

The NCAA News



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Photo by Susan Allen Camp

Coach Pat Summitt celebrates her Volunteers' national basketball title

Women's game gets three-point shot

The three-point field goal has been adopted by the NCAA Women's Basketball Rules Committee for use in 1987-88 women's collegiate basketball games.

The three-point play is among four major rules changes that will become effective for the 1987-88 season.

The committee, chaired by J. Elaine Hieber, ruled in its March 24-27 meeting in Austin, Texas, that a basket will not count when an airborne shooter commits a player-control foul before returning to the floor; changed the penalty for an intentional foul of the shooter if the attempt is missed, and determined that only the four marked spaces on the free-throw lane may be occupied during a free-throw attempt.

The three-point field-goal attempt must be made behind the 19-foot, nine-inch mark (or 21 feet from the backboard), the same distance used experimentally by some women's conference this season and by all teams in the men's game.

"The committee gathered abundant data from the 28 conferences that experimented with the rule this season," said Marcy Weston, secretary-rules editor for the committee, "and the data indicated that fan excitement and the ability to come from behind were the two areas of greatest impact of the three-point play. Additionally, 86 percent of those participating in the experiment favored the adoption, and 61 percent of the total rules survey population favored it."

Disallowing the basket on the player-control foul by the airborne shooter will improve consistency in

such calls, Weston said.

"One major advantage of the rule is that there will be no question of whether the basket will count," Weston said. "As a result, the officials no longer will have to judge whether the foul occurs prior to or after release of the ball."

The committee ruled that the pen-
See Women's, page 10



Karen L. Miller

Karen Miller appointed to Council

Karen L. Miller, director of athletics at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, had been appointed to fill a vacancy on the NCAA Council recently created by the resignation from the Council of Louise Albrecht, associate athletics director at Southern Connecticut State University.

Miller currently serves as a Division II representative on the NCAA Men's and Women's Tennis Committee, with an appointment that expires September 1.

A former head coach of women's tennis at Cal Poly-Pomona, Miller led the squad to Division II national championships sponsored by the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) in 1980 and 1981. Her 1982 team finished third in the first NCAA Division II women's tennis tournament.

See Karen Miller, page 13

Three-pointer distance stays

The three-point field goal will remain in men's collegiate basketball at the current distance of 21 feet from the backboard, the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee decided when it met March 30-31 in New Orleans, Louisiana. However, the group did vote to permit experimentation with a longer shot next season.

The rule was adopted for the 1986-87 season after five years of experimentation for the purposes of increasing scoring, minimizing rough play and placing the outside shooter back in the game.

"The rule did what it intended to do," Edward S. Steitz, secretary-rules editor, said. "The results this season

See Three-pointer, page 13

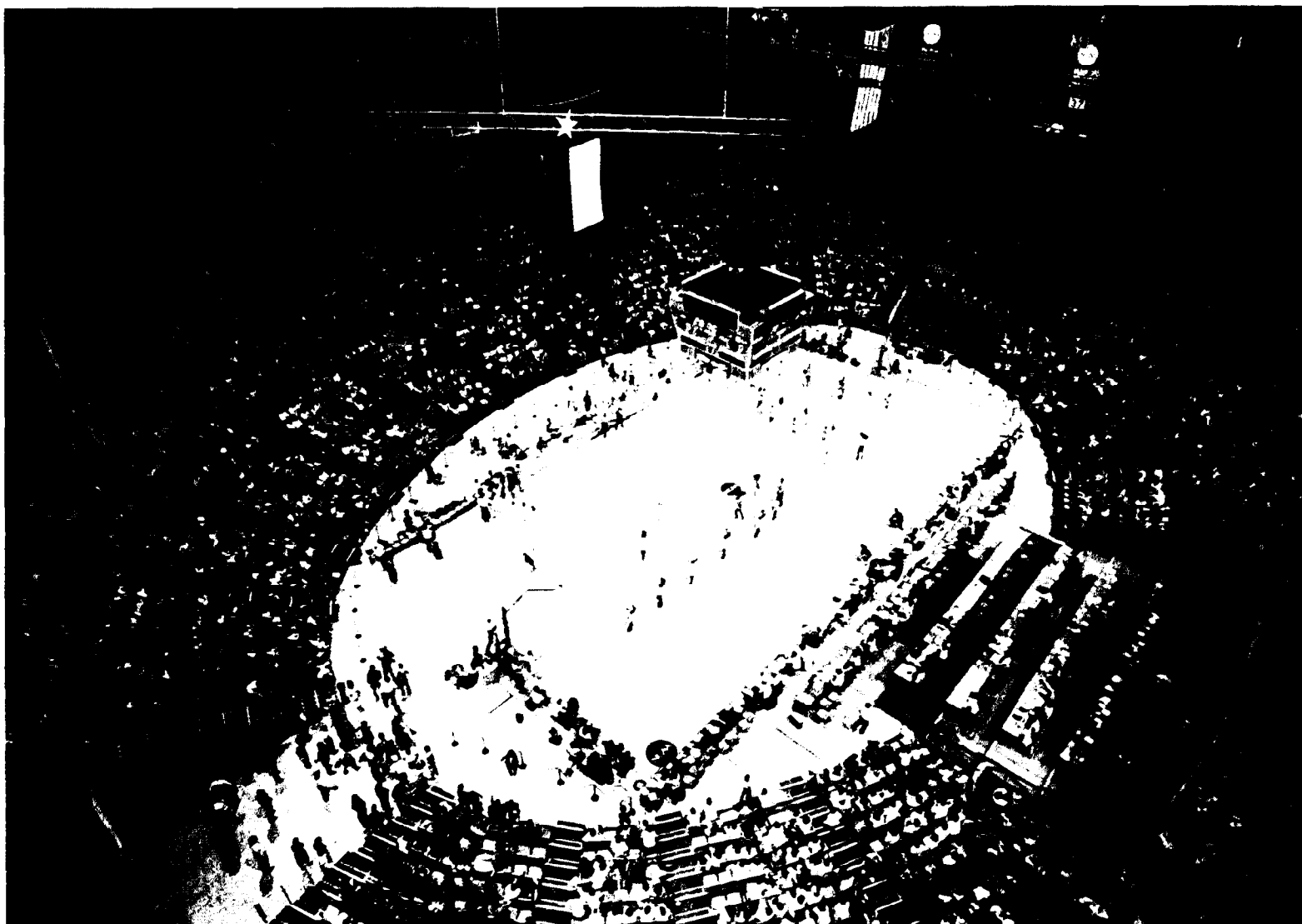


Photo by Janice Jacobs

The Division I Women's Basketball Championship semifinal game between Texas and Louisiana Tech drew 15,303 fans—the largest crowd

ever for a women's collegiate game—to the Special Events Center in Austin, Texas.

Drug education alone isn't effective enough

By Roger Murray
Pasadena Star-News

Some believe that drug education is a more appropriate manner by which to handle drug abuse in a college environment.

How can anybody still believe that after reading Gary McLain's own account in *Sports Illustrated* of his basketball career at Villanova?

McLain admits to playing games after using marijuana and while being high on cocaine. He also says that had Villanova coach Rollie Massimino tested him, or had the NCAA had its program in place at the time, he'd have been caught. And that means he might have been helped.

McLain is a classic case of how relying at the college level only on education against drug abuse wouldn't help many athletes already hooked on drugs. Certainly, McLain already was aware of the potential dangers.

Still, he participated in drug abuse. He was caught up in the hero worship afforded not only talented student-athletes, but also those who were willing to party heartily. And such adulation made it worth the close calls McLain had to endure.

Without the threat of facing any drug test, McLain always was confident he would con his way out of trouble. And he did.

Clearly, education was not the answer for someone like McLain. Remember, even close personal relationships with coaches and family friends whom he respected and whose interest in his well-being had been proven, people he supposedly cared about, failed to influence him to clean up his life. They merely became victims in his con game.

Without facing the possibility of being tested, McLain continued his methods of self-destruction.

Later, he would write in *Sports Illustrated*, "If I had been someone else looking at me, I would have known I was on cocaine. I wonder what would have happened if I'd been stopped? Now, I wish coach Mass had tested me then, or gotten me some help, or something."

McLain wasn't strong enough to make the move himself. He needed someone else to make the decision.

The NCAA has made it, at least for its postseason championships play.

The tests are a good thing, even if not every player is tested.

It may not be the ultimate answer to the drug problems, but it is a step in the right direction. And if it deters even one athlete who otherwise might have indulged, it is worth it.

One school's trouble reveals bigger problem

By J. Steven Picou and Richard Wells
Houston Chronicle

Many people have speculated that both Texas and the Southwest Athletic Conference are now finally paying the price for the exaggerated overemphasis accorded football in the culture of the state, as well as in its institutions of higher education.

For example, a recent New York Times article described Texas football as being "out of bounds." Football at all levels in Texas has been described by others as a form of religious fanaticism. Some accounts claim that if one is familiar with the history and heritage of Texas football, an understanding of the gross overemphasis on participation and winning would have led to the prediction of the current scandals and eventual demise of "King Football" at the intercollegiate level.

This kind of after-the-fact speculation is just as scandalous to us as the original violations.

Because we both are former scholarship athletes who have worked in academia for more than 16 years, we feel strongly about these events. We are most disturbed by those journalists and sports personalities who offer "blame the victim" or other "bad apple" explanations for the social problems in SWC sports. These violations are in no way unique to

See *One school's*, page 4

As good as promised

By Tom Callahan
Time magazine

From a regional sport with a national name, college basketball has grown into a national game with a regional flavor, the most consistently satisfying championship on the calendar. It has become a spectacle on the order of the Kentucky Derby in the sense that the aficionados constitute the minority of the spectators. There cannot be this many basketball nuts.

Few areas of the country possess major-league baseball or professional football, but it is only a slight exaggeration to say every state has a contender for this super bowl.

A brand new 19-foot, three-point shot and a fairly new 45-second shooting clock have permanently changed the game, and for the moment, improved the drama.

One advantage the Final Four has over football's Super Bowl, in particular, is the compression of time. Always preoccupied with the opponent at hand and left only one weary day to turn to the final game, no one is overcoached or overprepared.

"You have no choice but to be concerned with your own team," (former San Francisco and California coach Pete) Newell says, "to coach in positives and make your own promises to yourself."

No event delivers so reliably on its promises.

Coaches' pay poses no problem

The Rev. Timothy S. Healy, president
Georgetown University
USA Today

"Look, the university is used to this distortion (that a lot of coaches are the highest-paid people on the campus). No coach is anywhere near a professor of surgery.

"If I get \$100 for making a speech, I think I've been overpaid. Jeane Kirkpatrick (a faculty member at Georgetown) must get thousands for every talk she gives. She can do it. Good for her.

"Universities pay doctors, lawyers, dentists, economists and physicists more than they pay English teachers, historians and mathematicians. You're not going to get a Bobby Knight with a starting salary of \$30,000. It isn't a problem."

Roger Stanton, publisher
Basketball Weekly

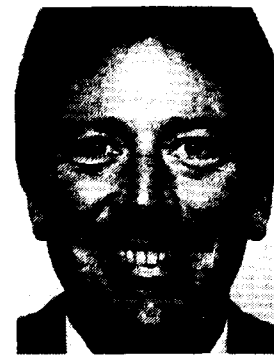
Excerpted from an editorial

"While millions of college basketball fans were enjoying the beginning of the always-thrilling NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship, *Sports Illustrated* published a sickening story of cocaine use by former Villanova star Gary McLain.

"This very negative piece was designed to shock people and sell magazines. Surely, at the start of the tournament, they could have found a cover story about some team or



Rev. Timothy S. Healy



Andy Russo

NCAA basketball tournament.

"When the NCAA tournament expanded to its current 64-team format in 1985, critics complained the NCAA might as well let in every Division I team. Yet, a 64-team field has improved, not weakened, the tournament.

"The tournament's competitiveness is reflected in its championship games. Unlike the NFL play-offs, which more often than not end with a dull, anticlimactic Super Bowl game, the NCAA final typically is a nailbiter.

"In any sport's postseason play, a rousing ending usually comes as a pleasant surprise. In the NCAA basketball tournament, you almost can take one for granted."

Andy Russo, head men's basketball coach
University of Washington

The Associated Press

"It was an amazing year for me to see that anybody would question my coaching ability or our program in such a short period of time (the Huskies have won 39 games in the past two seasons under Russo).

"I guess I've got to understand that that's part of the job, but it's not something you can feel comfortable with.

"I know how hard I work, and I know how much I know. I know what I think of my own abilities, and I know what my peers, who are knowledgeable people, think I can do. But sometimes, it does bother you that you get criticism like this from people who really don't know what they're talking about."

Letters to the Editor

Don't contain revenues, too

To the Editor:

I note in the February 19, 1987, minutes of the Legislation and Interpretations Committee that member institutions may not host and promote an athletics contest between two professional teams in an attempt to generate revenue for the institution. Further, the same committee is referring to the Council the recommendation that an institution may not promote an athletics contest between individual professional players to generate revenue.

Given the choice between hosting and promoting a Sex Pistols' or Dead Kennedys' punk-rock concert, wrestling, a battle of four-wheel monster vehicles or other types of wholesome, nonathletics activities in arenas and stadia, is a tennis match between McEnroe and Connors, a basketball game between the Lakers and Suns or a golf match between Pooley and Nicklaus so bad?

Did Stanford University's hosting of the 1985 Super Bowl tarnish its image as an outstanding academic and research institution? Is the next step, in the protection of the NCAA fundamental policy [Constitution 2-2-(a)] of retaining a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports, the banning of all professional coaches and scouts from our campuses?

See *Letters*, page 4

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In women's athletics, the sun keeps going behind a cloud

Excerpted from Athletic Business

Mostly sunny, but with a strong chance that the dark storm clouds on the horizon will move in later on.

Although this forecast seems more fitting for the evening weather report, it also describes the status of women's athletics.

Promoters of and participants in women's athletics see the sunshine in these developments:

- Institutions' growing financial commitment to women's athletics. In 1972, for example, California-Berkeley budgeted \$5,000 for women's programs. The 1986-87 budget tops out at \$1.9 million.

- The increased proficiency of women athletes, a fact clearly demonstrated at the 1984 Olympics.

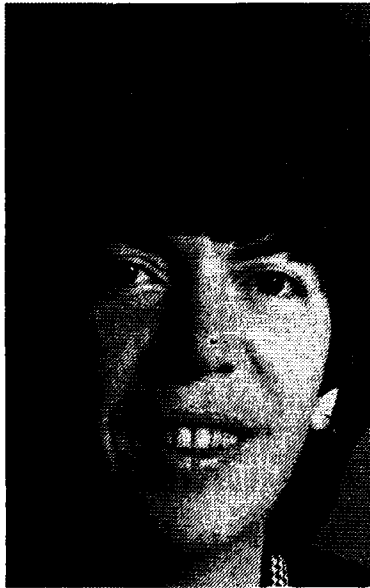
- The opportunity for women to participate in collegiate sports has spiraled. For example, in 1977, women had a choice of 5.61 sports per school. In 1980, the number had increased to 6.48, and in 1986, it rose to 7.15 in NCAA schools.

These numbers come from a nine-year study of all four-year college and university members of the NCAA with intercollegiate programs for women, completed by Brooklyn College professors Vivian Acosta and Linda Carpenter.

- 1.8 million high school girls, in 1985-86, participated in athletics, while in 1971, that number didn't even total 300,000, according to figures from the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport.

- The Women's Sports Foundation in New York has tabulated 800 colleges that are offering a total of 10,000 scholarships to women athletes.

- An increase in spectators for women's sports. One singularly impressive example is the University of Texas, Austin, where as of late January, more than 3,500 season tickets were sold for the 1987 season of basketball games; games that regularly attract



Donna A. Lopiano

an average of 5,290 fans.

- At the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, women's athletics director Merrily Dean Baker recently signed a \$25,000 rights-fees contract with a local television station to cover five women's sporting events this year.

Baker's program coffers also are richer thanks to her lobbying efforts at the Minnesota statehouse in 1984. Minnesota receives full funding for its women's athletics programs from the legislature. The state's remaining four campuses also receive full funding.

Also, Baker turned her athletes into media darlings.

Working with advertising agencies, a public relations firm and the media in the Twin Cities, Baker has managed to get billboards, bus-stop posters, and radio and television commercials — worth thousands of dollars — free (minus out-of-pocket costs), thanks to her pitch that these agencies and outlets adopt her department as a public-service account.



Merrily Dean Baker

Vignettes such as these should surprise no one, because, after all, the 1970s were the last battleground for equality in athletics for both men and women.

Once the dust settled and Title IX legislation arose victorious, the field was cleared with the promise of equal programming and funding, right?

Wrong.

Because 15 years later, the battles drone on, and the storm clouds are regathering.

What once was thought resolved has popped up again, forcing those in women's athletics to look continually over their shoulders, instead of focusing all their efforts on progression.

The foreboding clouds that threaten an otherwise optimistic outlook for women's athletics are concerns over Title IX restoration legislation; the lack of female coaches, officials and administrators, and finally, the threat of cuts in women's programs as institutions face budget-tightening decisions.

"We're (the groups involved with civil rights) all saying the same thing, 'Here we go again. We just went through this; and now, we have to go through it all over again,'" says Sue Mottinger, executive director for NAGWS.

Yet, with the swearing in of a Democratic majority in both the Senate and House of Representatives, supporters of women's athletics are looking expectantly toward Washington for the relief they've sought ever since the 1984 Supreme Court's Grove City decision, which said Title IX was program-specific and receipt of Federal money by one college department didn't mean the entire institution had to comply, effectively silenced the "big stick" that was Title IX.

"I think that the measure came very close to passage in 1985," says Marcia Greenberger, an attorney with the National Women's Law Center in Washington.

"This Senate should be a far more hospitable Senate than it was before," she says.

However, until the ink is dry on the new measure, concerns persist.

"Distribution of athletics moneys to women's athletics is threatened. The Supreme Court's '84 ruling that, in effect, Title IX no longer applies to women's athletics leaves women's athletics budgets at the mercy of athletics administrators, 85 percent of whom are men," says Lisa Garratt, information director for the Women's Sports Foundation.

This figure is indicative of the most serious problem facing women's athletics today — the alarming decline in the number of female officials, coaches and administrators, which, paradoxically, comes at a time when female sports participants are at an all-time high.

From Acosta and Carpenter's extensive research, some disturbing statistics have emerged — in 1972, 90

percent of women's intercollegiate programs were run by a female athletics director, according to their research.

Today, only 15.2 percent of these programs are under a woman's supervision, and 31.9 percent of all intercollegiate programs for women have no female involved at all, they claim.

Further, Acosta and Carpenter wrote in a recent data summary, "A two-person administrative structure is the most popular structure in any division. This might suggest a greater opportunity for females to be represented in the administration than in one-person structures; yet many times, this is not the case.... In responding Division I schools having three or more administrators, there was not one institution at which a female served as head athletics director."

"In public education, we need to be providing positive role models in leadership positions for both boys and girls," says Susan Shafer, state equity consultant for the Colorado Department of Education. "The girls are getting a subtle message that they're incapable of leadership and management, and the boys are getting the impression that only boys are capable of leadership and management."

"The second factor," she continues, "is that to have the best system possible, you have to draw from 100 percent of your pool; so if you only draw from 50 percent of your pool, you're not getting the best people for the job — that's what has happened in sports."

There are two commonly accepted explanations for this shortage. The first seems to be a case of "supply and demand," which Shafer elaborates on by saying, "There are simply more men who have had the experience."

Couple that with the fact that women's sports have gained prestige and funding, an incentive for more men to put that coaching and administrative

See *In women's athletics*, page 5

Baker turns to 'pros' to help promote women's athletics

One good advertising campaign deserves another when it comes to promoting women's athletics at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Administrators of the program have launched a new campaign to follow up on the success of last year's groundbreaking "Watch a Scholar" pitch (The NCAA News, March 19, 1986). The original promotion received national attention as one of the first marketing and advertising campaigns developed to promote a women's intercollegiate athletics program.

The new campaign's goals are the same as those of the original: to make Minnesota women's athletics more visible, improve attendance at events, aid in recruitment, boost fund-raising and make female student-athletes at the school role models for youngsters.

Already, the effort seems to be paying off; bigger crowds are being reported this year at women's athletics events at the school.

This year's theme is "The Athlete and Scholar Strike a Balance." Posters, transtop (bus shelter) displays, billboards and television commercials present the theme in much the same manner as last year's ads, which, for

The ad campaign is successfully boosting attendance at women's athletics events and prompting positive reaction in general

instance, urged the public to "Watch a Scholar Overcome a Hurdle" while depicting a Minnesota hurdler in action.

The latest ads bring the "Strike a Balance" theme to life by featuring

Big Ten Conference champion all-around gymnast Shelley Brown, whose pose on a balance beam is depicted on posters available for purchase from the university.

Twin Cities residents began seeing Brown's image everywhere after the campaign was introduced on National Women in Sports Day, February 4.

In a campaign that has made families with daughters a special target, extra mileage has been made from the fact that Brown is the daughter of former Minnesota Vikings running back Bill Brown. Father and daughter joined forces in the taping of a public-service announcement for use by television stations.

Another father-and-daughter team, photographer Gerald Brimacombe and freelance art director Ann Brimacombe, donated their creative skills for the project.

The campaign, which is expected to continue for several more months,

is successfully boosting attendance at Minnesota women's athletics events and generally prompting positive reactions, according to Stephen Dupont, senior account executive with Wells and Company in Minneapolis. Dupont's company is promoting the campaign for the school free of charge.

Transtop and billboard space also has been donated for the campaign, and an anonymous donor funded the production of the 2,000 posters that are available to the public for \$7 each.

The campaign is under the supervision of Pam Holt, director of promotions in the Minnesota women's athletics department.

Lady Longhorns build a winning tradition

By Debbie Becker
USA Today

When she was 16, Donna Lopiano was the best pitcher in her Stamford, Connecticut, neighborhood — boy or girl — but Little League was off-limits. That was only for boys.

She's been promoting women's athletics as an equal — not a little sister — to men's programs ever since.

"People say you can't have it all," she said. "I say you can."

The Texas women's cross country team started the school's NCAA title wave, winning the championship last fall. Also, in March, the women's swimming and diving team won its fourth consecutive title.

"I think a lot of college programs are certainly looking at Texas and going to their athletics directors and saying, 'Look at what they can do;

let's try to do the same.' Not only does she help Texas, she helps all of us," Duke basketball coach Debbie Leonard said.

Since 1982, Texas women's teams have won 11 NCAA titles and 26 Southwest Athletic Conference championships and produced more than 140 all-Americans.

Of Texas' eight women's teams, seven are ranked in the top five nationally. The golf team is the lowest ranked at No. 14.

The Lady Longhorns make it look easy, but success came only after 12 years of Lopiano's hard work.

She arrived in 1975 to head a program that is only one of a handful in the country that is separate from the men's program.

Lopiano's formula for success: Get the financial support needed to be the nation's best and hire the top coaches

in the country.

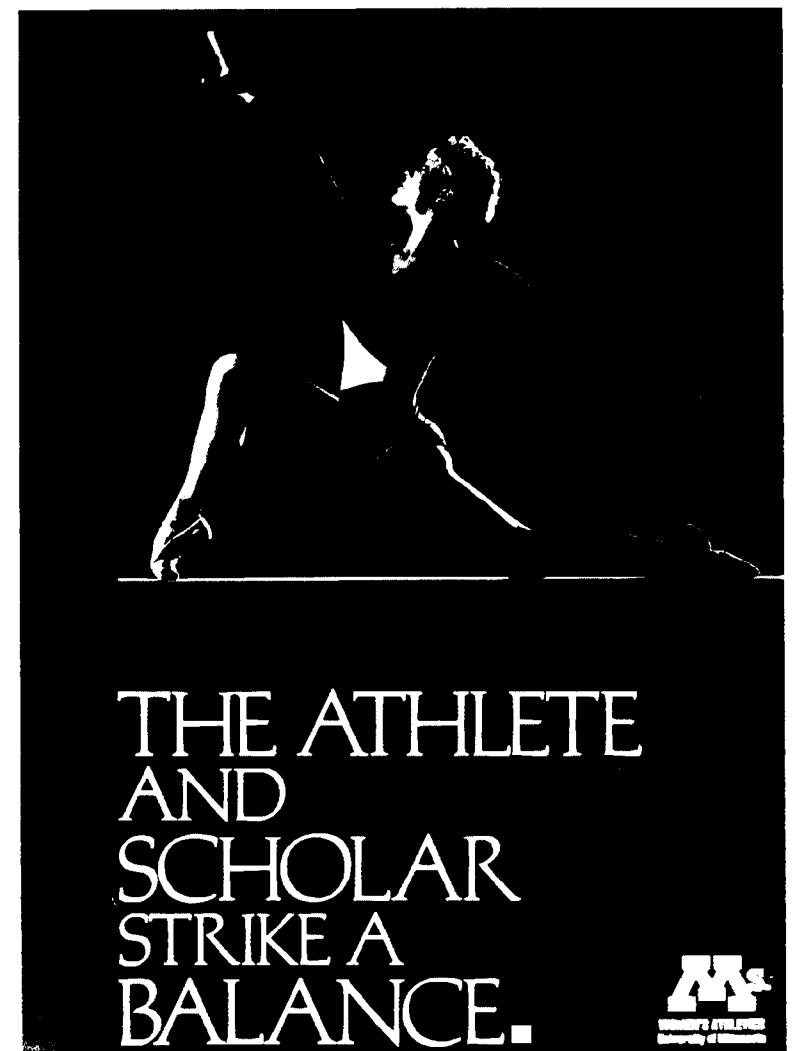
She has done both, increasing the budget from \$72,760 when she arrived to \$2.5 million this year.

"If you don't have the very best coach in the country, you won't get the very best athletes," said Lopiano, 40. "You'll never get the support; you'll never be in the top 10. That is what has made our program."

Women's track coach Terry Crawford left a successful program at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, to go to Texas.

"The bottom line is Donna feels we have the ability among our coaching staff to attract the top athletes and never settle for less than a top-10 program in any of our sports," Crawford said.

Two Texas women's coaches will head 1988 Olympic teams: Crawford
See *Lady Longhorns*, page 5



Poster promotes Minnesota women's athletics

Looking Back

Five years ago

The NCAA Council, meeting April 21-23, 1982, in St. Louis, approved in concept a plan to expand the Council from 22 to approximately 40 members, permitting each division to elect its own Council members and a division vice-president. The plan also would create an Administrative Committee to act for the Council and Executive Committee as necessary between meetings of those groups. (April 30, 1982, NCAA News)

Ten years ago

The newly expanded NCAA division steering committees held their first meetings since the 1977 annual Convention voted to add a number of non-Council members to those committees equal to the number of each division's representatives on the Council. The Division I Steering Committee met April 1-2, 1977, in St. Louis, while the Divisions II and III Steering Committees both met in Chicago, April 7-8 and April 3-4, respectively. (April 1977 NCAA News)

Twenty years ago

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, hosted the 25th annual National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships, ending April 1, 1967, and won the team title for the third time in four years. The Salukis' depth offset two individual titles by Michigan's Dave Jacobs, and the Wolverines finished second, 189.55 to 187.40. (January-February-March 1967 NCAA News)

Thirty years ago

Idaho State hosted and won the team championship in the 20th annual National Collegiate Boxing Championships, April 4-6, 1957. Coach Milton Holt's boxers won seven of 10 weight classes to outdistance Washington State, 59-12. The NCAA boxing championships were abolished three years later. (1957-58 NCAA Yearbook)

Letters

Continued from page 2

At a time when the CEOs are meeting to propose legislation to contain costs, it doesn't make sense for committees of the membership to meet to contain revenue. I hope the Legislation and Interpretations Committee (and Council) will reconsider their interpretation.

Robert L. Bockrath
Associate Director of Athletics
University of Arizona

Athletics grants and the IRS

To the Editor:

If student-athletes in big-time intercollegiate sports are treated more like employees and less like students, unexpected income tax consequences could result, according to a recent article in the winter issue of "The Journal of College and University Law." The journal is published by the National Association of College and University Attorneys and the University of Notre Dame Law School.

In the article, the author, Chicago lawyer William J. Judge, says that under Section 117 of the Internal Revenue Code, athletics scholarships generally are presumed to be excluded from the recipient's gross income. But that presumption is justified only if there is a "no strings" requirement attached to the educational grant, he says.

Judge asserts that the favorable tax treatment of athletics scholarship recipients doesn't appear to be justified when analyzed in view of the standards allocated by courts and agencies to the recipients.

For example, courts have used contract principles and workman's compensation theory in certain cases to find that a student-athlete is an employee of the institution. And many coaches and higher education administrators have argued that employer-employee relationships replace tradi-

Affiliation to end

Oral Roberts University will withdraw from the Midwestern Collegiate Conference June 30 to pursue intercollegiate athletics as an independent, the conference has announced.

The school informed the conference that it intended to withdraw, and conference representatives approved the withdrawal in a conference call.

The university, based in Tulsa, Oklahoma, joined the MCC as a charter member in 1979. The Titans currently sponsor conference athletics programs in a variety of sports, including baseball and men's and women's basketball.

tional teacher-student relationships in intercollegiate athletics.

Should these views gain judicial acceptance, Judge believes the Internal Revenue Service and the courts could require that athletics scholarships be included in the student-athlete's gross income.

Judge is an associate of Feiwel, Galper, Lasky & Berger, Ltd., Chicago.

Cynthia Scott
Department of Public
Relations and Information
University of Notre Dame

Criticism continues over staff, grant cuts

The decisions by the NCAA membership to reduce the number of basketball grants-in-aid and do away with part-time coaches still are being criticized by college coaches, who also oppose proposals that would drastically change the season.

Kentucky coach Eddie Sutton and Vanderbilt coach C. M. Newton made the coaches' views known after the annual meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches in New Orleans.

The scholarship rule and the elimination of the part-time coaches were enacted last January at the NCAA Convention in San Diego.

"They reduced the scholarship limit from 15 to 13, and this came as a complete surprise to the basketball coaches," Sutton told the Associated Press.

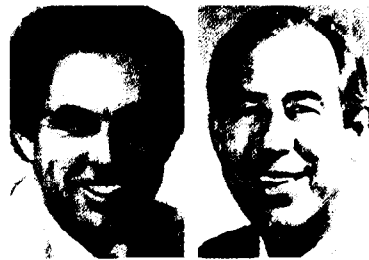
"We have consistently supported 15 as a minimum number, and the reduction greatly limits us."

Sutton said that coaches will now be forced to run current scholarship players off the award because of pressure; that coaches will now be tempted to stop players from missing practices for academic reasons because of a lack of players; that coaches will be tempted to drop players who face long rehabilitation periods because of injuries, and that recruiting and the use of freshmen could become unethical because of pressure.

"With our popularity and the amount of money raised through basketball, it is not an economic burden to have two more scholarships," Sutton said.

Newton said eliminating part-time coaches was done with "insensitivity."

"There is a need for that fourth staff member, with the shifting of the recruiting calendar," Newton said. "We were opposed to the legislative process used and the insensitivity.



Eddie Sutton

C. M. Newton

They just told the university to get rid of an employee. The reduction in the staff compounds an already burdensome task of the basketball coach."

Newton said the schedule should not be changed either.

"The current schedule permits us to play games when the students are not in class and we can travel," Newton said.

"Tradition is important and so is television. National interest in our game is at its height."

Sutton and Newton said they had heard of some suggestions to start the

season after January 1 and limit teams to as few as 20 games.

The NCAA holds its Convention, when all legislation is passed, in January, the middle of the college basketball season. The NABC would like the dates changed so they could have more of a voice.

"We could attend meetings in late spring or summer," Sutton said. "We feel we should have a greater voice in what is taking place, considering our tournament contributes so much to the moneys brought in by the NCAA."

The NABC hopes to approach the NCAA to change the rules.

"As a group, all we can do is lobby," Sutton said.

Newton hopes the organization gets a chance to meet with the NCAA's Presidents Commission when it meets this summer.

"We can't invite ourselves to dinner," Newton said. "But we'd like to meet with them and let them know our feelings."

Calendar

April 1-2	Presidents Commission, Greenbelt, Maryland
April 8-10	Special Events Committee, Miami, Florida
April 11-12	Committee on Infractions, Kansas City, Missouri
April 13-15	Council, Kansas City, Missouri
April 13-16	Division I Women's Volleyball Committee, site to be determined
April 16-17	Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification, Washington, D.C.
April 24-26	Committee on Infractions, Hilton Head, South Carolina
April 26-30	Wrestling Committee, Marco Island, Florida
April 28-May 1	Men's and Women's Skiing Committee, Amelia Island, Florida
May 3	Divisions I, II and III Championships Committees, Kansas City, Missouri
May 4-5	Executive Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
May 4-8	Men's and Women's Swimming Committee, Kansas City, Missouri

One school's

Continued from page 2

universities in Texas or the game of football.

The activities and penalties that have been made public regarding the Southern Methodist University and Texas Tech University football programs, as well as allegations regarding wrongdoing by other SWC schools, merely reflect the tip of an old, expanding iceberg that spans the country and includes all major, revenue-producing sports.

Since the early '60s, the success of intercollegiate athletics programs has become big business. In addition, major college football and basketball have become the sole property of the public. College sports provide a source of entertainment and profit for millions of Americans every week.

In those states without professional franchises, the attention given to university athletics programs is even more intense.

The crisis in SWC football reflects a more general confrontation between athletics and academics in higher education—a confrontation that has been looming on the horizon for over a decade.

The crisis can be viewed from many different levels; but at the most general level, it reflects the need for intercollegiate athletics activities to become more integrated within the academic structure of higher education. Note that we are not concerned with reintegrating athletics and academics. Our thesis is that they never have been fully integrated.

In the past, athletics has been viewed by university administrators as a separate and almost independent activity.

Through the years, the most successful athletics programs became financially independent from university support. This trend has increasingly placed American higher education in the public eye solely in terms of athletics prowess.

The development of such athletics images by institutions of higher education was created within the context of a "win at all costs" philosophy. To be financially successful, athletics programs had to win. If athletics programs became winners, then coaches either kept their jobs or received promotions. This competitive neurosis had a price tag, however. The major cost was the development of an attitude that the individual athlete was expendable.

The advent of the one-year renewable athletics scholarship and freshman-eligibility rule reflects the increasing manipulation of 18-year-olds. Athletics programs in major universities make it clear to scholarship players that their success on the gridiron or the court is the primary criterion by which they will be judged for the renewal of their stipend.

This pattern has been with us for well over a decade. Another common result of this trend has been the firing of coaches for not winning and the offering of lucrative rewards to coaches who would ensure the development of winning, profitable programs.

Contrary to the image of the university as a place for supporting, developing and improving the future of young people in a cooperative effort, the model that athletics programs were forced to take reflected an image of manipulation, expendability and overt inhuman treatment.

During the past five years, the critics of this manipulation of scholarship athletes have increased steadily.

In fact, it always has been our observation that there are more

opponents of big-time sports within the university community than there are proponents. This anti-athletics lobby is gaining in numbers daily and now challenges university alumni who have provided money and resources either to athletes or athletics "slush funds."

The "death sentence" was given to athletics programs before SMU and will be given to others in the future. The state of Texas and the Southwest Conference actually will benefit in the long run by biting the bullet today, taking their medicine and preparing for a new era in intercollegiate athletics. Remember, Texas already has gone through the trauma of the no-pass, no-play rule in its high schools.

This legislation is an important step for initiating the integration of athletics and academics at the high school level. Texas occupies a leadership role for the country with this action.

In the long run, successful integration of athletics and academics in higher education means that the academic side of the university will prevail. This process will take time, and, undoubtedly, the current malaise gripping the SWC will characterize other conferences and will be singled out in other states.

This long-term outcome will require additional changes at all levels of higher education. Minimally, we suggest the following changes must come about:

- Student-athletes must become more sensitive to the importance of academic achievement and less oriented to the fantasy career of professional athletics.

- Coaches must become aware of the career and academic needs of student-athletes, while also establishing a set of ethics for their profession.

- Both coaches and student-athletes must be provided with some type of job security in order to avoid the form of competitive neurosis that fosters breaking rules.

- University faculty members must rid themselves of prejudicial attitudes and discriminatory behavior directed toward college athletics and help organize intercollegiate sports in terms of the academic values they represent.

- University presidents need to continue their leadership role with regard to preserving the academic integrity of their institutions and monitoring athletics programs for excessive abuses.

- Influential alumni must see the university as an academic community for developing resources and knowledge rather than their private domains for enhancing bragging rights.

- The university system must provide resources to student-athletes and develop both professional training for and professional commitments to coaches.

The successful integration of athletics and academics will therefore require concessions and attitude changes on the part of all those involved—in the athletics department and in the broader academic community of which intercollegiate athletics is a part.

Picou and Wells are sports sociologists—Picou at Texas A&M University and Wells at the University of South Alabama. Both were scholarship athletes in college.

In women's athletics

Continued from page 3

experience to work in now-lucrative women's programs, and the problem is born, says Shafer.

There are also several other explanations for the situation, not universally agreed upon, and divided along greater lines.

According to the women surveyed by Acosta and Carpenter, the reasons are the strength of the "old boys' network" — that is, it's not who you are, but who you know, that gets you the job — a system that favors men because they know more men in the

'We've passed the period of blame, so it's much easier for men and women to work together, as opposed to working in adversarial positions' —

Donna Lopiano

field.

The next three reasons on the Acosta and Carpenter list are the weakness of the "old girls' network," moderate discrimination against women, and finally, a lack of qualified women.

When men were asked to theorize on the matter, lack of qualified women topped the list, followed by women's unwillingness to travel, women's failure to apply for openings and family responsibilities.

Despite this division along gender lines, Donna A. Lopiano, director of women's athletics at the University of Texas, Austin, sees hope.

"We've passed the period of blame, so it's much easier for men and women to work together, as opposed to working in adversarial positions."

Lopiano thinks that working together can and should come on the state level, through programs such as Coaches and Officials Acquire Competency Here (COACH) in Philadelphia, which had 125 participants last summer, and The Colorado Sports Needs You Project, which, since its inception in 1983, has been directly or indirectly responsible for raising the number of female high school coaches in Colorado from 465 (38 percent) to 508 (41 percent) in 1985-86.

"It's not a great increase, but it's like a railroad engine — it's really hard to stop the thing, then turn it back — but I'm real encouraged," Shafer says.

"Many women in administrative positions are still fighting. They have so many problems to take care of with their own jobs... they ask, 'How can I add another job of trying to network, build a network of women and fight the bureaucracy of the old boys' club?'" Shafer says.

"When it comes to improving the state of women's athletics... inevitably, the men got increases at the same time women were gradually increasing. They'd increase at 50 percent, we'd increase at 25 percent," Lopiano says.

"But it doesn't work that way when it comes to cuts. We're seeing an equal number of men's and women's teams being dropped when budget cuts come, and equal dollars are being cut. The effect is disproportionate and it's not fair."

About the only advice Lopiano and others could offer was to remain vigilant and continue promoting the fact that women's sports programs can be economically feasible.

"You've got a product in men's athletics," says Lopiano, "that is pretty much overexposed. They're experiencing declines in gate receipts... women's athletics happens to be a real good diversification investment (for institutions); and right now, it's not going to cost you very much to get into it and to be good."

There is also the highly persuasive

and accurate argument that women's athletics is not a luxury, but a necessity, providing role models, socialization skills and teaching girls the lessons of life.

Overcoming the defeats that have hampered the growth of women's athletics is the goal of those involved. However, many anticipate a bright future. Minnesota's Baker is one of them:

"I certainly don't mean to sound Pollyannaish, because I don't feel that way. We need to remain extremely cautious and to take a step forward and analyze it, prepared to pull back if we need to.

"But by the same token, we shouldn't be discouraged; we might as well fold our tent and go home if we do... there are a lot of men and women who are committed to developing strong sport programs for girls and women in this country; and for that reason alone, I feel very optimistic that we will achieve what we want to achieve."

Lady Longhorns

Continued from page 3

in women's track and Richard Quick in women's swimming. Also, Texas' Stan Huntsman will coach the men's track team.

Women's basketball coach Jody Conratt declined the Olympic job, saying it would have infringed on her duties at Texas. Instead, she will coach the Pan-American Games team at Indianapolis this summer.

Hiring the best women's basketball coach was Lopiano's top priority when she arrived at Texas. Conratt was easily the top candidate.

"Jody is the first coach we hired and the person we modeled the program on," Lopiano said. "She leads the way. After she was successful and put Texas where it should be image-wise, it was easy for me to go to the vice-president and say, 'We want the best swimming coach.'"

Conratt's 11-year record at Texas is 353-50. Her teams haven't lost a conference game since 1978, a streak of 134 victories.

"I would not even have considered taking the job had Donna not been the forerunner in women's sports," Conratt said. "It was a signal to me when they hired Donna that they meant business — because no one else would take that grief upon themselves voluntarily."

The fan appeal of Conratt's teams has made it one of the few programs where the women outdraw the men. Average attendance has increased from 1,000 six years ago to 5,972 — best in the country by a women's team. The Texas men average 4,000 a game.

CBS commentator Mimi Griffin said, "Texas has captured fans across the country. Their program just exudes class. They know what their goal is, and they don't settle for anything else."

Nora Lynn Finch, chair of the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee and associate director of athletics at North Carolina State University, said Lopiano's program

has become a national model.

"Donna Lopiano has assembled the strongest coaching staff. She may have the best facilities and probably, per capita, has the best funding of any school I can tell you about," Finch said.

During her college days at Southern Connecticut, Lopiano played basketball, softball, volleyball and field hockey. She played in a professional softball league for four years after college. In 1984, she was inducted into the Amateur Softball National Hall of Fame.

Lopiano began her administrative career at Brooklyn College in 1971. She came to Texas five years later.

Crawford said, "Donna works in a capacity where nothing is impossible. It's a real commitment for her."

Lopiano never expected any less than what she has achieved.

"You get whatever you demand from these young people," she said, "and I think this program goes to show that."



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Smart's shot gives Knight third Division I crown

Keith Smart's 16-foot jumper with five seconds left gave Indiana a 74-73 victory over Syracuse in the title game of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship in New Orleans March 30.

Smart, the tournament's outstanding player, had 21 points in the game. He scored 12 of the Hoosiers last 15 points, including the last six.

"I just took what was given to me," Smart said. "Syracuse was sagging inside and covering Steve (Alford) tight, so he was looking for me and that worked. It's great to have a player like Steve because it opens up so much for others on the team."

Alford, who made the all-tournament team, scored 23 points. He made seven three-point field goals out of 10 attempts.

The victory made Indiana coach

Bob Knight only the third coach to win more than two Division I men's basketball titles. John Wooden of UCLA won the tournament 10 times and Adolph Rupp of Kentucky took his teams to four titles.

This year's title game was only the fifth championship final to be decided by one point. The lead changed hands 24 times during the contest and the score was tied 13 times.

Indiana's Daryl Thomas contributed 20 points, giving the Hoosiers three 20-point scorers in the game. Sherman Douglas led Syracuse with 20 points and Rony Seikaly added 18. Freshman Derrick Coleman had 19 rebounds.

"The kids did everything we asked them to do in the whole game," Syracuse coach Jim Boheim said, "and it came down that somebody had to

make a play at the end, and Indiana made a great play and that's why they won."

Syracuse advanced to the final with a 77-63 win over Big East Conference rival Providence. Seikaly scored 16 points, while Coleman had 12 points and 12 rebounds. Billy Donovan of the Friars led all scorers with 18.

Indiana defeated Nevada-Las Vegas, 97-93, in semifinal play. Alford scored 33 points. Freddie Banks and Armon Gilliam had 38 and 32 points, respectively, for the Runnin' Rebels.

Douglas, Coleman and Gilliam earned all-tournament honors along with Smart and Alford.

Semifinals

Note: Figures in box scores represent field goals and field-goal attempts [three-point field goals and attempts], free throws and free throw attempts, rebounds, and points.

Syracuse 77, Providence 63

Providence: David Kiper 4-10 [0-0], 0-1, 5, 8; Ernie Lewis 2-12 [1-8], 2-2, 5, 7; Jacek Duda 2-7 [0-0], 0-1, 7, 4; Delray Brooks 4-9 [1-5], 0-0, 3, 9; Billy Donovan 3-12 [1-3], 1-1, 1, 8; Carlton Screen 5-6 [1-1], 7-10, 2, 18; Abdul Shamsid-Deen 1-2 [0-0], 0-0, 2, 2; Marty Conlon 1-1 [0-0], 0-0, 3, 2; Darryl Wright 1-4 [1-2], 0-0, 0, 3; Steve Wright 1-3 [0-0], 0-0, 4, 2; David Snedeker 0-0 [0-0], 0-0, 0, 0. **TOTALS** 24-66 [5-19], 10-15, 35 (3 team), 63.

Syracuse: Howard Triche 4-10 [0-0], 4-5, 11, 12; Derrick Coleman 4-6 [0-0], 4-7, 12, 12; Rony Seikaly 4-11 [0-0], 8-11, 6, 16; Greg Monroe 4-9 [3-7], 6-10, 4, 7; Sherman Douglas 5-11 [0-1], 2-6, 11, 12; Derek Brower 0-1 [0-0], 0-0, 4, 0; Stephen Thompson 3-5 [0-0], 1-3, 5, 7; Herman Harried 0-0 [0-0], 1-2, 0, 1. **TOTALS** 24-53 [3-8], 26-44, 53, 77.

Half time: Syracuse 36, Providence 26. Disqualifications: S. Wright. Officials: Paul Galvan, Luis Grillo, Don Rutledge. Attendance: 64,959.

Indiana 97, Nevada-Las Vegas 93

Nevada-Las Vegas: Gerald Paddio 2-13 [2-8], 0-0, 6, 6; Armon Gilliam 14-26 [0-0], 4-6, 10, 32; Jarvis Basnight 3-4 [0-0], 0-1, 2, 6; Mark Wade 1-6 [1-6], 1-2, 4, 4; Freddie Banks 12-23 [10-19], 4-6, 8, 38; Richard Robinson 0-0 [0-0], 0-0, 1, 0; Gary Graham 0-5 [0-2], 1-4, 2, 1; Eldridge Hudson 3-4 [0-0], 0-0, 5, 6; David Willard 0-1 [0-0], 0-0, 0, 0. **TOTALS** 35-82 [13-35], 10-19, 40, 93.

Indiana: Steve Alford 10-19 [2-4], 11-13, 4, 33; Keith Smart 5-7 [0-0], 4-5, 2, 14; Dean Garrett 7-10 [0-0], 4-5, 11, 18; Rick Calloway 6-10 [0-0], 0-0, 6, 12; Daryl Thomas 3-5 [0-0], 0-0, 4, 6; Todd Meier 0-0 [0-0], 0-0, 3, 0; Steve Eyl 3-3 [0-0], 1-2, 5, 7; Kreigh Smith 0-2 [0-0], 0-0, 1, 0; Joe Hillman 3-4 [0-0], 1-3, 3, 7. **TOTALS** 37-60 [2-4], 21-28, 42 (3 team), 97.

Half time: Indiana 53, Nevada-Las Vegas 47. Disqualifications: Basnight, Smart. Officials: John Clougherty, Rusty Herring, Richard Paparo.



Indiana's Dean Garrett (22) and Nevada-Las Vegas' Armon Gilliam in semifinal action

Championship

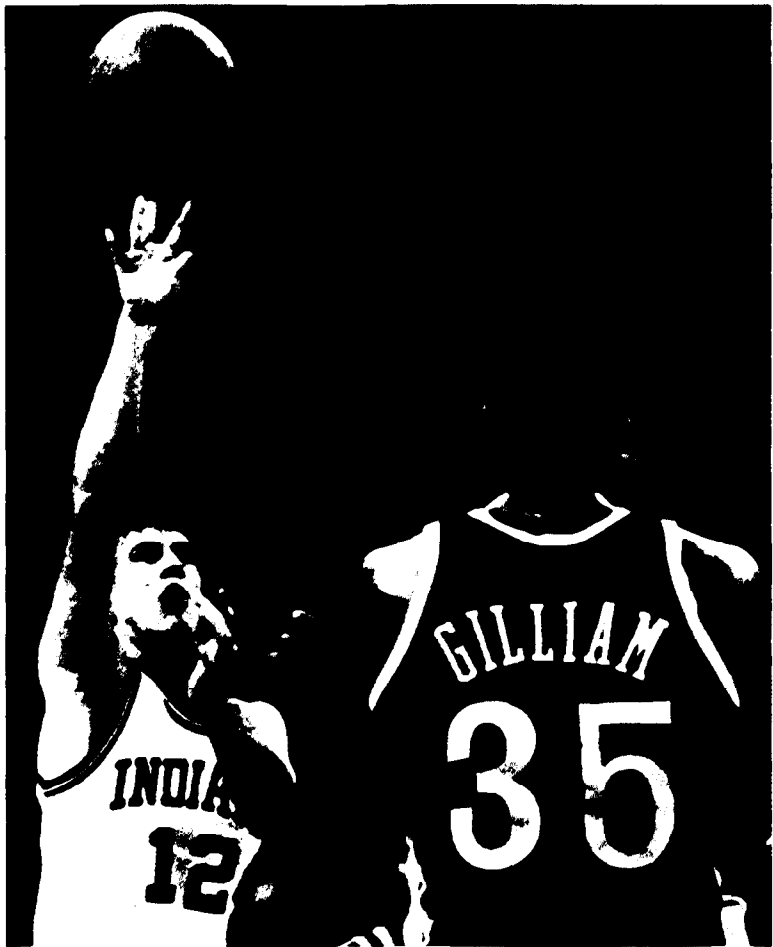
Indiana 74, Syracuse 73

Syracuse: Howard Triche 3-9 [0-0], 2-4, 1, 8; Derrick Coleman 3-7 [0-0], 2-4, 19, 8; Rony Seikaly 7-13 [0-0], 4-6, 10, 18; Greg Monroe 5-11 [2-8], 0-1, 2, 12; Sherman Douglas 8-15 [2-2], 2-2, 2, 20; Derek Brower 3-3 [0-0], 1-3, 1, 7; Stephen Thompson 0-2 [0-0], 0-0, 3, 0. **TOTALS** 29-60 [4-10], 11-20, 38, 73.

Indiana: Rick Calloway 0-3 [0-0], 0-0, 2, 0;

Daryl Thomas 8-18 [0-0], 4-7, 7, 20; Dean Garrett 5-10 [0-0], 0-0, 10, 10; Steve Alford 8-15 [7-10], 0-0, 3, 23; Keith Smart 9-15 [0-1], 3-4, 5, 21; Todd Meier 0-0 [0-0], 0-1, 1, 0; Steve Eyl 0-0 [0-0], 0-0, 1, 0; Kreigh Smith 0-0 [0-0], 0-0, 0, 0; Joe Hillman 0-1 [0-0], 0-0, 2, 0. **TOTALS** 30-62 [7-11], 7-12, 35 (4 team), 74.

Half time: Indiana 34, Syracuse 33. Disqualifications: none. Officials: Joe Forte, Nolan Fine, Jody Silvester. Attendance: 64,959.



Steve Alford of Indiana shoots over Nevada-Las Vegas' Armon Gilliam

North Dakota stuns Spartans early to win ice hockey title

North Dakota scored three first-period goals in a span of less than two minutes and held on to defeat Michigan State, 5-3, in the title game of the Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship March 28 at Joe Louis Arena in Detroit, Michigan.

Sophomore defenseman Ian Kidd, who led the Fighting Sioux blueliners in goals (12) and assists (45) during the regular season, keyed the scoring spurt with a goal at 15:07 of the initial period on a give-and-go play with junior left wing Bob Joyce. Kidd then assisted on two other scores, including a three-man rush into the Michigan State zone that resulted in Joyce getting his 52nd goal of the season.

For coach Gino Gasparini of North Dakota, the key to the game was quite simple: jump out on top as quickly as possible and silence the predominantly Michigan State crowd.

"We wanted to come out of the chute and quiet the crowd down," said Gasparini, whose Fighting Sioux squads have won three national championships in his nine years as coach. "With 18,000 people in here, we needed to get a quick jump on them, hopefully a goal, and it turned out to be three goals. We wanted to do it with some speed and I think we did that."

Michigan State scored its first goal

at 8:30 of the second period as Tom Tilley connected from the right circle. North Dakota's Malcolm Parks countered, though, to give the Fighting Sioux a 4-1 lead with 4:55 remaining in the period. But 1:51 later, the Spartans' Kevin Miller slid inside the left crease and slipped the puck past Ed Belfour to cut the lead to two.

North Dakota sealed the victory at the 7:54 mark of the final period when Brent Bobyck took a feed from Russ Parent and scored from just past the right crease.

The victory gives the Fighting Sioux five NCAA titles since the ice hockey championship was instituted in 1948. They finished with a record of 40-8. Michigan State, which won the crown last year at Providence, ended its season with a 33-10-2 mark.

Following the game, Gasparini talked about his squad in historical terms to USA Today, stating, "It will go down as one of the great college hockey teams. All you have to do is look at this team's accomplishments."

Sophomore Tony Hrkac, the Hobey Baker Award winner as the college player of the year, was named the tournament's most valuable player. North Dakota placed three other players on the all-tournament team: goalie Belfour, defenseman Kidd and

forward Joyce. Also named were forward Corey Millen of Minnesota and defensemen Chris Luongo and Don McSweeney from Michigan State.

The total paid attendance for the four tournament games was 39,263. The crowd of 17,644 at the championship game set a new NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship attendance record.

Semifinals

Harvard 0 0 2-2
North Dak. 1 3 1-5
First period: North Dak.—Brent Bobyck (Tony Hrkac, Mike LaMoine), 10:17. Penalties: North Dak.—Scott Koberinski (tripping), 15:40.

Second period: North Dak.—Bob Joyce (Hrkac, Steve Johnson), 8:42; North Dak.—Hrkac (Bob Joyce), 12:37; North Dak.—Mickey Krampton (Johnson, Lee Davidson), 17:57. Penalties: Harvard—Butch Cutone (holding), 8:30; Harvard—Don Sweeney (high sticking), 11:50; North Dak.—Malcolm Parks (high sticking), 11:50; Harvard—Tod Hartje (roughing), 14:48.

Third period: Harvard—Allen Bourbeau (unassisted), 3:02; North Dak.—Johnson (Hrkac, Davidson), 10:13; Harvard—Tim Barakett (Steve Armstrong), 12:29. Penalties: North Dak.—Tom Benson (high sticking), 6:07; Harvard—Nick Carone (high sticking), 9:11.
Shots: Harvard—11-13-15—39; North Dak.—7-17-10—34. Saves: Harvard—Dickie McEvoy 29; North Dak.—Ed Belfour 37. Attendance: 7,526.

Michigan St. 2 1 2-5
Minnesota 0 3 0-3
First period: Michigan St.—Mitch Messier

(Kevin Miller, Brad Hamilton), 1:39; Michigan St.—Danton Cole (Robert Reynolds, Chris Luongo), 4:16. Penalties: Minnesota—Lance Pitlick (elbowing), 0:50; Minnesota Gary Shopek (interference), 2:12; Michigan St.—Kevin Miller (cross checking), 8:39; Minnesota—Marty Nanne (roughing), 11:12; Michigan St.—Bruce Rendall (elbowing and cross checking), 11:12; Michigan St.—Kip Miller (hooking), 19:31.

Second period: Minnesota—Corey Millen (John Blue), 1:08; Minnesota—Jay Cates (Tom Chorske, Millen), 6:27; Michigan St.—Neil Wilkinson (Mike O'Toole, Cole), 12:39; Minnesota—Tom Chorske (unassisted), 17:18. Penalties: Michigan St.—Rendall (hooking), 4:34; Pitlick (elbowing), 19:08.

Third period: Michigan St.—Dave Arkeilpane (unassisted), 9:28; Michigan St.—Bill Shibicky (Luongo), 19:04. Penalties—None.
Shots: Michigan St.—9-7-8—24; Minnesota—7-12-11—30. Saves: Michigan St.—Norm Foster 27; Minnesota—John Blue 19. Attendance: 14,093.

Third Place

Harvard 0 2 1-3
Minnesota 1 5 0-6
First period: Minnesota—Corey Millen (Todd Richards, David Grannis), 12:31. Penalties: Harvard—Jerry Pawloski (interference), 7:43; Harvard—Don Sweeney (tripping), 12:50.
Second period: Harvard—Lane McDonald (Tim Barakett), 1:02; Minnesota—Marty Nanne (Lance Pitlick), 2:33; Minnesota—Millen (Dave Snuggerud, Pitlick), 9:02; Minnesota—Jay Cates (Scott Bloom, Tom Chorske), 10:22; Harvard—Craig Taucher (Pawloski, Butch Cutone), 12:13; Minnesota—Eric Dornfeld, 13:17; Minnesota—Dave Snuggerud (Millen, David Grannis), 15:39. Penalties: Minnesota—Millen (hooking), :30; Harvard—Sweeney (roughing), 3:55; Harvard—Josh

Caplan (hooking), 9:02; Minnesota—Richards (tripping), 19:26.

Third period: Harvard—C.J. Young (Allen Bourbeau), 17:31. Penalties: Minnesota—Richards (holding), 2:45; Harvard—Tod Hartje (checking from behind), 5:35; Harvard—Bourbeau (hooking), 7:28; Harvard—Randy Taylor (cross checking), 14:43; Minnesota—Bloom (interference), 16:28; Minnesota—Richards (tripping), 18:06.

Shots: Harvard—13-10-11—34; Minnesota—9-15-6—30. Saves: Harvard—John Devin 24; Minnesota—Robb Stauber 31.

Championship

North Dak. 3 1 1-5
Michigan St. 0 2 1-3
First period: North Dak.—Ian Kidd (Bob Joyce), 15:07; North Dak.—Murray Baron (Jeff Bowen, Kidd), 16:44; North Dak.—Joyce (Kidd, Tony Hrkac), 17:02. Penalties: Michigan St.—Tom Tilley (hooking), 1:05; North Dak.—Grant Paranca (holding), 7:09; Michigan St.—Brad Hamilton (tripping), 12:45; Michigan St.—Danton Cole (tripping), 13:54; North Dak.—Tom Benson (high sticking), 18:06.

Second period: Michigan St.—Tilley (Brian McReynolds, Mitch Messier), 8:30; North Dak.—Malcolm Parks (Scott Koberinski), 15:05; Michigan St.—Kevin Miller (unassisted), 16:56. Penalties: North Dak.—Scott Dub (slashing), 3:16; Michigan St.—Hamilton (tripping), 3:57; Michigan St.—Sean Clement (hooking), 9:53; North Dak.—Baron (cross checking), 12:55.

Third period: North Dak.—Brent Bobyck (Russ Parent), 7:54; Michigan St.—Kip Miller (Kevin Miller), 18:34. Penalties: Michigan St.—Don Gibson (late hit), 12:07; North Dak.—Lee Davidson (roughing), 12:07.

Shots: North Dak.—8-9-6—23; Michigan St.—2-8-8—18. Saves: North Dak.—Ed Belfour 15; Michigan St.—Bob Essensa 18. Attendance: 17,644.

Tennessee women finally strike Division I gold

Tennessee won its first national title in women's basketball with a 67-44 triumph over Louisiana Tech March 29 in the finals of the Division I Women's Basketball Championship in Austin, Texas.

The Lady Volunteers made their fourth appearance in the final four of the tournament and reached the championship game for the second time. Tennessee also had reached the finals of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIWA) championship twice.

"Well, the monkey's off my back," Tennessee coach Pat Head Summitt said. "I do not think I could go without recognizing that it was a tremendous team effort... has been for the last three weeks. This team has played as hard and as smart as I could ask any team to play."

Tennessee held a 21-19 lead at the 5:48 mark in the first half, then scored eight straight points for a 29-19 edge with 2:51 remaining.

School adjusts sports offerings

The Potsdam State University College athletics department has announced plans to drop women's field hockey and add women's soccer, effective in the fall of 1987.

Conrad Bautz, chair of the health and physical education department, said that field hockey coach Addy Malatesta would be the coach of the new soccer team.

Plans are to initiate soccer as a varsity sport this fall and as a full member of the State University of New York Athletic Conference in the fall of 1988.

The move was recommended by the intercollegiate athletics board and approved by the school's administration.

Bridgette Gordon, Tonya Edwards and Sheila Frost each scored 13 points for Tennessee. Gordon had 12 rebounds. Nora Lewis scored 12 points for the Lady Techsters, while Teresa Weatherspoon had 11. Louisiana Tech shot 33.3 percent from the field.

"I think the (poor) shooting in the game goes back to the defense of Tennessee," Lady Techsters coach Leon Barmore said. "We did not get easy shots. The points we did score were well-earned. The shots we finally got were difficult to make because of Tennessee's defense."

A crowd of 9,823 witnessed the title game, while 15,303 attended the semifinals, which featured host Texas. Both figures are records, as is the two-session total of 25,126. The 15,303 (15,615 paid) fans at the semifinals formed the largest women's collegiate crowd in NCAA history.

In the semifinals, Louisiana Tech shot 58.3 percent from the field, including 73.9 percent in the second half, en route to a 79-75 victory over defending champion Texas. Lewis and Tori Harrison had 20 points apiece while Weatherspoon added 19. Clarissa Davis scored 24 and had 10 rebounds for the Lady Longhorns. Beverly Williams added 23 points.

Tennessee advanced with a 74-64 victory over Long Beach State. Gordon and Edwards each scored 21 points. Cindy Brown of Long Beach State scored 27 and tied a record for rebounds in a semifinal game with 18.

Edwards was named the tournament's outstanding player. She was joined on the all-tournament team by Weatherspoon, Davis, Gordon and Brown.

Semifinals

Note: Figures in box scores represent field goals and field-goal attempts, free throws and free-throw attempts, rebounds, and points.

Tennessee 74, Long Beach St. 64
Tennessee: Bridgette Gordon 7-16, 7-9, 11,

21; Melissa McCray 5-7, 4-4, 1, 14; Kathy Spinks 0-5, 0-0, 3, 0; Shelley Sexton 1-3, 0-0, 3, 2; Tonya Edwards 5-12, 11-13, 7, 21; Dawn Marsh 1-2, 2-2, 2, 4; Sheila Frost 3-4, 0-1, 5, 6; Karla Horton 3-7, 0-0, 5, 6; Carla McGhee 0-2, 0-0, 3, 0; Lisa Webb 0-1, 0-0, 0, 0; Jennifer Tuggle 0-0, 0-0, 0, 0. TOTALS 25-59, 24-29, 44 (4 team), 74.

Long Beach St.: Cheryl Dowell 0-2, 0-0, 0, 0; Cindy Brown 9-20, 9-13, 18, 27; Shannon Smith 2-4, 0-0, 1, 4; Penny Toler 10-25, 3-5, 2, 23; Margaret Mohr 2-9, 0-0, 6, 4; Lisa Ellis 1-3, 0-0, 4, 2; Shameil Coleman 0-1, 0-0, 0, 0; Scheron Douglas 2-2, 0-0, 1, 4; Bettina Turner 0-1, 0-0, 0, 0. TOTALS 26-67, 12-18, 37 (5 team), 64.

Half time: Long Beach St. 30, Tennessee 28. Disqualifications: Brown. Officials: Patty Broderick, Bill Stokes.

Louisiana Tech 79, Texas 75

Louisiana Tech: Stacey Davis 1-6, 0-0, 8, 2; Nora Lewis 9-16, 2-2, 4, 20; Tori Harrison 9-13, 2-5, 4, 20; Teresa Weatherspoon 7-11, 5-7, 5, 19; Angela Lawson 6-11, 0-0, 5, 12; Erica Westbrooks 0-0, 0-0, 2, 0; Paulette Stall 3-3, 0-0, 1, 6. TOTALS 35-60, 9-14, 33 (4 team), 79.

Texas: Andrea Lloyd 2-9, 3-5, 8, 7; C.J. Jones 3-5, 0-0, 3, 6; Clarissa Davis 10-22, 4-6, 10, 24; Beverly Williams 10-18, 3-4, 8, 23; Yulonda Wimbish 6-13, 1-3, 2, 13; Lyssa McBride 0-2, 0-0, 0, 0; Susan Anderson 0-1, 0-0, 1, 0; Ellen Bayer 0-0, 0-0, 0, 0; Paulette Moegele 1-2, 0-0, 0, 2; Pennee Hall 0-1, 0-0, 1, 0. TOTALS 32-73, 11-18, 41 (8 team), 75.

Half time: Louisiana Tech 40, Texas 36. Disqualifications: Lloyd. Officials: June Courteau, Larry Sheppard. Attendance: 15,303.

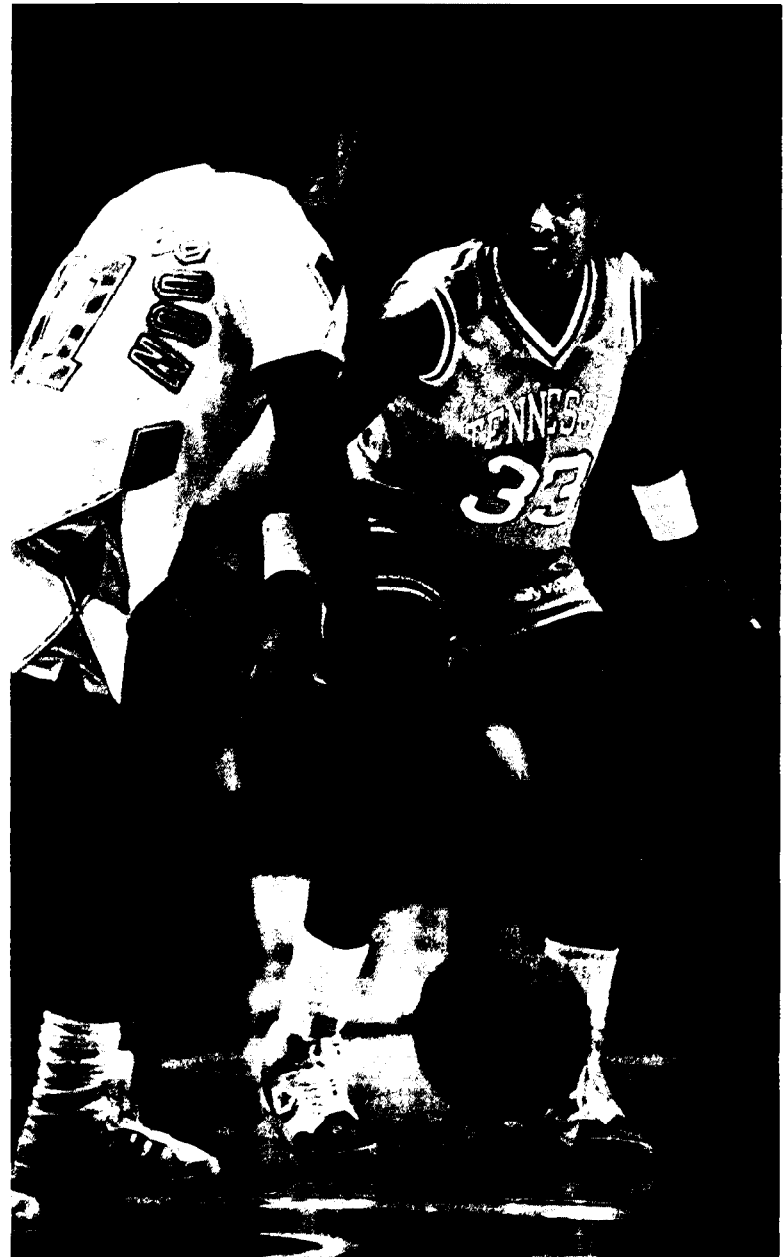
Championship

Tennessee 67, Louisiana Tech 44

Tennessee: Bridgette Gordon 5-19, 3-4, 12, 13; Karla Horton 4-8, 1-2, 5, 9; Kathy Spinks 1-3, 0-0, 1, 2; Shelley Sexton 4-8, 0-0, 2, 8; Tonya Edwards 4-13, 5-8, 7, 13; Dawn Marsh 1-2, 4-4, 3, 6; Sheila Frost 6-10, 1-5, 8, 13; Melissa McCray 0-0, 0-0, 0, 0; Lisa Webb 1-3, 1-1, 2, 3; Cheryl Littlejohn 0-1, 0-0, 1, 0; Jennifer Tuggle 0-0, 0-0, 0, 0; Carla McGhee 0-0, 0-0, 0, 0. TOTALS 26-67, 15-24, 47 (6 team), 67.

Louisiana Tech: Stacey Davis 0-0, 1-3, 6, 1; Nora Lewis 4-11, 4-6, 7, 12; Tori Harrison 3-11, 2-5, 8, 8; Teresa Weatherspoon 4-11, 3-3, 3, 11; Angela Lawson 1-4, 0-0, 1, 2; Paulette Stall 3-7, 2-3, 7, 8; Erica Westbrooks 0-3, 0-2, 3, 0; Melinda Chambless 0-0, 0-0, 0, 0; Sherry McDonald 1-1, 0-0, 0, 2. TOTALS 16-48, 12-22, 36 (1 team), 44.

Half time: Tennessee 33, Louisiana Tech 24. Disqualifications: Harrison, Weatherspoon. Officials: June Courteau, Patty Broderick. Attendance: 9,823.



Tennessee's Tonya Edwards, the tournament's outstanding player, and Louisiana Tech's Teresa Weatherspoon

1986-87 NCAA championships dates and sites

FALL

Cross Country, Men's: Division I champion—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; **Division II champion**—Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania; **Division III champion**—College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Cross Country, Women's: Division I champion—University of Texas, Austin; **Division II champion**—California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California; **Division III champion**—College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Field Hockey: Division I champion—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; **Division III champion**—Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Maryland.

Football: Division I-AA champion—Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, Georgia; **Division II champion**—North Dakota, State University, Fargo, North Dakota; **Division III champion**—Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

Soccer, Men's: Division I champion—Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; **Division II champion**—Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, Washington; **Division III champion**—University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Soccer, Women's: National Collegiate champion—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; **Division III champion**—University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

Volleyball, Women's: Division I champion—University of the Pacific, Stockton, California; **Division II champion**—University of California, Riverside; **Division III champion**—University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California.

Water Polo, Men's: Champion—Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

WINTER

Basketball, Men's: Division I champion—Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; **Division II champion**—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky; **Division III champion**—North Park College, Chicago, Illinois.

Basketball, Women's: Division I champion—University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee; **Division II champion**—University of New Haven, West Haven, Connecticut; **Division III champion**—University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Fencing, Men's: Champion—Columbia University, New York, New York.

Fencing, Women's: Champion—University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Gymnastics, Men's: 45th championships, University of California, Los Angeles, California, April 23-25, 1987.

Gymnastics, Women's: Division I, 6th, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 24-25, 1987.

Ice Hockey, Men's: Division I champion—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota; **Division III champion**—Plattsburgh State University College, Plattsburgh, New York.

Rifle, Men's and Women's: Champion—Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky.

Skiing, Men's and Women's: Champion—University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Swimming and Diving, Men's: Division I, 64th, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, April 2-4, 1987; **Division II champion**—California State University, Bakersfield, California; **Division III champion**—Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Swimming and Diving, Women's: Division I champion—University of Texas, Austin, Texas; **Division II champion**—California State University, Northridge, California; **Division III champion**—Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Indoor Track, Men's: Division I champion—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas; **Division II champion**—St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina; **Division III champion**—University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Indoor Track, Women's: Division I champion—Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; **Division II champion**—St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina; **Division III champion**—University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts.

Wrestling: Division I champion—Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa; **Division II champion**—California State University, Bakersfield, California; **Division III champion**—Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey.

SPRING

Baseball: Division I, 41st, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska (Creighton University host), May 29-June 7, 1987; **Division II, 20th**, Patterson Stadium, Montgomery, Alabama (Troy State University host), May 22-27, 1986; **Division III, 12th**, site to be determined, May 28-31, 1987.

Golf, Men's: Division I, 90th, Scarlett Golf Course, Columbus, Ohio (Ohio State University host), June 10-13, 1987; **Division II, 25th**, Columbus College, Columbus, Georgia, May 19-22, 1987; **Division III, 13th**, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, May 19-22, 1987.

Golf, Women's: 6th championships, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, May 27-30, 1987.

Lacrosse, Men's: Division I, 17th, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 23 and 25, 1987; **Division III, 8th**, campus site to be determined, May 16, 1987.

Lacrosse, Women's: National Collegiate, 6th, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, May 16, 1987; **Division III, 3rd**, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, May 16, 1987.

Softball, Women's: Division I, 6th, Seymour Smith Softball Complex, Omaha, Nebraska (Creighton University host), May 20-24, 1987; **Division II, 6th**, campus site, May 15-17, 1987; **Division III, 6th**, Eastern Connecticut State University, Williamantic, Connecticut, May 16-19, 1987.

Tennis, Men's: Division I, 103rd, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, May 15-23, 1987; **Division II, 25th**, California State University, Northridge, California, May 11-17, 1987; **Division III, 12th**, Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Maryland, May 11-17, 1987.

Tennis, Women's: Division I, 6th, University of California, Los Angeles, California, May 14-21, 1987; **Division II, 6th**, California State University, Northridge, California, May 3-9, 1987; **Division III, 6th**, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, May 12-16, 1987.

Outdoor Track, Men's: Division I, 66th, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June 3-6, 1987; **Division II, 25th**, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May 20-23, 1987; **Division III, 14th**, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, May 20-23, 1987.

Outdoor Track, Women's: Division I, 6th, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June 3-6, 1987; **Division II, 6th**, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May 20-23, 1987; **Division III, 6th**, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, May 20-23, 1987.

Volleyball, Men's: 18th championship, University of California, Los Angeles, California, May 1-2, 1987.



Davis, Chaney, Knight and Summitt win awards

Iowa coach Tom Davis has been named Associated Press college basketball coach of the year, and Temple coach John Chaney has been recognized with a similar award by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association.

Under Davis, the Hawkeyes were 30-5, most victories ever for an Iowa team. He received 89 of 419 votes cast in a nationwide poll of sports writers and broadcasters conducted before the NCAA play-offs started.

Joey Meyer of DePaul finished second with 81 votes, followed by Chaney with 64.

"I appreciate this award, especially in a year such as this when there was so much talent around the country," Davis said.

Iowa was ranked No. 1 in the nation for one week this season and wound up No. 6 in the final AP poll. Iowa finished third in the Big Ten with a 14-4 record, one game behind co-champions Indiana and Purdue.

Jerry Tarkanian of top-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas was fourth with 45 points. The remainder of the voting: Pittsburgh's Paul Evans, 41; Clemson's Cliff Ellis and Providence's Rick Pitino, 29 each; Indiana's Bob Knight, 21; Purdue's Gene Keady, 12, and North Carolina's Dean Smith, 8.



John Chaney

The award was established in 1967. UCLA's John Wooden was the first winner, winning it five times in all. Other multiple winners were Knight (1975 and 1976) and Oregon State's Ralph Miller (1981 and 1982).

Chaney, 54, was a unanimous choice of the USBWA's nine-person selection committee.

Under Chaney, Temple advanced to the second round of the NCAA



Tom Davis

tournament for the fourth straight year before being eliminated by LSU, 72-62, at the Midwest regional in Chicago. The Owls finished the season with a 32-4 record, recording a school record for victories.

Temple won both the Atlantic 10 regular-season and postseason-tournament championships this season and entered the NCAA play-offs ranked eighth in both the AP and UPI national polls.

Chaney has a 122-36 record in five seasons with the Owls. In the last four years, he is 108-21, having guided Temple to 25 or more victories in each of those four seasons.

Chaney came to Temple in 1982 after a highly successful career at Cheyney, where he led the Wolves to the NCAA Division II title in 1978. Chaney's overall 15-year career coaching record is 350-95.

Naismith awards

Bob Knight and Pat Sum-



Bob Knight

mitt, who led their respective men's and women's basketball teams to 1987 NCAA Division I championships, have been named the first recipients of the Naismith coach of the year awards.

Named for the game's inventor, former Springfield College and University of Kansas coach James A. Naismith, the Atlanta-based Naismith committee was founded in 1969 and includes 400 members, including men's and women's coaches, sports writers and editors, and others.

The group annually selects the men's and women's college players of the year. Navy center David Robinson and Texas' Clarissa Davis won those 1987 awards.

Knight's Hoosiers won the school's third Division I championship in 11 years with a come-from-behind, 74-73 victory over Syracuse March 30 in New Orleans.

The club finished 30-3, upping



Pat Head Summitt

Knight's career coaching record to 468-168 (.736) through 22 seasons, the past 16 at Indiana. With their six-game march to the title, the Hoosiers improved the school's NCAA play-off record to 37-11 (.771) in 16 appearances dating back to 1940.

Summitt's Tennessee teams have appeared in all six Division I women's basketball tournaments and, after their five-game trip to the 1987 title, sport an 18-5 (.783) record in the NCAA play-offs.

In addition to the 1987 championship—the Lady Vols' first NCAA title in a team sport—Tennessee finished second in 1984 and also advanced to the final four in 1982 and 1986.

Through 13 seasons as a head coach (including the 1986-87 squad's 28-6 final mark), Summitt sports a 319-102 (.756) record. Victory No. 319 came against Louisiana Tech, 67-44, in the Division I championship at Austin, Texas.

Legislative Assistance

1987 Column No. 14

Financial aid renewal notification

Member institutions are reminded that under Constitution 3-4(f) (1987-88 NCAA Manual), they are required to notify each student-athlete who received financial assistance during the current academic year and who is eligible to receive an award and has eligibility remaining under Bylaw 4-1 or Constitution 3-3(a)-(3) for the ensuing academic year, whether or not the grant has been renewed. This notification must come from the institution's regular financial aid authority (notification from the institution's department of athletics does not satisfy this requirement) on or before July 1 prior to the academic year for which it is to be effective.

In all cases, the institutional agency making the financial aid award shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. The chair of the regular committee or other agency for the awarding of financial aid to students generally, or the chair's official designee, shall sign the written statement. The signature of the director of athletics attesting to the committee's award does not satisfy this requirement.

In addition, in a situation where a student's financial assistance has not been renewed for the ensuing academic year, the institution shall inform the student-athlete that if he or she believes the award has not been renewed for questionable reasons, the student-athlete may request, and shall have the opportunity for, a hearing before the institutional agency making the financial award. In this regard, it is not permissible for the institution's regular financial aid authority to delegate the responsibility of conducting the hearing to the university's department of athletics or its faculty athletics committee. The definition of "questionable reasons" for nonrenewal of a scholarship or grant-in-aid is left to the discretion of the involved member institution, to be determined in accordance with its normal practices for students generally.

Player-agent registration

In accordance with the NCAA's player-agent registration program, lists of registered player agents are being distributed periodically to directors of athletics at all Division I member institutions, to all chairs of career counseling panels and to all conference chief executive officers. Also, these lists are available upon request to any Division II or III member institution. By signing a registration form, a player agent agrees not to jeopardize the remaining eligibility of a student-athlete under NCAA legislation and also to notify the directors of athletics before contacting enrolled student-athletes.

Under the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(h)-(4)-(vi), counseling panels may be established to assist in providing student-athletes with reliable information concerning professional athletics career opportunities and also to assist student-athletes in the selection of competent representation. Student-athletes are being urged to cooperate only with player agents who have registered as part of the NCAA program.

Educational and professional background information has been provided to the national office by the registered player agents and is available from the national office. Institutions wishing to obtain such information or to establish counseling panels should contact L. Douglas Johnson, director of legislative services, at the NCAA national office.

Outside competition—basketball

Under the provisions of Constitution 3-9-(b), a student-athlete shall be ineligible if he or she participates in organized basketball competition except while representing his or her institution in intercollegiate competition and except as permitted under the provisions specified in Constitution 3-9-(b). Member institutions are reminded that Constitution 3-9-(b) applies to both men's and women's intercollegiate basketball programs in all divisions. A member of an institution's intercollegiate basketball team may participate in an approved summer league only with the specific written permission of the director of athletics, or in another competition permitted under the exception provisions of Constitution 3-9-(b)-(2), (3) or (4). Member institutions are requested to review these regulations with members of their basketball teams and place particular emphasis on avoiding competition in spring tournaments, charity games and unapproved summer leagues.

This material was provided by the NCAA legislative services department as an aid to member institutions. If an institution has a question it would like to have answered in this column, the question should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the NCAA national office.

Navy's Robinson receives Rupp award

Navy senior center David Robinson has been named recipient of the 1987 Adolph Rupp Trophy, which is given annually to the Associated Press college basketball player of the year.

Robinson, fourth in the nation with a 28.2-point average and the country's top shot-blocker with 144 this season, received 206 of 419 votes in a nationwide poll of sports writers and broadcasters to win the Rupp Trophy over Steve Alford of Indiana. Alford received 63 points, followed by Danny Manning of Kansas with 56, Reggie Williams of Georgetown with 37 and Dennis Hopson of Ohio State with 25.

The Rupp Trophy, named after the late Kentucky coach, is sponsored by the Commonwealth Athletic Club of Kentucky and has been presented every year since 1972. Robinson is the

first recipient from a military academy. Last year's winner was Walter Berry of St. John's (New York).

"Anyone who knows me knows I'm not big on awards," Robinson said. "On any given night, one player can outplay another. But it's an honor to win, and I'd love to share this award with my teammates. The last four years, they've been the biggest part of my life.

"My teammates have helped me mature as a human being and as a player. They've given me great support. Obviously, we couldn't have been the team we were the last four years with just one player."

During his four years at Navy, Robinson participated in 106 victories. He led the Midshipmen to a 26-6 record this season, accounting for 36.5 percent of Navy's total scoring.

David Robinson



He averaged 11.8 rebounds per game, and his 50 points in Navy's first-round NCAA loss to Michigan were the sixth highest in tournament history and most by a player since 1971.



Final Four phones

Answering requests for 1988 Final Four ticket applications is a full-time job for an eight-person staff that mans a bank of telephones installed in the NCAA national office. Requests for tickets must be received by April 15.

Three repeat on Kodak women's all-America team

Brown, McClain and Wicks are selected again

Senior Cindy Brown of Long Beach State, senior Katrina McClain of Georgia and junior Sue Wicks of Rutgers are repeat members of the 1987 Kodak Division I all-America team selected by the Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA).

Texas was the only school to place two players on the team. Senior Andrea Lloyd and sophomore Clarissa Davis are the Lady Longhorn honorees. Tracey Hall of Ohio State, Donna Holt of Virginia, Vickie Orr of Auburn, Shelly Pennefather of Villanova and Teresa Weatherspoon of Louisiana Tech complete the 13th Kodak Division I team.

Brown set a new NCAA Division I women's single-game scoring record with 60 points. She ranked third nationally in scoring, while Long Beach State topped the nation in points per game.

McClain also was one of the nation's leading scorers. She ranked fifth with a 26.0 average and was 12th in rebounding with 12.5 per game.

Wicks combines speed, power and strength to make her presence felt at both ends of the court. She averaged over 20 points per game and ranked 11th in rebounding with a 12.7 average.

Pennefather is a senior. Hall, Holt and Weatherspoon are juniors, while Orr is a sophomore.

Following are the Division II and III all-America selections:

Division II

Candace Fincher, Valdosta State; Kim Disbro, Florida Southern; Jennifer DiMaggio, Pace; Vanessa Wells, West Texas State; Joy Jeter, New Haven; Jackie Dolberry, Hampton; Lisa Walters, Mankato State; Laura J. Anderson, Nebraska-Omaha; Debra Larsen, Cal Poly-Pomona; Michelle McCoy, Cal Poly-Pomona.

Division III

Shelly Parks, Scranton; Torrie Rumph, Kean; Sonja Sorensen, Wisconsin Stevens-Point; Jessica Beachy, Concordia-Moorhead; Jeannie Demers, Buena Vista; Michele White, Stony Brook; Trish Neary, Western Connecticut State; Robin Brooks, North Carolina Wesleyan; Becky Inman, William Penn; Alfredia Gibbs, Cabrini.



Cindy Brown



Sue Wicks



Katrina McClain

Illinois bill seeks penalties

A plan to impose criminal penalties on coaches, trainers or others who give steroids to amateur athletes is on its way to the Illinois House.

The measure, endorsed unanimously March 26 by the House Judiciary Committee, creates a misdemeanor offense punishable by as much as a year in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000.

The measure's sponsor, Rep. Peg McDonnell Breslin, told the Associated Press she rewrote the measure to exclude professional athletes, who she said represented "a whole different ball game."

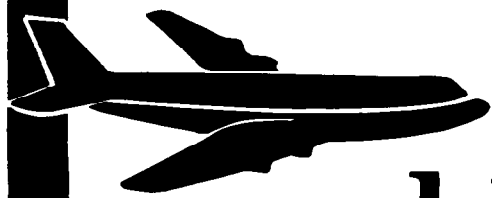
"The adverse effects on adults are much more minor than on young people," she said.

Anabolic steroids are sometimes used by athletes to build muscles, but they may permanently impair the growth of a young person, Breslin said.

The measure would allow physicians to prescribe steroids for therapeutic reasons. Steroids sometimes are used to treat burns and kidney failure, Breslin said.

Steroids have been banned by the International Olympic Committee and by some college athletics groups, she said, adding that the Illinois High School Association also is opposed to their use.

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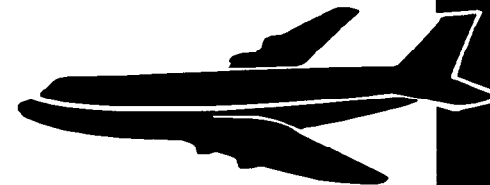
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Women's

Continued from page 1

alty for an intentional foul of a shooter will be two free throws and possession of the ball if the attempt is missed. The penalty, if the attempt is successful, will continue to be two free throws and the ball is put in play by the other team.

"The rule was adopted in an effort to more severely penalize fouling of the shooter who is in a vulnerable position. Sixty-five percent of those surveyed favored adoption," Weston said.

Only the four marked spaces on the three-throw lane may be occupied during a free throw attempted. All other players must be behind the three-point field-goal arc and the free-throw line extended and are subject to the same restrictions as the player attempting the free throw.

The rule change is expected to reduce distraction of the free-throw shooter.

The women's committee changed the spot for awarding the ball out of bounds on alternating-possession plays, changed the requirements for a three-second lane violation, reduced the time of the intermission before any extra period to one minute and

Hurricanes' Fraser wins 1,000th game

Ron Fraser of the University of Miami (Florida) became only the second major-college baseball coach to win 1,000 games when his Hurricanes edged defending national champion Arizona, 9-8, March 29 in Coral Gables, Florida.

The victory gave Fraser a 25-year record of 1,000-346-8. Only Rod De-deaux of the University of Southern California, who retired last year after 45 seasons with 1,332 victories, has



Ron Fraser

more coaching victories at the major-college level.

Fraser, 50, got the landmark victory in the final inning of the final game of an 18-game home stand, when the Hurricanes' Kirk Dulom doubled home the winning run.

"I've had some great moments in my career—a world title, the two (College) World Series championships among them—but this day right here is the happiest of my life," Fraser told the Associated Press after the victory.

Two sports cut

California State University, Fullerton, has eliminated water polo and men's tennis from its intercollegiate sports program.

The action was recommended by the athletics council and approved by President Jewel Plummer Cobb. The move leaves the Titans with 17 men's and women's intercollegiate teams.

"Our action was taken to alleviate the disservice to students caused by inadequate funding," said athletics director Ed Carroll. "There has been constant turnover in the coaching staffs, and we couldn't put ourselves in a competitive position."

Both programs may continue as club activities with financial support as official campus groups from Associated Students, Inc. Coaches would have to serve on a voluntary basis.

The Cal State Fullerton swimming pool does not meet NCAA standards, and the Titans had to use the Independence Park Pool in Fullerton for its home water polo meets.

determined that a sixth or subsequent timeout may be awarded at the expense of a technical foul.

Specifically, the ball will be awarded out of bounds at the side line nearest to the spot of a held ball on alternating possession. Any held ball occurring below the free-throw line will result in the ball being awarded at the free-throw line extended.

Additionally, an offensive player in the lane must make a move to the basket, pass the ball or leave the lane within three seconds. Previously, the player receiving the ball could have additional time for any of the three options.

Three experimental rules were proposed for next season. The committee approved experimentation to allow a team awarded two-shot or one-and-one free-throw attempts to waive the attempts and receive the ball out of bounds.

Also approved was an experimental rule to change the penalty for an intentional foul to two shots and possession of the ball. The third experimental rule changes the penalty for delay of game after a timeout. The ball would be offered for play, and the count would begin on out-of-bounds plays and would be placed on the free-throw line for the free-throw attempt.

Requests should be directed to Diane Jones, athletics director's office, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater.

Championships Corner

Future sites

Institutions interested in serving as host for the 1989 Division I Women's Swimming and Diving Championships should contact Lacy Lee Baker at the national office prior to April 17 for more information.

Big Eight signs ESPN pact

ESPN and the Big Eight Conference have signed their first long-term college basketball contract, a three-year agreement that will run through the 1989-90 season.

ESPN will televise six Big Eight games in each of the next two seasons and seven games in the 1989-90 season. ESPN will produce the telecasts, which will be aired primarily on Wednesday or Thursday evenings.

"This agreement will be very beneficial to the Big Eight institutions,"

said Big Eight Commissioner Carl James. "It comes at a great time because five conference teams won more than 20 games this season for the first time ever."

"ESPN has established itself as the network for college basketball," said Steven M. Bornstein, ESPN senior vice-president, programming and production. "The addition of the Big Eight, which is coming off a banner year and has had six of its eight schools participate in the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship the past two seasons, further enhances our stature."

ESPN also has college basketball contracts with the Atlantic Coast, Big East, Big Ten, Metro and Sun Belt conferences. ESPN is America's largest cable network, reaching 41.1 million American households.

WHAT QUENCHES A FULL COURT THIRST?



THIRST AID FOR THAT DEEP DOWN BODY THIRST.

Student-athletes cited for academic achievement

NCAA member conferences and institutions have submitted to The NCAA News the following academic reports on student-athletes:

Big Sky Conference—The conference named 69 student-athletes to the winter sports all-academic teams. To be named, athletes are required to have an accumulative 3.000 grade-point average or a 3.000 for the entire preceding year and have played in at least one-half of their team's contests.

Southeastern Conference—The all-SEC football honor roll carries 57 names of those of at least sophomore standing who have a minimum of 24 hourly credits toward a degree and have earned a varsity letter.

University of Texas, Austin—Women student-athletes have a 2.844 mean overall GPA after the fall semester, the highest in the past 10 years. Of women student athletes, 42.24 percent have overall GPAs of 3.000 or better, also a high for the program.

University of Maine, Orono—The graduation rate of 85 percent of recruited student-athletes who entered the institution in 1980 was significantly higher than for all other stu-

Golf reactivated

The Heidelberg College golf team will take to the fairways in the Ohio Athletic Conference for the first time in many years this season.

The team will be coached by Dick West. All of Heidelberg's matches this season will be on the road. "This is the first season in a long time for golf," said West.

dents who entered that year. The graduation rate for all students entering in 1980 was 67 percent.

University of Kansas—Jayhawks Scholars for the fall semester totaled 126 student-athletes who had at least a 3.000 GPA.

Loyola College (Maryland)—Of 250 student-athletes, 89 made the academic honor roll for the fall of 1986 with a GPA of 3.200 or higher. The overall GPA for the athletics department was 2.900.

Colorado State University—A new awards program for student-athletes called the Top 25 has been initiated; and of those named for the past fall semester, nine had 4.000 GPAs.

University of North Dakota—Student-athletes totaling 383 in number compiled a median GPA of 2.910 for the fall semester.

Miami University (Ohio)—With two players recording 4.000 GPAs, the women's volleyball team compiled a 3.017 GPA for the fall semester, with 168.5 credit hours earned.

Illinois State University—A total of 104 of 385 student-athletes made at least a 3.000 GPA last semester. Seven had 4.000 GPAs, including four members of the women's track team.

University of Kentucky—Three football players had 4.000 GPAs and were among 25 team members scoring 3.000 or higher for the fall semester.

Purdue University—Four men's teams and three women's teams enjoyed greater academic success over the previous fall semester. The men's tennis team improved from a 4.640 GPA (6.000 scale) to 5.310, and four

members of the team were named distinguished students with semester indexes above 5.500.

University of Georgia—Fifty-nine male student-athletes earned GPAs of 3.000 or higher for the fall quarter, and 10 of the group were named to the dean's list with GPAs of 3.600 or better.

Idaho State University—GPAs of 3.000 or higher were recorded by 51 student-athletes in the first semester of the academic year. That number represents 23 percent of the total number of student-athletes.

Mid-American Athletic Conference—All five women and three of five men named to the District 4 Academic all-America team are from the conference. Four of the five women had GPAs of 3.790 or higher. A minimum GPA of 3.200 is required for selection.

Washington and Lee University—The athletics department honor roll includes 46 student-athletes who earned at least a 3.500 GPA and seven had 4.000 GPAs or higher. (The school awards A-plus grades, which could raise a GPA above 4.000).

Drew University—The first-ever athletics honor roll was made by 41 student-athletes, who had GPAs of 3.400 or higher.

Eastern Kentucky University—Of 300 student-athletes, 70 compiled GPAs of 3.000 or higher for the fall semesters. And 11 of those cited were named to the dean's list.

Southeastern Louisiana University—A total of 39 student-athletes achieved a 3.000 GPA for the fall

semester, and 14 of those were named to the dean's list with 3.200 GPAs.

Central Michigan University—The starting five members of the women's basketball team this season had GPAs of above 3.150.

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities—A GPA of 3.000 or higher was earned by 183 student-athletes for their most recent academic work. Of that number, 24 had 4.000 GPAs.

Western Illinois University—The women's basketball team had a combined GPA of 3.621 (5.000 scale) to lead all other women's teams.

Bucknell University—The school won five of seven East Coast Conference winter sports titles; and in all five of those sports, Bucknell also had the scholar-athlete winner award.



Tony Hrkac

Baker award goes to Hrkac

Tony Hrkac of the University of North Dakota, who set an NCAA record for points this season, is the 1987 winner of the Hobey Baker Award, which is given annually to the nation's top college hockey player.

Hrkac, a sophomore, received the award in Detroit during the Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship, which was won by North Dakota. Wayne Gagne of Western Michigan University was named runner-up.

The award, started in 1981 by the Decathlon Athletic Club of Bloomington, Minnesota, is named after the late Hobey Baker, who played for Princeton University in the early 1900s.

Hrkac's five-point performance in

the last two games of the tournament, including four points against Harvard University, ran his season total to 116, an NCAA record.

"Winning this award right now means a lot to me," Hrkac said. "The University of North Dakota team is a family, and this award belongs to all of us."

Other finalists for the award were John Cullen of Boston University; Gary Emmons of Northern Michigan University; Tony Grant of the University of Wisconsin, Madison; Craig Janney and Brian Leetch of Boston College; Lane MacDonald of Harvard; Joe Nieuwendyr of Cornell University, and Tom Sasso of Babson College.



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