of Iowa College Presidents.

Richard C. Gilman

In his 19th year as president of Occidental College, Richard C. Gilman represents Division III Region 4 on the Commission. He also was dean of the college and professor of philosophy at Carleton College; director of an educational foundation in New Haven, Connecticut, and a member of the faculty at Colby College. In 1979-80, he spent several months as executive assistant and counselor to the Secretary of Education during the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education.

Gilman received his bachelor's degree from Dartmouth College. After serving as a U.S. Navy officer, he pursued graduate studies in philosophy at the University of London and Boston University, earning the Ph.D. at the latter institution.

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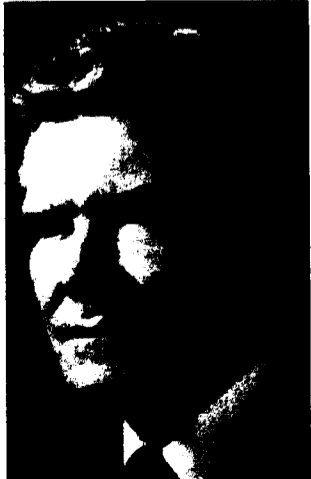
Patsy H. Sampson
Stephens College



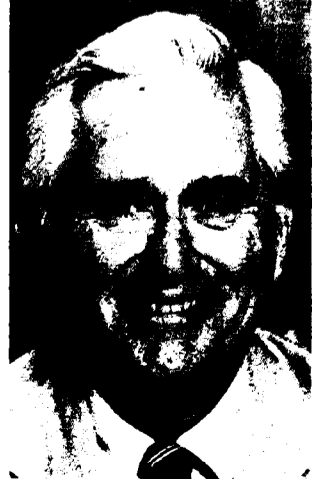
Barbara J. Seelye
Keene State College



Del D. Weber
University of Nebraska,
Omaha



James T. Amsler
Salem State College



Dallas K. Beal
Fredonia State University
College



Rev. William J. Byron
Catholic University

Presidents'

Continued from page 6

Paul Hardin

Paul Hardin was named president of Drew University in 1975 after serving as president of Southern Methodist University from 1972 to 1974. He also was president of Wofford College for four years. He represents Division III's Region 2 on the Commission. He was a law professor at Duke University for more than a decade and was in private law practice before beginning his academic career. He also has been a visiting professor at the Universities of Texas, Austin; Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

He earned a bachelor's degree in English at Duke, where he was a varsity golfer. He completed the juris doctor degree at Duke, graduating first in his law class and serving as editor-in-chief of the Duke Law Journal.

William A. Kinnison

Completing his 10th year as president of Wittenberg University, William A. Kinnison is a Division III Region 3 Commission member. The Ohio native has been at Wittenberg since 1958, with the exception of two years as assistant to the director of the school of education at Ohio State University. At Wittenberg, he served as assistant dean of admissions, assistant to the president and vice-president before being named president.

Kinnison earned two bachelor's degrees at Wittenberg, one in history and political science and the other in education. His master's degree is in American history from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and he earned a Ph.D. in higher education at Ohio State University.

Virginia Lester

Also representing the division's Region 3 is Virginia Lester, president of Mary Baldwin College since 1976. Prior to that appointment, she was acting dean for statewide programs at Empire State College, where she joined the faculty in 1973. She also has been assistant to the president and director of educational research at Skidmore College. She served for seven years on the consulting core faculty of the Union Graduate School, Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, in Cincinnati.

She received a bachelor's degree from Pennsylvania State University, a master's degree in education from Temple University and her Ph.D. from the Union Graduate School.

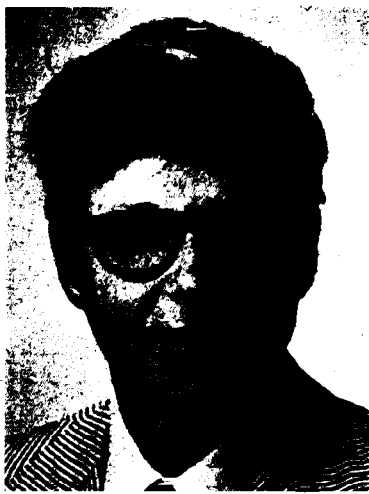
Kenneth J. Weller

Kenneth J. Weller, president of Central College (Iowa) since 1969, represents Region 4 of Division III on the Commission. For 20 years prior to accepting the Central College presidency, he taught economics and coached football and tennis at Hope College.

He received his bachelor's degree from Hope College and completed a master's degree at the University of Michigan. He also earned his doctorate at Michigan, specializing in economic theory, business economics, and banking and finance. Weller became active in NCAA activities as a member of the Division III Steering Committee in 1977. He completed a four-year term on the NCAA Council in January 1984, serving as Division III vice-president of the NCAA in his final year. He also served six years on the NCAA Long Range Planning Committee.

James J. Whalen

President of Ithaca College since 1975, James J. Whalen is a Division III Region 2 Commission member. He assumed the Ithaca presidency after five years as president of Newton College. He also was executive vice-president of Ohio University after serving as vice-president for administrative affairs, dean of students and director of the center for psychological services at Ohio U. He was



George Drake
Grinnell College



Richard C. Gilman
Occidental College



Paul Hardin
Drew University



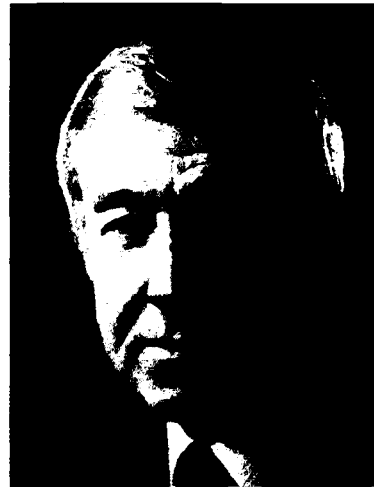
William A. Kinnison
Wittenberg University



Virginia Lester
Mary Baldwin College



Kenneth J. Weller
Central College (Iowa)



James J. Whalen
Ithaca College



Cordell Wynn
Stillman College

assistant director of the University of Maryland's European division and served as the University of Maryland college psychologist and assistant to the dean in Munich, Germany. He was supervising clinical psychologist and chief administrator of the continued treatment service at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Pittsburgh.

The Pennsylvania native is a

graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and holds master's and Ph.D. degrees in clinical psychology from Pennsylvania State University.

Cordell Wynn

A Division III at-large Commission member, Cordell Wynn was named president of Stillman College in 1982 after serving as dean of the school of education at Alabama A&M University. He also has been assistant dean

of the school of education at Alabama State University and assistant superintendent of the Bibb County (Georgia) school system. He has been a visiting or adjunct professor at the U.S. Air Force Academy; Mercer University; the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; the University of Georgia; Fort Valley State College, and Georgia College. He was a master sergeant in the U.S.

Army and a major in the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

Wynn attended Boston University and completed the baccalaureate degree at Fort Valley State College. He has a master's in education from South Carolina State College, a professional diploma from Columbia University Teachers College, and Ed.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Georgia.

Players

Continued from page 3

teams for two seasons—1951 and 1952. In 1951, the eastern half was divided between two sites, but all the western teams played in Kansas City. The 1952 field was divided among four regionals, as it is now.

From 1953 through 1974, the field ranged between 22 and 25 teams; the maximum was 25, but the committee sometimes decided there were fewer worthy teams. The figure was 22 in 1953 and 1966; 23 in 1957, 1965, 1967 and 1968; 24 in 1954, 1955,

1958, 1959 and 1961; and 25 teams 11 times—in 1956, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974.

It was expanded to 32 teams the next four seasons—1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978; went to 40 teams for 1979 only; then to 48 in 1980, 1981 and 1982; to 52 in 1983 and 53 this year. Next year, of course, 64 teams.

Receipts and attendance soar

The next most-asked question involves tournament receipts and attendance. Here, the 46-year growth

pattern is incredible. Attendance for the first tournament in 1939 was only 15,025 total; after expenses, it showed a loss of \$2,531. The National Association of Basketball Coaches treasury could not cover the loss, thus the NABC asked the NCAA to underwrite the deficit and assume full responsibility, financial and otherwise, for all future tournaments. In 1940, the tournament showed a profit of \$9,523.

In 1941, gross receipts were \$31,120 and attendance 48,055; in 1951, \$222,497 and 110,645; in 1961,

\$514,692 and 169,120; in 1971, \$1,937,009 and 207,200; and in 1981, \$14,419,486 and 347,414. In 1982, it was \$20,106,130 and 427,151—the record (the Final Four was in the 61,000-seat Louisiana Superdome). Last year, receipts reached a record \$21,756,979, with television revenue of \$16,878,979 also a record. The first year of television revenue was 1963—\$140,000. This year's TV estimate is \$20 million. And the list of highest-rated basketball TV games in history is dominated by the NCAA finals.

Tryout rule interpretation clarifies high school events

An interpretation of the Association's tryout rule by the NCAA Administrative Committee has clarified the definition of high school invitational competition.

According to the ruling, high school events (e.g., track relay meets) conducted on a member institution's campus are not considered invitational and are considered "regularly scheduled" under the provisions of Bylaw 1-6-(c)-(2) if the opportunity to participate is not limited to specific individual prospective student-athletes or high schools, if all individual prospects or high schools in a specific geographical area are eligible to compete, if the event has been approved prior to the sport season by the appropriate state high school association and if the event

This interpretation supplements earlier committee and Council interpretations that high school invitational

competition conducted by a member institution on its campus would not be permissible under the provisions of Bylaw 1-6-(c)-(2), inasmuch as the competition could not be considered regularly scheduled. Bylaw 1-6-(c)-(2) permits regularly scheduled high school athletic contests to be held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school authority or conducted by a national sports federation of which the Association is a member.

Administrative Committee members also affirmed that an institution sponsoring such an event is not permitted to give tangible awards to the participants.

In April, the Council will review the overall application of the tryout rule (Bylaw 1-6) and may approve changes of interpretations or propose legislative amendments for the 1985 Convention.

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TV in the News

Advertisers to get free spots

In response to complaints about poor ratings during the Winter Olympics, ABC has begun offering sponsors free commercial spots.

"We have come up with a policy applicable to all advertisers," said John T. Lazarus, ABC vice-president for sports marketing and sales. "Whenever possible, we are going to offer 'make-goods' during the Summer Olympics broadcasts."

ABC estimated its winter games audience was 25 percent below projections.

Networks traditionally have offered advertisers free time on other programs when the audience is below projected levels. Advertisers who are contracted for both the Winter and Summer Olympics will be given additional spots during the summer games, while others will be given spots during other prime-time broadcasts.

ABC insures Olympics coverage

ABC, which paid \$225 million for rights to the 1984 Summer Olympics, has insured its coverage for \$200 million.

The insurance, purchased from Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, "covers the network against revenue loss at the bottom line," said ABC spokesman Tom Osenton. "We are covered to the extent that revenues meet all costs."

Osenton said the coverage did not include boycotts by specific countries or the loss of advertising revenue because of poor ratings. In 1980, NBC's insurance policy with Lloyd's of London enabled the network to recoup \$68 million of the \$87 million it paid for rights to the Moscow Olympics, which the United States boycotted.

TVS facing payment April 1

Southwest Athletic Conference Commissioner Fred Jacoby last week told the Dallas Morning News that he is concerned that TVS, the conference's basketball television syndicator, may have trouble making a \$2.7 million payment due April 1.

"They (TVS) are going to open up their books to us," Jacoby said. "Some adjustments have to be made. We want to look at the whole picture. It's safe to say the ratings this year are not going to be what the (TVS) officials expected."

The contract calls for the New York-based syndicator to pay the conference \$2.7 million this year, \$2.9 million next year and \$3.15 million in 1986.

Network basketball ratings down

Both NBC and CBS last week reported drops in regular-season ratings for college basketball.

NBC reported a rating decline from 5.5 last season to 4.3 this year. CBS, which carried about 10 fewer games this season, saw its ratings fall from 5.5 to 5.4.

The consensus explanation for the decline is overexposure, on both cable and network television. "A big reason," said NBC spokesman Rich Hussey, "is too many games on TV on a Saturday afternoon."

Two ESPN changes announced

ESPN has announced that Steven M. Saferin has been named director, program acquisitions, and Thomas R. Odjakjian has been promoted to director, program planning and scheduling.

Saferin joins ESPN after two years as a vice-president for business affairs with Metrosports. Odjakjian has been a manager for program scheduling since joining the network in June 1981. Odjakjian previously was assistant commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

Cable network to carry NIT

The Madison Square Garden Cable Network will cablecast the semifinals, third-place game and championship of the 1984 National Invitation Tournament as double-headers March 26 and 28, both beginning at 6:30 p.m. Eastern time.

This is the first year that the network, which first carried the NIT in 1980, will carry the NIT exclusively on cable. Previously, the games also had been syndicated to over-the-air stations.

Madison Square Garden Cable is the largest regional cable sports network in the country, reaching 1.6 million homes through 51 affiliates in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area. The network covered 35 college basketball games this season, including two double-headers from early-round NIT action.

MVC signs two TV agreements

The Missouri Valley Conference has signed two television rights agreements for coverage of at least 60 conference events over the next five years.

A two-year agreement was signed with Sports Time, the regional (Midwest) pay cable network scheduled to air next month. That contract provides for the cablecast of 12 midweek men's basketball games each year and an unspecified number of other conference events. Also included is a contingency plan for live coverage of MVC football, pending the outcome of the current antitrust case involving NCAA football television.

A three-year agreement was reached with the St. Louis-based SNI Sports Network, which has produced the conference's Saturday basketball game of the week the past two seasons. The new contract provides for the continuation of the Saturday series and a minimum of nine broadcasts each year.

"These arrangements represent a milestone for the Missouri Valley Conference in that, for the first time, it gives the league the potential of reaching maximum exposure throughout the conference area on a regular basis," said Richard D. Martin, conference commissioner. "We are proud of the agreements and feel that we have provided a solid foundation for the continued growth of the Missouri Valley."

North Carolina basketball duo heads wire service all-Americans

North Carolina teammates Michael Jordan and Sam Perkins head the 1984 Associated Press men's basketball all-America team.

Jordan, who also last week was named player of the year by United Press International, and Oklahoma sophomore Wayman Tisdale were the only unanimous choices. Georgetown center Patrick Ewing was the third repeater from last season's first unit. Rounding out the first team was Houston center Akeem Olajuwon.

The selection of Perkins and Jordan marked just the fourth time that AP has named teammates to its first team. Others were Alex Groza and Ralph Beard of Kentucky (1949), Bill Walton and Keith Wilkes of UCLA (1974), and Kent Benson and Scott May of Indiana (1976).

Here is a look at the AP all-

America teams:

First team - Wayman Tisdale, 6-9, sophomore, Oklahoma; Sam Perkins, 6-9, senior, North Carolina; Patrick Ewing, 7-0, junior, Georgetown; Akeem Olajuwon, 7-0, junior, Houston; Michael Jordan, 6-6, junior, North Carolina.

Second team - Devin Durrant, 6-7, senior, Brigham Young; Michael Cage, 6-9, senior, San Diego State; Sam Bowie, 7-1, senior, Kentucky; Chris Mullin, 6-6, junior, St. John's (New York); Leon Wood, 6-2, senior, Cal State Fullerton.

Third team - Lorenzo Charles, 6-7, junior, North Carolina State; Keith Lee, 6-10, junior, Memphis State; Melvin Turpin, 6-11, senior, Kentucky; Michael Young, 6-7, senior, Houston; Alvin Robertson, 6-4, senior, Arkansas.



Akeem Olajuwon

Ernie Cobb trial begins

Opening arguments were heard last week in the point-shaving trial of former Boston College basketball player Ernie Cobb.

Cobb, 27, is on trial in a Brooklyn, New York, Federal court, where he has been charged with receiving \$2,000 for helping fix three games in the 1978-79 season. Cobb's lawyer acknowledged that his client had accepted money from gamblers but denied that Cobb played a role in any plot to throw games and shave points.

Cobb is on trial with Peter Vario, a 47-year-old Brooklyn man. A third defendant, Richard Perry of New York, fled before he was indicted.

Cobb and Vario face up to five years each in prison if convicted of conspiring to commit sports bribery. Vario also is charged with interstate travel to further the conspiracy, which could lead to an additional five-year sentence.

A former teammate of Cobb's, Rick Kuhn, received a 10-year sen-

tence for his role in the conspiracy and testified against Cobb in an effort to have his sentence reduced. Cobb is expected to testify in his own defense.

The trial is expected to last at least three weeks.

USSF plans for Olympics

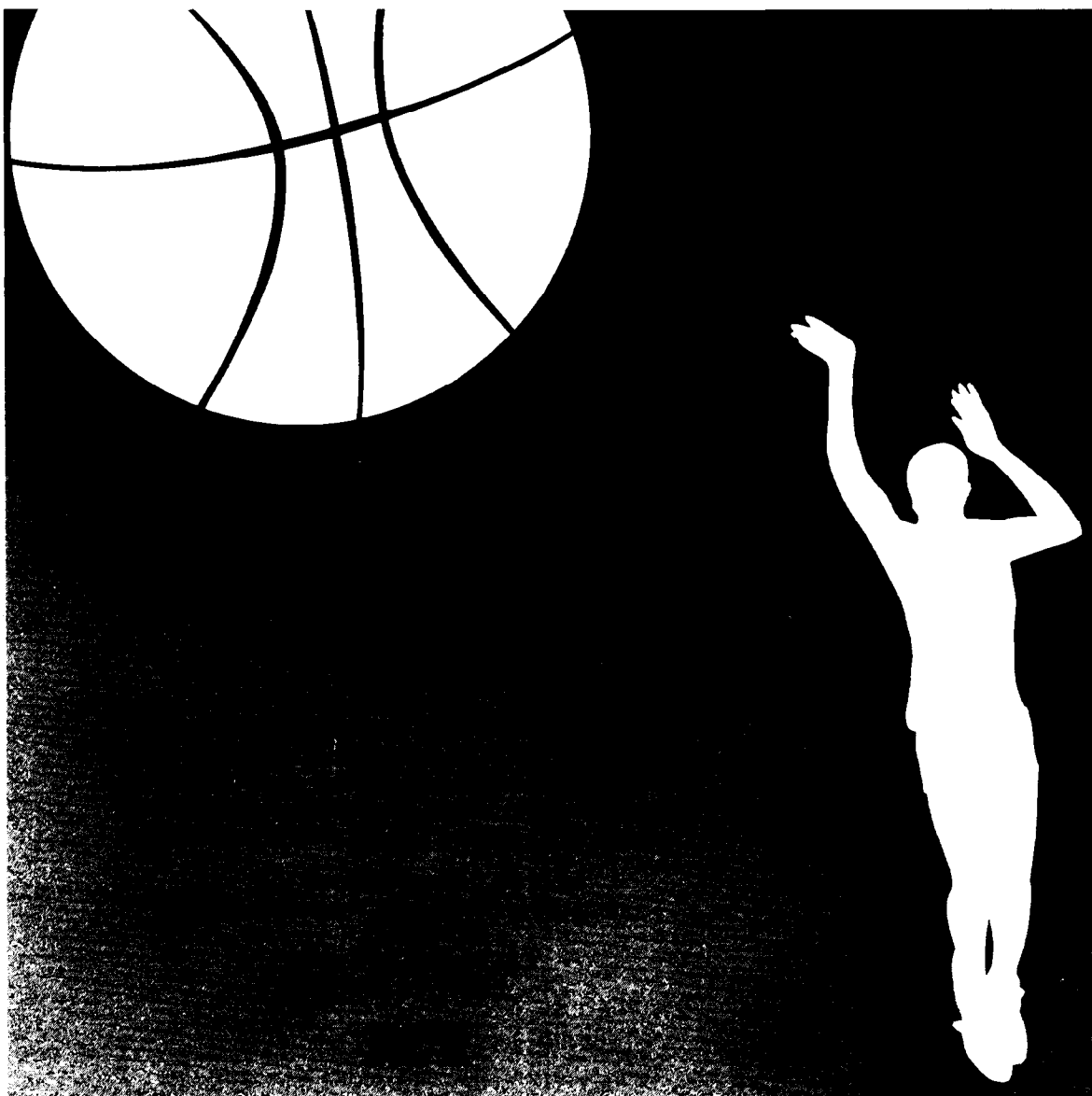
The United States Soccer Federation has made two major moves in preparation for the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles.

Manfred Schellscheidt, who coached the U.S. team through 34 preliminary games, has been dismissed. The new coach is U.S. national team coach Alkis Panagoulas.

Also, the USSF announced that it had established a training center in Anaheim, California, where players will assemble later this month for final team selection. The United States, which qualified automatically as the host nation, will be one of 16 nations competing in the games.

In reporting Schellscheidt's dismissal, The Los Angeles Times mentioned USSF economic problems and an internal dispute over the use of professional players. Schellscheidt reportedly favored an all-amateur team, but Panagoulas favored using professionals.

Soccer's international governing body, the Federation Internationale de Football Association, has permitted the use of professionals in qualifying games. However, the International Olympic Committee has not given a definite answer on the use of professionals in Los Angeles. To date, the U.S. team has used only amateur players.



Newsworthy

q:

Match the following participants in the 1984 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship with their nicknames: schools—Rider, Nevada-Reno, Marshall, Houston Baptist; nicknames—Thundering Herd, Huskies, Wolf Pack, Broncos.

Sports-medicine centers planned

The U.S. Olympic Committee has designated a Peoria, Illinois, hospital to be the first of six projected regional sports-medicine research centers in the nation in an effort to find out what makes top athletes perform and how to prevent injuries.

The research will be headed by Peoria physician Vernard Cahill at St. Francis Medical Center.

The center will draw athletes from the Midwest, who will be put through tests that are to be designed by Dr. Cahill. Tests would determine what makes top athletes perform, what puts stress on their bodies and how they react to stress, and how injuries can occur. Tests also will be conducted to find out what sports best suit a particular athlete.

Illinois cancels wheelchair games

The University of Illinois, Champaign, says it will not negotiate a new contract to be the host of the World Wheelchair Games.

The university is canceling the games because promoters failed to raise funds to cover university expenses. Illinois had given promoters extra time to raise the necessary money, but it was "too little, too late," according to Timothy Nugent, a university employee who had been executive director of the games.

Promoters hoped to attract 3,000 handicapped athletes from 80 nations, and the university had sought \$3 million to cover its expenses.

NFL to keep draft policy intact

The National Football League will refuse to sign underclassmen until forced by law. Pete Rozelle, NFL commissioner, said at the NFL owners' annual winter meeting in Hawaii.

Rozelle said the recent Federal court ruling against the United States Football League will not make the NFL change its policy regarding college players.

The court ruled that the USFL rule against signing players whose college classes had not graduated was in violation of antitrust law.

Rozelle also said he considered it possible that the NFL's date for the annual college draft would be moved up. The USFL holds its draft the first week of January, while the NFL conducts its draft in late April or early May.

Cal-Irvine to start soccer program

California-Irvine has announced that it will sponsor men's intercollegiate varsity soccer for the first time, beginning next fall. The sport has been offered on a club basis at the school.

Derek Lawther, a former junior college coach at Santa Ana, California, College and also a former professional coach, will guide the Anteaters' new program.

"This is going to give Orange County something it has badly needed, since there is no professional (outdoor) soccer in the area," Lawther said. "Soccer is my livelihood, my life, and I can't think of a better community or university to start a program at. I want to make the soccer program at UCI a total community effort, including doing some coaching clinics in the area."

The Anteaters will compete in the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

a:

Rider Broncos, Nevada-Reno Wolf Pack, Marshall Thundering Herd, Houston Baptist Huskies.

Top

Continued from page 1

These higher revenues are distributed to NCAA member institutions.

Easterbrook, a noted Chicago antitrust lawyer, said the plan requires that a large number of different teams—82 the last two seasons—appear on television.

Andy Coats, attorney for the plaintiffs, asked the court to "return us to the free market." He cited college basketball television, which the NCAA does not control during the regular season, as an example of how each institution or conference should be allowed to negotiate its own television package. Coats said the success of college basketball tele-

vision in-season packages proves that this arrangement would be best for football television.

If the Supreme Court does not overturn the lower-court decisions, the final two years of the 1982-1985 NCAA Football Television Plan presumably will be voided. The Association's contracts with CBS and ABC total \$140.5 million for that final two-year period. The NCAA Football Television Committee also is exploring a new supplementary series contract for live cable television coverage. A two-year, \$17.7 million agreement with Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., expired at the end of the 1983 season.

Grove City

Continued from page 1

of noncompliance because the only Federal aid to Maryland was in the form of student financial assistance. Earlier, OCR had found Maryland's student aid program to be in compliance with Title IX.

The timing of the government's action in the Auburn and Maryland cases appears to be due to a March 11, 1983, Federal court order that required OCR to complete action by March 11, 1984, on those cases in which OCR previously had failed to meet the time limits for enforcement.

OCR staff indicates that, following

the Grove City decision, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Harry M. Singleton called OCR regional directors and instructed them to look more closely at all cases in which OCR had asserted jurisdiction and to determine whether the program involved had received Federal funding.

Where no aid was found, Singleton directed that the case be closed for lack of jurisdiction.

No written instructions were issued because of the short time between the February 28 Supreme Court decision and the March 11 deadline.



Photo by Al Tieleman

Net result

Brenda Christian earned the honor of cutting down the net after scoring the winning basket in Rust's 51-49 victory over Elizabethtown in the NCAA Division III Women's Basketball Championship at the University of Scranton. Story on page 8.

11 of 12 cervical-cord injuries in football were in high schools

Catastrophic injuries in football are continuing at the same level as in past years, according to a study sponsored by the NCAA.

Twelve permanent cervical-cord injuries occurred during 1983; 11 of the injuries were in high school football. These injuries are occurring less often than in the early 1970s, but between nine and 13 have occurred each year since 1977.

These statistics are part of an annual study of catastrophic football injuries conducted by Frederick O. Mueller and Carl S. Blyth of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Mueller is chair and Blyth the secretary of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. The study is funded by the NCAA Research Committee.

Most of the catastrophic injuries occur during games (10 of the 12 in 1983), according to the study. It

Recruiting limits set for basketball

In accordance with Bylaw 1-2-(a)-(5), Divisions I and II men's basketball coaches cannot recruit off campus (contacts and evaluation) during the period beginning with the Thursday prior to the Division I Men's Basketball Championship (Final Four) and ending at noon on the Tuesday after the championship game.

In addition, Bylaw 1-2-(a)-(6), as adopted at the 1984 NCAA Convention, prohibits personal contacts with prospective student-athletes on campus (official visit or otherwise) during the same period.

This year, the recruiting "dead period" begins at 12:01 a.m. March 29 and concludes at noon April 3.

Year	Sandlot	Pro and Semipro	High School	College	Total
1977	0	0	10	2	12
1978	0	1	12	0	13
1979	0	0	8	3	11
1980	0	0	10	2	12
1981	1	0	6	2	9
1982	1	1	7	2	11
1983	0	0	11	1	12
Totals	2	2	64	12	80

appears that it is safer to play offense. During the seven years examined, 59 of the 80 injured athletes were defensive players, including nine in 1983.

Eight of those defensive players were injured while tackling. Five were tackling with their heads down, despite coaches' assertions that the players had been taught to tackle with the head up.

The incidence of catastrophic injuries remains rare. For the approximately 1,575,000 participants in 1983, the number of permanent paralysis injuries was 0.76 per 100,000 players. For the 75,000 college players, the rate was 1.33 per 100,000 participants; for the 1.3 million high school players, such injuries occurred at a rate of 0.85 per 100,000 players.

Mueller and Blyth offer the following recommendations for reducing catastrophic football injuries:

1. Rules changes initiated for the 1976 season that eliminated the head as a primary and initial contact area for blocking and tackling are of utmost importance. Coaches should drill players in the proper execution

of fundamentals, particularly blocking and tackling. A player should use a shoulder, not the head.

2. Athletes must be given proper neck conditioning exercises to be able to hold their heads firmly erect while making contact.

3. Coaches and officials should discourage players from using their heads as battering rams when blocking and tackling. The rules that prohibit spearing should be enforced in practices and games. Players should be taught to respect the helmet as a protective device and that the helmet should not be used as a weapon.

4. Coaches, physicians and trainers should be certain that equipment is properly fitted, especially helmets.

5. It is important for a physician to be on the field during the games and practices. Otherwise, arrangements should be made in advance to obtain a physician's immediate services for emergencies. Each institution should have a team trainer who is a regular member of the institution's staff and who is qualified in treating and preventing injuries.

6. Coaches must be prepared for possible catastrophic head or neck injuries. Everyone involved should know what to do.

Football catastrophic injuries may never be totally eliminated, Mueller and Blyth say, but continued research has resulted in "rules changes, equipment standards and changes in teaching the fundamental techniques of the game."

Next in the News

Championships results in Division II men's and women's basketball, Division I men's ice hockey, men's and women's fencing, and Division I men's swimming and diving.

Preview of Division I Women's Gymnastics Championships. Basketball notes previewing the 1984 Final Four.