

# The NCAA News



Official Publication of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

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## Membership eyes future

### Convention focus set on certification, gender equity

By Jack L. Copeland  
MANAGING EDITOR,  
THE NCAA NEWS

Even as it reached what was called a landmark on the road to reform with its adoption of athletics certification, the NCAA membership used the 87th Convention in Dallas to map out a route into the future.

With their actions at the January

12-16 meeting, delegates showed a clear interest in pursuing deregulation and rules simplification. They also focused attention squarely on the issue that appears most likely to occupy center stage at next year's Convention in San Antonio—gender equity.

All in all, the Dallas Convention was a more eventful meeting than anticipated—which in part may account for a surprisingly large

attendance, including a record number of chief executive officers.

Based on an unofficial count, 2,300 delegates, visitors and media representatives attended the meeting—the second highest figure in history. The 248 chief executive officers in attendance surpassed the previous record of 236.

And just like at the past three

See **Convention**, page 16 ▶

## Schultz praises progress

### Membership also urged to maintain positive momentum

Noting "remarkable" progress in the past three years toward creating a new model for intercollegiate athletics, NCAA Executive

■ See complete speech:  
Pages 19-20

Director Richard D. Schultz also used his annual "State of the Association" address at the 1993 Convention to sharpen the membership's focus on lingering areas of

concern: financial conditions and gender and minority concerns.

Speaking in the same Dallas hotel ballroom where he challenged the Association in 1990 to develop a new approach for athletics, Schultz cited a Harris poll conducted early last year as evidence of both progress and the importance of maintaining momentum.

He told delegates "the poll indi-

cates that the percentage of the general public and faculties that feel athletics is out of control has been reduced from 78 percent (in a 1989 poll) to 47 percent. The remarkable 31-point decline is a tribute to your work. The 47 percent figure is an indication of the work to be done."

Schultz noted several recent ac-

See **Progress**, page 17 ▶

## Crowley, Dempsey, Lindemann elected

University of Nevada President Joseph N. Crowley was elected NCAA president and University of Arizona athletics director Cedric W. Dempsey was elected secretary-treasurer at the conclusion of the 1993 NCAA Convention in Dallas.

Crowley, who is the second institutional chief executive officer to serve in the role, succeeds Judith M. Sweet of the University of California, San Diego. Dempsey succeeds B. J. Skelton, who recently

became director of athletics at the University of Texas at Arlington.

Charles N. Lindemann, director of athletics at Humboldt State University, was elected to succeed Anthony F. Ceddia of Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania as Division II vice-president. R. Elaine Dreidame, senior associate director of athletics at the University of Dayton, continues as Division I

See **Officers**, page 22 ▶



Crowley

## Executive Committee gains two members

John D. Swofford, athletics director at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Frank Windegger, athletics director at Texas Christian University, have been appointed to positions on the NCAA Executive Committee.

Swofford replaces Cedric W. Dempsey of the University of Arizona, who was elected NCAA secretary-treasurer. Swofford's term will extend until January 1995 and he will be eligible for appointment

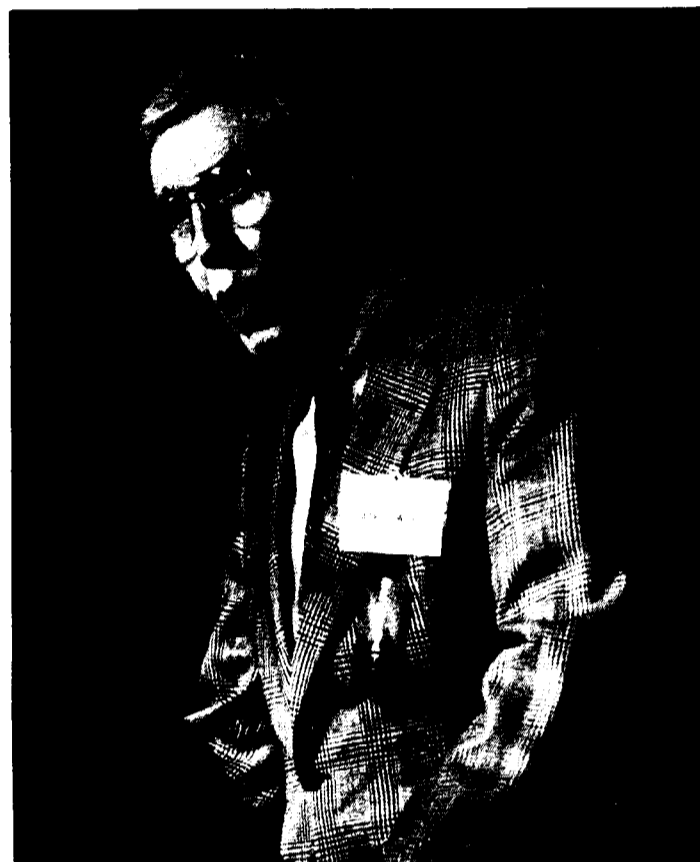
to a full five-year term.

Windegger replaces Eugene F. Corrigan, Atlantic Coast Conference, whose term on the committee expired. Windegger will be eligible to serve until January 1998.

### Swofford

Swofford is in his 13th year as athletics director at North Carolina.

See **Members**, page 22 ▶



David Sams photo

### Gender-equity report

President James J. Whalen of Ithaca College, cochair of the NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force, reported on that panel's work at the NCAA Convention in Dallas. A story on gender-equity discussions at the Convention appears on page 16.

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Iba

■ Basketball legend Henry Iba, who died of heart failure January 15, will be remembered not only for his character, but for a style that has influenced many of the game's coaching greats:  
Page 3

## ■ On deck

January 22-27	Football Rules Committee, New Orleans
January 25-27	Legislative Review Committee, Newport Beach, California
February 3-5	Professional Sports Liaison Committee, Indian Wells, California
February 4-5	Special Committee to Review Student-Athlete Welfare, Access and Equity, Dallas
February 8-9	Research Committee, Kansas City, Missouri

# The NCAA News



# DIGEST

A weekly summary of major activities within the Association

## Certification

### Implementation begins for new program

An athletics certification program for Division I institutions was adopted January 14 at the NCAA Convention in Dallas.

Later this month, the NCAA Administrative Committee will appoint the NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification, the duties, structure and composition of which are set forth in new Bylaw 23.1.

Between February and July, the Committee on Athletics Certification will prepare certification materials, determine the certification schedule, establish a pool of peer reviewers and refine administrative procedures.

By August, all Division I institutions will be informed of the initial five-year certification schedule.

For more information, see page 1 of this issue and also the December 16 and December 7 issues of The NCAA News.

Next meeting: To be determined.

## Gender equity

### Whalen issues report on task force's activities

Gender-Equity Task Force cochair James J. Whalen, Ithaca College, presented a report to the opening business session of the Convention on the progress of the task force.

The task force met January 19-20 in Palm Springs, California.

The agenda was to include a report from cochairs Phyllis L. Howlett, Big Ten Conference, and Whalen in which they were to review developments from the Convention, discuss a timetable for the completion of the task force's work, focus on the development of principles and report on other committee activity.

Reports also were to be made on the following topics: financial conditions in intercollegiate athletics, proposed enhancement of the championships program and athletics certification.

A report on the meeting will appear in the January 27 issue of The NCAA News.

For more detail, see page 16 of this issue. Also, see the November 16, November 2 and October 12 issues of The NCAA News.

Next meeting: To be determined.

## Schedule of key dates for January and February 1993

### January

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

### JANUARY RECRUITING

**Division I football**  
7-February 1 (8 a.m.).....Contact period.

**Division II football**  
1-31.....Contact period.

**Men's Division I basketball**  
1-19.....Quiet period.

20-30.....Evaluation period.

31.....Quiet period.

**Women's Division I basketball**  
(States that conduct winter season)

1-16.....Quiet period.

17-24.....Evaluation period.

25-31.....Quiet period.

(States that conduct fall or spring season)

1-31.....Quiet period.

**Men's and women's Division II basketball**

Evaluation period between prospects' initial and final high-school or two-year college contests.

**MAILING**

19 — List of 17 legislative concepts regarding financial conditions in intercollegiate athletics was mailed to membership.

### February

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

### FEBRUARY RECRUITING

**Division I football**  
1 (8 a.m.)-5 (8 a.m.).....Dead period.

5 (8 a.m.)-8.....Contact period.

9-28.....Quiet period.

**Division II football**

1 (8 a.m.)-3 (8 a.m.).....Dead period.

3 (8 a.m.)-28.....Contact period.

**Men's Division I basketball**

1-17.....Quiet period.

18-28.....Evaluation period.

**Women's Division I basketball**  
(States that conduct winter season)

1-7.....Quiet period.

8-28.....Evaluation period.

(States that conduct fall or spring season)

1-28.....Quiet period.

**Men's and women's Division II basketball**

Evaluation period between prospects' initial and final high-school or two-year college contests.

**MAILING**

1 — Graduation-rates reporting forms to be mailed to Division I members.

**DEADLINE**

15 — Application deadline for NCAA Ethnic Minority and Women's Enhancement Programs. Application folders may be obtained from the athletics director, senior woman administrator or financial aid office at member institutions.

## Finances

### Financial conditions concepts to be mailed

A list of 17 "legislative concepts" was mailed to the membership January 19 by the NCAA Special Committee to Review Financial Conditions in Intercollegiate Athletics.

The special committee also has established a subcommittee to develop a proposal to modify the NCAA division structure to afford Divisions I and II institutions greater flexibility in their athletics programs. That proposal also will be submitted to the membership for its reaction.

For more detail, see the December 23

and November 9 issues of The NCAA News.

Next meeting: February 10-11 in Chicago.

## Championships

### Members to respond to proposed plan

Divisions II and III member institutions discussed the NCAA Executive Committee's proposed revisions to the NCAA championships program at the Convention.

Division I members were mailed a detailed description of the proposal on January 11. An April 1 deadline has been set for responses.

The Executive Committee has proposed extensive changes in the championships program. The plan would base field sizes on sponsorship and would deemphasize the revenue potential of a championship. Per diem, traveling parties and committee structure also would be affected.

After reviewing the response from the membership, the Executive Committee hopes to approve a final plan at its May meeting.

For more detail, see the December 16, November 30 and October 26 issues of The NCAA News.

Next Executive Committee meeting: May 3-6, Monterey, California.

## Student-athlete welfare

### First meeting scheduled for special committee

The first meeting of the Special NCAA Committee to Review Student-Athlete Welfare, Access and Equity has been scheduled for February 4-5 in Dallas.

James D. McComas, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and a member of the NCAA Presidents Commission, will chair the special committee.

Student-athlete welfare is the primary topic for the third year of the Commission's strategic plan. The timetable calls for the special committee to have legislation for the 1995 Convention.

For more detail, see the November 9 issue of The NCAA News.

Next meeting: February 4-5 in Dallas.

## Health issues

### Blood-borne treatment guidelines mailed

Guidelines for treating blood on uniforms and equipment were mailed to athletics directors and trainers at NCAA member institutions in December.

The guidelines, which were developed by the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, represent the latest in a series of efforts dating to 1988 to provide guidance to the membership on the issue of blood-borne pathogens.

For more detail, see the December 30 issue of The NCAA News.

Next competitive-safeguards committee meeting: February 8-10 in Kansas City, Missouri.

## USA Basketball plans for new committees

A proposed restructuring of USA Basketball's competitive programs is expected to result in the creation of seven competition committees—four for men and three for women.

It is expected that the USA Basketball Congress and the organization's board of directors will approve formation of the committees at meetings February 1 in Chicago.

Each of the committees would include NCAA representation, according to Thomas W. Jernstedt, NCAA chief operating officer.

In anticipation of approval of the establishment of those committees, individuals at NCAA institutions who are interested in serving as representatives of the Association are being asked to contact Jernstedt at the national office before February 1. Appointments would be made by the NCAA Administrative Committee.

The proposed men's committees are the 10-member Senior National Team Committee, including one NCAA appointee; the 10-member USA Select Team Committee, including five NCAA ap-

pointees; the 10-member Collegiate Committee, including five NCAA appointees, and the seven-member Senior Tour Committee, including two NCAA appointees.

The Select National Team Committee would oversee the Olympic Games and World Championship; the USA Select Committee would oversee the Goodwill Games and Team USA; the Collegiate Committee would oversee the World University Games, U.S. Olympic Festival, FIBA 22 and Under, and Junior World Championship competition, and the Senior Tour Com-

mittee would oversee foreign-team tours in the United States.

Proposed women's committees are the 12-member Staff Selection Committee, which would oversee selection of coaches for all international competition and would include four NCAA appointees; the 12-member Player Selection Committee, which also would be responsible for all international competition and would include four NCAA appointees, and the seven-member Senior Tour Committee, which would oversee foreign-team tours in the United States and include two NCAA appointees.

## High schools take action on bleeding

Any high-school football player who is bleeding, has an open wound or has blood on his uniform shall be considered an injured player and must leave the game and may not return until the situation is corrected, according to a new rule enacted by the football rules committee of the National Federation

See **Bleeding**, page 30 ▶

## Briefly in the News

### Heart attack can't stop Ohio coach

Ohio University wrestling coach **Harry Houska** had some tough battles in his career as a coach and as a former NCAA champion. But those battles were more like skirmishes compared to what he had to deal with a little more than a year ago.

On December 13, 1991, Houska and his wife drove to Riverside (Ohio) Hospital to see a doctor after he complained of feeling bad. As he waited on the examiner's table, Houska suffered a heart attack.

"Luckily, I was at the right place at the right time," he said. "I could actually see the lesion on one of my coronary arteries on the TV monitor. I could see I had almost 100 percent blockage of one of the arteries. Fortunately, they were able to dislodge the clot with little damage.

"It felt like I had a french fry stuck in there. I have not had a french fry since."

Houska, who has shed 45 pounds since the attack, said poor eating habits while on the road and late at night after making recruiting calls contributed to his health problem.

"After recruiting, I'd go out and eat all the wrong things," he said. "Twenty-five years of that, and you are a prime candidate for health problems."



*Ohio University wrestling coach Harry Houska entered the 1992-93 wrestling season about 45 pounds lighter after suffering a heart attack in December 1991.*

### Player learns lesson

Marquette University men's basketball player **Will Gates** had a summer to remember in 1992 and learned a valuable lifelong lesson.

The sophomore traveled to Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands with the Warriors' men's team, but his more important mission last summer was serving as a supervisor with the Look to the Future Foundation, which is based in Chicago.

Gates was responsible for leading a group of about 85 high-school students who com-

pleted interior and exterior painting as well as various other tasks for people whose homes were in need of repair.

"I was worried at first that I might be stuck in an office somewhere," Gates told **Kathleen Hohl** of the Marquette sports information department. "I got to travel to the job sites and make sure that the work was getting done.... During the summer I was responsible for several different teams that were working on different projects. On the basketball court, there's one team that's working toward the same goal.

"I learned that communicating well with people resulted in the job getting done. I know I will be able to use that in the future."

### Women's luncheon

Six conferences will take part in the first Metropolitan Women's Basketball Association luncheon devoted solely to Division I women's basketball in the Northeast January 26 at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Coaches from the Metro Atlantic Athletic, Atlantic 10, Big East and Northeast Conferences; the Ivy Group, and the Patriot League will meet to discuss the growth of women's basketball and suggest ideas to increase awareness of the sport.

Big East associate commissioner **Linda Bruno**, a member of the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee, will deliver a presentation to the group. Several league commissioners will discuss NCAA regulations and how they pertain to women's basketball.

## Facilities

**John C. Herklotz**, president of Herklotz Enterprises Inc. and the Te-suque Radio Company, pledged \$5 million toward the construction of a new athletics and recreation complex at **DePaul University** to be named in honor of former men's basketball coach **Ray Meyer**. Groundbreaking for the three-story facility, which is expected to cost about \$12 million and encompass 125,000 square feet, will commence when the university raises \$4 million in cash contributions and has \$4 million in pledges.

Affiliated Foods Southwest, Inc., sponsored a golf tournament in November to help raise funds for a new strength and conditioning center at the **University of Arkansas, Little Rock**. More than \$30,000 was raised, most of which will help finance the new, state-of-the-art weight room.

## Fact file

A total of 119 Division I institutions have participated in the Division I Women's Basketball Championship in its 11-year history. Meanwhile, a total of 245 institutions (some no longer in Division I) have participated in the Division I Men's Basketball Championship, which has been held 54 times.

*Source: Official 1993 NCAA Basketball records book.*

## Iba leaves mark on all of basketball

By **Owen Canfield**

Basketball coaching great **Henry Iba** will be missed because of his character, although colleagues and former players said his coaching style left a mark that will remain for many more years.

Iba died of heart failure January 15 at age 88. Iba, who won more than 650 games at Oklahoma State University, had been hospitalized since January 13.

"Henry Iba came along at a time when the foundations of the game in terms of a national sport were being established," said **Bob Kurland**, a 7-footer who was on NCAA championship teams in 1945 and 1946. "The credibility he attached to coaching standards has been the mark most of the good coaches are shooting for."

Among active coaches, Iba was closest to **Bob Knight** of Indiana University, Bloomington. "Of all the shadows that cast over the game of basketball, his was the biggest," Knight said.

Dean **Smith**, coach at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, said: "He was perhaps the greatest coach of all time and a truly outstanding human being whom I could count as a friend. Whether he realized it or not, he has touched every coach's philosophy in the game."

Former Kansas State University coach **Jack Hartman**, who played and coached under Iba at Oklahoma State, called him "the most impressive person I've ever met.... He had a great feel for people and a great ability to get the most out of people."

Hartman, who won 436 games at Kansas State, attributed his success to lessons he learned from Iba.

"Hard work and determination," **Hartman** said. "Those intangibles would overcome a lot of other things. That was his approach, and it certainly was mine.... I realize it takes talent to coach skilled kids. But Mr. Iba would take a lot of Oklahoma country boys and take them as far as they could possibly go and make them compete with the very best."

Word of Iba's death spread quickly at the NCAA Convention in Dallas.

"This is a sad day for the NCAA," said NCAA Executive Director **Richard D. Schultz**. "I remember our 50th anniversary Final Four celebration (1988) and how much a part of the history of basketball Mr. Iba was. He was one of a kind, a great innovator."

Iba won a total of 767 games at Oklahoma State and Northwest Missouri State University, the second-most of all time behind **Adolph Rupp** of the University of Kentucky. He did it by stressing sound man-to-man defense and a patient ball-control offense. He was a stern teacher, often putting his teams through three practices a day.

"Everybody recognized Mr. Iba as a great coach," said current Oklahoma State coach **Eddie Sutton**, another Iba protege. "But what set him aside was the fact he was a great person, a caring person. Even the people he coached against had great warmth for him. Too often in the coaching profession we don't find that, but I've not met a coach who knew Mr. Iba who didn't have the utmost respect for him."

*Owen Canfield is a sportswriter for The Associated Press.*



*Henry Iba won more than 650 games as coach at Oklahoma State University.*

### Iba's career

Year, School	W	L	Pct.
1930 Northwest Mo. St....	31	0	1.000
1931 Northwest Mo. St....	32	6	.842
1932 Northwest Mo. St....	26	2	.929
1933 Northwest Mo. St....	12	6	.667
1934 Colorado.....	11	8	.579
1935 Oklahoma A&M....	9	9	.500
1936 Oklahoma A&M....	16	8	.667
1937 Oklahoma A&M....	20	3	.870
1938 Oklahoma A&M....	25	3	.893
1939 Oklahoma A&M....	19	8	.704
1940 Oklahoma A&M....	26	3	.897
1941 Oklahoma A&M....	18	7	.720
1942 Oklahoma A&M....	20	6	.769
1943 Oklahoma A&M....	14	10	.583
1944 Oklahoma A&M....	27	6	.818
1945 Oklahoma A&M*....	27	4	.871
1946 Oklahoma A&M*....	31	2	.939
1947 Oklahoma A&M....	24	8	.750
1948 Oklahoma A&M....	27	4	.871
1949 Oklahoma A&M(a)....	23	5	.821
1950 Oklahoma A&M....	18	9	.667
1951 Oklahoma A&M....	29	6	.829
1952 Oklahoma A&M....	19	8	.704
1953 Oklahoma A&M....	23	7	.767
1954 Oklahoma A&M....	24	5	.828
1955 Oklahoma A&M....	12	13	.480
1956 Oklahoma A&M....	18	9	.667
1957 Oklahoma A&M....	17	9	.654
1958 Oklahoma State....	21	8	.724
1959 Oklahoma State....	11	14	.440
1960 Oklahoma State....	10	15	.400
1961 Oklahoma State....	15	10	.600
1962 Oklahoma State....	14	11	.560
1963 Oklahoma State....	16	9	.640
1964 Oklahoma State....	15	10	.600
1965 Oklahoma State....	20	7	.741
1966 Oklahoma State....	4	21	.160
1967 Oklahoma State....	7	18	.280
1968 Oklahoma State....	10	16	.385
1969 Oklahoma State....	12	13	.480
1970 Oklahoma State....	14	12	.538
<b>Totals</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>.694</b>

\* NCAA champion  
(a) NCAA runner-up

#### CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

- Ranks first in career games with 1,105.
- Ranks second in career victories with 767.
- Tied for fourth in career seasons with 41.
- Tied for fourth in career 20-victory seasons with 18.
- Tied for seventh in seasons at one school with 36 at Oklahoma State.
- Coached U.S. men's Olympic basketball team to gold medals in 1964 and 1968 and a silver medal in 1972. Also served as honorary coach of the gold medal-winning Olympic basketball team in 1984.
- Coached Oklahoma A&M baseball team to a 79-37 record from 1935 to 1941.

Rich Clark/NCAA Visitors Center photo

# ■ Comment



The NCAA News

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The Comment section of The NCAA News is offered as a page of opinion. The views do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership.

## □ Guest editorial

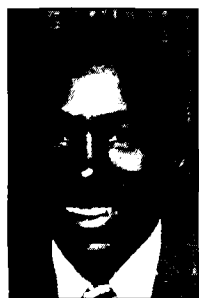
### Some observations for the new leader

By James Frank

SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

I have been asked to offer some advice to new NCAA President Joseph N. Crowley because he is the second college chief executive officer to serve as president of the Association. I was the first.

I would not label the few thoughts that I shall put forth in this article as advice but instead as observations that President Crowley might be cognizant of as he takes the helm of the NCAA.



Frank

I am sure that being president of the NCAA in 1993 is somewhat different than serving as president in the early '80s, as I did. The difference can be attributable to the organizational, structural and philosophical changes that have taken place within the Association during the last 10 years. For example, the Association is much more federated than it was in 1982. The NCAA Council consists of 46 members rather than 22 members. The NCAA Executive Committee is slightly larger, and there are more committees that report to the NCAA Council and Executive Committee.

More critical than the above changes was the creation of the Presidents Commission. The establishment of the NCAA Presidents Commission represents one of the most significant organizational changes that has taken place in the Association's history.

When I first became active in the affairs of the Association in 1975, presidential involvement was quite minimal. By 1983, as my tenure as president of the Association came to a close, college presidents were becoming involved in the NCAA in increasingly greater numbers. Today, college presidents represent a major force in the NCAA and in college athletics in general.

I imagine that the change in the position of executive director of the Association has had an impact on the amount of time that the president has had to devote to making personal appearances for the Association. In view of the extensive travel schedule of the present executive director on behalf of the Association, it would appear that there would be less need for the president to

See **Observations**, page 5 ▶

## Education affects coaching hires

I recently saw an interview on ESPN with new Temple University football coach Ron Dickerson and was disturbed to hear he is one of only three black college football coaches in Division I-A. What also disturbed me was the implication that racism was a major reason for this problem.

Everyone points the finger, but no one offers any suggestions that could improve the situation.

Since this subject has surfaced often recently, I wondered what the problem really is and how it could be remedied. There are some questions I have that, if answered, could help the situation down the road.

Having worked in a collegiate athletics setting for eight years, I have come to know many coaches from many different sports, and one thing the vast majority have in common, besides experience in their respective sports, is a minimum of a master's degree.

I went through several back issues of The NCAA News, and most advertisements for head coaching positions in all sports seek candidates with a master's degree. If such a heavy emphasis is placed on an advanced degree, student-athletes with coaching

### □ Letter

aspirations should be made well-aware of it.

Numerous opportunities exist for student-athletes of all races and genders to get a good start through graduate assistant coaching positions. Such a position usually pays for most of an education, with a stipend included. It is a great way for an individual to advance educationally and to gain valuable coaching experience at the same time. Many graduate assistants go on to assistant coaching positions and work their way up the ladder from there.

I feel it would be worthwhile for the NCAA to perform a study on the number of whites, Blacks, Hispanics, etc., who go on to graduate school, as well as the percentage of head coaches with master's degrees, broken down by sport. If such a study showed a far greater number of whites attending grad school or taking GA positions, it would seem logical that if colleges are looking for master's-level candidates, then whites would hold a far greater number of coaching positions.

It may sound too simple, but it

makes sense. Pick up an issue of the News and inspect the job market section and look under qualifications in each ad.

I'm sure such a study would not solve all problems related to this issue, but it could point people in a positive direction and put them in a better position to market their abilities.

In sports such as football, basketball and baseball, dreams of professional careers may deter a few from fulfilling their academic potential. Those individuals should remember, however, that they must perform well in undergraduate studies to qualify for graduate school; for that reason, graduate school or a GA position is not a lock just because one happens to be a talented athlete.

Graduate school may take two or three more years, but what are a few short years of hard work compared to living your career dream for the rest of your working days? Opportunities should be for everyone, and this may be a way to create more opportunity for talented individuals of all races and genders with coaching potential.

Bob Ziadie  
Scranton, Pennsylvania

## □ Opinions

### Coach says athletes seek structure

Lynn Nance, men's basketball coach  
University of Washington

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

"They (the players) are looking for structure. They may not know that, but they are. I think if I'm not in control, I'm not doing my job. That was the criticism of last year's staff, (that) we weren't in control.

"We're dealing with people trying to get ready for life. You look around and see people who are successful in life, and they are people who are disciplined....

"You can ask Bobby Knight (Indiana University, Bloomington) or Mike Krzyzewski (Duke University). They're not trying to get in touch with the kids. They're making the kids get in touch with them. Leadership is not about acquiescing and getting in touch with them. I've been pressed into a situation here where I need to get in touch with kids. And that's a tragic situation.

"It's like the biology professor sitting 50 students down at the beginning of the year and asking each one what he should teach, how many tests do they want and when to come to class. He'll get 25 different answers, and pretty soon he's not leading anymore.

"I thought I was the one showing the way and my 15 athletes were trying to get along with me, not vice versa."

### NCAA rules

Ed Fowler, columnist

Houston Chronicle

"(The NCAA's) web of rules has nothing to do with morality or, for that matter, what's best for the kids. It has everything to do with somebody getting an edge. Whenever a school is found in violation, we witness a brouhaha on the order of a mini-Watergate, as though some awful malfeasance had occurred.

"A scandal? Only because of the breach of artificial rules that were promulgated for no good reason in the first place. Unless the NCAA can muster the resources to place a cop in every workplace in America that employs a college jock, it must rely on media sleuths to expose sins and the schools to investigate themselves....

"(Because inequities inevitably develop) the issue develops into tribal warfare that demeans everyone who participates. The vehemence of some of the warriors leads one to wonder if they eat their young.

"Other institutions can be called into question for their roles as well. A few newspapers employ reporters who do

nothing but sports investigations, and those focus almost exclusively on the colleges, and particularly their compliance with NCAA rules.

"That's not unfair—as some ardent alumni would argue—but is it wise and productive? These reporters are paid a handsome wage that could be channeled into inquiries into goings-on at city hall, commissioners court, the statehouse and the Federal government.

"As long as a sizable segment of the population is more concerned with jocks sleeping on the job than with overruns on defense contracts, alas, the practice will continue."

### Paying players

Mike Gottfried, broadcaster

Nightline television program

"If the question is about paying players, the answer is you'll cut grants and other sports. I'd rather have women's swimming and volleyball than pay athletes."

### Gender equity

Wendy Parker, columnist

Basketball Times

"Gender equity right now is nothing more than a nebulous concept being touted to guarantee results. They include earmarking administrative jobs for women and requiring women's sports to receive funding, scholarships, etc., to match the percentage of female students at a university.

"It presumes women can't move ahead on their own, so others must be brought down by the imposition of set-asides. And what if these measures still don't satisfy the gender-equity commissars? This movement has become one that seeks special treatment for women, which diminishes all of them because it places an asterisk beside their accomplishments."

### Coaching pressure

Jody Conradi, women's basketball coach  
University of Texas at Austin

Chicago Tribune

"It's the same after every win, and the same after every loss. You're high if you win, and you feel like a failure if you lose. After every loss, I contemplate doing something else with my life. Fortunately, that feeling passes."

## ■ State legislation relating to college athletics

This report summarizes legislation currently pending in state legislatures that could affect, or is otherwise of interest to, the intercollegiate athletics programs and student-athletes at NCAA member institutions.

A list of 20 bills from 13 states is set forth. The report includes 19 bills that have been introduced and one pending bill on which action has been taken since the last report (December 30, 1992). The newly introduced bills are marked with an asterisk.

Pending bills discussed in the previous report on which no action has been taken do not appear in this report. With the exception of New Jersey and Virginia, state legislatures will not carry over legislation from the 1992 session.

This report is based on data provided by the Information for Public Affairs on-line state legislation system as of January 14, 1993. The listed bills were selected for inclusion in this report from a larger pool of bills concerning sports, and they therefore do not necessarily represent all bills that would be of interest to individual member institutions. Bills pending in the District of Columbia and U.S. territories are not available on-line and are not included.

The NCAA has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the information and is providing this summary as a service to members. For further information regarding a particular bill, members should contact the state legislature concerned.

As an overview, the table below summarizes the number of bills included in the report by subject:

Scalping .....	4
Anabolic steroids .....	3
Liability .....	3
Athlete agents .....	2
Trainers .....	2
Assault on a sports official .....	1
Athletics directors .....	1
Financial aid .....	1
Gambling .....	1
Olympic athletes .....	1
Sports injury trust fund .....	1

\*Colorado S. 30 (Author: Wells)

Establishes the In-State Tuition Classification Program for Olympic

Athletes; provides that an Olympic athlete at the United States Training Center in Colorado Springs shall be classified as an in-state student for tuition purposes at any state-supported institution of higher education in El Paso or Pueblo Counties.

Status: 1/13/93 introduced. To Senate Committee on Education.

\*Connecticut H. 5212 (Author: Fritz)

Requires athletics directors to meet certain standards and qualifications.

Status: 1/6/93 introduced. To Joint Committee on Education.

\*Florida H. 149 (Author: Cosgrove)

Provides that "scalping" tickets is a crime; provides penalties.

Status: 1/5/93 prefiled.

\*Indiana S. 174 (Author: Server)

Requires athletics trainers to obtain a license; establishes a state board to oversee the licensure of trainers; prohibits certain practices in athletics training.

Status: 1/5/93 introduced. To Senate Committee on Public Policy.

\*Maryland H. 39 (Author: Fulton)

Prohibits a person from selling a ticket to a professional sports event unless the established price is on the ticket; requires persons selling tickets to such events to have a sports ticket vendor license; caps the service charge at 50 cents per ticket; provides penalties.

Status: 1/13/93 introduced. To House Committee on Economic Matters.

\*Maryland H. 42 (Author: Albin)

Prohibits a person from selling a ticket to a sports event unless the established price is on the ticket; requires persons selling tickets to such events to have a ticket vendor license; prohibits a person from accepting more than a specified amount for tickets; provides penalties.

Status: 1/13/93 introduced. To House Committee on Economic Matters.

\*Mississippi H. 189 (Author: Endt)

Prohibits the use of steroids to improve athletics performance.

Status: 1/6/93 introduced. To House Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

\*Mississippi H. 501 (Author: Moak)

Requires state institutions of higher education to establish a sports injury trust fund.

Status: 1/8/93 introduced. To House Committee on Ways and Means.

\*Mississippi S. 2263 (Author: Musgrove)

Grants immunity under the Tort Claims Act for sports events.

Status: 1/12/93 introduced. To Senate Committee on Judiciary.

\*Missouri H. 90 (Author: Montgomery)

Prohibits public school students from participating in school athletics if they possess or use anabolic steroids without a medical

prescription.

Status: 1/6/93 introduced.

\*Montana H. 57 (Author: Pavlovich)

Allows a single sports tab game to cover a series of sports events.

Status: 1/4/93 introduced. To House Committee on Business and Economic Development.

\*New Hampshire H. 131 (Author: Sytek)

Repeals a penalty provision relating to anabolic steroids; changes state laws to reflect current Federal law that classifies anabolic steroids as a schedule III controlled substance.

Status: 1/6/93 introduced. To House Committee on Health, Human Services and Elderly Affairs.

New Jersey A. 1078 (Author: McEnroe)

Provides for registration and regulation of athlete agents.

Status: 3/16/92 introduced. 12/17/92 passed Assembly. To Senate. 1/12/93 to Senate Committee on Commerce.

\*New York A. 533 (Author: Bragman)

Provides managers, coaches, umpires, referees and nonprofit associations with civil immunity in the conduct of certain sports programs; provides an exception in cases of gross negligence.

Status: 1/6/93 introduced. To Assembly Committee on Judiciary.

\*New York A. 887 (Author: Calhoun)

Provides that any person who voluntarily and without compensation renders certain services in sports programs of nonprofit organizations shall be immune from civil liability for acts or omissions in rendering such services unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Status: 1/12/93 introduced. To Assembly Committee on Judiciary.

\*New York S. 49 (Author: Tully)

Prohibits athletics trainers from engaging in the reconditioning of neurological conditions, diseases or injuries, such as injuries related to the spinal cord; prohibits athletics trainers from using the title "physical therapist."

Status: 1/6/93 introduced. To Senate Committee on Higher Education.

\*Texas H. 121 (Author: Yarbrough)

Prohibits certain acts relating to ticket sales.

Status: 1/12/93 introduced.

\*Texas H. 168 (Author: Wilson)

Relates to financial assistance for certain intercollegiate athletes.

Status: 1/12/93 introduced.

\*Texas S. 87 (Author: Armbrister)

Relates to the regulation of athlete agents.

Status: 1/12/93 introduced.

\*Utah S. 3 (Author: Fordham)

Provides criminal penalties for assault on a sports official.

Status: 1/6/93 prefiled.

## Observations

### Former NCAA president offers advice to Crowley

► Continued from page 4

make personal appearances. Obviously, the previous executive director did not travel as much and relied more on NCAA officers to make appearances on behalf of the Association. Also, the extent to which the president elects to attend meetings of special and standing committees will determine the amount of time that will be required.

The issues that the Association encounters during any period will impact the amount of time that the president must spend in dealing with those issues. As an illustration, while I served as secretary-treasurer and president of the Association, considerable time was devoted to grappling with the following: (1) cost containment, (2) Title IX, (3) the initial involvement of women in the NCAA, (4) the lawsuit brought by the Universities of Georgia and Oklahoma against the NCAA, and (5) Proposition 48, which came during the waning days of my tenure as president.

Unquestionably, more time had to be given to the Association because of these issues. The activities preceding the lawsuit alone necessitated the calling of a special Convention.

All of the above factors will determine to a great extent the amount of time and effort that will be required of the new president. Irrespective of the issues that the Association will face during the next two years, there are certain prerequisites that will be necessary for President Crowley to fulfill his

*"It is important that the new president recognize that he is the top elected officer of a large, complex organization with many diverse and conflicting interests."*

■ James Frank

institutional responsibilities as well as his NCAA responsibilities successfully.

First, it is essential that President Crowley receive the blessing, understanding and support from his institutional governing board and from his institution. This support is an absolute must. He must feel free and comfortable to perform his NCAA duties without experiencing restrictions from his institution as a result of his involvement with the NCAA.

Second, it is imperative that President Crowley have a very strong and competent administrative staff in place at his institution to carry on the functions of the president's office while he is away from his school. Although this may be stating the obvious, a strong support staff becomes more critical when a person assumes the presidency of the NCAA while remaining responsible for the myriad duties that a college president must per-

form.

Third, with the enactment of the Joint Policy Board legislation, I believe it is appropriate and timely for a college president to be NCAA president. With his experience as a college president and given his established relationship with other chief executive officers, I believe he can be very instrumental in making the Joint Policy Board an effective group in establishing major policy issues in the NCAA.

Fourth, it is important that the new president recognize that he is the top elected officer of a large, complex organization with many diverse and conflicting interests. As president, he is at the center of this web of conflicting elements. He will be fine, and nothing will be hard to take, as long as he realizes that he cannot be "right" all of the time and settles for doing the best he can.

One constant for any president of the NCAA is the competency and dedication of the NCAA staff. The staff of the NCAA makes the job of the NCAA officers so much easier. While serving as the president, I never had to use my own institutional staff to accomplish NCAA tasks. Mr. President, utilize their abilities.

Finally, I wish President Crowley a very successful tenure as NCAA president. I am confident that he will continue the fine performances that the past NCAA presidents have displayed throughout the storied history of the Association.

*James Frank is commissioner of the Southwestern Athletic Conference.*

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Division I women's single-game highs



Diener



Lundquist



Caruso

(through January 18)

INDIVIDUAL

Table with columns: No., Player, Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (48), Rebounds (24), Assists (20), Blocked Shots (\*15), Steals (\*\*14), 3-Point FG (9), Free Throws (17).

TEAM

Table with columns: No., Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (124), 3-Point FG (16), FG Pct. (69.7%), \*NCAA record, \*\*Ties NCAA record.

Division II women's single-game highs

(through January 17)

INDIVIDUAL

Table with columns: No., Player, Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (58), Rebounds (25), Assists (\*23), Blocked Shots (12), Steals (12), 3-Point FG (\*\*11), Free Throws (16).

TEAM

Table with columns: No., Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (\*148), 3-Point FG (17), FG Pct. (70.7%), \*Division II record, \*\*Ties Division II record.

Division III women's single-game highs

(through January 10)

INDIVIDUAL

Table with columns: No., Player, Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (49), Rebounds (30), Assists (16), Blocked Shots (12), Steals (14), 3-Point FG (8), Free Throws (17).

TEAM

Table with columns: No., Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (124), 3-Point FG (11), FG Pct. (64.2%).

Division I women's basketball leaders

Large table with multiple columns: SCORING, REBOUNDING, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, ASSISTS, STEALS, 3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME. Lists player names, teams, and statistics.

Team leaders Through January 18

Table with columns: SCORING OFFENSE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE, WON-LOST PERCENTAGE, REBOUND MARGIN, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, SCORING MARGIN, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME. Lists team names and aggregate statistics.

Division II men's basketball leaders

Table with columns for SCORING, REBOUNDING, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, STEALS, and BLOCKED SHOTS. Lists player names, schools, and statistics.

Team leaders Through January 17

Table with columns for SCORING OFFENSE, SCORING DEFENSE, SCORING MARGIN, WON-LOST PERCENTAGE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE OFFENSE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, REBOUND MARGIN, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, and 3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME. Lists team names and statistics.

Division II women's basketball leaders

Table with columns for SCORING, REBOUNDING, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, BLOCKED SHOTS, STEALS, and ASSISTS. Lists player names, schools, and statistics.

Team leaders Through January 17

Table with columns for SCORING OFFENSE, SCORING DEFENSE, SCORING MARGIN, WON-LOST PERCENTAGE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE OFFENSE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, REBOUND MARGIN, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, and 3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME. Lists team names and statistics.





# Convention voting summary

This summary of actions taken at the 1993 NCAA Convention is provided by the NCAA legislative services staff. Any questions regarding this summary should be directed to that office.

## Adopted

### Constitution 2

**Proposal No. 149:** Principle of Nondiscrimination—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To establish a principle of nondiscrimination in the Association's principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

**Amend:** Constitution 2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

### Constitution 3

**Proposal No. 1:** Drug-Testing Consent Form—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To apply the legislation related to the administration of the drug-testing consent form on a federated basis, and to specify that the administration of the form to Division III student-athletes shall occur before competition, as opposed to practice.

**Amend:** 3.2.4.6; 3.2.4.6.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 15-A:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted (274-41-4)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 3.2.4.7

**Interpretation:** The Interpretations Committee reviewed the provisions of Proposal No. 15, which require Division I institutions to complete a prescribed institutional self-study verified and evaluated through an external peer-group process, and determined the following:

A Division II or III institution that sponsors a sport in Division I is not required to participate in the athletics certification program set forth in Proposal No. 15.

**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

**Proposal No. 15-B:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted (274-41-4)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every

five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 3.3.4.2

**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

### Constitution 4

**Proposal No. 2-A:** Composition of Council and Presidents Commission—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To eliminate one independent Division I-A position on the Council and the Presidents Commission.

**Amend:** 4.1.1.1(c)

**Effective Date:** Immediately; representation criteria to be met by attrition.

**Proposal No. 3-A:** Council, Executive Committee and Presidents Commission Membership—Altered Status—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a member of the Council, Executive Committee or Presidents Commission to complete his or her term of office when legislative action alters the membership status of the individual's institution.

**Amend:** 4.1.2.1.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 3-B:** Council, Executive Committee and Presidents Commission Membership—Altered Status—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a member of the Council, Executive Committee or Presidents Commission to complete his or her term of office when legislative action alters the membership status of the individual's institution.

**Amend:** 4.2.2.1.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 2-B:** Composition of Council and Presidents Commission—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To eliminate one independent Division I-A position on the Council and the Presidents Commission.

**Amend:** 4.5.1.1(c)

**Effective Date:** Immediately; representation criteria to be met by attrition.

**Proposal No. 3-C:** Council, Executive Committee and Presidents Commission Membership—Altered Status—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a member of the Council, Executive Committee or Presidents Commission to

complete his or her term of office when legislative action alters the membership status of the individual's institution.

**Amend:** 4.5.2.1.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 50:** Joint Policy Board—Adopted (767-15-4)

**Intent:** To establish an NCAA Joint Policy Board, composed of the Administrative Committee and the officers of the Presidents Commission, to review and concur in the Association's budget, legislative process and agenda, evaluation and supervision of the executive director, and other nonlegislative policies as may be identified by the Council or the Presidents Commission.

**Amend:** 4.6

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

### Constitution 5

**Proposal No. 15-C:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted (274-41-4)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 5.2.3.4

**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

**Proposal No. 4-A:** Amendments—Primary Contact Person—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To eliminate the requirement that the primary contact person for amendments and amendments-to-amendments must be from among the proposal's sponsors.

**Amend:** 5.3.2.1.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 4-B:** Amendments—Primary Contact Person—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To eliminate the requirement that the primary contact person for amendments and amendments-to-amendments must be from among the proposal's sponsors.

**Amend:** 5.3.2.2.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 51-A:** Proposed Legislation—Committee Review and Amendment Limitation—Adopted (536-252-3)

**Intent:** To specify that all legislative proposals, regardless of source, shall be evaluated by any

appropriate NCAA committee before they can be presented for action at an NCAA Convention, and to permit the Presidents Commission to specify that certain proposals contained in the Commission's legislative grouping shall not be amended for a period of two years subsequent to the effective date of the proposals, except as proposed by the Council or the Commission on an emergency basis or upon recommendation of the appropriate committee and approved for Convention consideration by a majority vote of the Council or the Commission.

**Amend:** 5.3.6

**Interpretation:** The Interpretations Committee reviewed the provisions of Proposal No. 51, which require all legislative proposals, regardless of their source, to be evaluated by an appropriate NCAA committee before they can be presented for action at an NCAA Convention, and recommended that the Council adopt a policy statement (or, in the alternative, an amendment-to-amendment) mandating that each NCAA committee has an obligation to review all proposals presented to it before October 15 (the submission date for amendments-to-amendments) preceding an annual Convention and to report the results of its review to the sponsors.

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 53-A:** Administrative Review Panel—Adopted (772-16-6)

**Intent:** To establish an Administrative Review Panel to review appeals by member institutions of decisions made by an NCAA committee (excluding the Eligibility Committee and the Committee on Infractions) or the NCAA staff regarding the application of NCAA legislation to a particular situation.

**Amend:** 5.4.1.8

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

### Constitution 6

**Proposal No. 15-D:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted (274-41-4)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 6.01.2

**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

**Proposal No. 15-E:** NCAA Athletics Certification

See Voting summary, page 11 ▶

## List of legislative actions

Following is a listing of the legislative actions taken by delegates attending the 87th NCAA Convention January 12-16 in Dallas.

The listing is arranged in the order that the proposals appeared in the Official Notice of the Convention. It presents the specific action taken on each numbered proposal and on each amendment to an amendment during the Convention.

Also beginning on this page is a summary of Convention voting actions arranged in the order in which the legislation covered in each proposal would appear in the NCAA Manual.

The January 27 issue of The NCAA News will feature a summary of immediately effective legislation. The summary will include all revisions in legislation that became effective upon adjournment of the 1993 Convention.

A full member-by-member listing of all roll-call votes at the Convention will appear in a future issue of the News.

### Consent package

Nos. 1-14—Adopted.

### Presidents Commission grouping

No. 15—Parts A through H as amended by 15-1 and 15-2 adopted by Division I, 274-41-4. Part I adopted (Division I, 311-10-2; Division II, 186-7-4; Division III, 212-6-20. Part J adopted (Division I, 310-11-1; Division II, 192-7-2; Division III, 239-2-17). No. 15-1—Adopted in Division I, 289-14-2. No. 15-2—Adopted in Division I, 302-6-1. No. 15-3—Defeated in Division I, 71-242-4. No. 16—Not moved. No. 17—Part A adopted by Division I, 290-30-3. Parts B and C adopted (Division I, 291-18-3; Division II, 180-28). No. 18—Adopted in Division I, 209-111-2; adopted in Division II upon reconsideration, 169-39-2. No. 19—Adopted in Division I, 169-145-6; defeated in Division II, 39-171. No. 20—Defeated (Division I, 153-168-2; Division II, 98-113. No. 21—Withdrawn. No. 22—Adopted by Division

I-A, 87-24-2. No. 23—Defeated by Division I, 84-229-6. No. 24—Not moved. No. 25—Defeated by Division I, 61-257-5.

No. 26—Withdrawn. No. 27—Adopted by Division I, 252-50-8. No. 28—Adopted by Division I, 221-89-10. No. 29—Not moved. No. 30—Defeated by Division I, 134-178-10; motion to reconsider defeated, 152-169-5. No. 31—Adopted as amended by 31-1 in Division I, 216-14-90. No. 31-1—Adopted by Division I, 206-38-80. No. 32—Withdrawn. No. 33—Not moved. No. 34—Defeated by Division I, 42-272-9. No. 35—Withdrawn. No. 36—Withdrawn in Division I; not moved in Division II. No. 36-1—Not moved in Divisions I and II. No. 37—Not moved. No. 38—Defeated by Division III, 22-215-2. No. 39—Defeated by Division III, 43-201-3. No. 40—Defeated (Division II, 98-115; Division III, 49-214-3). No. 41—Defeated by Division III, 64-197-5. No. 42—Adopted by Division III, 228-19-16. No. 43—Defeated by Division III, 104-156-3.

No. 44—Not moved in Division I; defeated in Division III, 46-206-6. No. 45—Adopted by Division III, 137-121-2. No. 46—Defeated by Division III, 44-214-4. No. 47—Adopted by Division III, 157-102-4. No. 48—Defeated by Division III, 40-125. No. 49—Defeated by Division III, 62-106. No. 50—Adopted, 767-15-4. No. 51—Part A adopted, 536-252-3. Parts B through D defeated, 321-463-12. No. 52—Referred to the Council and Presidents Commission, 711-66-10. No. 53—Part A adopted, 772-16-6. Part B adopted (Division I, 316-3-1; Division II, 195-7-1; Division III, 252-3-8). No. 54—Adopted (Division I, 304-17-2; Division II, 187-12-2; Division III, 231-20-1). No. 55—Parts A, D and F adopted, 781-6-1. Parts B, C and E adopted (Division I, 316-3-0; Division II, 197-5-0; Division III, 257-1-2). Part G adopted, 774-3-3. No. 56—Adopted, 768-8-3. No. 57—Adopted, 771-6-4. No. 58—Adopted, 774-4-1. No. 59—Withdrawn.

### Personnel

No. 60—Withdrawn. No. 61—Adopted by Division I. No. 62—Adopted by Division I-AA, 52-41-2. No. 63—Adopted by Division I-AA. No. 64—Adopted by Division I. No. 65—Adopted by Division I. No. 66—Adopted by Divisions I, II and III. No. 67—Adopted by Divisions I and II. No. 68—Adopted by Divisions I and II.

### Eligibility

No. 69—Adopted by Division I; defeated by Division II. No. 70—Motion to require roll-call vote approved. Defeated by Division I, 148-164-6; motion to reconsider defeated, 137-148-1. No. 71—Adopted by Division I. No. 72—Adopted by Division I. No. 73—Adopted by Division II. No. 74—Adopted. No. 75—Adopted. No. 76—Adopted by Division I. No. 77—Adopted by Divisions I, II and III. No. 78—Adopted by Division I-AA; motion to rescind defeated (two-thirds vote of entire membership required), 368-242-21. No. 79—Adopted by Division II. No. 80—Withdrawn. No. 81—Adopted by Division II.

### Financial aid

No. 82—Defeated (two-thirds vote of entire membership required), 368-242-21. No. 83—Adopted by Division I; not moved in Division II. No. 84—Adopted by Division II. No. 84-1—Defeated by Division II. No. 85—Withdrawn. No. 86—Defeated. No. 87—Adopted in Division I. No. 88—Withdrawn. No. 89—Defeated by Division II. No. 90—Defeated by Division II. No. 91—Defeated by Division II. No. 92—Adopted by Division III. No. 93—Adopted by Division III.

### Playing and practice seasons

No. 94—Withdrawn. No. 94-1—Not moved. No. 95—Adopted by Division I. No. 96—Adopted by Divisions I, II and III. No. 97—Withdrawn. No. 97-1—Not moved. No. 98—Adopted. No. 99—Adopted. No. 100—Adopted as amended by 100-1 by Division I. No. 100-1—Adopted by Division I. No. 101—Adopted by Division I. No. 102—Adopted by Division II. No. 103—Adopted by Divisions I and II; Part C adopted by Division III, 154-39-51. No. 104—Adopted by Divisions I and II. No. 105—Adopted by Division I-AA. No. 106—Adopted by Division II. No. 107—Adopted by Divisions I and II. No. 108—Part A defeated by Division I, 129-153-9; motion to reconsider defeated. Not moved in Division II. Part B withdrawn. No. 109—Adopted by Division II. No. 110—Adopted by Division I. No. 111—Adopted by Division II. No. 112—Adopted by Division II. No. 113—Adopted by Division I. No. 114—Adopted by Divisions I and II.

### Recruiting

No. 115—Adopted by Divisions I and II; motion

to reconsider in Division II defeated. No. 116—Adopted in Divisions I and II. No. 117—Adopted in Divisions I-A and I-AA. No. 118—Defeated (Division I-A, 48-62-0; Division I-AA, paddles). No. 119—Adopted (Division I, 162-141-4; Division II, paddles). No. 120—Withdrawn. No. 121—Withdrawn. No. 122—Adopted by Division I-AA. No. 123—Adopted by Division I. No. 124—Withdrawn. No. 125—Adopted by Division I; defeated by Division II. No. 126—Adopted by Division I. No. 127—Adopted as amended by 127-1 by Division I. No. 127-1—Adopted by Division I. No. 128—Adopted by Division II. No. 129—Withdrawn. No. 130—Adopted by Division I-A.

### Membership

No. 131—Parts A and B defeated (common provision requiring majority vote of each division; defeated in Divisions I and II, approved in Division III). Parts C through H moot. No. 132—Withdrawn. No. 133—Adopted by Division I-AA. No. 134—Defeated, 323-249-27. No. 135—Defeated by Division I. No. 136—Adopted by Division I. No. 137—Referred by Division I to Special Committee to Review Financial Conditions in Intercollegiate Athletics. No. 138—Adopted by Division II.

### Awards/expenses/amateurism

No. 139—Adopted. No. 140—Adopted. No. 141—Adopted. No. 142—Withdrawn. No. 143—Adopted by Division I. No. 144—Withdrawn. No. 145—Withdrawn. No. 145-1—Not moved. No. 145-2—Not moved. No. 145-3—Not moved. No. 146—Withdrawn. No. 147—Withdrawn. No. 148—Adopted.

### Governance

No. 149—Adopted. No. 150—Referred to Legislative Review Committee. No. 151—Adopted.

### Championships

No. 152—Adopted. No. 153—Not moved. No. 154—Adopted by Division I. No. 155—Adopted by Division III.

### Committees

No. 156—Adopted. No. 157—Not moved. No. 158—Adopted by Divisions I, II and III. No. 158-1—Withdrawn. No. 159—Withdrawn. No. 160—Withdrawn.

# Voting summary

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Program—Adopted (274-41-4)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 6.3.1.1

**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

## Bylaw 11—Conduct and Employment of Athletics Personnel

**Proposal No. 22:** Graduate Assistant Coach Adopted (87-24-2)

**Intent:** In Division I-A football, to permit an individual to serve as a graduate assistant coach for a third year if the individual successfully completes 24 semester or 36 quarter hours during the initial two-year term.

**Amend:** 11.02.4(c)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 67:** Coaches—Endorsement of Noninstitutional Publications—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To preclude athletics department staff members from endorsing (orally or in writing) any noninstitutional publication dedicated solely to reporting on an institution's athletics activities and to prohibit athletics department staff members from writing for or receiving any remuneration from such publications.

**Amend:** 11.3.2.7

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 68:** Coaches—Scouting Service Consultant—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To preclude an institution's athletics department staff member from serving as a consultant or participating on an advisory panel for any recruiting or scouting service.

**Amend:** 11.3.2.9

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 66:** Professional Enhancement Programs—Adopted by Divisions I, II and III (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit athletics department staff members from all divisions to participate in established, formal professional enhancement programs administered by professional sports organizations; to permit participating staff members to receive compensation and expenses consistent with that received by other program participants, and to specify that the Council shall establish necessary policies and guidelines regarding participation by an institution's staff members in such a program.

**Amend:** 11.3.3.2.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 65:** Coaching Limitations—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To redefine the individuals that must be included in an institution's coaching limitations in each sport.

**Amend:** 11.7.1.1.1.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 62:** Restricted-Earnings Coaches—Division I-AA—Adopted (52-41-2)

**Intent:** To permit Division I-AA institutions to add two restricted-earnings coaches, provided the compensation from sources specified in 11.02.3(a) for all restricted-earnings coaches does not exceed \$24,000 per academic year.

**Amend:** 11.7.3

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 63:** Division I-AA Coaching Limitations—Contact and Evaluation of Prospects Off Campus—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** In Division I-AA football, to permit an institution to specify that one restricted-earnings coach may replace one full-time coach for purposes of off-campus recruiting.

**Amend:** 11.7.3.2

**Interpretation:** The provisions of Proposal No. 63, which permit an institution to specify on an annual basis that one restricted-earnings coach may replace one full-time coach for purposes of off-campus recruiting, permit a I-AA institution to designate a total of seven coaches (that may include the head coach and not more than one restricted-earnings coach) to be involved in off-campus recruiting activities during the academic year. It is not permissible to alternate on a weekly (or temporary) basis the restricted-earnings coach with a full-time coach for purposes of off-campus recruiting, inasmuch as this would result in eight coaches being involved in off-campus recruiting activities.

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 61:** Coaching Limitations—Division I—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** In sports other than football and basketball, to permit an institution that employs an individual as a head or assistant coach in one sport to count that individual as a restricted-earnings coach in a second sport.

**Amend:** 11.7.4.1.4

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 64:** Recruiting—Division I Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit all three full-time Division I men's and women's basketball coaches to recruit off campus during the summer evaluation period.

**Amend:** 11.7.5.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

## Bylaw 12—Amateurism

**Proposal No. 139:** Developmental Training Expenses—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit an individual to receive actual and necessary expenses for developmental training programs conducted during any vacation period published in the institution's catalog, as opposed to only during the summer vacation period, provided the programs do not conflict with the individual's participation in institutional competition.

**Amend:** 12.1.2.5

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 140:** Medical Examination—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit student-athletes to receive one on-campus medical examination during the academic year from a professional league's recognized scouting bureau without jeopardizing their eligibility in that sport.

**Amend:** 12.2.1.2.1

**Interpretations:** The provisions of Proposal No. 140, which permit student-athletes to receive one on-campus medical examination during the academic year from a professional league's recognized scouting bureau, permit medical exams to be administered by a single scouting bureau recognized by the professional league in a sport.

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 141:** Media Guides—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a member institution or member conference to use noninstitutional outlets for the sale of an institution's (or conference's) media guide.

**Amend:** 12.5.1.7

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

## Bylaw 13—Recruiting

**Proposal No. 5:** Recruiting Contacts—Written Permission—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit the director of athletics at the certifying institution to delegate to another athletics administrator the authority to provide a written release to another member institution that is seeking permission to discuss transfer possibilities with a student-athlete from the certifying institution.

**Amend:** 13.1.1.3

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 116:** Recruiting—Telephone Calls—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit unlimited telephone calls to a prospect from any location on the day of a permissible, in-person, off-campus recruiting visit.

**Amend:** 13.1.2.4(b)-(6)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 117:** Recruiting—Telephone Calls—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** In Division I-A football, to preclude telephone contact with a prospective student-athlete before August 15 after the completion of the prospect's junior year in high school; to limit telephone contact to once per week from August 15 through November 30; to permit telephone contacts with a prospective student-athlete at the institution's discretion between December 1 and February 15, and to limit additional telephone contact from February 16 through August 14 of the prospect's senior year to once per week.

**Amend:** 13.1.2.4(b)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 119:** Recruiting—Contacts—Adopted by Division I (162-141-4)

**Intent:** To permit institutions that do not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent to use the same contact rules after the prospect's signed acceptance of the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid as those institutions that subscribe to the National Letter of Intent.

**Amend:** 13.1.5.3

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 119:** Recruiting—Contacts—Adopted by Division II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit institutions that do not subscribe to the National Letter of Intent to use the same contact rules after the prospect's signed acceptance of the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid as those institutions that subscribe to the National Letter of Intent.

**Amend:** 13.1.5.3

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 122:** Evaluations—Division I-AA Football—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To make the time period for counting football evaluations in Division I-AA consistent

with the time period for counting football evaluations in Division I-A (i.e., May 1 through April 30).

**Amend:** 13.1.7.3.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 18:** Distribution of Graduation-Rate Report—Adopted by Division I (209-111-2)

**Intent:** To require the NCAA, rather than member institutions, to provide information from the graduation-rate disclosure report to prospects' guidance offices and high-school and two-year college coaches by sending a compilation of graduation rates to the nation's high schools and two-year colleges.

**Amend:** 13.3.1.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 18:** Distribution of Graduation-Rate Report—Adopted by Division II upon reconsideration (163-39-2)

**Intent:** To require the NCAA, rather than member institutions, to provide information from the graduation-rate disclosure report to prospects' guidance offices and high-school and two-year college coaches by sending a compilation of graduation rates to the nation's high schools and two-year colleges.

**Amend:** 13.3.1.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 123:** Institutional Stationery—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To eliminate the limitations on institutional stationery.

**Amend:** 13.4.1-(m)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 125:** Official Visit—Academic Transcript—Adopted by Division I (Paddles)

**Intent:** To require member institutions to obtain a prospect's high-school (or college) academic transcript (which may be an unofficial photocopy of an official document) before providing the prospect with an expense-paid visit.

**Amend:** 13.7.1.2.3

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 17-A:** Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse—Adopted (290-30-3)

**Intent:** To specify that the fulfillment of academic credentials necessary to receive an official visit before an early signing period in Division I, and the fulfillment of the Association's freshman academic requirements in Divisions I and II, shall be certified by an initial-eligibility clearinghouse approved by the Council.

**Amend:** 13.7.1.2.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 126:** Official Visit Before Early Signing Period—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit an official visit before the early signing period for prospects who have presented at least a 70 score on the PSAT or a 17 on the PACT Plus.

**Amend:** 13.7.1.2.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 6:** Official Visit—Student Host—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit the \$20 daily entertainment allowance during an official visit to be used to cover the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the prospect and all student hosts.

**Amend:** 13.7.5.5.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 115:** Local Sports Club—Adopted by Division I (Paddles)

**Intent:** To preclude a member of an institution's men's or women's basketball coaching staff from participating in coaching activities in the sport of basketball for a local sports club or organization.

**Amend:** 13.12.2.4

**Interpretation:** The provisions of Proposal No. 115, which preclude a member of an institution's men's or women's basketball coaching staff from participating in coaching activities in the sport of basketball for a local sports club or organization, are not applicable to other institutional athletics staff members who are not involved in coaching activities. The Interpretations Committee recommended that the Recruiting Committee review the provisions of 13.12.2.4 to clarify that the reference to a local sports club or organization implies that the coach is involved with a bona fide team (i.e., the club is not formed only to provide instruction to prospective student-athletes but involves a team participating in competitive activities).

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 115:** Local Sports Club—Adopted by Division II (Paddles); Motion to Reconsider, Defeated

**Intent:** To preclude a member of an institution's men's or women's basketball coaching staff from participating in coaching activities in the sport of basketball for a local sports club or organization.

**Amend:** 13.12.2.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 127:** Summer Basketball Camp Certification—Division I—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that coaching staff members in the sport of Division I basketball may attend only institutional camps per Bylaw 13.13.1.1 and noninstitutional summer basketball camps that are certified by the NCAA.

**Amend:** 13.13.5

**Interpretation:** The provisions of Proposal No. 127, which permit coaching staff members in the sport of Division I basketball to attend institutional camps per 13.13.1.1 and noninstitutional basketball camps that are certified by the NCAA, would not preclude a noninstitutional camp from using an institution's facilities during the summer of 1993, provided the camp has a preexisting written contract executed before November 15, 1992, to use the institution's facilities. The Interpretations Committee noted that such contracts should be forwarded to the Association's legal counsel for review and that any exception would be applicable only for the summer of 1993.

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

## Bylaw 14—Eligibility: Academic and General Requirements

**Proposal No. 72:** Individual Eligibility—Change in Sport Classification—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a student-athlete who participated in a sport classified in Division II or III while enrolled in a Division I institution before August 1, 1993, to complete the student's eligibility in that sport in accordance with the Division II or III eligibility standards.

**Amend:** 14.01.6

**Interpretation:** The Interpretations Committee reviewed the provisions of Proposal Nos. 72 and 73.

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Colonial Athletic Association Commissioner Thomas E. Yeager confers with delegates at the NCAA Convention in Dallas.

David Sams photo

## Voting summary

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which permit a student-athlete who participates in a sport classified in Division II or III while enrolled in a Division I (or Division II for purposes of Proposal No. 73) institution before August 1, 1993, to complete the student's eligibility in accordance with the Division II or III eligibility standards, and determined the following:

a. A student-athlete who participates in a sport classified in Division III while enrolled in a Division I (or II) institution before August 1, 1993, and who remains enrolled in that institution may not receive academically related financial aid, inasmuch as such a student-athlete is subject to Division III eligibility standards. The committee recommended that the Council consider whether a student-athlete who may be certified eligible in accordance with Division I (or Division II for purposes of Proposal No. 73) standards should be permitted to compete under Division I eligibility regulations, including the receipt of athletically related financial aid.

b. A midyear transfer student-athlete who does not participate (practice or compete) in a sport classified in Division II or III while enrolled in a Division I (or II for purposes of Proposal No. 73) institution before August 1, 1993, is subject to Division I (or II) eligibility legislation effective August 1, 1993.

c. A student-athlete who participates (practices or competes) during the fall term of the 1992-93 academic year in a sport classified in Division II or III while enrolled in a Division I institution and who transfers at midyear to a second Division I institution that classifies a sport in Division II or III is subject to Division I eligibility requirements, effective August 1, 1993, unless the student-athlete also participates (practices or competes) in the sport classified in Division II or III at the second institution.

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 73: Individual Eligibility—Change in Sport Classification—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit a student-athlete who participated in a sport classified in Division III while enrolled in a Division II institution before August 1, 1993, to complete the student's eligibility in that sport in accordance with the Division III eligibility standards.

**Amend:** 14.01.6

**Interpretation:** The Interpretations Committee reviewed the provisions of Proposal Nos. 72 and 73, which permit a student-athlete who participates in a sport classified in Division II or III while enrolled in a Division I (or Division II for purposes of this proposal) institution before August 1, 1993, to complete the student's eligibility in accordance with

the Division II or III eligibility standards, and determined the following:

a. A student-athlete who participates in a sport classified in Division III while enrolled in a Division I (or II) institution before August 1, 1993, and who remains enrolled in that institution may not receive academically related financial aid, inasmuch as such a student-athlete is subject to Division III eligibility standards. The committee recommended that the Council consider whether a student-athlete who may be certified eligible in accordance with Division I (or Division II for purposes of this proposal) standards should be permitted to compete under Division I eligibility regulations, including the receipt of athletically related financial aid.

b. A midyear transfer student-athlete who does not participate (practice or compete) in a sport classified in Division II or III while enrolled in a Division I (or II for purposes of this proposal) institution before August 1, 1993, is subject to Division I (or II) eligibility legislation effective August 1, 1993.

c. A student-athlete who participates (practices or competes) during the fall term of the 1992-93 academic year in a sport classified in Division II or III while enrolled in a Division I institution and who transfers at midyear to a second Division I institution that classifies a sport in Division II or III is subject to Division I eligibility requirements, effective August 1, 1993, unless the student-athlete also participates (practices or competes) in the sport classified in Division II or III at the second institution.

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 7-A: Individual Eligibility—Intercollegiate Competition—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit student-athletes to use institutional equipment during the academic year without using a season of competition (or a contest/date of competition), provided the equipment does not include any institutional identification, and to clarify that a student-athlete who competes during the academic year in the uniform of the institution or wears apparel that includes institutional identification would use a season of competition (as well as a contest/date of competition).

**Amend:** 14.02.6-(c)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 17-B: Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse—Adopted by Division I (291-18-3) and Division II (180-28)**

**Intent:** To specify that the fulfillment of academic credentials necessary to receive an official visit before an early signing period in Division I, and the fulfillment of the Association's freshman academic requirements in Divisions I and II, shall be certified

by an initial-eligibility clearinghouse approved by the Council.

**Amend:** 14.1.2.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 8: Degree Status—Foreign Student-Athletes—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To specify that a foreign student-athlete who achieves a foreign postsecondary degree that is identified as a "baccalaureate" but is not equivalent to a United States baccalaureate degree and who is entering an undergraduate program of studies may be eligible to compete at an NCAA institution as a transfer student, subject to review on a case-by-case basis by the Association's Academic Requirements Committee and its Foreign Student Records Consultants.

**Amend:** 14.1.8.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 77: Individual Eligibility—Graduate Student—Adopted by Divisions I, II and III (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit a student-athlete who has graduated and is continuing as a full-time student at the same institution to remain eligible while taking course work that would lead to the equivalent of another major or degree.

**Amend:** 14.1.8.2

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 76: Individual Eligibility—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** In Division I, to permit women who initially enrolled in a collegiate institution before the time the NCAA began offering women's championships (1981-82 academic year) to use the 10-semester/15-quarter rule, as opposed to the five-year rule.

**Amend:** 14.2.1.5

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 75: Eligibility—Season-of-Competition Waiver—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit the Eligibility Committee to grant an additional season of competition to a student-athlete who has participated in a limited amount of competition as a result of relying in good faith on an erroneous, formal declaration of eligibility by the institution's appropriate certifying authorities.

**Amend:** 14.2.6

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 17-C: Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse—Adopted by Division I (291-18-3) and Division II (180-28)**

**Intent:** To specify that the fulfillment of academic credentials necessary to receive an official visit before an early signing period in Division I, and the fulfillment of the Association's freshman academic requirements in Divisions I and II, shall be certified by an initial-eligibility clearinghouse approved by the Council.

**Amend:** 14.3.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 69: Initial Eligibility—Test-Score Requirement—Adopted by Division I (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To apply on a retroactive basis (for participation only) the establishment of an ACT score of 17, as opposed to 18, as the minimum composite score required for initial eligibility in Divisions I and II.

**Amend:** 14.3.1.1-(b)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 19: Initial Eligibility—Core-Curriculum Requirements—Adopted by Division I (169-145-6)**

**Intent:** To specify that the two years of mathematics required to fulfill the Association's core-curriculum requirements must consist of one year of algebra and one year of geometry and to increase from three to four the required years of English core courses.

**Amend:** 14.3.1.1.1

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1996; for those student-athletes first entering collegiate institutions on or after August 1, 1996.

**Proposal No. 9: Test-Score Time Limitation—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To confirm that a foreign prospective student-athlete enrolled in the second phase of a two-tiered secondary diploma system may be considered to be in the final term of secondary education for the purpose of fulfilling the test-score component of the Association's initial-eligibility requirements.

**Amend:** 14.3.1.3.1-(a)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 71: Initial Eligibility—Change in Sport Classification—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To specify that during the 1993-94 academic year only, Division III freshman eligibility requirements will continue to apply to a Division I or II sport that was classified in Division III during the 1992-93 academic year, provided the institution continues to apply Division III financial aid guidelines in that sport during the 1993-94 academic year.

**Amend:** 14.3.1.4.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 79: Transfer Eligibility—Division II—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To specify that in Division II, a two-year college transfer who was a nonqualifier or partial qualifier must have attended a two-year college as a full-time student for at least two semesters or three quarters to be eligible for practice and competition during the first academic year in residence, and to specify that a two-year college transfer student who was a nonqualifier must have attended a two-year college as a full-time student for at least two semesters or three quarters to be eligible for athletics aid.

**Amend:** 14.6.4.2.1; 14.6.4.2.2

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993; for those student-athletes first entering a two-year college on or after August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 78: One-Time Transfer Exception—Division I-AA—Adopted (Paddles); Motion to Rescind, Defeated (316-220-83)**

**Intent:** In the sport of football, to permit a student-athlete to use the one-time transfer exception when transferring from Division I-A to Division I-AA.

**Amend:** 14.6.5.3.10 (a)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 81: Outside Competition—Division II—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** In Division II, to eliminate restrictions on outside competition during the academic year in sports other than basketball after the conclusion of the playing season.

**Amend:** 14.8.1.1; 14.8.1.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 15-J: NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted by Division I (310-11-1); Division II (192-7-2); Division III (239-2-17)**

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 14.9.1.2

**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

### Bylaw 15—Financial Aid

**Proposal No. 84-A: Employment Earnings—Division II—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit Division II student-athletes to earn legitimate off-campus employment income in excess of a full grant-in-aid, provided neither athletics department staff members nor representatives of the institutions athletics interests were involved in arranging the employment.

**Amend:** 15.1.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 87: Financial Aid—Pell Grant—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit student-athletes to receive Pell Grant assistance in combination with other institutional financial aid, provided the overall grant total does not exceed the value of a full grant plus \$2,400, or the student-athlete's cost of attendance, whichever is less.

**Amend:** 15.2.4.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 84-B: Employment Earnings—Division II—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit Division II student-athletes to earn legitimate off-campus employment income in excess of a full grant-in-aid, provided neither athletics department staff members nor representatives of the institution's athletics interests were involved in arranging the employment.

**Amend:** 15.2.6.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 83: Financial Aid—Individual Limitation—Adopted by Division I (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To permit a student-athlete whose eligibility has been exhausted to work during the term of attendance after completion of eligibility in his or her primary sport without a reduction in the student-athlete's grant-in-aid.

**Amend:** 15.2.6.3

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 92: Academic Honor Awards—Division III—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To confirm that an academic honor award may include additional, nonacademic criteria, provided the additional criteria are not based on athletics ability or participation and the award is consistent with such awards provided to all students.

**Amend:** 15.4.6.2.1-(a)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 93: Nonathletics Achievement Awards—Adopted (Paddles)**

**Intent:** To specify that recipients of nonathletics achievement awards must be selected by a committee



David Sams photo

Gregory M. St. L. O'Brien, NCAA Presidents Commission chair, discusses a proposal from the Convention floor.

## Voting summary

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of the faculty of an academic department, division or school of the institution, and that an athletics department staff member may not be a member of the committee that determines which students receive the awards.

**Amend:** 15.4.6.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 31:** Financial Aid Limitations—Men's Ice Hockey—Adopted (216-14-90)

**Intent:** In Division I ice hockey, to specify that a recruited student-athlete who receives institutional financial aid granted without regard in any degree to athletics ability does not have to be included in the maximum institutional financial aid limitations until the student-athlete engages in varsity intercollegiate competition, provided the institution certifies the nonathletics basis of the student-athlete's admission and institutional financial aid; to specify that there shall be an annual limit of 20 on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies); to specify that there shall be an annual limit of 30 on the total number of counters, and to specify that a multiple-sport participant who practices or competes in ice hockey and one or more other sports (other than football or basketball) shall be counted in men's ice hockey.

**Amend:** 15.5.1.2; 15.5.1.3; 15.5.6

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 27:** Maximum Award—Division I Women's Equivalency Sports—Adopted (252-50-8)

**Intent:** To maintain the grant-in-aid limits that currently are in effect for Division I women's equivalency sports but that are scheduled to be reduced in 1994.

**Amend:** 15.5.3.1

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1994.

**Proposal No. 28:** Maximum Awards—Division I Women's Basketball—Adopted (221-89-10)

**Intent:** To reinstate the grant-in-aid limitation of 15 in Division I women's basketball.

**Amend:** 15.5.4.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

### Bylaw 16—Awards, Benefits and Expenses for Enrolled Student-Athletes

**Proposal No. 10:** All-Star Game Awards—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To apply bowl-game awards limitations to all-star games.

**Amend:** 16.1.4.2.1; 16.1.4.2.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 143:** Athletics Housing—Adopted (170-139-5)

**Intent:** To specify that institutions that do not differentiate between student-athletes and students generally in their housing assignment policies are exempt from the limitations set forth in Bylaw 16.5.2.2.

**Amend:** 16.5.2.2.3

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1996.

**Proposal No. 148:** Travel Expenses—Exception—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that the limitation on travel expenses before athletics events does not apply to the United States Gymnastics Federation (USGF) collegiate championships.

**Amend:** 16.8.1.2.1.1-(g)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 11:** Permissible Expenses—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit an institution to provide expenses to a student-athlete to participate in activities and events associated with "National Girls and Women in Sports Day," provided the activities and events are conducted in the state in which the institution is located or in Washington, D.C., as part of a national celebration.

**Amend:** 16.10.1.8

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

### Bylaw 17—Playing and Practice Seasons

**Proposal No. 7-B:** Individual Eligibility—Intercollegiate Competition—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit student-athletes to use institutional equipment during the academic year without using a season of competition (or a contest/date of competition), provided the equipment does not include any institutional identification, and to clarify that a student-athlete who competes during the academic year in the uniform of the institution or wears apparel that includes institutional identification would use a season of competition (as well as a contest/date of competition).

**Amend:** 17.02.8-(c)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 12:** Physical-Fitness Class—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To delete the physical-fitness class as an activity not considered as practice.

**Amend:** 17.02.12.2-(b)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 95:** Summer Competition—Individual Sports—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** In individual sports, to eliminate limitations on the number of student-athletes from the same institution who may practice or compete during the summer on an outside, amateur team. [Note: This proposal is presented in a nontraditional format.]

**Amend:** 17.—.8.1.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 42-A:** Playing and Practice Seasons—Division III Women's Golf—Adopted (228-19-16)

**Intent:** To specify that a Division III institution's women's golf program shall have the same limitations on length of playing season, preseason practice, first date of competition and numbers of dates of competition as men's golf programs in Division III.

**Amend:** 17.1.4

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 107:** Golf Practice Round—Time Limits—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that golf practice rounds conducted on the day before the start of a collegiate golf tournament and at the tournament site shall count as three hours, regardless of the actual duration of the round.

**Amend:** 17.1.5.1.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 96:** Playing and Practice Seasons—Adopted by Divisions I, II and III (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit practice and competition for one postseason non-NCAA championship in each non-NCAA championship sport used by an institution for sports sponsorship purposes pursuant to Bylaws 20.9.3 and 20.9.3.2.1, thereby providing an exemption to the playing and practice seasons established in those sports.

**Amend:** 17.1.8-(h)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 98:** First Contest Date—Division I Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that a Division I institution may play its first basketball contest on the Friday immediately after Thanksgiving.

**Amend:** 17.3.3-(a)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 99:** First Contest Date Exception—Division I Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit Division I institutions to participate in the Maui Invitational men's basketball tournament before December 1 (e.g., Thanksgiving weekend).

**Amend:** 17.3.3.1-(c)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 45:** Contest Exemptions—Division II Basketball—Adopted (137-121-2)

**Intent:** To permit a Division III institution to exempt annually from its maximum number of basketball contests a home exhibition contest against a foreign team.

**Amend:** 17.3.5.2-(d)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 100-A:** Contest Exemptions—Division I Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a Division I institution located outside of Hawaii to exempt annually not more than four contests (if scheduled on a single, regular-season trip to Hawaii) or one tournament (not to exceed three contests), against or sponsored by an active Division I member located in the state of Hawaii.

**Amend:** 17.3.5.2-(d)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 101-A:** Contest Exemptions—Division I Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit Division I institutions to exempt annually the Basketball Hall of Fame Tip-Off Classic game from their maximum number of basketball contests.

**Amend:** 17.3.5.2-(f)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 100-B:** Contest Exemptions—Division I Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a Division I institution located outside of Hawaii to exempt annually not more than four contests (if scheduled on a single, regular-season trip to Hawaii) or one tournament (not to exceed three contests), against or sponsored by an active Division I member located in the state of Hawaii.

**Amend:** 17.3.5.3.2-(a)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 101-B:** Contest Exemptions—Division I Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit Division I institutions to exempt annually the Basketball Hall of Fame Tip-Off Classic game from their maximum number of basketball contests.



David Sams photo

*The NCAA Interpretations Center, manned by legislative services staff members, was a popular stop at the Dallas Convention.*

**Amend:** 17.3.5.3.2.1

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 102:** Conference Exception—Division II Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** In Division II basketball, to eliminate the exception related to contests played against conference members located in Alaska, Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

**Amend:** 17.3.5.3.6

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 103-A:** First Contest Date—Cross Country, Field Hockey and Water Polo—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To establish the first Saturday in September as the first permissible contest date in Divisions I and II in the sports of cross country and field hockey and in all divisions in the sport of water polo.

**Amend:** 17.4.3.1-(a)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 47:** Maximum Dates of Competition—Division III Cross Country—Adopted (157-102-4)

**Intent:** To increase from eight to nine the maximum number of dates of competition in Division III cross country.

**Amend:** 17.4.5.1

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 104:** Maximum Dates of Competition—Divisions I and II Cross Country—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that a Division I or II institution that sponsors men's or women's cross country but does not sponsor indoor or outdoor track and field shall limit its total cross country playing season to seven dates of competition during the traditional segment and five dates during the nontraditional segment.

**Amend:** 17.4.5.1.1; 17.4.5.2.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 103-B:** First Contest Date—Cross Country, Field Hockey and Water Polo—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** To establish the first Saturday in September as the first permissible contest date in Divisions I and II in the sports of cross country and field hockey and in all divisions in the sport of water polo.

**Amend:** 17.6.3.1-(a)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 13:** Heritage Bowl—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that all members of the Mid-Eastern and Southwestern Athletic Conferences shall participate in the Division I-AA Football Championship, if eligible and selected for participation, and that members of those conferences that participate in the Division I-AA Football Championship shall not participate in the Heritage Bowl during the same year.

**Amend:** 17.7.4-(b); 17.7.4.1; 17.7.5.2-(c)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 105:** Contest Exemptions—Division I-AA Football—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To exempt participation in a Division I-AA Conference-sponsored postseason tournament from the maximum number of football contests.

**Amend:** 17.7.5.2-(e)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 106:** Spring Football—Division II—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that a Division II student-athlete's participation in countable athletically related activities during the spring football practice period shall be limited to four hours per day and 20 hours per week.

**Amend:** 17.7.6-(b)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 42-B:** Playing and Practice Seasons—Division III Women's Golf—Adopted (228-19-16)

**Intent:** To specify that a Division III institution's women's golf program shall have the same limitations on length of playing season, preseason practice, first date of competition and numbers of dates of competition as men's golf programs in Division III.

**Amend:** 17.8.1-(b)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 109:** Maximum Dates of Competition—Gymnastics—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit Division II institutions to participate in 13 dates of competition in the sport of gymnastics.

**Amend:** 17.9.4.1.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 14:** Contest Exemptions—Gymnastics—Adopted (Paddles)

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## Voting summary

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**Intent:** To substitute the United States Gymnastics Federation (USGF) and National College Gymnastics Association (NCGA) collegiate gymnastics championships for the NCAA gymnastics championships as an annual exemption.

**Amend:** 17.9.4.2-(b)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 110:** Contest Exemptions—Division I Ice Hockey—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit Division I institutions to exempt annually from the maximum number of ice hockey contests one game against the U.S. Olympic hockey team.

**Amend:** 17.10.5.3-(g)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 111:** Maximum Dates of Competition—Skiing—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit Division II institutions to participate in 16 dates of competition in the sport of skiing.

**Amend:** 17.13.4.1-(a)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 112:** Preseason Soccer Scrimmages—Division II—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit Division II institutions to play up to three soccer scrimmages or exhibition games before the institution's first scheduled contests.

**Amend:** 17.14.5.1.1

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 113:** Dates of Competition—Indoor and Outdoor Track—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit an institution that uses both indoor and outdoor track to meet divisional sports sponsorship requirements to count a maximum of six two-day meets as one date of competition each.

**Amend:** 17.18.5.1; 17.18.5.1.2

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 114:** Women's Volleyball—Preseason Alumni Match—Adopted by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Intent:** In Divisions I and II, to permit a women's volleyball match with alumni to be played on the weekend before September 1 when September 1 does not fall on a Saturday, Sunday or Monday.

**Amend:** 17.19.3.1-(a)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 103-C:** First Contest Date—Cross Country, Field Hockey and Water Polo—Adopted by Division III (154-39-51)

**Intent:** To establish the first Saturday in September as the first permissible contest date in Divisions I and II in the sports of cross country and field hockey and in all divisions in the sport of water polo.

**Amend:** 17.20.2.2.1

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

### Bylaw 18—Championships and Postseason Football

**Proposal No. 152:** Championship Criteria—Min-

imum Sponsorship Exception—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that National Collegiate Championships that do not meet the minimum percentage sponsorship criteria for maintaining the championships may continue to be sponsored during the 1994-95 academic year.

**Amend:** 18.2.10.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 74-A:** Individual Eligibility—Drug Testing—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that all student-athletes who test positive for a banned drug during an initial positive drug test will lose at least one season of competition or the equivalent of one season of competition during their period of ineligibility.

**Amend:** 18.4.1.5.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 154:** Division I Championships Eligibility—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a Division I institution that conducts a Division II or Division III football program, but must reclassify its football program in Division I for the 1993-94 academic year in accordance with Bylaw 20.4.1.1, to be eligible to participate immediately in the Division I-AA Football Championship without satisfying the two-year conformity period set forth in Bylaw 18.4.2.2-(b).

**Amend:** 18.4.2.2.1

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

### Bylaw 19—Enforcement

**Proposal No. 54:** Committee on Infractions—Adopted by Division I (304-17-2); Division II (187-12-2); Division III (231-20-1)

**Intent:** To increase from six to eight the size of the Committee on Infractions and to specify that the two additional members shall be members of the general public.

**Amend:** 19.1.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 55-A:** Infractions Appeals Committee—Adopted (781-6-1)

**Intent:** To establish an Infractions Appeals Committee to replace the Council steering committees as the appellate body related to findings of major violations by the Committee on Infractions.

**Amend:** 19.1.2; 19.1.2.3

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 55-B:** Infractions Appeals Committee—Adopted by Division I (316-3-0); Division II (197-5-0); Division III (257-1-2)

**Intent:** To establish an Infractions Appeals Committee to replace the Council steering committees as the appellate body related to findings of major violations by the Committee on Infractions.

**Amend:** 19.2

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 55-C:** Infractions Appeals Committee—Adopted by Division I (316-3-0); Division II (197-5-0); Division III (257-1-2)

**Intent:** To establish an Infractions Appeals Committee to replace the Council steering committees as

the appellate body related to findings of major violations by the Committee on Infractions.

**Amend:** 19.3.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 55-D:** Infractions Appeals Committee—Adopted (781-6-1)

**Intent:** To establish an Infractions Appeals Committee to replace the Council steering committees as the appellate body related to findings of major violations by the Committee on Infractions.

**Amend:** 19.4.2.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 15-F:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted (274-41-4)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 21.3.14

**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

**Proposal No. 55-E:** Infractions Appeals Committee—Adopted (781-6-1)

**Intent:** To establish an Infractions Appeals Committee to replace the Council steering committees as the appellate body related to findings of major violations by the Committee on Infractions.

**Amend:** 19.5.2; 19.5.3

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

### Bylaw 20—Division Membership

**Proposal No. 131-A:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Adopted by Division III (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a member of Division I to maintain a football program that is not classified as I-A or I-AA, to permit such an institution to provide its football student-athletes with only need-based financial aid, to prohibit such an institution from voting on I-A or I-AA football legislative issues, to prohibit such an institution from using football to meet sports sponsorship requirements, to prohibit such an institution from conducting spring football practice, and to permit such an institution to employ two head or assistant coaches and six restricted-earnings coaches.

**Amend:** 20.1.1.2

**Effective Date:** September 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 131-B:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Adopted by Division III (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a member of Division I to maintain a football program that is not classified as I-A or I-AA, to permit such an institution to provide its football student-athletes with only need-based financial aid, to prohibit such an institution from voting on I-A or I-AA football legislative issues, to prohibit such an institution from using football to meet sports sponsorship requirements, to prohibit such an institution from conducting spring football practice, and to permit such an institution to employ two head or assistant coaches and six restricted-earnings coaches.

**Amend:** 20.4.1.1

**Effective Date:** September 1, 1993

**Proposal No. 136:** Sports Sponsorship—Division I—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a Division I member to meet the minimum sports sponsorship requirements by sponsoring six all-male or mixed teams and eight all-female teams as an additional alternative to the present requirement of sponsoring seven all-male or mixed teams and seven all-female teams.

**Amend:** 20.9.3-(c)

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 133:** Division I-AA Scheduling Requirements—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To permit a Division I institution that sponsors a nonscholarship football program in Division I-AA, or which offers fewer than 20 percent of the maximum allowable number of scholarships in Division I-AA and was classified in Division II prior to September 1993, to appeal to the Division I Steering Committee for a waiver of the Division I-AA football scheduling requirements if fewer than six other similar Division I-AA football programs exist within a 500-mile radius of the institution's campus.

**Amend:** 20.9.7.2.4

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

**Proposal No. 138:** Women's Basketball Scheduling Requirements—Division II—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To specify that a Division II member institution shall schedule and play at least 50 percent of its women's basketball games in an academic year against members of Divisions I or II.

**Amend:** 20.10.4.2

**Effective Date:** August 1, 1993.

### Bylaw 21—Committees

**Proposal No. 53-B:** Administrative Review Panel—Adopted by Division I (316-3-1); Division II (195-7-1); Division III (252-3-8)

**Intent:** To establish an Administrative Review Panel to review appeals by member institutions of decisions made by an NCAA committee (excluding the Eligibility Committee and the Committee on Infractions) or the NCAA staff regarding the application of NCAA legislation to a particular situation.

**Amend:** 21.3.3.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 156:** Basketball Officiating Committee—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To increase from 12 to 16 the membership of the basketball Officiating Committee, and to specify that the additional members shall represent men's basketball officiating interests and women's basketball officiating interests in Divisions II and III, respectively.

**Amend:** 21.3.3.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 15-I:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted by Division II (186-7-4); Division III (212-6-20)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.

**Amend:** 21.3.4

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 55-F:** Infractions Appeals Committee—Adopted by Division I (316-3-0); Division II (197-5-0); Division III (257-1-2)

**Intent:** To establish an Infractions Appeals Committee to replace the Council steering committees as the appellate body related to findings of major violations by the Committee on Infractions.

**Amend:** 21.3.14

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 158:** Special Events Committee—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To limit the composition of the NCAA Special Events Committee to individuals who represent Division I-A institutions; to specify that at least one member be appointed from each member conference whose primary representative participates in a certified bowl game that is in full compliance with Executive Regulation 31.5.1, and to eliminate the Postseason Football Subcommittee of the Special Events Committee.

**Amend:** 21.3.24.1

**Effective Date:** Immediately.

### Bylaw 23—Athletics Certification

**Proposal No. 15-G:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted as Amended by 15-1 and 15-2 (274-41-4)

**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.



Once again, the NCAA Visitors Center sponsored a photographic display for Convention delegates outside the main ballroom of the Loews Anatole Hotel in Dallas.

David Sims photo

# Voting summary

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**Amend:** 23.01  
**Interpretation:** The Interpretations Committee reviewed the provisions of Proposal No. 15, which require Division I institutions to complete a prescribed institutional self-study program verified and evaluated through an external peer-group process, and determined the following:  
 The composition of the Committee on Athletics Certification as set forth in proposed NCAA Bylaw 23.1.1 shall include at least one chief executive officer, one faculty athletics representative, one director of athletics, one senior woman administrator and one conference commissioner. The committee noted that the remaining individuals that compose the Committee on Athletics Certification may include institutional or conference staff members other than those designated in 23.1.1.  
**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

## Bylaw 30—Administrative Regulations

**Proposal No. 128:** Evaluations—Division II Women's Basketball—Adopted (Paddles)  
**Intent:** To specify that Division II women's basketball coaches may evaluate prospects during any sanctioned AAU women's competition occurring between May 18 and June 14.  
**Amend:** 30.10.4(i)  
**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 130:** Evaluations—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Adopted (Paddles)  
**Intent:** In Divisions I-A and I-AA football, to eliminate Memorial Day from counting in the consecutive 15 days of the May evaluation.  
**Amend:** 30.10.5-(g)  
**Effective Date:** Immediately.

**Proposal No. 127:** Summer Basketball Camp Certification—Division I—Adopted (Paddles)  
**Intent:** To specify that coaching staff members in the sport of Division I basketball may attend only institutional camps per Bylaw 13.13.1.1 and non-institutional summer basketball camps that are certified by the NCAA.  
**Amend:** 30.15  
**Effective Date:** Immediately.

## Bylaw 31—Executive Regulations

**Proposal No. 74-B:** Individual Eligibility—Drug Testing—Adopted (Paddles)  
**Intent:** To specify that all student-athletes who test positive for a banned drug during an initial positive drug test will lose at least one season of competition or the equivalent of one season of competition during their period of ineligibility.  
**Amend:** 31.2.3  
**Effective Date:** Immediately.

## Bylaw 32—Enforcement Policies and Procedures

**Proposal No. 55-G:** Infractions Appeals Committee—Adopted (774-3-3)  
**Intent:** To establish an Infractions Appeals Committee to replace the Council steering committees as the appellate body related to findings of major violations by the Committee on Infractions.  
**Amend:** 32.8  
**Effective Date:** Immediately.

## Bylaw 33—Athletics Certification

**Proposal No. 15-H:** NCAA Athletics Certification Program—Adopted (274-41-4)  
**Intent:** In Division I, to specify that once every five years, an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by an NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification.  
**Amend:** 33  
**Interpretation:** The Interpretations Committee reviewed the provisions of Proposal No. 15, which require Division I institutions to complete a prescribed institutional self-study verified and evaluated through an external peer-group process, and determined the following:  
 The provisions of proposed Bylaw 33.2.3.1 permit an institution to remove a potential peer reviewer who seems inappropriate or unacceptable to the institution.  
**Effective Date:** January 1, 1994.

## Resolutions

**Proposal No. 56:** Resolution: Disclosure of Graduation Rates—Adopted (Paddles)  
**Intent:** To direct the Council to take necessary steps to communicate with the U.S. secretary of education that the NCAA graduation-rate disclosure information is substantially comparable to the requirements of the Student Right-To-Know Act and the Campus Security Act of the November 1990 Federal legislation, and that the secretary issue a waiver of "substantial comparability" before July 1, 1993, to all NCAA member institutions.

**Proposal No. 57:** Resolution: Financial Issues—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To direct the Presidents Commission and the Council to review the report of the NCAA Special Committee to Review Financial Conditions in Intercollegiate Athletics at their respective 1993 summer meetings and submit appropriate legislation for action at the 1994 NCAA Convention.

**Proposal No. 58:** Resolution: The Student-Athlete—Welfare, Access and Equity—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To direct the Presidents Commission, in consultation with the Council, to study all welfare, access and equity issues affecting student-athletes, and to conclude this study not later than June 1994 and to propose appropriate legislation to the 1995 NCAA Convention.

**Proposal No. 151:** Resolution: Federation by Sport—Adopted (Paddles)

**Intent:** To direct the Council to direct a committee to study the concept of federation by sport and report to the 1994 Convention on its findings and the feasibility of possible legislation for consideration by the membership at the 1995 Convention.

## Defeated

**Proposal No. 19:** Initial Eligibility—Core-Curriculum Requirements—Defeated by Division II (39-171)

**Proposal No. 20:** Initial Eligibility—Core-Curriculum Requirements—Defeated by Division I (153-168-2) and Division II (98-113)

**Proposal No. 23:** Expenses—Volunteer Coach—Baseball—Defeated (84-229-6)

**Proposal No. 25:** Coaching Limitations—Men's Basketball—Defeated (61-257-5)

**Proposal No. 30:** Maximum Awards—Division I Men's Basketball—Defeated (134-178-10); Motion to Reconsider, Defeated (152-169-5)

**Proposal No. 34:** Playing and Practice Seasons—Division I Baseball—Defeated (42-272-9)

**Proposal No. 38-A:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (22-215-2)

**Proposal No. 38-B:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (22-215-2)

**Proposal No. 38-C:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (22-215-2)

**Proposal No. 38-D:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (22-215-2)

**Proposal No. 38-E:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (22-215-2)

**Proposal No. 39:** Division III Preseason Practice Opportunities—Traditional Segment—Defeated (43-201-3)

**Proposal No. 40:** On Court Basketball Practice—Divisions II and III—Defeated by Division II (98-115) and Division III (49-214-3)

**Proposal No. 41-A:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Nontraditional Segment—Defeated (64-197-5)

**Proposal No. 41-B:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Nontraditional Segment—Defeated (64-197-5)

**Proposal No. 43:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Dividing Segments—Defeated (104-156-3)

**Proposal No. 44:** Contest Exemptions—Baseball—Defeated by Division III (46-206-6)

**Proposal No. 46-A:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (44-214-4)

**Proposal No. 46-B:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (44-214-4)

**Proposal No. 46-C:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (44-214-4)

**Proposal No. 46-D:** Division III Playing and Practice Seasons—Defeated (44-214-4)

**Proposal No. 48:** Maximum Number of Contests—Division III Football—Defeated (40-125)

**Proposal No. 49:** Preseason Football Scrimmage—Division III—Defeated (62-106)

**Proposal No. 51-B:** Proposed Legislation—Committee Review and Amendment Limitation—Defeated (321-463-12)

**Proposal No. 51-C:** Proposed Legislation—Committee Review and Amendment Limitation—Defeated (321-463-12)

**Proposal No. 51-D:** Proposed Legislation—Committee Review and Amendment Limitation—Defeated (321-463-12)

**Proposal No. 69:** Initial Eligibility—Test-Score Requirement—Defeated by Division II (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 70:** Seasons of Competition—Partial Qualifier and Nonqualifier—Defeated (148-164-6); Motion to Reconsider, Defeated (137-148-1)

**Proposal No. 82:** On-Campus Employment—Defeated (368-242-21)

**Proposal No. 86:** Financial Aid—Graduation or Cancellation—Defeated

**Proposal No. 89-A:** Honorary Academic Awards—Division II—Defeated (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 89-B:** Honorary Academic Awards—Division II—Defeated (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 90:** Financial Aid—Division II Men's Lacrosse—Defeated (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 91:** Maximum Awards—Division II—Defeated (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 108-A:** Golf—College-Am Tournaments—Defeated by Division I (129-153-9); Motion

to Reconsider, Defeated (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 118-A:** Contacts—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Defeated by Division I-A (48-62-0); Defeated by Division I-AA (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 118-B:** Contacts—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Defeated by Division I-A (48-62-0); Defeated by Division I-AA (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 125:** Official Visit—Academic Transcript—Defeated by Division II (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 131-A:** Unclassified Football—Division I—General Session, Defeated (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 131-A:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Defeated by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 131-B:** Unclassified Football—Division I—General Session, Defeated (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 131-B:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Defeated by Divisions I and II (Paddles)

**Proposal No. 134:** Membership—Two-Season Requirement—Defeated (323-249-27)

**Proposal No. 135:** Division I Membership Requirements—Financial Aid—Defeated (Paddles)

## Other actions

**Proposal No. 21-A:** Satisfactory Progress—Withdrawn by Divisions I and II

**Proposal No. 21-B:** Satisfactory Progress—Withdrawn by Divisions I and II

**Proposal No. 21-C:** Satisfactory Progress—Withdrawn by Divisions I and II

**Proposal No. 24:** Coaching Limitations—Baseball—Not Moved

**Proposal No. 26:** Coaching Limitations—Ice Hockey—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 29:** Maximum Awards—Division I Baseball—Not Moved

**Proposal No. 32:** Spring Football Practice—Divisions I-A and I-AA—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 33:** Countable Athletically Related Activities—Division I Baseball—Not Moved

**Proposal No. 35:** Contest Exemptions—Division I Basketball—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 36:** Playing and Practice Seasons—Divisions I and II Ice Hockey—Withdrawn by Division I

**Proposal No. 36:** Playing and Practice Seasons—Divisions I and II Ice Hockey—Not Moved by Division II

**Proposal No. 37:** Playing and Practice Seasons—Skill Instruction—Division II—Not Moved

**Proposal No. 44:** Contest Exemptions—Baseball—Not Moved by Division I

**Proposal No. 52:** Revised Legislative Calendar—Referred to the Council and Presidents Commission (71-66-10)

**Proposal No. 60:** Restricted-Earnings Coach—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 80:** Two-Year College Transfer—Division II—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 83:** Financial Aid—Individual Limitation—Not Moved by Division II

**Proposal No. 85:** State Reciprocity Tuition Agree-

ments—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 94-A:** Squad Limits—Division I Men's Sports—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 94-B:** Squad Limits—Division I Men's Sports—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 97:** First Contest Date—Division I Baseball—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 108-A:** Golf—College-Am Tournaments—Not Moved by Division II

**Proposal No. 108-B:** Golf—College-Am Tournaments—Withdrawn by Divisions I, II and III

**Proposal No. 120-A:** Evaluations—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 120-B:** Evaluations—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 121:** Evaluations—Division I-A Football—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 124-A:** Media Guides/Recruiting Brochures—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 124-B:** Media Guides/Recruiting Brochures—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 129-A:** Contacts and Evaluations—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 129-B:** Contacts and Evaluations—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 129-C:** Contacts and Evaluations—Divisions I-A and I-AA Football—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 131-C:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Moot

**Proposal No. 131-D:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Moot

**Proposal No. 131-E:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Moot

**Proposal No. 131-F:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Moot

**Proposal No. 131-G:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Moot

**Proposal No. 131-H:** Unclassified Football—Division I—Moot

**Proposal No. 132:** Division I Football—Divisional Playdown—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 137:** Sports Sponsorship—Indoor and Outdoor Track—Referred to Special Committee to Review Financial Conditions in Intercollegiate Athletics

**Proposal No. 142-A:** Training-Table Meals—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 142-B:** Training-Table Meals—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 144:** Pregame Housing—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 145:** Expenses—Travel-Squad Size Limitations—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 150:** NCAA Staff Interpretations—Referred to Legislative Review Committee

**Proposal No. 153:** Championship Criteria—Minimum Sponsorship Exemption—Not Moved

**Proposal No. 157:** Recruiting Committee—Not Moved

**Proposal No. 159:** Division I-AA Football Committee—Withdrawn

**Proposal No. 160:** Division I-AA Football Committee—Withdrawn



Chief executive officers from NCAA institutions attended a forum shortly before the Convention's opening business session January 13.

David Barnes photo

# Cooperation sought for gender-equity challenge

Amid widely expressed fears that gender equity may prove to be too divisive an issue to handle, Association leaders sought at the 1993 Convention in Dallas to urge the membership to "rise above the pitfalls" and pursue solutions in a professional and cooperative manner.

"It's a very emotional issue," NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz acknowledged in post-Convention remarks to media representatives. "It comes at a time when people have all kinds of financial pressures, and it's going to be a challenge.... I hope that people will work together in a very professional way."

Schultz made a similar plea in his "State of the Association" address. NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force cochair James J. Whalen, president of Ithaca College, also asked for a spirit of cooperation in a status report to the Convention on that group's work.

"I have been concerned from the outset by the degree of volatility that this matter has produced," Whalen told delegates during the Convention's opening business session. "There seems to be a great deal of anger, feelings of threat, fear—one might even go so far as to say paranoia."

"If we are going to come up with a reasonable and productive resolution to this longstanding con-



Marquette University's Carla Hay, who chairs an NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force subcommittee, answers questions at the Convention.

cern, we are going to have to rise above the volatility and work together...."

Noting that no decisions have been made yet by the task force, Whalen promised that the membership will have an opportunity to "consider and react" to any proposals. He said hearings will be scheduled before any final recommendations are issued.

## Fault lines

Discussions of the issue at the Convention revealed some of the fault lines along which any proposed solutions to the problem could crumble.

One delegate, pointing to actions in Division I that restored the maximum number of grants in women's basketball to 15 while rejecting a move to delay a cut in men's grants from 14 to 13, said she feared such votes might "prove destructive" by creating animosity between men and women.

Schultz himself warned in his opening address that there can be no progress toward gender equity without resolving "how football fits into the equation."

Acknowledging the difficulty of dealing with a sport for which there is no comparable women's program, Schultz warned against

"any plan that greatly reduces opportunities for one gender to enhance opportunities for another."

But Whalen, noting the diversity of the task force's membership, asked Convention delegates to remember that gender equity transcends narrow interests.

"This is not just a divisional issue, not just a monetary issue, not just a sport-specific issue," he said. "Indeed, it is in many ways one of the most all-encompassing matters with which the NCAA may ever deal, and one that should be—and in my view is—as important to men as it is to women."

## Legislating change

Whalen reviewed the task force's charge: to develop a definition of gender equity; to review current NCAA practices—"particularly legislation and championships"—for the purpose of determining their impact on matters of gender equity, and to propose a set of principles that would guide improvements and establish benchmarks for measuring progress.

Schultz, however, expressed doubts that the Association can "legislate" gender equity. "There's so much diversity in our organization; just in Division I alone, we have schools with budgets of a million dollars or less all the way up to \$23 million to \$24 million.... That's why it's going to be very

difficult to pass legislation that says 40 percent or 50 percent of your participants have to be women."

But he believes the task force can establish guidelines and in that way set the tone for progress toward gender equity at the institutional and conference levels.

"Any time we can deal with these issues locally—at the conference level—we're so much better off than if we try to put something on the books nationally," he said.

"I think the first step in all this, and I'm really going to urge the task force to do this, is to get down to business and establish a very strong principle that articulates meaningful, conscientious ways of determining the interest and abilities of women athletes; and then, make sure that those women have every accommodation that men have."

And if the task force succeeds in that effort, it is then up to the membership to make that principle work.

As Whalen put it in his report at the Convention: "Ultimately, it will be up to you, the membership, to decide whether to accept or implement those recommendations, to act on them legislatively, to expand on or otherwise modify them."

## Convention

### Membership supports deregulation and rules simplification; sets sights on gender equity

► Continued from page 1

Conventions, those CEOs made their presence felt by prompting the adoption of nearly all of the proposals sponsored or cosponsored by the NCAA Presidents Commission. Eight of those nine proposals were adopted in whole by the membership and the ninth in part—and most won by lopsided margins.

#### Certification set

Although its passage seemed almost anticlimactic, certification still goes into the Convention history book as the key achievement of the 1993 gathering.

Reassured that the program has been suitably scaled down from the version tested in a pilot program and satisfied that it will not unnecessarily duplicate programs of regional accrediting agencies, Division I members adopted certification by a 274-41 vote (with four abstentions).

"The big piece of legislation in my mind was certification," NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz said in his post-Convention comments to media representatives. "I think it indicates, stronger than anything else, that this Association is really fully committed to the reform agenda... it kind of ties a nice ribbon around everything else that came along before."

The Presidents Commission also succeeded easily in becoming more integrally involved in the policy level of the Association with the adoption of Proposal No. 50, which created a Joint Policy Board comprising the Administrative Committee and officers of the Commission. The board

gives chief executive officers more authority regarding the Association's budget, among other matters.

One of the Commission's victories, however, was mixed at best. The panel was able to win adoption of the first half of Proposal No. 51, which specifies that all legislative proposals shall be evaluated by an appropriate NCAA committee before being presented for action at an NCAA Convention. However, the other half of the proposal—which would have permitted the Commission to place a two-year moratorium on the amendment of new legislation—lost by a 321-463-12 count. That portion of No. 51 received less than majority approval in all three divisions.

#### Another success

Even so, the Commission could count the Convention as another success for the reform movement. In addition to the victories with its own proposals, the presidents were able to defeat or force withdrawal of most of the membership proposals they believed would reverse reform actions taken at the last three Conventions.

In fact, the few setbacks the Commission suffered in that regard were only marginally related to the reform movement. The most notable losses came on Proposal No. 18, which will require the Association to assume responsibility from member institutions for distributing graduation-rate information to prospects' high-school guidance offices and high-school and two-year college coaches, and Proposal No. 19, which actually will increase core-

curriculum requirements in mathematics and English.

However, a proposal sponsored by the NCAA Council and supported by the Commission—Proposal No. 17, establishing an initial-eligibility clearinghouse for Divisions I and II—easily won adoption.

Another Council-sponsored and Commission-supported measure—Proposal No. 53, establishing an Administrative Review Panel to deal with unusual situations involving the application of Association legislation—also was approved. That action produced quick results, as the panel met immediately after adjournment of the Convention and issued rulings on institutional appeals involving five student-athletes.

A complete summary of Convention voting actions begins on page 10 of this issue of the News.

#### Deregulation

Perhaps the most interesting trend arising from the Convention was the support shown by the membership for proposals promoting the idea of deregulation and rules simplification.

"There is a lot of interest in deregulation and rules simplification," Schultz said. "This has become a very popular cause and direction, and it's one that I strongly support."

That interest was manifested in actions ranging from approval of a resolution directing further study of federation by sport within the Association to the adoption of Proposal No. 123, which eliminated printing and content restrictions for stationery used by Division I institutions for letters to prospects.

"There's a tremendous amount of interest in rules federation by sport," Schultz said. "We know that from the coaches meetings that we've conducted. You can see the problems and the concerns out there, because of the fact that most of our rules are passed for football and basketball and then they fall out across the board. In a number of cases, they really overcomplicate things for a number of the sports."

The membership also showed a willingness to continue making a distinction between mere fine-tuning and rolling back recent reform legislation. For example, despite considerable lobbying from coaches, Division I members refused to delay a cut in permissible grants-in-aid for men's basketball or to convert a restricted-earnings coach's position to a full-time position, but they did take such steps as providing additional exemptions to legislation setting the starting date for competition.

"I've maintained all along that if we have legislation that is not working properly, we shouldn't feel that just because we correct it that we're falling off the sled or backsliding. I didn't see much backsliding out there," Schultz said. "I think there were honest attempts to correct some situations that had developed because of the way the legislation had passed."

"Whenever you pass single pieces of legislation that cut all the way across the board, you're going to have that... and you have to be willing to come back and adjust those things that really aren't working."

#### Gender equity

Even as Division I members

were rejecting the men's basketball proposals, they reinstated the maximum number of grants-in-aid in women's basketball to 15 and also canceled scheduled reductions in grants for Division I women's equivalency sports. Those were two of four legislative actions at the Convention that clearly addressed gender-equity concerns.

Also adopted in Division I were Proposal No. 76, which exempts from the five-year rule women who competed at the collegiate level before the NCAA began offering women's championships, and Proposal No. 136, which permits Division I members to offer six all-male or mixed and eight women's teams in meeting minimum sports-sponsorship requirements, rather than seven of each.

But those actions clearly were only a warm-up for coming deliberations of the NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force and the anticipated debate over whatever legislation that group might recommend for the 1994 Convention.

While actions were limited in Dallas, talk about gender equity was plentiful. Schultz used his "State of the Association" address in the opening general session to urge the membership to guard against allowing the issue to become "divisive and polarizing."

Delegates also heard a report from Gender-Equity Task Force cochair James J. Whalen, president of Ithaca College, and devoted about a half-hour of the general business session on Presidential Agenda Day to questions and comments about the issue (see story above).



# Knight Commission praises certification as final reform step

Adoption of a certification program for NCAA Division I institutions was hailed by the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics as the final step toward achieving reforms called for by the commission in 1991.

"This action cements into place the athletics reform legislation raising academic standards and controlling costs, which were adopted by the two previous NCAA Conventions in 1991 and 1992," the commission said in a statement January 14.

The commission's cochairs, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, former president of the University of Notre Dame, and William C. Friday, former president of the University of North Carolina, said the action means that, by September 1993, "the mechanism will be completed by which genuine reform of widely recognized abuses in college sports can be achieved."

The cochairs warned, however,

that reform will not come "automatically."

"In fact," they said in the commission's statement, "it will not come at all unless the leadership and the membership of the NCAA have the will and the perseverance to use this framework."

Hesburgh and Friday also pointed to the adoption of Proposal No. 50, which established a Joint Policy Board made up of the NCAA Administrative Committee and the officers of the NCAA Presidents Commission, as evidence of the NCAA's commitment to "strengthen the role of presidents within the organization."

The cochairs said the Association now has enacted reforms that parallel the Knight Commission's proposed "one-plus-three" model for cleaning up abuses. Under the model, the "one"—college presidents—must be in control of athletics programs and exercise that control in three areas: academic integrity, financial integrity and

## Knight Commission statement

*The following is a statement released January 14 in Dallas by the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, following approval of a certification program for NCAA Division I institutions. The statement was signed by commission cochairs William C. Friday and the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh:*

"The Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics salutes the annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association today for its adoption of the proposed certification program for colleges and universities.

"Today's action cements into place the athletics reform legislation raising academic standards and controlling costs, which were adopted by the two previous NCAA Conventions in 1991 and 1992.

"With implementation of this certification program in the school year beginning in September 1993, the mechanism will be completed by which genuine reform of widely recognized abuses in college sports can be achieved.

"The Knight Commission, which has worked for nearly three years to help point the way to

meaningful reform on behalf of college student-athletes, realizes that even with this framework in place, reform will not come automatically. In fact, it will not come at all unless the leadership and the membership of the NCAA have the will and the perseverance to use this framework.

"The commission also applauds the Convention's actions to strengthen the role of college presidents in NCAA management by creating a Joint Policy Board involving the Presidents Commission in Association management.

"The Knight Commission is pleased that the reform package now enacted by the NCAA closely parallels in principle the 'one-plus-three' reform model that the commission first proposed in March 1991. This model calls for the 'one,' that is, control of college athletics programs by the presidents of each institution, to be exercised through the 'three,' namely, academic integrity, financial integrity and certification.

"Under this formula, the Knight Commission believes, college sports in this country may be restructured to serve truly the interests of college students who participate in them."

certification.

Hesburgh and Friday said many of the reforms adopted at the 1991 and 1992 Conventions—including initial-eligibility and satisfactory-progress standards and cost-containment measures—do not become effective until the 1993, 1994 or 1995 academic year, and therefore the results of those

actions are not yet visible.

The Association's recent actions also won praise from Creed C. Black, Knight Foundation president.

"Reform movements come and go, but this one is leaving behind it a solid structure for managing athletics with integrity," Black said. "I take my hat off to the Presidents

Commission. Five years ago, most of the smart money never thought they would get this far."

The 14-member Knight Commission plans to meet in Palm Beach, Florida, February 4-5. Sometime in March, the commission plans to issue its third and final report on the state of college athletics.

## Progress

### Schultz praises past three years, cites need to maintain momentum

► Continued from page 1

complishments, including successes during the past year in reducing state and Federal efforts to intervene in enforcement and other Association activities.

But the executive director, observing that issues confronting higher education and intercollegiate athletics today mirror those facing the nation, devoted much of his address to reviewing how the Association is addressing issues of budget, equity and equality.

#### New revenue sources

In addition to noting cost-cutting efforts in the national office and soliciting support for the NCAA Executive Committee's recent decision to allocate \$68 million in revenue and interest from the CBS Sports contract to the membership trust, Schultz asked the membership to consider tapping two new sources of revenue—licensing and a Division I-A football championship game.

He estimated that up to \$48 million may have been lost during the past year to "pirate and counterfeit licensing," thus depriving NCAA members of significant revenues from product sales.

As a response, he proposed the establishment of an NCAA Properties program, which Schultz said "would have the potential of generating a higher percentage back to the membership" while providing effective enforcement and reducing "dramatically the amount of dollars going to counterfeit licensing."

He promised delegates that the national office soon would provide more information about that concept.

As for a Division I-A championship, Schultz was careful not to

advocate its establishment. Instead, he asked the membership merely to consider the idea. He suggested a single game that would be played after the New Year's Day bowl games, with revenues to be distributed "in the same manner that we're now distributing revenue for any NCAA championship."

"For this to work, it has to come from you, the membership. It has to come from Division I-A. It has to be something you feel comfortable with, and that you can embrace."

Football also was important in Schultz's remarks about the Association's current efforts to define and pursue gender equity. Warning that failure to fit football into the gender-equity "equation" would result only in deadlock, Schultz expressed a preference for expanding opportunities for women over reducing opportunities for men.

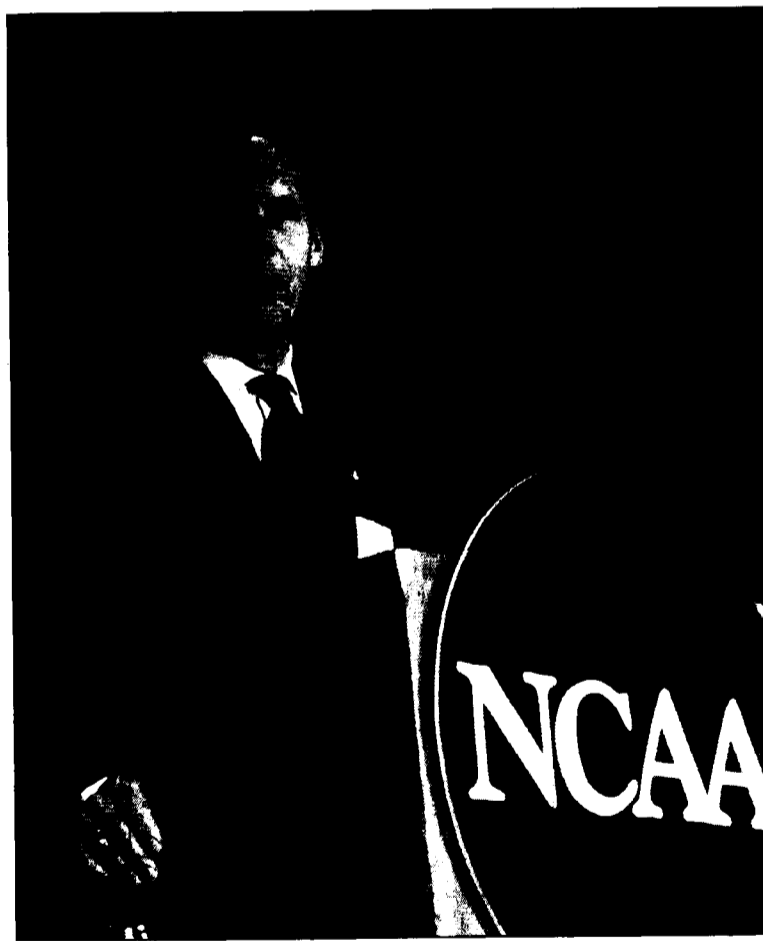
"I am concerned that football has become a target for some regarding gender equity," he said. "Football is important to intercollegiate athletics and the NCAA."

"Certainly we are smart enough, and committed enough, to achieve the goal of gender equity without damaging the quality of football and other programs."

Schultz also acknowledged concerns that efforts to achieve gender equity might diminish the Association's commitment to minority issues, saying, "We just cannot let this happen."

He urged "individual commitments to broaden the effort to employ black coaches and... a concentrated commitment to employ and retain minorities in athletics administration at our institutions."

Reaching those goals will pay off by providing "minority athletes with positive role models in our



NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz turned the membership's attention to lingering areas of concern: financial conditions and gender and minority issues.

coaching and administrative ranks," which Schultz said would in turn promote "the educational welfare of our student-athletes and the institutions they represent."

In closing, Schultz reminded delegates that issues in intercollegiate athletics "closely parallel" those facing the nation: "ethics, integrity, tremendous financial pressures, low productivity, poor morale and the challenge of providing equal opportunities."

He said, "We have a unique opportunity to provide leadership through our intercollegiate programs. The visibility of intercollegiate athletics today can sometimes be a great burden. It is also a great opportunity... let's accept the challenge of providing strong national leadership in all that we do. If we accept that challenge, I can guarantee you that the impact will be felt in more than just intercollegiate athletics."

## Duquesne returns to Atlantic 10

Duquesne University announced its return to the Atlantic 10 Conference January 20, a year after bolting for the Midwestern Collegiate Conference.

The announcement was made by university President John Murray, who said the school's "future lies with the Atlantic 10."

Atlantic 10 Commissioner Ron Bertovich told The Associated Press that the move is effective in July and that Duquesne can play conference basketball next season.

Duquesne officials dismissed suggestions the move was made because the MCC will lose its automatic bid to the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship when the University of Dayton leaves to join the Great Midwest Conference.

However, athletics director Brian Colleary acknowledged that Dayton's membership in the Midwestern Collegiate Conference was "a large part of our decision to join."

The MCC's current members are Duquesne, Butler University, the University of Evansville, Dayton, La Salle University, Loyola University (Illinois), the University of Detroit Mercy and Xavier University (Ohio). With the 1993-94 season, the conference will fall below the minimum of six members with five continuous years of membership, as required for automatic qualification for the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

#### HAVE A STORY OR PHOTO IDEA?

Mail stories and photos to: Jack Copeland, Managing Editor, The NCAA News, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422.

# World events occupy minds at honors dinner

## Teddy award highlights night

On an evening when surprise bombing raids in Iraq provided yet another jolting reminder of the unsettled state of the world, NCAA Convention delegates attending the 28th annual honors dinner in Dallas still were able to muster much hope and even humor amid concern.

The day's events directly affected the January 13 dinner by forcing master of ceremonies Bernard Shaw, the principal Washington anchor for Cable News Network, to cancel his appearance. Shaw, however, offered videotaped regrets to those attending and prompted applause when he announced that American and allied aircraft had returned safely from their missions in Iraq.

Meanwhile, much of the humor was provided by former NCAA President John R. Davis, chair of the NCAA Honors Committee, who stepped in as replacement emcee.

Noting the day's events, Davis said, "I never thought that I'd have anything in common with Saddam Hussein. But we both got a big surprise today."

With Davis presiding, the NCAA honored student-athletes who participated in the 1992 Olympic Games, this year's Today's Top Six and Silver Anniversary Award recipients, and Theodore Roosevelt Award honoree Lamar Alexander Jr., who was entering his final week as U.S. secretary of education.

But the events in the Persian Gulf never were far from the thoughts of those attending, particularly after outgoing NCAA President Judith M. Sweet urged that "when we celebrate those who have worn the uniform of the student-athlete, let us also pray for the safe return of those wearing the uniform of our armed forces."

### Teddy presented

The evening's highlight was the presentation of the Teddy award to Alexander, a former track ath-



Lamar Alexander Jr. was awarded the Theodore Roosevelt Award at the NCAA honors dinner.

lete at Vanderbilt University who also was honored by the Association in 1987 as a Silver Anniversary Award recipient.

"I think I must have come further in the NCAA with less athletics ability than anyone in its history," Alexander told guests at the dinner.

"Six years ago, I stood at this meeting with such persons as Merlin Olsen and Wilma Rudolph, grateful for the honor and wondering, how could I be on the same stage with them? I feel the same way tonight as I look up and down the table—very grateful to you for thinking of me, but still wondering how I got here."

Alexander, whose term as education secretary ended with this month's transition from the Bush presidency to the Clinton administration, also took some comfort

from his dinner companions.

"Where else could a person about to lose his job feel more at home than in a room with 1,800 university presidents, athletics directors and coaches," he said.

### Tribute to coach

Alexander, however, devoted most his remarks to a tribute to former Vanderbilt coach E. H. "Herc" Alley and a recollection of how participation in track at Vanderbilt—which he said seemed inconsequential at the time—has grown in importance through the years.

"I thought about 'Herc' Alley and those years—30 years ago—during the last 18 months, when I visited schools in more than a hundred places in this big country of ours," he said.

"Walking into schools, you get a

very accurate thermometer of what the country is like, and exactly of what it will be like. Whether it was in East Los Angeles or Miami or the Bronx, or in my old hometown of Maryville in Tennessee, I saw the same thing—Americans anxious; Americans feeling that it was harder to be a teacher, harder to be a parent, harder to be a student; Americans looking for leadership to help them understand more about what's going on, and what we need to do about it. Americans really wanting very simple things—to find ways to get their moorings, get their principles, to understand and to remind ourselves of our values—to get our feet on the ground.

"And I thought about how I learned to get my feet on the ground all those years. My parents, my faith, academic inquiry, and then the hard work, the sweat of competition, that came because one coach who had no scholarships, a lousy cinder track, not many wins and three members of a relay team just happened to see me one day, and got out that big ol' stopwatch... and said, 'Hey, Lamar, why don't you go down to the end of the track and run back, and let me see how fast you can run.'"

The dinner also provided the Association with an opportunity to honor former or current NCAA student-athletes who claimed 31 gold, 23 silver and 27 bronze medals at the 1992 Olympics. Those winners were represented at the dinner by former University of California, Los Angeles, track champion Gail Devers and former University of Tennessee, Knoxville, swimming champ Melvin Stewart, who both won gold medals in Barcelona.

Devers thanked her alma mater and the NCAA for providing her with an opportunity to achieve "my goals and my dreams."

She said, "I think we as student-athletes feel very fortunate to have the NCAA on our side. I know for a fact that they care about us not only as athletes but as people in general, and they want us to be-

come the best that we can be. And they go out of their way to make those things happen."

Honored as Today's Top Six were football players Michael Compton of West Virginia University; Carlton P. Gray of the University of California, Los Angeles, and Heisman Trophy winner Gino Torretta of the University of Miami (Florida); track athlete Clyston "Steve" Holman of Georgetown University; gymnast Melissa A. Marlowe of the University of Utah, and basketball player and Wade Trophy recipient Susan K. Robinson of Pennsylvania State University.

Recipients of the Silver Anniversary Awards, honoring NCAA standouts of a quarter-century ago, were business executives Richard P. Anderson of the University of Colorado, Boulder; Robert D. Johnson of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and Donald A. Schollander of Yale University; Women's Sports Foundation Executive Director Donna A. Lopiano, Southern Connecticut State University; tennis coach Stanley R. Smith, University of Southern California, and human-relations specialist Wyomia Tyus, Tennessee State University.

Responding on behalf of her fellow honorees, Tyus noted the changes she has witnessed in athletics since the late 1960s.

"A change that is very close and dear to me is the change in women's sports," Tyus said. "During my years of competition, there were very few colleges and universities—Tennessee State is the only one I can think of—that were giving any type of athletics scholarship or had any type of programs for women, as far as sports was concerned...."

"But now, look at the changes—wow! Almost every college and university has some type of athletics program for women."

"It is not just the changes in women's sports, but the changes in men's sports, too. All of us gained from these changes—changes that made our athletes so much greater, not only on the athletics fields, but in life."

## Marlowe becomes first gymnast to win Broderick Cup

### Utah standout is NCAA record-holder

University of Utah gymnast Melissa A. Marlowe, who won four individual NCAA titles, was awarded the Honda-Broderick Cup as the nation's outstanding college woman athlete.

Marlowe, who received the award January 14 in Dallas, is the first gymnast to win the honor. She set all-time NCAA championship meet records with scores in the all-around (39.65), the beam (9.90) and the floor exercise (9.975). She won the uneven bars with a score of 9.925 while leading Utah to the 1992 NCAA Division I Women's Gymnastics Championship.

Marlowe also was honored as one of the NCAA's Today's Top

Six at the honors dinner January 13.

Runner Kristina Hand of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, and track and field standout Kim Oden of Nebraska Wesleyan University were named winners of the Honda Award as the outstanding women athletes in Divisions II and III, respectively.

As a senior, Hand was unbeaten in the 1,500- and 3,000-meter runs, winning both events at the NCAA Division II Women's Outdoor Track and Field Championships.

Oden holds numerous all-America honors and won 10 NCAA Division III championships.



University of Utah gymnast Melissa A. Marlowe, here being honored as one of the NCAA's Today's Top Six, also received the Honda-Broderick Cup as the nation's outstanding college woman athlete. At the 1992 NCAA Women's Gymnastics Championships, Marlowe won the uneven bars, floor exercise and all-around titles and was co-champion on the balance beam, making her the first gymnast in championships history to win four individual titles in one year. Utah also won the team title with a championships-record score of 195.650.



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## ■ State of the Association address

*The text of the State of the Association address presented at the opening business session of the 1993 NCAA Convention by NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz:*

Madam President and delegates to the 1993 NCAA Convention, let me also add my welcome to those already extended as we prepare for the 87th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

When we sat down here, Alan Chapman gave me a bit of trivia. I'm not dating Alan back to 1906, but he noted that this is certainly a difference from that first NCAA Convention, at which 18 people were in attendance.

I'd also like to take this opportunity, because it may be my only opportunity to do so publicly, to just offer to Judy Sweet my thanks and that of the staff. Judy, you've been fantastic, and I just can't thank you enough for the leadership you've provided these past two years.

Today, I would like to reflect on the recent accomplishments of the Association, review some particular pieces of legislation that you will be considering this week, and outline what I believe to be the major challenges we face.

It was in this ballroom in 1990 that I challenged our Association to create a new model for intercollegiate athletics. I said then that it is time for us to take stock of what we had created—save the positives, rid ourselves of the negatives and develop a new approach for athletics—one that places athletics in perspective and allows it to be a vital, honorable part of higher education.

The reasons for that challenge were numerous. But the most compelling reason was the public perception of intercollegiate athletics in 1990. In 1989, a Harris poll indicated that 78 percent of the general public as well as our institutions and faculties perceived athletics to be out of control. I am pleased to note that in January 1993, three years later, through the efforts of the Presidents Commission, NCAA Council, the Knight Commission and many in this room, we are well on our way in building this new model.

Your efforts have not gone unnoticed. A follow-up Harris poll to the 1989 poll, which was concluded in early 1992, indicates that the percentage of the general public and faculties that feel athletics is out of control has been reduced from 78 percent to 47 percent. The remarkable 31-point decline is a tribute to your work. The 47 percent figure is an indication of the work to be done.

In my opinion, this Convention is poised to make another enormous, positive stride by the passage of the athletics certification plan. Without a doubt, some time ago, there was some concern about athletics certification. About the size, enormity and amount of time taken by the study, the potential cost of certification to this Association and to you as individual members, and the potential redundancy with certification that was going on with some of the accrediting associations. I'm pleased to report to you that, through a terrific effort by a committee headed by Joe Crowley, that those concerns have been dealt with. They have done a great job of simplifying and reducing the size of that self-study. They've simplified it to the point where I think it can be safely said that the certification self-study will take absolutely no more time than the institutional self-study now mandated once every five years, if you do that five-year self-study in a conscientious way. And the redundancy issue, especially with the Southern Accrediting Association, has been worked out to where that has been minimized and really isn't a factor when you're considering certification.

I urge your strong support in passing this legislation so that it can go into effect in the very near future. While there are other improvements to be made, including an ongoing attempt to ensure quality and integrity in intercollegiate athletics, I believe that with the passing of certification, we will have unequivocally demonstrated that the reform movement is firmly entrenched.

Having demonstrated our resolve, we should not shy away from changing or modifying reform legislation if it is not doing what it was intended to do. If adjustments are made to previous reform legislation, let's not take the position that we're sliding backward or falling off the sled, but only refining and improving legislation that has gone before.

While certification is clearly the most important agenda item at this Convention, there are several others that I would like to discuss with you. Proposal No. 17 deals with an initial-eligibility clearinghouse, and I would like to take this time to clarify for you some misconceptions about that proposal. This legislation is coming forward because of a resolution that came from the membership in 1992 asking the Council to come back at this Convention with legislation creating a national clearinghouse. There has been some misunderstanding as to what the cost of this will be to the Association. If this legislation passes, we will complete our negotiations with ACT to handle the clearinghouse operations. I have confidence that the cost to the Associa-

*"Your efforts have not gone unnoticed. A follow-up Harris poll... indicates that the percentage of the general public and faculties that feel athletics is out of control has been reduced from 78 percent to 47 percent. The remarkable 31-point decline is a tribute to your work."*



■ Richard D. Schultz

tion will not exceed \$500,000 a year, and when you consider that will provide service to approximately 500 of our institutions, the cost is relatively small. We are looking at a cost in the range of \$20 to \$23 per certification. It is the intent of the Council that a student-athlete would pay \$15 to \$18 of this and the balance (\$5) would be paid by the Association.

The same fee exemption would be in place for the needy student-athlete as is now applied to either the SAT or ACT; in other words, if a needy athlete qualifies for a fee exemption in either of the standardized tests, the athlete will also qualify for an exemption regarding certification. It is the feeling by those that support this legislation that it will add a new element of credibility and consistency to the initial-eligibility process and, in the long run, will speed up rather than slow down the process once the database is put together.

This legislation is not a request coming from the NCAA staff. The passing of this legislation will neither help nor hinder the staff. The workload on determining initial eligibility will remain the same for us—that of dealing with any disputes regarding core curriculum.

Proposal No. 50 deals with a joint policy board. This board would be made up of the Administrative Committee, which consists of the five officers of the Association and the executive director, and the four members of the executive committee of the Presidents Commission. This group would have the ability to review and concur on the Association's budget, legislative process and agenda, and the evaluation and supervision of the executive director. In addition to assuring that the Presidents Commission is included in all of the major activities of the Association, this legislation responds directly to those who have said that the presidents cannot control intercollegiate athletics if they do not control the Association's budget. Passing this legislation will ensure that takes place.

Proposal No. 53 calls for the establishment of an administrative review panel and is in direct response to my call to this Convention last year to provide more flexibility in dealing with special cases regarding student-athletes. The passage of this proposal would establish a panel that could review appeals by member institutions of decisions made by an NCAA committee, with the exceptions of the Eligibility Committee and the Committee on Infractions. In addition, it could provide relief when legislation prevents the Council from taking an appropriate action in individual cases. This legislation is very important because it does guarantee more flexibility and provides the opportunity to make common-sense decisions in particular cases.

Proposal Nos. 54 and 55 are also very important. No. 54 would provide two additional members to the Committee on Infractions, and it would specify that these two additional slots should be filled by members of the general public. As you may recall, one of the recommendations of the Special Committee to Review the Enforcement and Infractions Process was the introduction of independent fact-finders. The make-up of members on this committee would have that type of background and would add diversity to the Committee on Infractions.

Proposal No. 55, recommended by the Committee on Infractions, responds to an issue that was also reviewed by the aforementioned special committee—that is, the establishment of an infractions appeals committee. As you are well aware, at the present time, all appeals are handled by the appropriate steering committee of the NCAA Council. This proposal establishes a separate infractions appeals committee, replacing the steering committees, further strengthening the due process elements of our procedures.

There are also a number of proposals that deal with the welfare of the student-athlete, and I am hopeful that these will get strong support. We need to be alert to the changing

needs and activities of our student-athletes and provide a means for their views to be heard. Our Student-Athlete Advisory Committee, which is in attendance at this Convention, is in the process of sponsoring a survey to be sent to all campuses immediately after the Convention, to determine the type of student advisory committees you may have at your institution.

The committee believes, and I strongly support its belief, that our student-athletes need a clear and more significant voice at the institutional level. A committee of this type on each campus would aid in this effort. During my travels to various campuses, I have met with several of these committees that are already in place and I have found them to be very efficient and a very important part of the intercollegiate program at that institution. We all need to make a concerted effort to obtain input and ideas from student-athletes to assure that we are responding to their needs. The importance of this issue has been recognized by the Presidents Commission, which has made the welfare of student-athletes a central part of its strategic plan.

Last year, I introduced to this Convention the concept of federating our rules on a sport-by-sport basis. This has received a lot of positive response. Because of this, the Recruiting Committee will be seeking input from coaches with an eye to developing recruiting rules on a sport-by-sport basis. In addition, the Legislative Review Committee will be focusing this year on ways to deregulate Bylaw 13, which is the recruiting bylaw, and hopes to present a package of proposals to the Council for possible sponsorship at the 1994 Convention. The committee will be seeking input from various constituencies within the Association. These efforts are important and need your support if we hope to simplify and make our regulations more user-friendly.

One final comment regarding legislation: The NCAA legislative services and data-processing staffs have been working to develop an enhanced legislative services database, which the membership can subscribe to. The new database currently is being used in the interpretations booth at this Convention. It is being tested by the Legislative Review Committee and selected individuals in conference offices and on campuses. It will be available early this year. The database is a resource tool for member institutions so they can access by computer the NCAA Manual, as well as staff and official interpretations and Legislative Assistance columns.

A year ago at this time we were facing numerous political challenges at both the state and national level. In fact, a year ago, 11 states had on the docket some type of due process legislation aimed at restricting or eliminating the NCAA's ability to process infractions cases in those states.

I am pleased to report that through the efforts of many, including many of you in the membership, we have been able to stop or eliminate legislation in all of those states. We also were faced with some far-reaching national legislation that would have greatly affected your ability to govern your individual athletics programs. I also am pleased to say that legislation did not go forward, and I do not anticipate it being reintroduced in the next Congress.

That does not mean that we have eliminated all of our political challenges. There still will be the interest on the part of several congressmen and women to continue to observe the activities of the NCAA and perhaps introduce legislation sometime during this session. At the same time, we are closely monitoring what is going on in the states and hope to be able to continue our proactive policies in dealing with state legislation.

In my address last year, I focused on four pressures, one of which was the financial pressures facing higher education and intercollegiate athletics today. That pressure is still with us and will be for some time to come. As you are aware, the Presidents Commission has appointed a committee to review the financial conditions in intercollegiate athletics today and report back to it early this year. From that, the Commission will determine whether any new legislation should come forward in 1994 to help reduce costs on the national level. Personally, I hope we can deal with these concerns locally and at the conference level and propose national legislation only as a last recourse.

On a more positive note, I hope that you were pleasantly surprised with the bonus distribution that was declared by the Executive Committee in December. Three million new dollars have been distributed to our Division I members because of excess revenue. I think it is important that you understand where that money came from. Our income was right on target as budgeted, but \$3.6 million was saved out of this year's budget through the efforts of a number of people. More than \$1 million came by reducing the national office expenditures. This was a concentrated

## Schultz's address

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effort made by all of our staff members to reduce office expenses so that we could return more dollars to the membership. The balance of that \$3.6 million was saved through cost-containment efforts in the management of other membership programs and services.

This might also be an appropriate time to try to separate some fact from fiction regarding the national office staff and how the business of the Association is conducted. I still occasionally hear concerns raised by people who have the perception that the national staff is constantly expanding and spending freely while member institutions are hurting financially. I hope that I can put that rumor to rest quite quickly. For more than two years, we have had a staff hiring freeze and have not added staff members.

You may see occasional advertisements in The NCAA News for staff positions when someone leaves the Association. Even then, that position is not automatically filled. We analyze that position to see if it is necessary to replace or to see if it is more important to replace it in another area. Only after that exercise is the staff position filled. In fact, for the last year and a half, we've been operating below our approved staff level. I want to assure you that we are well aware of your needs and that the national office is being operated in a very professional manner with good cost-control measures in place.

As you are aware, the Executive Committee has committed two percent of annual television revenue to a membership trust. If we continue that throughout the duration of this contract, there will be approximately \$18 million in a membership trust to serve as a rainy-day fund pending further television negotiations. My personal feeling is that this is not satisfactory, and the Executive Committee has approved my recommendation that when our escalating television revenue reaches the annual average of our seven-year contract, we immediately cap all expenditures, new programs and disbursements throughout the rest of that contract and place those excess dollars into the membership trust. This would provide, including interest, approximately \$68 million at the end of the contract in 1997 and would provide us a good cushion should we not be able to renegotiate a contract as favorable as the current one.

If television receipts go down, the \$68 million could be used to guarantee those important programs that are presently in place that provide direct dollars to our membership, such as catastrophic medical insurance and transportation and per diem expenses to our championships. If we would be successful in renegotiating our contract at the same or higher level, then the \$68 million would be distributed back to the membership. I think it needs to be clearly understood that this is not a \$68 million trust for the national office, but a \$68 million trust for the membership to be used if necessary, and if not, to be redistributed at the conclusion of the contract negotiations. We hope you will recognize this as a sound business practice and strongly support this decision.

As we continue to struggle with the financial crisis that we are faced with, we all recognize that cost control is the most effective means. But at the same time, we have to be creative in looking at new sources of revenue. We are well aware that one of our primary sources—television revenue—is going down rather than up. We also know that most of you are involved in many efforts to raise dollars from private sources. We also recognize that there is a limit as to how much you can increase ticket prices for athletics events.

So as we look down the road the next few years to these challenging fiscal times, I want to point out to you that there are two areas that we have looked at that seem to be the best potential resources for new income. The first is licensing revenue. During the past year, there was about \$60 million in licensing revenue from collegiate products. Unfortunately, only \$10 million went back to colleges and universities. About \$2 million went to companies that handle your domestic licensing. The rest of that difference between \$12 million and \$60 million represents pirate and counterfeit licensing. While it may be impossible to capture all of that \$60 million, a strong licensing program with good enforcement represents an excellent way to immediately increase revenue for many of our member institutions.

We propose that you consider an NCAA Properties concept that would have the potential of generating a higher percentage back to the individual institutions, but also a program that could vigorously enforce a licensing program and reduce dramatically the amount of dollars going to counterfeit licensing. We'll be providing you with more information on this in the very near future.

Now I'm going to offer you a second source, and this is the point at which, if you believe the rumors in the hall, I'm supposed to drop a bombshell. Well, I'm sorry to disappoint you; we don't have any bombshells to drop. But

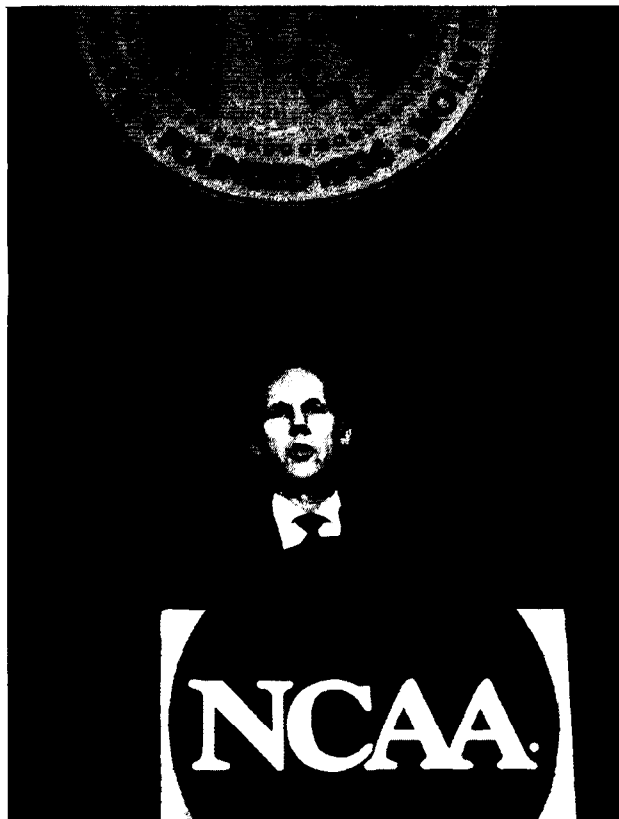
there is another source that is very obvious to this membership and has been discussed a number of times. That would be a Division I-A football championship game. While I realize that many are opposed to a full-blown playoff system, it would be possible to develop a single championship game after the New Year's bowls which could provide substantial new revenue for our member institutions. If the membership decided to do this, my recommendation would be that these dollars be distributed in the same manner as with any other NCAA championship.

I want to make very clear that I am not pushing or advocating a championship playoff or game. But I think, as we look ahead at some challenging times, that we need to put this on our agenda. We need to be thinking about it and talking about it and planning for it, so if in the future we need to move in this direction, we're going to be prepared to do it. This isn't something that's going to happen overnight; we're not just going to snap our fingers and do this.

And I'm not advocating the demolition of the bowl system or anything else. For this to work, it has to come from you, the membership. It has to come from Division I-A. It has to be something you feel comfortable with and that you can embrace.

In addition to the financial condition of intercollegiate athletics and higher education, two of the most important challenges facing us today and in the future are gender equity and minority issues.

As you are well aware, we have appointed a task force to study the issue of gender equity. I have asked this task force to do three things. First of all is to define gender equity. We all have a good understanding of what Title IX is; that's the law of the land. But gender equity is interpreted



*NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz said he believes the recent passage of the athletics certification program is an enormous, positive step for the membership.*

many different ways by different individuals and groups. So I think a clear-cut definition for our membership of gender equity is very important. Secondly, I have asked them to review our legislation, what we're doing with our championships to be sure that we don't have anything in place that would impede gender equity in all of the Association's affairs. And finally, I have asked them to establish a set of guiding principles that can be followed by our member institutions, and if they follow those principles, they can feel comfortable that their programs are providing gender equity.

I personally do not think Association legislation is the way to deal with this issue. We have not tried to legislate Title IX or our hiring practices and because of the diversity of our institutions, I think it is virtually impossible to try to put legislation in place to deal with gender equity. But that doesn't mean that we don't have a moral responsibility to do everything that we can within our means to guarantee that we have equity on our campuses.

I think we are aware that gender equity can be very divisive and polarizing, and it is important that we as a membership guard against this. We can talk about gender equity and all of the things it involves, but until we resolve how football fits into the equation because of its size, and how equitable participation is determined, we will become

deadlocked. I would personally be opposed to any plan that greatly reduces opportunities for one gender to enhance opportunities for another. I am pleased that the task force agrees with me. In one of its initial statements, it has been made clear that the task force's purpose is not to eliminate opportunities for men, but to enhance and increase opportunities for women.

I am concerned that football has become a target for some regarding gender equity. Football is important to intercollegiate athletics and the NCAA. Certainly we are smart enough, and committed enough, to achieve the goal of gender equity without damaging the quality of football and other programs. The important thing is that we do what is right. We must develop good principles for determining the interest and abilities of women in intercollegiate athletics, and then we should proactively satisfy those interests, guaranteeing that those programs enjoy every accommodation provided to men. If we can do this conscientiously, we may find that this will solve the potentially polarizing problems. But we will be successful only if we are willing to work together in a congenial and professional way.

I know there is some concern that our efforts on gender equity might diminish our commitment to minority issues. We just cannot let this happen. The minority opportunities committee has developed a good strategic plan which I have strongly supported. But in addition to this, we need to make individual commitments to broaden the efforts to employ black coaches and make a concentrated commitment to employ and retain minorities in athletics administration throughout our membership. There is quite simply no justifiable defense for the limited number of minority coaches, athletics directors and administrators at our institutions. The Association has an important role to play in this regard, but there is no substitute for the aggressive recruitment of minority candidates at each and every institution for each and every position being filled.

While the graduation rate of our minority athletes is substantially higher than minority students in general, it is still below the rate of other athletes and is totally unacceptable. It is important that individually we have a good plan in place to improve our minority hiring so that we can provide our minority athletes with positive role models in our coaching and administrative ranks. This will be a major step in promoting the educational welfare of our student-athletes and the institutions they represent. In addition, it is simply the right thing to do.

While we have mentioned the importance of positive role models for minority students, it is equally important that our intercollegiate programs provide positive role models, not only for the young people of our nation, but for adults as well. This not only includes our players and coaches, but directors of athletics and other administrators, including our chief executive officers.

It is interesting to note that the issues facing intercollegiate athletics today closely parallel those issues facing our nation. Our nation is concerned with ethics, integrity, tremendous financial pressures, low productivity, poor morale, and the challenge of providing equal opportunities. We are dealing with many of those same issues in our athletics programs and higher education in general. Because of that, we have a unique opportunity to provide national leadership through our intercollegiate programs.

The visibility of intercollegiate athletics today can sometimes be a great burden. It is also a great opportunity. Often, the degree of public concern about our programs is a direct result of our enormous visibility. We should be proud of the manner in which we have responded to these concerns. We have made major changes in the last three years to correct deficiencies and to put our best foot forward. We will continue to improve our product and, by example, become a positive role model and provide strong leadership to our nation as a whole.

Let's not lose our vigor in developing positive change, and let's accept the challenge of providing strong national leadership in all that we do. If we accept that challenge, I can guarantee you that the impact will be felt in more than just intercollegiate athletics.

If I may, I'd like to just close with a personal comment. These last two years have been very demanding and challenging for me, both personally and professionally. I've been able to deal with those demands in a professional and, I think, a very productive way. And I've been able to deal with those challenges, I think, for three reasons: first of all, my very strong trust and faith in God. Without that, I guarantee you that I would be totally helpless. Two, the love, support and patience of my wife, Jackie. And three, you people, this membership. I've received hundreds of letters, personal comments of positive reinforcement and support, and that's been so important.

My only wish, when my duty is over, is that you'll be able to say, he made a difference. Thank you so much, and may God bless you all.

# Four new members begin Commission terms

Four new members of the NCAA Presidents Commission began their terms at the conclusion of the 1993 NCAA Convention in Dallas.

The four members, two representing Division I institutions and two representing Division III, were chosen by chief executive officers at NCAA institutions.

The new Commission members:

■ **Division I:** Rev. Nicholas S. Rashford, St. Joseph's University (Pennsylvania), and Gary A. Sojka, Bucknell University.

■ **Division III:** Michele Toleda Myers, Denison University, and Daniel H. Perlman, Webster University.

Seven current Commission members also were reelected to four-year terms. The other 33 members continue their terms in 1993.

Biographical sketches of the new members of the 44-member Commission:

## Rashford

Now in his seventh year as president at St. Joseph's (Pennsylvania), Rashford came to the institution from Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was dean of the school of management for three years. He joined the Rockhurst faculty in 1976 and has been a member of the Jesuit community since 1964.

Rashford received a bachelor's degree in sociology and philosophy and a master's degree in theology and urban affairs from St. Louis University. He completed his doctorate in behavioral science in medicine at Johns Hopkins University and added another master's degree in management science as an Alfred P. Sloan Fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At St. Joseph's (Pennsylvania), Rashford has been instrumental in completing more than \$15 million worth of campus improvements and expansion, the most recent being the \$5.2 million Chapel of St. Joseph-Michael J. Smith, S. J. Memorial, which was



Myers



Perlman



Rashford



Sojka

dedicated in October 1992.

In addition to his campus duties, Rashford was appointed by Pennsylvania Gov. Robert P. Casey as chair of the Delaware River Port Authority.

## Sojka

A native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sojka received his bachelor's degree from Coe College, where he was a George W. Bryant Scholar. He earned his master's and doctoral degrees in genetics at Purdue University.

Sojka spent 17 years as a faculty member at Indiana University, Bloomington, serving as professor and chair of the department of biology and later being named dean of the college of arts and sciences. He also was an active member of the internationally known Photosynthetic Bacteria Research Consortium and has authored or coauthored numerous published papers in his field.

Sojka was honored at Indiana with the Senior Class Teaching Award in 1975 and the Frederick B. Lieber Award for distinguished teaching in 1977.

He is a member of the board of directors of the Geisinger Medical Center in Danville, Pennsylvania; past chair of the Pennsylvania Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities; commissioner on the Middle States Association Commission on Higher Education, and a member of

the Commission on Higher Education Advisory Group on Equity and Diversity.

## Myers

Myers, Denison's 18th president, was born in Morocco, raised in Paris and received her bachelor's degree in political science and economics from the Institute of Political Studies at the University of Paris. She earned her master's and doctoral degrees in speech communication from the University of Denver.

Myers came to Denison from Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, where she was dean of the undergraduate college and associate professor of sociology. Previously, she was the associate vice-president for academic affairs and director of the honors program and summer school at Trinity University (Texas), where she was awarded the American Council on Education Fellowship in Academic Administration. She also was named to the San Antonio 100, a network of 100 area women civic leaders.

Myers, who has taught sociology and speech communications, with emphases in organizational behavior, managerial communication and negotiations, has coauthored four books. She also serves on the Future Directions in Public Policy Committee for the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio and is

director of the Sherman Fairchild Foundation of Greenwich, Connecticut.

## Perlman

Perlman became president of Webster in 1990 after spending nine years as president of Suffolk University. He received bachelor's degrees from Shimer College and the University of Chicago and his master's and doctorate from Chicago.

Perlman was a visiting scholar at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education and a visiting fellow at the New England Resource Center for Higher Education in 1989-90. He also was a president-in-residence at the Institute for Educational Management at Harvard in 1989.

For eight years, Perlman was dean and vice-president for administration at Roosevelt University in Chicago, where he also held positions as director of government relations and planning and was assistant to the president and secretary of the board of trustees.

Perlman currently is on the board of directors of several organizations: the National Conference of Christians and Jews, KETC (Public Television), Dance St. Louis, Arts and Education Council of Greater St. Louis, the United Way of Greater St. Louis, the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis, the Opera Theatre of St. Louis, the St. Louis Center for International Relations, and the Harvard University Institute for Educational Management Alumni Council.

Perlman has been honored as an American Council on Education Fellow and chair of the Council of Fellows, as a Fulbright-Hayes Lecturer in the Philippines, and as a Presidential Exchange Executive assigned as special assistant to the deputy commissioner for higher and continuing education with the U.S. Office of Education. He also received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1975 from Shimer.

# Ten elected, three reelected to NCAA Council

Ten new members were elected and three were reelected to the NCAA Council during the 1993 Convention in Dallas.

The new and reelected Council members:

■ **Division I-A conferences:** Paul V. Amodio, director of athletics, Kent State University (Mid-American Athletic Conference), replacing David B. Keilitz, Central Michigan University; Mildred B. Griggs, professor of education and faculty athletics representative, University of Illinois, Champaign (Big Ten Conference), replacing Michael L. Kasavana, Michigan State University, and Robert M. Sweazy, vice-provost for research and faculty athletics representative, Texas Tech University (Southwest Conference), replacing Frank Windegger, Texas Christian University.

■ **Division I:** Robert J. Baugh, dean of the College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and faculty athletics representative, Eastern Kentucky University, replacing Thurston E. Banks, Tennessee Technological University, and Lt. Gen. Claudius E. "Bud" Watts III, president, The Citadel, reelected.

■ **Division II:** Diane L. Reinhard, president, Clarion University of Pennsylvania, replacing Anthony F. Ceddia, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania; David O'Toole, chair of the mathematics department and faculty athletics representative, Bellarmine College, replacing James Fallis, Lake



Amodio



Baugh



Bridges



Coll



Griggs



O'Toole



Reese



Reinhard



Schiner



Sweazy

Superior State University; Clint Bryant, director of athletics, Augusta College, reelected, and Shirley Green Reese, associate director of athletics/senior woman administrator, Albany State College (Georgia), replacing Douglas T. Porter, Fort Valley State College.

■ **Division III:** Dennis M. Collins, commissioner, North Coast Athletic Conference, reelected; Daniel Bridges, director of athletics, California Institute of Technology, replacing David A. Jacoby, Whittier College; Edward G. Coll Jr., president, Alfred University, replacing

George M. Harmon, Millsaps College, and Lawrence R. Schiner, director of athletics and faculty athletics representative, Jersey City State College, replacing Arthur Eason, William Paterson College.

The other Council members will continue their terms in 1993.

Biographical sketches of the new members of the Council:

## Amodio

Amodio is in his 13th year at Kent, his alma mater, after serving as director of athletics at Youngstown State University from 1975 to 1980.

Amodio, who received bachelor's and master's degrees in physical education at Kent, was a standout halfback on the school's football team from 1950 to 1952. He later played professionally with the Kitchener Waterloo (Ontario) Dutchmen of the Ontario Rugby Football Union before beginning his career as head football and basketball coach and athletics director at Lorain (Ohio) St. Mary's High School.

Amodio returned to Kent as a graduate assistant for two years before being named head football coach at Lorain Clearview High

School. Three years later, he returned to Kent as assistant football coach and assistant professor of physical education, a position he held until 1963 when he became director of athletics at St. Precopius College in Lisle, Illinois.

In 1967-68, Amodio was defensive coordinator at the University of Akron. He accepted a similar position at Yale University before going to Youngstown State in 1975.

## Griggs

A native of Arkansas, Griggs received her undergraduate degree from Arkansas AM&N College and her master's and doctorate from Illinois.

Griggs is a faculty member in the Department of Vocational and Technical Education in the College of Education. She also is former chair of the Black Academic Staff and Faculty Caucus and a former member of the College of Education executive committee and the Department of Vocational and Technical Education executive committee.

She currently is a member of the Institutional Development for Agricultural Training Team at Egerton College in Njoro, Kenya, and is former chair of the Past Presidents Unit of the American Home Economics Association (AHEA).

Griggs was a finalist for Illinois' Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award in 1985 and 1977

## Council

► Continued from page 21

and was one of 75 people selected as AHEA leaders for the AHEA 75th anniversary.

### Sweazy

Sweazy is in his 12th year on the Texas Tech athletic council, currently acting as chair. He also is chair of the NCAA Eligibility Committee.

Sweazy was a football letter-winner at Wichita State University, where he received his bachelor's and master's degrees. He earned his doctorate at the University of Oklahoma, then went to Texas Tech as assistant professor in civil engineering and assistant director of water resources. He also taught courses as a civil engineering professor until 1985, when he was promoted to director of the office of research and associate vice-president for research.

In 1988, he was named vice-provost for research. He has won numerous research awards at Texas Tech.

He also has been active in the College Football Association, serving on the association's board of directors from 1984 to 1987.

### Baugh

Baugh, former professor and chair of the Eastern Kentucky Department of Health Education, received his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees from Indiana University, Bloomington.

Baugh took over the duties of acting dean at Eastern Kentucky in January 1987. He also served a six-month stint as acting director of athletics during the 1990-91 year and has been active on numerous university committees.

Baugh, who has been at Eastern Kentucky since 1970, previously taught for four years at Austin Peay State University. Before that, he

was a high-school teacher and coach in University City, Missouri.

Baugh received the Distinguished Service Award from the Kentucky Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and has been a member of four study committees of the American School Health Association and the board of directors of the Health Education Consortium of Kentucky. He also was president of the Kentucky Association for School Health and the Kentucky Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance.

### Reinhard

Before taking over as president at Clarion in 1990, Reinhard was dean of the College of Human Resources and Education at West Virginia University. Before that, she spent seven years as assistant/associate dean of the College of Education at the University of Oregon.

Reinhard received her master's degree in elementary education and her master's in education psychology from the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and her doctorate in educational evaluation from Ohio State University. She has served on several boards and commissions, including the Appalachian Educational Laboratory, the Job Accommodation Network of America, the Joint Council on Economic Education, the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education, the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference and the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities.

Reinhard currently is serving on the Professional Development Committee of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and has been a member of the Association of Colleges and Schools of Education in State Universities and Land Grant Colleges

and Affiliated Private Universities.

### O'Toole

O'Toole, who has been at Bellarmine since 1959, received his bachelor's and master's degrees in education from the University of Louisville.

Seventeen of O'Toole's 34 years at Bellarmine were spent as chair of the department of mathematics/computer science. He also served as the first president of the Great Lakes Valley Conference in 1979 and served a second term in 1986.

In addition, O'Toole was chair of the Committee on Faculty and a member of the Bellarmine Board of Trustees.

O'Toole was an all-American swimmer at St. Xavier High School in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1952 and 1953.

### Reese

Before going to Albany State (Georgia), Reese was associate professor/chair of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Morris Brown College from 1988 to 1990. Before that, she was assistant professor in the Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Kentucky State University.

Reese received a bachelor's degree in health, physical education, recreation and dance from Savannah State College; a master's in health, physical education, recreation and dance from Georgia State University, and a doctorate in administration, supervision and professional preparation in the area of movement science and physical education from Florida State University.

While at Morris Brown, Reese was a member of the Dean's Council and was chair of the Library Committee and the Educational

Support Self-Study Committee.

She also is a member of the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance and the National Alliance Association.

### Bridges

Bridges currently is in his fourth year as athletics director at Cal Tech. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in physical education from California State University, Long Beach, and his doctorate in athletics administration from the University of Southern California.

In October 1992, Cal Tech successfully completed a three-year project in which Bridges was responsible for the funding, designing and overseeing of construction of the school's \$5.2 million Braun Athletic Center.

Before being named athletics director in 1989, Bridges spent five years as Cal Tech's head baseball coach and defensive coordinator for football.

Bridges currently is a member of the NCAA Men's Committee on Committees and has chaired and served on numerous committees in the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

### Coll

Coll, who is Alfred's 12th president, has held the position since 1982. Before coming to Alfred, he spent 20 years at the University of Miami (Florida), 10 of those as a vice-president.

Coll, a native of Pittsburgh, received his bachelor's degree in philosophy at Duquesne University, where he also received his doctorate in 1983. He was a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Warwick in Coventry, England.

Coll, a former Division III member of the NCAA Presidents Com-

mission, was chair of the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education. He is a member of the Global Foundation, an honorary trustee of the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes Foundation, a former member of the Board of Trustees of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, and a former board member of the National Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.

### Schiner

Schiner, who is in his 16th year as director of athletics and faculty athletics representative at Jersey City State, previously was men's basketball coach and assistant athletics director at the school.

He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Maine, where he also received all-conference honors as a basketball player in 1960 and 1961.

Schiner became the winningest coach in Jersey City State history by compiling 133 victories in his nine seasons as basketball coach. Five of his teams reached postseason play, including two that went to the NCAA College Division tournament. Schiner was named New Jersey State College Athletic Conference coach of the year in 1968 and 1973 and was inducted into the Jersey City State Athletic Hall of Fame in 1980.

Schiner, who currently is a member of the NCAA Division III Men's Basketball Committee and a former member of the Nominating Committee, was president of the New Jersey Athletic Conference from 1982 to 1987 and also was president of the Collegiate Athletic Administrators of New Jersey and the New Jersey Collegiate Basketball Coaches Association. In addition, he was chair of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

## Officers

### Crowley, Dempsey, Lindemann elected at Convention

► Continued from page 1

vice-president while John H. Harvey, director of athletics at Carnegie Mellon University, remains as Division III vice-president.

### Crowley

Crowley is a former member of the NCAA Presidents Commission and the Council. He and James Frank, former president of Lincoln University (Missouri) and current commissioner of the Southwestern Athletic Conference, are the only individuals to serve concurrently as institutional CEOs and NCAA president.

Crowley chaired the Special Committee on Athletics Certification, which developed the certification proposal that was approved at the Convention. He also served as chair of the Special Committee to Review NCAA Legislative Procedures.

He has been chief executive officer at Nevada since 1979. He was chair of the institution's political science department and still holds the rank of professor of political science.

A native of Oelwein, Iowa, Crowley attended the University of Iowa.



Dempsey



Lindemann

He earned his bachelor's degree from Iowa. While earning his master's degree at Fresno State University, he worked as a sportswriter for the Fresno (California) Bee.

He joined the political science faculty at the University of Nevada in 1966 and a year later earned his doctorate from the University of Washington.

### Dempsey

Dempsey oversees a 17-sport program at Arizona, where he has served as athletics director for 10 years.

His NCAA experience includes service on the NCAA Executive Committee, the Division I Championships Committee, and the Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Committees, among oth-

ers.

A graduate of Albion College, he received his doctorate from the University of Illinois, Champaign, in 1963 before moving to Arizona as an assistant basketball coach and assistant athletics director. He was athletics director at the University of the Pacific (California) for 12 years before he moved briefly to San Diego State University and then to the University of Houston, where he served as athletics director for three years.

### Lindemann

Lindemann has served as Humboldt State athletics director since May 1987. During his tenure, Lindemann has upgraded athletics facilities at the institution through the use of innovative fund-raising.

Before serving as athletics director, Lindemann was director of the university's student center. In that role, he was instrumental in the development of the university's intramural program and of a graphic arts and printing center.

Lindemann graduated from Humboldt State with a degree in speech communications. He later earned a master's degree, also from Humboldt State.

## Members

### Executive Committee gains two

► Continued from page 1

During his tenure, teams representing North Carolina have won 17 NCAA championships. The North Carolina program contains 26 varsity teams.

Swofford oversaw a \$34 million fund-raising drive to construct the Smith Center, a 21,572-seat basketball arena and natatorium. He also was a driving force behind the expansion of Kenan Stadium in 1988.

Swofford has chaired the NCAA Football Television, Communications and Special Events Committees.

He played quarterback and defensive back on North Carolina football teams in 1969, 1970 and 1971.

In 1973, he earned a master's in sports administration from Ohio University, and from 1973 to 1976, he was assistant to the director of athletics facilities at the University of Virginia. He returned to North Carolina in 1976 as assistant athletics director and business manager and became director of athletics in 1980.

### Windegger

Windegger recently completed



Swofford



Windegger

a term on the NCAA Council, adding to his wealth of intercollegiate athletics administrative experience.

He has been director of athletics at Texas Christian for 18 years and a member of the athletics staff for 34 years.

Windegger served two terms on the Division I Men's Basketball Committee and also has been on the board of directors of the College Football Association and the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

Windegger excelled as a football and baseball student-athlete at Texas Christian. He later coached the baseball team for 14 years, and his teams won four Southwest Conference championships.

He also has experience as business manager and ticket manager at Texas Christian.

# Committee denies appeal of basketball coach

## I. Origin of the case.

On September 13, 1990, the University of Texas, Pan American, received penalties for major violations in its women's basketball program. At that time, the institution did not appear before the NCAA Committee on Infractions, but the case was processed under NCAA Bylaws 32.4.2.1 and 32.6.2.1, with the committee accepting the institution's actions. These actions included: a one-year probationary period beginning with the 1990-91 women's basketball season; elimination of eight expense-paid visits to the institution's campus; the prohibition of all women's basketball coaches from any off-campus recruiting and evaluation activities for one year; no postseason competition (including the American South Athletic Conference postseason tournament) for the 1990-91 academic year; no television appearances for the 1991-92 season; institutional recertification; removal of the head coach's complimentary car for one year, and prohibiting the head coach from participation in any basketball camp for one year. In addition, the committee required the institution to develop and implement a rules-education and compliance program.

Subsequently, the NCAA enforcement staff received several anonymous telephone calls reporting potential violations involving the institution's men's basketball program. During early May 1991, an athletics department staff member expressed his concerns to a member of the NCAA enforcement staff about violations involving the men's basketball program that had been reported to the institution's director of athletics. During this conversation, the enforcement staff member learned that the athletics department staff member was concerned that the violations, which were reported in November 1990, had been ignored by the institution. The enforcement staff began its review of the institution's men's basketball program May 6, 1991, and issued a letter of official inquiry January 15, 1992. A prehearing conference was held May 7, 1992, with Kevin Wall, the involved head men's basketball coach, and on May 29, 1992, with the institution. On June 19, 1992, the Committee on Infractions conducted a hearing in this case, which was attended by institutional representatives, Wall and his personal attorney, and members of the NCAA enforcement staff.

## II. Statement of the case.

On August 4, 1992, the Committee on Infractions informed the University of Texas, Pan American, that, after the hearing held with the university June 19, 1992, concerning violations alleged in the men's basketball program, the committee had found that the university had committed major violations in that sport. Moreover, because those violations occurred within five years of the committee having found major violations in the women's intercollegiate basketball program, the university was subject to the repeat-violator provisions of NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3. As a result, the committee imposed a series of penalties on the university's athletics program in the most recent case that were consistent with the requirements of Bylaw 19.4.2—Penalties for Major Violations. Among those penalties was a show-cause order that would require Kevin Wall, the former head coach involved in the violations, to appear before the committee with any NCAA member institution that employed him during a three-year period. This appearance would be for the purpose of considering whether Wall's athletically related duties at the new institution should be limited for a designated period. This show-cause order was consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 19.4.2.1-(m).

The University of Texas, Pan American, accepted the decisions of the committee, and the institutional penalties are now in effect. Wall, former head men's basketball coach at the university, chose to appeal the findings and action of the committee insofar as they applied to him. His appeal is set forth in his statement of August 29, 1992, to NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz.

Wall is contesting that the committee incorrectly found him guilty of violating the principles of ethical conduct after the enforcement staff removed his name from an allegation concerning out-of-season basketball activities and that the committee assessed an overly severe show-cause period of three years upon him. It is Wall's contention that he did not knowingly violate NCAA regulations; the specific violations with which he is charged, with the exception of one, he did not commit, and the Committee on Infractions improperly found him guilty of knowingly providing false and misleading information before the committee during the hearing June 19, 1992. In

## Case summary

The NCAA Division I Steering Committee has sustained the NCAA Committee on Infractions findings and show-cause action involving Kevin Wall, former head men's basketball coach at the University of Texas, Pan American.

Wall had appealed the committee's findings of violations and a requirement by the Committee on Infractions that any member institution that desires to employ him before August 4, 1995, be required to appear before the committee to consider whether Wall's athletics-related duties should be restricted for a designated period.

The Committee on Infractions found that Wall was involved in six violations, and a show-cause requirement was imposed after a hearing that included Wall, his legal counsel and representatives of Texas-Pan American. The university accepted the committee's findings and penalties, and the institution was placed on probation in August 1992 for a three-year period. The men's basketball team also is ineligible for postseason play and television appearances during the 1992-93 academic year.

addition, Wall contends that many of those who gave information against him were attempting to discredit him, were biased, were disgruntled student-athletes or members of the athletics department staff, or were disgruntled at not having received desired university appointments and, thus, took it out on him. Moreover, he is contending that the university "conceded virtually all of the allegations against it on the belief that this action and its dismissal of me would result in a lesser penalty. The committee report demonstrates that this belief was correct." It is Wall's contention that "unwarranted concessions by the institution regarding the incidents with which I have been charged should not prejudice me."

Under the provisions of Bylaw 32.8.2—Bases for Granting an Appeal, determinations of fact and violations arrived at by the Committee on Infractions shall not be set aside on appeal, except upon a showing that:

(a) The committee's finding clearly is contrary to the evidence presented to the committee;

(b) The facts found by the committee do not constitute a violation of the Association's rules, or

(c) A procedural error affected the reliability of the information that was used to support the committee's finding.

Wall's appeal is directed at subparagraphs (a) and (b) set forth above. Basically, what Wall is requesting in his appeal is that the NCAA Division I Steering Committee retry the case in its entirety insofar as the findings apply to him.

It is the Committee on Infractions' position that the findings were based on reliable information submitted by the university and the enforcement staff and on responses to questions during the hearing; Wall's representation to the committee during the hearing was not credible; the violations found were, in fact, violations of NCAA rules and regulations; under his supervision and operation, the men's intercollegiate basketball program failed to act with due diligence in seeking interpretations of NCAA rules for situations that should have been recognized as possible violations, and, as a result of these findings, the committee rightly found that any member institution that might wish to employ Wall in an athletically related position for a period of three years should appear before the committee with Wall to determine whether his athletically related activities should be limited for a designated period.

Four procedural points should be noted. First, the express language of NCAA Bylaws 19.3.3 and 32.6.5.6 allows the Committee on Infractions to find a violation of rules and regulations, including the principles of ethical conduct, on the basis of information developed or discussed during the committee hearing, even though the violation might not have been alleged in the letter of official inquiry. Wall received notice of these provisions in a June 2, 1992, letter (in advance of his appearance before the committee). The chair specifically alerted all parties to these provisions during his opening remarks. Secondly, the 1985 special Convention overwhelmingly adopted a requirement that a member of the athletics department staff found to have been involved in major violations should have his athletically related duties at his institution limited, and that if he were employed by another member institution, then that institution should be subject to the show-cause provisions of Bylaw 19.4.2.1-(m).

Thirdly, although the steering committee

may modify any Committee on Infractions action, the committee believes that, under NCAA legislation, such action in this case is appropriate only upon a showing that the penalty was grossly disproportionate to the offenses found. [Note: The standards for appeals of penalties were discussed by the Committee on Infractions in Part III-A of Expanded Infractions Report No. 36—University of Maryland, College Park.] Fourthly, in arriving at a decision to set aside the findings made by the committee against Wall, the steering committee also would have to determine that the findings of violations to which the university readily admits took place either were not violations of NCAA legislation or, in fact, did not take place.

## III. Findings of violations.

The full statement of the committee's findings is set forth in Infractions Report No. 73, dated August 4, 1992 (Case No. M55—University of Texas, Pan American), which accompanies this report. In summary, the committee found that because the university did not successfully institute its education and compliance program, and because institutional control failed during the period of probation, a pattern of violations in the men's basketball program became established and flourished for several years. These violations were similar to those that had occurred in the women's basketball program earlier and that had been made public (e.g., improper benefits for student-athletes through arrangements of a coach in the form of cash and transportation, problems during official visits of prospective student-athletes, and violations of the rules on basketball practice activities in which the committee found that members of the institution's women's basketball coaching staff organized and observed out-of-season practice after the end of the 1989-90 season). Thus, the men's coaching staff should have been aware of these potential violations, should have avoided placing themselves in the position where violations might occur and should have sought rules interpretations from appropriate institutional, conference and NCAA representatives before involvement in such activities. In fact, Wall did not do this, chose to ignore the institutional compliance officer, made interpretations on his own (often after the fact) and did not report violations to appropriate university authorities.

While the committee's thrust in its infractions report was toward the failure of the university to exercise institutional control in the face of warning signals that violations were taking place, those failures were occurring in the men's basketball program, for which Wall had responsibility, at the time the university was being subjected to heavy penalties and was liable to the sanctions of a repeat-major violator should new violations take place. Wall's involvement in institutional control problems through his management of the program, his failure to seek rules interpretations when confronted by uncertainties about the rules and his knowledge of violations that he did not report to the university were such that those activities alone were serious enough to warrant possible future restrictions through the show-cause procedures [see Part II-H-5, page 9 of Infractions Report 73].

## IV. Appealed findings (parts are as listed in Infractions Report No. 73 and are set in bold type).

**A. Part II-A—[NCAA Bylaws 16.02.3, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.3-(c)]**

On March 12, 1990, the head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) advised a

student-athlete to contact a representative of the institution's athletics interests to ask the representative to assist the young man with renting an automobile in order for the young man and three other student-athletes to travel between Edinburg, Texas, and Houston (a round-trip distance of approximately 700 miles), during spring-break vacation. The head coach knew that the representative intended to use his credit card to pay for the initial cost of the rental under arrangements where the young man would reimburse the representative for the charges. The representative obtained the automobile rental for the student-athletes by using his spouse's credit card. This resulted in a charge of \$380.39 on the representative's credit card account, which the student-athlete repaid to the representative in part at the time of the rental and the balance at the end of the rental period. The head coach permitted these arrangements without seeking any interpretation from the university, conference or NCAA as to whether NCAA legislation would permit a well-known representative of the university's athletics interests to facilitate the availability of a rental car for the use of student-athletes who otherwise would not be able to rent the automobile, and to provide credit backing for the benefit of the student-athletes through the use of the credit card.

This violation occurred after the 1989-90 regular basketball season when the student-athlete contacted a rental car agency to inquire about the procedures to rent an automobile. After being informed that the student-athlete was under age and needed a major credit card to rent an automobile, the young man contacted the head coach (Wall) to request assistance in obtaining a rental automobile for transportation to Houston during the institution's spring break. The head coach told the student-athlete that he could not assist the young man, because other student-athletes with eligibility remaining would be accompanying the young man on the trip, but advised the student-athlete to solicit the representative's assistance in obtaining the rental automobile. Subsequently, the representative was contacted by the coaching staff on behalf of the student-athlete. The representative agreed to rent the automobile by using his credit card on the young man's promise to pay the representative in cash to cover the cost of the rental. The same day, an assistant men's basketball coach transported the student-athlete to the representative's place of business and later transported the young man and the representative from his place of business to McAllen Airport, where the representative used the credit card to obtain the rental automobile on behalf of the student-athlete. After signing the rental agreement, the young man paid the representative a sum estimated to be between \$150 and \$300 in cash.

This is a fairly conventional violation of the extra benefit rule in which a representative of the university's athletics interests used his wife's credit card for the rental of an automobile for a member of the basketball team who did not qualify for a credit card. The use of the credit card was arranged with the representative by an assistant basketball coach at the direction of head basketball coach Kevin Wall. The details and the committee's rationale are set forth rather clearly in Part II-A of the accompanying infractions report.

Extra-benefit legislation set forth in Bylaws 16.02.3, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.3-(c) makes it clear that a special arrangement for a student-athlete is not permitted. The young man did have about \$300 cash, but a credit card is required by all rental car companies. A rental car agency has no way of knowing what the full cost of the rental will be until the car is returned, mileage computed and other charges, including damages, are added. Thus, the representative's credit card was essential to the rental, and an extra benefit was extended. In fact, the initial cost of the rental exceeded the amount of cash the young man had on hand. That the credit card arrangement was made without charge by the representative is immaterial in this case, for the cost of the car rental, \$380.39, exceeded the \$300 cash the young man had on hand at the time. Thus, the transaction became a loan until the young man could repay the full bill at some time in the future.

Wall recognized that there was a potential violation of NCAA legislation in this matter, for the player had first approached him about borrowing Wall's credit card. Because three other student-athletes also were going to ride in the rental car to Houston, Wall knew that he could not assist the young

man in the rental for he believed this would be in violation of NCAA legislation. Why he believed that if he as the coach could not offer the use of his credit card, but a representative of the university's athletics interest could do so, never was made clear. He sought no advice or rule interpretation on this matter from the director of athletics, the compliance officer or the university's faculty athletics representative. Instead, on his own, he made arrangements for a student-athlete to have the representative use his spouse's card for the rental. Wall's contention that it was only later that he discovered the full cost of the trip exceeded the amount of cash the young man had on hand does not relieve the coach of the responsibility for having made arrangements for a representative to provide an improper benefit to a member of his team.

**B. Part II-B—[NCAA Bylaws 16.02.3, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.3-(b)]**

On April 11, 1990, the head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) provided \$200 cash to a young woman at the institution because of her relationship to a men's basketball student-athlete. The coach made this payment as a result of the student-athlete's interest in securing an apartment with the young woman. On April 10, the young man and the young woman met with the head coach in his office to request \$200 for a security deposit for an apartment. The head coach subsequently told the young man that he would not approve the young man's moving out of the university dormitory. When the young man later informed the coach that his friend was having financial difficulties because she had anticipated receiving help in paying the rent by sharing the apartment with him, the coach offered to lend funds to the young woman to help her rent the apartment without the young man. On April 11, the head coach gave the money to the young woman. A few days after receiving the money, the young woman and the student-athlete signed a lease for the apartment.

Again, this finding involved a rather straight-forward violation of the extra benefit rule. Kevin Wall, the head men's basketball coach, lent \$200 to the girlfriend of a member of the basketball team to make a security deposit payment on an apartment that the young woman and the young man wanted to rent together. However, because the coach would not permit the young man to move from the dormitory to live with the young woman, the young woman, having expected financial assistance from the young man, was left with insufficient funds for the security deposit on the apartment. When informed by the student-athlete that his refusal to permit the young man to leave the dormitory had left the student-athlete's girlfriend in financial difficulty, Wall agreed to lend money to the young woman. This he did in the amount of \$200. Subsequently, the young woman and the student-athlete signed a lease for the apartment. Although the student-athlete continued to retain his dormitory room as his official residence, he was a cosigner on the apartment lease.

It is Wall's contention that all of this was done out of his interest for the young woman and is not a violation of the extra benefit rule, for no benefit accrued to the student-athlete. It is the committee's finding, concurred by the university, that such a benefit is not permissible under NCAA rules for a friend of a student-athlete. While it is true that had the coach permitted the young man to leave the dormitory, the student-athlete might have had funds to assist in the rent (depending on whether the university would let the student out of his contract), the fact is that he did not do that.

Without the decision of the coach to require the young man to stay in the dormitory, there would have been no unhappy girlfriend. Without the unhappy student-athlete with an unhappy girlfriend, there would have been no need for a loan. The only reason for the loan was the young woman's relationship to the student-athlete.

The committee notes that the coach now has found records (not presented at the hearing) indicating that he was out of town April 10 and 11, 1990. The committee concurs in his position. However, this in no way changes the facts of the situation to which the coach readily confesses. He did lend the money contrary to NCAA rules and regulations.

**C. Part II-C—[NCAA Bylaws 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.3-(b)]**

On October 2, 1990, a graduate assistant men's basketball coach paid a \$150 fine for a student-athlete who was arrested on assault charges for fighting with several

See Wall, page 25 ▶

# Mississippi College gets four-year probation

## I. Introduction.

On January 13, 1992, the college submitted a self-report to the NCAA national office that contained violations of NCAA legislation within the operation of its football program. Because the violations appeared to be major in nature, an enforcement representative was assigned to the case, and on May 18 and 19, 1992, visited the college's campus to conduct interviews and also to deliver a letter of preliminary inquiry.

A letter of official inquiry was sent October 8, 1992, to the college's president and to the individual who formerly served as director of athletics and head football coach. The institution and former head coach/director of athletics submitted written responses October 29. A prehearing conference with the institution was conducted November 11. The former head coach/director of athletics did not agree to an interview with the NCAA or the institution, and elected not to attend the hearing. The hearing before the NCAA Committee on Infractions was held November 13, 1992. All eligibility issues relating to enrolled student-athletes have been resolved.

In summary, the committee found and the college agreed that the following violations occurred:

- Over-award of equivalency grants-in-aid in football.
- The provision of extra benefits to football student-athletes.
- Permitting numerous student-athletes who were partial qualifiers to practice on a routine basis, to participate in the spring game and to receive complimentary tickets to the institution's home football games.
- Lack of institutional control.
- Unethical conduct by the involved head football coach/director of athletics.
- Awarding a grant-in-aid to a men's track student-athlete in exchange for the provision of an automobile for athletics staff use.

The committee determined that this was a major case that demonstrated a significant lack of institutional control. It was a case in which the football coach also served as director of athletics and, in those dual roles, wielded unrestricted power in the conduct of the football program. The committee advised the institution that the practice of appointing head football coaches to serve as directors of athletics leaves an institution vulnerable to these types of abuses. There were flagrant abuses in the awarding of equivalency grants-in-aid that resulted in a tremendous competitive advantage for the institution. Indeed, Mississippi College won the NCAA Division II championship in 1989-90 and reached the semifinals in the NCAA championship playoffs in 1990-91.

Even after the coach and other institutional officials were notified of the problem, the institution delayed taking action. The faculty athletics representative was aware that there were problems, but did not take action or report the violations to the president. In fact, had the newly appointed director of financial aid not discovered the problem and reported his concerns to the president of the college, it is unlikely that the violations would have been reported to the NCAA. After the institution's internal investigation and self-imposed restrictions on grants-in-aid in football, the self-imposed restrictions were not followed. It was clear to the committee that administrative procedures were not in place to prevent a recurrence of this problem.

In setting the penalties for this case, the committee determined that there were major violations subject to the requirements of NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2. The committee acknowledged the cooperation of the college in this investigation and its action in replacing the involved head coach/director of athletics, as well as the faculty athletics representative. As a result, a potential show-cause order against the institution became unnecessary. The committee does believe that the institution now is making efforts to establish administrative procedures that will properly monitor the awarding of equivalency grants-in-aid. Nevertheless, severe penalties were imposed because of the flagrant nature of the violations that did occur.

In summary, the committee's penalties in the sport of football set forth in Part III are:

- Reprimand and censure of the university's athletics program.
- Four-year probationary period.
- Development of an educational program.
- Ineligibility for NCAA championships for 1993-94 and 1994-95.
- No television appearances for 1993-94.
- No off-campus recruiting for 1993-94.

## Case summary

The NCAA Committee on Infractions has placed the athletics program at Mississippi College on probation for four years as a result of major violations of NCAA legislation in football. The sanctions imposed by the committee include the following:

- The football team shall be ineligible to participate in the NCAA championship after the 1993 and 1994 seasons.
- The football team shall be ineligible to appear on television during the 1993 season.
- The institution shall eliminate all off-campus recruiting activities during the 1993-94 academic year.
- During the 1993-94 academic year, the institution shall award no initial athletically related financial aid awards; moreover, no more than 30 equivalency grants may be awarded for each of the 1993-94 and 1994-95 academic years.
- The institution shall be prohibited from providing any expense-paid visits to the institution for football prospects during the 1993-94 academic year.
- The institution shall vacate team records and awards from Division II football championship competition during the 1989-90 and 1990-91 academic years.

The committee determined that this was a major case that demonstrated a significant lack of institutional control. It involved, the committee found, "flagrant abuses in the awarding of equivalency grants-in-aid that resulted in a tremendous competitive advantage for Mississippi College."

Among the violations found by the committee were:

- The provision of extra benefits to football student-athletes.
- Awarding a grant-in-aid to a student-athlete in exchange for the provision of an automobile for athletics staff use.
- Permitting numerous student-athletes who were partial qualifiers to practice on a routine basis, to participate in the spring game and to receive complimentary tickets to the institution's home football games.

The committee found that even after the involved head coach and other institutional officials were notified of the problem, the institution delayed taking action. The faculty athletics representative, the committee said, was aware that there were problems, but did not take action or report the violations to the institution's president. In fact, the committee continued, had the newly appointed director of financial aid not discovered the problem and reported his concerns to the president, it is unlikely that the violations would have been

■ No on-campus expense-paid visits for 1993-94.

■ No initial financial aid awards during 1993-94.

■ No more than 30 equivalency grants-in-aid for each of the 1993-94 and 1994-95 academic years.

■ Action to vacate the institution's team records and awards in NCAA championship competition for the 1989-90 and 1990-91 academic years.

■ Recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

■ A five-year show-cause requirement regarding the involved former head coach.

The committee's findings of violations are set forth in Part II of this report, and the committee's penalties are set forth in Part III.

## II. Violations of NCAA legislation, as determined by the Committee on Infractions.

### A. [NCAA Bylaw 15.5.3.2]

During the 1989-90 and 1990-91 academic years, the institution and the head football coach/director of athletics awarded equivalency grants-in-aid in football that exceeded the equivalency grant-in-aid limit of 40 for Division II institutions.

The institution awarded 80.21 equivalency grants-in-aid (an excess of 40.21 equivalency grants-in-aid) during the 1989-90 academic year and 77.26 equivalency grants-in-aid (an excess of 37.26 equivalency grants-in-aid) during the 1990-91 academic year. As a result of those over-awards, 98 student-athletes in the 1989-90 academic year received a total of \$258,606, and 99 student-athletes in the 1990-91 academic year received a total of \$243,908 in athletically related financial aid.

### B. [NCAA Bylaws 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.2.3]

During the spring of 1990, the head football coach/director of athletics arranged for a football student-athlete to purchase an automobile from an assistant men's basketball coach. The former head coach/director of athletics paid \$900 of the cost of this automobile and directed the assistant coach to manufacture a fraudulent bill of sale for \$1,000 for the young man to make him believe he had purchased the car for the full purchase price.

Specifically, in the spring of 1990, the former head coach/director of athletics asked the assistant coach, a licensed car dealer, to assist a student-athlete in purchas-

ing a compact car at a cost of between \$2,000 and \$2,500. On or about May 8, the assistant coach purchased a 1982 Honda Prelude for \$1,900 (a total that included sales tax, licensing and title fees) at a local automobile auction, and the former head coach/director of athletics later gave \$1,900 in cash to the assistant coach to pay for the automobile and explained to the assistant coach that a student-athlete would repay the former head coach/director of athletics for the car because he knew that the student-athlete was to obtain a student loan in the amount of \$1,000 to purchase the automobile. The former head coach/director of athletics also asked the assistant coach to prepare two separate bills of sale for the young man to sign with instructions that the lines wherein the value of the car was to be entered were to be left blank. After the young man signed both bills of sale, the assistant coach was instructed by the former head coach/director of athletics to enter the amount of \$1,000 on one bill of sale and \$1,900 on the other. The student-athlete then paid \$1,000 to the former head coach/director of athletics under the impression that he had purchased the car for that amount. The former head coach/director of athletics instructed the assistant coach to prepare two bills of sale reflecting different purchase prices with the intent of using one as leverage against the student-athlete to remain at the institution should the young man ever decide that he wanted to leave school.

### C. [NCAA Bylaw 13.2.1]

During 1988, the head track coach and the head football coach/director of athletics arranged for a prospective track student-athlete to receive a full grant-in-aid in exchange for the young man's father (a car dealer) providing an automobile for athletics department staff use.

Specifically, before the start of the 1988-89 academic year, the head track coach offered a partial grant-in-aid to the young man that covered his room and book expenses. The young man's father subsequently contacted the head track coach and explained that his son could not afford to attend the institution on the limited scholarship. The head track coach told the prospect's father that on a previous occasion, the institution had awarded a full grant-in-aid to a prospective student-athlete in exchange for his parents providing an

automobile to the athletics department.

The committee said that subsequent to the college's internal investigation and self-imposed restrictions on grants-in-aid in football, the self-imposed restrictions were not followed.

"It was clear," the committee said, "that administrative procedures were not in place to prevent a recurrence of this problem."

The committee also found that the involved former head football coach/director of athletics acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct by "demonstrating a knowing effort to operate the college's intercollegiate athletics program contrary to the requirements and provisions of NCAA legislation."

Because the committee's findings involved major violations, the institution was automatically subject to minimum penalties prescribed by the NCAA membership for major violations. These penalties include: a two-year probationary period; elimination of expense-paid recruiting visits for one year; elimination of off-campus recruiting for one year; possible termination of the employment of all staff members who condoned the violations, and the loss of postseason competition and television opportunities for one year.

The NCAA membership has, though, given the committee the authority to impose lesser penalties if it determines that the case is unique. The committee concluded that this case was not unique. However, noting the institution's cooperation in the case and its replacement of the involved head coach/director of athletics and the faculty athletics representative, the committee determined that it was appropriate for the college to receive penalties that differed from the complete set of minimum penalties specified by the NCAA membership.

The committee also determined that if the former head coach seeks employment as an athletics department staff member at an NCAA member institution during the five-year period from January 1993 through December 1997, he and the involved institution will be asked to appear before the Committee on Infractions; the committee at that point will consider whether that member institution should be subject to the show-cause procedures of NCAA legislation. Those procedures could limit that coach's athletically related duties at the new institution for a designated period.

In imposing the sanctions in this case, the committee said it believes the college "is now making positive efforts to establish administrative procedures that will properly monitor the awarding of equivalency grants-in-aid."

that this case involved several major violations of NCAA legislation that occurred after September 1, 1985. NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2, as adopted by the Association's membership, requires prescribed minimum penalties, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis of specifically stated reasons," that include: (a) a two-year probationary period (including a periodic, in-person monitoring system and written institutional reports); (b) the elimination of all expense-paid recruiting visits to the institution in the involved sport for one recruiting year; (c) a requirement that all coaching staff members in the sport be prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities for one recruiting year; (d) a requirement that all institutional staff members determined by the Committee on Infractions knowingly to have engaged in or condoned a major violation be subject either to termination of employment, suspension without pay for at least one year or reassignment of duties within the institution to a position that does not include contact with prospective or enrolled student-athletes or representatives of the institution's athletics interests for at least one year; (e) one year of sanctions precluding postseason competition in the sport; (f) one year of sanctions precluding television appearances in the sport; and (g) institutional recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

### D. [NCAA Bylaw 14.3.2.1.2]

During the 1990-91 academic year, 12 football student-athletes who were partial qualifiers were allowed to participate on a routine basis in practice sessions with the football team, including on-the-field drills and review of game films. Some of the young men participated in the Blue-Gold Game in the spring of 1991.

### E. [NCAA Constitution 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 6.01.1]

The institution evidenced a significant lack of institutional control in that it failed to monitor the number of grants-in-aid awarded. The financial aid department automatically awarded athletically related financial aid to those enrolled or prospective student-athletes whose names the former head football coach/director of athletics submitted on the squad list form to that office. No institutional procedures existed to either monitor the number of grants-in-aid awarded or to detect the occurrence of an over-award in football. Although members of the institution's football coaching staff questioned the former head coach/director of athletics about the number of student-athletes on scholarship, he advised them to continue to recruit prospective student-athletes without regard to financial aid limitations.

### F. [NCAA Bylaw 10.1-(c)]

The former head football coach/director of athletics involved in this case acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, depose himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards of honesty normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics in that he demonstrated a knowing effort to operate the college's intercollegiate athletics program contrary to the requirements and provisions of NCAA legislation, as demonstrated by his involvement in Parts H-A, H-B and H-C of this report.

## III. Committee on Infractions penalties.

For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the Committee on Infractions found

that this case involved several major violations of NCAA legislation that occurred after September 1, 1985. NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2, as adopted by the Association's membership, requires prescribed minimum penalties, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis of specifically stated reasons," that include: (a) a two-year probationary period (including a periodic, in-person monitoring system and written institutional reports); (b) the elimination of all expense-paid recruiting visits to the institution in the involved sport for one recruiting year; (c) a requirement that all coaching staff members in the sport be prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities for one recruiting year; (d) a requirement that all institutional staff members determined by the Committee on Infractions knowingly to have engaged in or condoned a major violation be subject either to termination of employment, suspension without pay for at least one year or reassignment of duties within the institution to a position that does not include contact with prospective or enrolled student-athletes or representatives of the institution's athletics interests for at least one year; (e) one year of sanctions precluding postseason competition in the sport; (f) one year of sanctions precluding television appearances in the sport; and (g) institutional recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

The Committee on Infractions determined that this case was a major case in which the institution could receive the full set of applicable minimum penalties otherwise required by NCAA legislation. The committee considered both the nature of the violations, as set forth in Part I of this report, as well as actions taken by the college. For reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the committee determined that this was not a unique case but also determined that it, nevertheless, was appropriate for the institution to receive penalties that differed from the complete set of minimum penalties otherwise required by NCAA legislation. Accordingly, the penalties imposed in this case by the Committee on Infractions are as follows:

### A. The college shall be publicly reprimanded.

See Probation, page 27 ▶



# Wall

► Continued from page 23

students on the institution's campus. The head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) became aware of this action by the graduate assistant coach soon after it occurred. Although the head coach knew that payment of the fine in this manner was an NCAA violation, he did not report the violation to the university or the NCAA.

This was a simple secondary violation. A campus fracas took place during which a member of the men's basketball team was arrested. A graduate assistant coach paid the \$150 fine to get the student-athlete out of jail. This is not an uncommon occurrence. However, Wall knew about this sequence of events, and he admitted he knew it was a violation of NCAA rules and regulations. However, he failed to inform appropriate university authorities that a violation had taken place. The committee would have made little more of the event than it has in the infractions report except that the actions of the head basketball coach were typical of what took place throughout this period—he did not inform those to whom he should have reported the violation. As the head coach, he had a responsibility for the conduct of his program and to report violations within the program.

**D. Part II-E—[NCAA Bylaws 17.3.2.1.2 and 17.3.6]**

On numerous occasions between 1989 and 1991, members of the men's basketball coaching staff observed members of the men's basketball team engaged in basketball activities on the institution's campus, both before October 15 and after the completion of the institution's basketball season. On several of these occasions, portions of these basketball activities were videotaped, and members of the coaching staff occasionally reviewed the tapes. Members of the coaching staff knew of, encouraged and, in some instances, directed or participated in the practice activities. These violations of the restrictions on practice activities occurred on a regular basis over an extended period of time. The violations continued notwithstanding reports made to the university's athletics administration and the finding in the October 26, 1990, infractions report concerning the university's women's basketball program of violations of a similar type.

This finding concerns a number of pre-season and postseason activities between 1989 and 1991 that Wall characterizes as pick-up games, but which the university and the enforcement staff agree constituted violations of the pre-season and out-of-season practice restrictions. The committee (after extensive questioning of university representatives), the enforcement staff and the coach determined that these activities were violations of Bylaws 17.3.2.1.2 and 17.3.6. Included in these violations were: arranging practices, observing practices and conducting on-court instruction and on-court participation by the coaching staff, including the head men's basketball coach. In addition, these sessions were frequently videotaped for use by the coaching staff and team members.

It should be noted that confirmation of these activities came from both the university investigation and the enforcement staff, and included testimony from former players, athletics department staff persons and members of other university departments. The committee believed these accounts were too numerous and too consistent to be the result of a conspiracy of persons who were out to get the coach, as Wall suggests.

Contrary to Wall's contention, observing postseason pick-up games is not permitted and has been so interpreted by the NCAA legislative services staff on numerous occasions in the past, as well as by the Legislative and Interpretations Committees as early as September 1987 [reference: Legislative Assistance Column in the October 12, 1987, issue of *The NCAA News*]. Also, refer to subparagraph (f) of Bylaw 17.3.2.1.2, which is consistent with the conclusion that observation of basketball activities by coaching staff members is a form of supervision.

Wall's appeal concentrates extensively upon one basketball activity that took place on the afternoon of Friday, April 13, 1990. Because Wall contended that he was not in town that day and directed much of his own defense at the hearing on this matter, the committee by necessity also had to turn its attention to that event. However, for the committee, this was only one activity among the many in this finding.

The activity April 13 came to the attention of investigators because several university personnel reported the use of the facilities by the basketball team. Particularly noteworthy was the report of the compliance coordinator, who, on the Monday after, wrote a memorandum to the director of

athletics reporting the events in very specific terms. Contrary to the coach's contention, this memorandum was not dictated after the fact. The compliance officer's computer log showed that he generated a memorandum to the director of athletics on that date. This log was presented to participants during the Committee on Infractions hearing. The director of athletics conceded that, although it was not in his office files, it probably had been sent to him.

The committee examined the principals in this matter carefully. There was no doubt that there were animosities among institutional staff members. However, the committee determined that the compliance officer's position was tenable and believable. It determined that the head coach's position was not believable.

Finally, on this matter, the coach contended that he was out of town recruiting on that day and did not get back in time to have been there. The document he submitted to the committee at the hearing was an informal travel note, not the coach's travel vouchers and airline and car rental vouchers, which he could not find at that time. In his appeal, the coach submitted a more complete set of records. While these documents confirm that the coach was out of town recruiting during the week cited, they also confirm that the coach had returned to Edinburg in time to have been present during the latter stages of the Friday practice in question. Wall contends that it is unreasonable that he would have done so on a Good Friday, but the fact remains that he was seen specifically by the compliance officer who reported the event the following Monday.

The central point is that the finding on this series of events does not rise or fall on this one practice. This was the coach's program; he was responsible for it and for the actions of his assistants. It was the committee's finding that there were numerous violations of pre-season and out-of-season practice legislation over a substantial period of time.

**E. Part II-G—[NCAA Bylaws 10.1-(c) and 11.1.1]**

The former head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) involved in this case acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, deport himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards of honesty and good sportsmanship normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics.

1. The former head coach's involvement in Part II-E as set forth in this report, demonstrated a knowing effort on his part to operate the institution's intercollegiate basketball program contrary to NCAA legislation.

2. The former head coach knowingly provided false and misleading information to the institution, the NCAA and the Committee on Infractions during the course of the hearing in the case June 19, 1992, in that he denied any knowledge of or involvement in any of the violations described in Part II-E when he, in fact, knew violations of this type had occurred and had been involved in them.

The explanations that the coach offered during the hearing regarding Part II-E were not credible when weighed against the evidence presented by the enforcement staff, the university and the testimony of other persons at the hearing. What makes this finding particularly serious is that violations in the women's basketball program regarding nonpermissible practices were of a similar nature and should have been fresh in everyone's minds at the university. In this instance, Wall appeared to have been cognizant of the rules, and in the committee's view was a party to or aware of some subterfuge concerning these basketball activities. Therefore, the committee determined that the coach violated the principles of ethical conduct in two ways: (1) by a knowing effort to operate his program contrary to NCAA legislation, and (2) by knowingly providing false and misleading information to the institution, the NCAA and the Committee on Infractions during the course of the hearing in the case June 19, 1992.

**V. Appealed Committee on Infractions penalty (as listed in Infractions Report No. 73 and set in bold type).**

**Part III—J**

Due to his involvement in certain violations of NCAA legislation found in this case, the former head men's basketball coach involved in this case (Kevin Wall) will be informed in writing by the NCAA that in the event he seeks employment or affiliation in an athletically related position at an NCAA member institution during a three-year period (August 4, 1992, to August 4, 1995), he and the in-

volved institution shall be requested to appear before the Committee on Infractions in order for the committee to consider whether that member institution should be subject to the show-cause procedures of Bylaw 19.4.2.1-(l), which could limit the former coach's athletically related duties at the new institution for a designated period.

Wall contends that the show-cause procedure in Part III-J of Infractions Report No. 73, which covers a three-year period (August 4, 1992, to August 4, 1995), is too severe, unwarranted, and should be modified or set aside. The committee submits that the terms of the show-cause procedures are consistent with its actions in other cases, consistent with the membership's intent, as demonstrated by the overwhelming vote of the 1985 special Convention, and are supported by the evidence in this case and the findings of the committee.

Because Wall did come before the committee of his own volition, and because the problems related to institutional control were endemic within the university and not solely the result of his actions, the committee did reduce its usual five-year show-cause period to three years. To further reduce it, or to eliminate it, would be unwarranted by the findings in this case. Of particular importance to note is that the violations in the men's basketball program resulted in the university's athletics program being subject to the repeat-violator provisions of Bylaw 19.

Finally, it should be noted that a show-cause requirement does not preclude an individual from securing a job. Rather, it requires that individual and representatives of any NCAA member institution that employs that individual to appear before the committee to determine if it is appropriate to take any actions in regard to that individual at the institution. In some cases, institutions have provided alternative actions that the committee has accepted. It also should be noted that a show-cause requirement would have no effect upon an individual seeking employment at a non-NCAA institution (e.g., junior college or NAIA member institution).

**VI. Other matters.**

A. The following is another finding in which Wall was named, but which he did not appeal.

**Part II-H—[NCAA Constitution 2.1]**

The scope and nature of the violations in this report demonstrate a lack of appropriate control and monitoring by the institution in the administration of the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program.

5. The men's basketball program failed to act with due diligence in seeking interpretations of NCAA rules for situations that should have been recognized as possible violations. The men's head basketball coach (Kevin Wall) had knowledge of matters described in Parts II-A and II-C involving members of the men's basketball team that should have led him to consult with and seek interpretations from appropriate university and NCAA officials on whether the matters constituted violations of NCAA rules, but he failed to do so and permitted the activities to occur without timely reporting to the proper university and NCAA officers.

B. "My Accusers."

Wall contends in his appeal that his accusers had various biases and self-interests in making unsubstantiated accusations against him. There is rarely a case brought to the committee in which various motives are not attributed to persons reporting violations. The committee is especially aware that, as is almost always the case, persons reporting alleged violations are unhappy. The committee is very cognizant of this situation, questions persons carefully when they are present in the hearing and reviews reports of institutional and enforcement staff investigators closely on the reliability and credibility of persons upon whose testimony they are relying.

In this case, the committee wrote extensively and forthrightly about the breakdown in institutional control generally, and, in respect to the men's basketball program, specifically about conflicts among athletics department staff members as to duties and responsibilities. This is set forth in Part I-B. In this case, the committee submits that its decisions are based on a careful reading and hearing of the evidence presented to it.

C. Wall's contention that the university admitted to the violations in order to receive a lesser penalty.

The university strongly denies this motive. Its actions in the previous case in which it self-reported and self-penalized itself with severe sanctions, which the committee accepted without a hearing (see Part I-A of Infractions Report No. 73), and the committee's penalties in this case [see Part III of

Infractions Report No. 73] belies that fact. The committee did note, as it does in nearly all cases, that certain penalties that would have been imposed had the coaching staff that committed the violations been present at the university were not imposed in this case. Those penalties (see Part III-E of Infractions Report No. 73), while they obviously would have had an impact on the institution's program, were essentially restrictions on the activities of the staff members themselves. An extension of probation for three more years, preclusion from postseason competition, no televising of basketball games, reduction of the 1992-93 men's basketball season by five games, loss of grants-in-aid and a mandatory self-study are not lesser penalties. The university acknowledged its own failures, openly noted the violations with which it concurred and accepted the penalties and sanctions imposed without appeal.

**VII. Conclusion.**

The committee was unanimous in its findings in the original hearing, is unanimous in its review of the appeal materials, and remains confident that it reviewed the evidence fairly and arrived at its findings and penalties in a fair and just manner.

NCAA COMMITTEE  
ON INFRACTIONS

*The following is the original infractions report involving the University of Texas, Pan American.*

**I. Introduction.**

A. Case chronology.

On September 13, 1990, the University of Texas, Pan American, received penalties for major violations within its women's basketball program. At that time, the institution did not appear before the NCAA Committee on Infractions, but the case was processed under NCAA Bylaws 32.4.2.1 and 32.6.2.1 with the committee accepting the institution's actions. These actions included: a one-year probationary period beginning with the 1990-91 women's basketball season; elimination of eight expense-paid visits to the institution's campus during the period from September 1, 1990, through August 31, 1991; the prohibition of all women's basketball coaches from any off-campus recruiting and evaluation activities during the period from September 1, 1990, through August 31, 1991; no postseason competition (including the American South Athletic Conference postseason tournament) for the 1990-91 academic year; no television appearances during the period from September 1, 1990, through August 31, 1991; institutional recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA legislation; elimination of the women's head basketball coach's complimentary automobile during the period from September 1, 1990, through August 31, 1991; and prohibition of the women's head basketball coach's participation in any basketball camp (including his own basketball camp) during the period from September 1, 1990, through August 31, 1991. The committee also required the institution to develop and implement a rules-education and compliance program for athletics department personnel and submit written reports concerning that program to the enforcement staff and the Committee on Infractions by May 1, 1991, and September 1, 1991.

Subsequently, the NCAA enforcement staff received several anonymous telephone calls reporting potential violations involving the institution's men's basketball program. Also, during the first week in May 1991, an athletics department staff member expressed his concerns to a member of the NCAA enforcement staff about violations involving the institution's men's basketball program, which were reported to the institution's director of athletics. During this conversation, the enforcement staff member learned that the athletics department staff member was concerned that the violations, which were reported in November 1990, had been ignored by the institution.

The enforcement staff began its review of the institution's men's basketball program May 6, 1991, and issued a letter of preliminary inquiry August 13, 1991. The letter of official inquiry was issued January 15, 1992. A prehearing conference was held May 7, 1992, with the head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) and May 20, 1992, with the institution. On June 19, 1992, the Committee on Infractions held a hearing in this case, which was attended by institutional representatives, the head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) and his personal attorney, and members of the NCAA enforcement staff.

**B. The Nature of the Violations.**

This case involved serious violations of the principles that require NCAA member institutions to maintain institutional control

over their intercollegiate athletics program [NCAA Constitution 2.1]. Apart from the failure to maintain institutional control and the violation of the principles of ethical conduct on the part of the former head coach, the violations in this case when viewed separately could have been handled in a manner that might well have avoided the need for major sanctions if there had been diligent investigation, reporting and corrective actions taken by the institution. Because of the breakdown in institutional control within the intercollegiate athletics department, however, a pattern of violations in the men's basketball program became established and flourished for a period of years.

The gravity of the breakdown in institutional control was magnified because many of the violations found in this report occurred during the time when the NCAA and the university were investigating violations in the women's basketball program and continued into the period during which the university was on probation—a time when the university had represented to the Committee on Infractions that it would have an effective compliance and rules-education program in place. Among the violations in the prior case were those similar in nature to some in the present case (e.g., improper benefits for student-athletes through the arrangements of a coach in the form of cash and transportation, problems during official visits of prospective student-athletes, and violations of the rules on basketball practice activities in which the committee found that members of the institution's women's basketball coaching staff organized and observed out-of-season practice subsequent to the 1989-90 season). Importantly, the committee found a lack of appropriate institutional control and monitoring in the administration of the institution's women's basketball program, which included the lack of an effective rules-education program.

The violations in this case are described in Part II of this report. They include arrangements made by the coaching staff with a well-known representative of the men's basketball program to use his credit card so that members of the basketball team could rent an automobile for a spring vacation trip, cash provided directly by the head coach to a girlfriend of a student-athlete to assist her in the rental of an apartment, and out-of-season basketball practice where members of the coaching staff encouraged, directed and participated in the improper practice activities.

While the nature of the violations are serious enough in light of the university's recent infractions history, they are all the more serious because they demonstrated that the university's rules-education, monitoring and compliance program was not effective.

Although the athletics department had designated an individual to serve as a compliance officer for the department and had taken various steps to inform its coaching staff about NCAA rules, these measures were not effective. Because of interdepartmental conflicts, the compliance officer did not effectively monitor the men's basketball program. Additionally, the director of athletics placed limitations on the ability of the compliance officer to investigate possible rules violations. Department policy required the submission of any allegations of violations in writing and signed by the accuser before inquiries into the circumstances would be made. There were limitations on the ability of the compliance officer to question student-athletes about possible violations.

These practices produced an athletics administration characterized by undue timidity in the manner in which it monitored the men's basketball program when there were warning signals of problems in the program. Under such an approach, not surprisingly, violations occurred and continued, which a more aggressive system of monitoring promptly would have detected and stopped. To add to the problem, there were instances where coaches and other athletics department persons should have sought guidance in interpreting NCAA rules but did not do so. These administrative practices within the athletics department and the men's basketball program evidenced a standard of rules compliance and monitoring that was so deficient, it constituted a lack of institutional control, as the committee has found. In the committee's view, the responsibility of institutional control requires more than designating an employee on the departmental organization chart as responsible for compliance and rules education. Whatever administrative approach is taken to make sure an athletics

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## ► Continued from page 25

program complies with NCAA rules, it must be one that operates effectively in the environment at the institution. The compliance approach taken by the University of Texas, Pan American, did not.

The penalties in this case must be set in accordance with the guidelines applicable to repeat major violations. Thus, the university is subject to the list of mandatory penalties for a major violation specified in Bylaw 19.4.2.2, and it also is subject to the additional penalties mandated for a repeat major violation set forth in Bylaw 19.4.2.3.

The committee is authorized to provide relief from the list of penalties compelled by the Association's regulations when a case is unique for specifically stated reasons. The committee has described the factors that make a case unique.

Ordinarily, unique circumstances that would justify relief from the Association's mandatory penalties would include such factors as: prompt detection and reporting of the violations to the NCAA; thorough investigation of its athletics program by the institution that goes beyond merely cooperating in the processing of the case, and the institution's initiation of strong disciplinary and corrective actions (including the establishment of administrative procedures designed to ensure that the institution will comply with the principles of institutional control and rules compliance in the future).

Every member institution is required by NCAA legislation to take steps to ensure institutional control over and rules compliance in its intercollegiate athletics program. Additionally, Bylaw 32.5.8 requires each institution to investigate all charges against it with a view toward providing full and complete information to the NCAA staff and the Committee on Infractions. The committee considers whether an institution has gone significantly beyond fulfilling its obligations to cooperate in the enforcement process and to take steps to establish institutional control over its athletics program when the committee determines whether a case is unique in a manner that justifies creating an exception to the minimum penalties.

Measured against these standards, the committee cannot conclude that this case is unique. Although the university cooperated fully with the NCAA enforcement process, the major burden of initiating and completing the investigation of many of the matters in this case fell upon the NCAA enforcement staff.

As indicated in past infractions cases, the committee also reviewed the nature and scope of the violations committed and the existence of mitigating factors in setting penalties. In this case, the university took substantial corrective actions. The men's basketball program will operate under new coaching personnel. Compliance activities within the athletics department have been strengthened, and the president has become more closely involved in directing and overseeing the work of the key administrators of the athletics department. The university will continue its efforts to improve the way it handles eligibility, financial aid and recruiting. In addition, as already noted, the university responded to the inquiry in this case in a cooperative and nonadversarial manner.

Because of the mitigating factors, the committee did not apply all of the penalties that are applicable to a repeat major violator. The committee did not eliminate all grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities for two years nor is the university prohibited from serving on NCAA committees and voting in the Association for four years as the legislation directs. The penalties included a reduction of the men's basketball competitive schedule, but only by 20 percent of its regular-season schedule.

In a repeat major violator case, the mandatory penalties for a major violation also apply. Although the committee believed it was appropriate to adjust the application of the repeat major violator penalties in light of the particular circumstances of the case, the clear purpose of the Association's penalty provisions is to apply substantial penalties in a repeat major case unless exceptional reasons exist for not doing so. Thus, the committee felt constrained by the legislation to apply the full range of penalties designated for a major violation in Bylaw 19.4.2.2 absent: (1) extraordinary circumstances that would justify finding the case unique, or (2) action by the university that makes the penalty not relevant (as when the university has suspended or eliminated the program). Neither of these situations was present in the case, except to the extent that the changes in coaching personnel justify some relief from the mandatory restrictions on recruiting activities and

suspension of personnel from engaging in coaching activities.

The penalties imposed in this case are fully described in Part III of this report. Briefly summarized, these penalties are:

- Probation for three years.

- A reduction of five regular-season games from the 1992-93 men's basketball schedule.

- A reduction of total grants-in-aid in men's basketball to 10 for the 1992-93 academic year and 12 for the 1993-94 academic year.

- No postseason competition in men's basketball at the end of the 1992-93 regular season.

- No appearances on live television during the 1992-93 season by the men's basketball team.

- A requirement to develop a comprehensive compliance and educational program.

- Recertification to the NCAA that the university's athletics program is in compliance with NCAA rules.

- A show-cause order that would require the former head coach to appear before the committee with the involved institution if he seeks employment at an NCAA member school during a three-year period. The appearance would be for the purpose of considering whether the former coach's athletically related duties at the next institution should be limited for a designated period.

- Finally, the committee is requiring the university to undertake a self-study to evaluate whether it should continue to try to sustain an athletic program that competes at the Division I level. The principles of institutional control for an institution engaged in athletics competition at the Division I level necessarily assume a significant commitment of financial and managerial resources to monitor and maintain the compliance that competing Division I members can reasonably expect of their competitors. The process of self-study and evaluation should provide the university with the opportunity to realistically assess its ability and willingness to make this commitment in light of other institutional needs and objectives.

### II. Violations of NCAA legislation, as determined by committee.

A. [NCAA Bylaws 16.02.3, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.3(c)]

On March 12, 1990, the head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) advised a student-athlete to contact a representative of the institution's athletics interests to ask the representative to assist the young man with renting an automobile in order for the young man and three other student-athletes to travel between Edinburg, Texas, and Houston (a round-trip distance of approximately 700 miles), during spring break vacation. The head coach knew that the representative intended to use his credit card to pay for the initial cost of the rental under arrangements where the young man would reimburse the representative for the charges. The representative obtained the automobile rental for the student-athletes by using his spouse's credit card. This resulted in a charge of \$380.39 on the representative's credit card account, which the student-athlete repaid to the representative in part at the time of the rental and the balance at the end of the rental period. The head coach permitted these arrangements without seeking any interpretation from the university, conference or NCAA as to whether NCAA legislation would permit a well-known representative of the university's athletics interests to facilitate the availability of a rental car for the use of student-athletes who otherwise would not be able to rent the automobile, and to provide credit backing for the benefit of the student-athletes through the use of the credit card.

This violation occurred after the 1989-90 regular basketball season when the student-athlete contacted a rental car agency to inquire about the procedures to rent an automobile. After being informed that the student-athlete was under age and needed a major credit card to rent an automobile, the young man contacted the head coach (Wall) to request assistance in obtaining a rental automobile for transportation to Houston during the institution's spring break. The head coach told the student-athlete that he could not assist the young man, because other student-athletes with eligibility remaining would be accompanying the young man on the trip, but advised the student-athlete to solicit the representative's assistance in obtaining the rental automobile. Subsequently, the representative was contacted by the coaching staff on behalf of the student-athlete. The representative agreed to rent the automobile by using his credit card on the young man's promise to pay the representative in cash to cover the cost of

the rental. The same day, an assistant men's basketball coach transported the student-athlete to the representative's place of business, and later transported the young man and the representative from his place of business to McAllen Airport, where the representative used the credit card to obtain the rental automobile on behalf of the student-athlete. After signing the rental agreement, the young man paid the representative a sum estimated to be between \$150 and \$300 in cash.

B. [NCAA Bylaws 16.02.3, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.3]

On April 11, 1990, the head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) provided \$200 cash to a young woman at the institution because of her relationship to a men's basketball student-athlete. The coach made this payment as a result of the student-athlete's interest in securing an apartment with the young woman. On April 10, the young man and the young woman met with the head coach in his office to request \$200 for a security deposit for an apartment. The head coach subsequently told the young man that he would not approve the young man's moving out of the university dormitory. When the young man later informed the coach that his friend was having financial difficulties because she had anticipated receiving help in paying the rent by sharing the apartment with him, the coach offered to lend funds to the young woman to help her rent the apartment without the young man. On April 11, the head coach gave the money to the young woman. A few days after receiving the money, the young woman and the student-athlete signed a lease for the apartment.

C. [NCAA Bylaws 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.2.3(b)]

On October 2, 1990, a graduate assistant men's basketball coach paid a \$150 fine for a student-athlete who was arrested on assault charges for fighting with several students on the institution's campus. The head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) became aware of this action by the graduate assistant coach soon after it occurred. Although the head coach knew that payment of the fine in this manner was an NCAA violation, he did not report the violation to the university or the NCAA.

D. [NCAA Bylaws 13.2.1, 13.2.2(b), 13.12.1 and 16.12.2.1]

During the official paid visit of a prospective student-athlete April 20-22, 1989, the prospect participated in a tryout with members of the men's basketball team in the university's gym. This tryout occurred during a period when basketball practice activities were not permissible for team members under NCAA legislation (see Part II-E). A member of the men's basketball coaching staff provided a practice jersey to the prospect in order that the young man could participate. This tryout was videotaped and later observed by the young man and members of the men's basketball coaching staff. Also, during the prospect's official paid visit, the young man asked a member of the institution's basketball coaching staff for a pair of basketball shoes. After this visit, a member of the men's basketball coaching staff provided a pair of green and white hightop Converse basketball shoes (size 15) to the prospect while visiting the young man at a summer league basketball game in Houston.

E. [NCAA Bylaws 17.3.2.1.2 and 17.3.6]

On numerous occasions between 1989 and 1991, members of the men's basketball coaching staff observed members of the men's basketball team engaged in basketball activities on the institution's campus, both before October 15 and after the completion of the institution's basketball season. On several of these occasions, portions of these basketball activities were videotaped, and members of the coaching staff occasionally reviewed the tapes. Members of the coaching staff knew of, encouraged and, in some instances, directed or participated in the practice activities. These violations of the restrictions on practice activities occurred on a regular basis over an extended period of time. The violations continued notwithstanding reports made to the university's athletics administration and the finding in the October 26, 1990, infractions report concerning the university's women's basketball program of violations of a similar type.

F. [NCAA Bylaw 13.2.1]

In August 1989, before the beginning of the institution's 1989-90 academic year, four prospective student-athletes received at least one night of lodging at no cost to the young men at a local hotel through a trade-out policy between the institution's athletics department and the hotel. The mother of one of the prospects and a friend of the mother also received one night of lodging at no cost to them.

G. [NCAA Bylaws 10.1(c) and 11.1.1]

The former head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) involved in this case acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, deport himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards of honesty and good sportsmanship normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics.

1. The former head coach's involvement in Part II-E as set forth in this report, demonstrated a knowing effort on his part to operate the institution's intercollegiate basketball program contrary to NCAA legislation.

2. The former head coach knowingly provided false and misleading information to the institution, the NCAA and the Committee on Infractions during the course of the hearing in the case June 19, 1992, in that he denied any knowledge of or involvement in any of the violations described in Part II-E when he, in fact, knew violations of this type had occurred and had been involved in them.

H. [NCAA Constitution 2.1]

The scope and nature of the violations in this report demonstrate a lack of appropriate control and monitoring by the institution in the administration of the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program.

1. The director of athletics failed to act with due diligence in investigating and reviewing alleged violations in the men's basketball program as reported to him by institutional staff members before the NCAA enforcement staff conducting its investigation with regard to Parts II-A and II-E as set forth in this report.

2. The university failed to act with due diligence to determine the eligibility of a student-athlete on the men's basketball team, thereby permitting the young man to participate in six seasons of competition.

3. The university's faculty athletics representative failed to exercise any substantial role in overseeing and monitoring eligibility and compliance issues in the university's athletics programs to determine that these matters were being handled appropriately by the athletics administration or other university officers.

4. There was a breakdown in communications within the athletics department in which, with the knowledge of the director of athletics, the individual in the athletics department responsible for compliance was unable to deal with the university's men's basketball program and lacked sufficient authority and support from his administrative superiors to be able to discharge his responsibilities to investigate alleged violations, to report such allegations to officials within the university and the NCAA, and to ensure that appropriate action was taken by the university's athletics department to follow up on such reports.

5. The men's basketball program failed to act with due diligence in seeking interpretations of NCAA rules for situations that should have been recognized as possible violations. The head men's basketball coach (Kevin Wall) had knowledge of matters described in Parts II-A and II-C involving members of the men's basketball team that should have led him to consult with and seek interpretations from appropriate university and NCAA officials on whether the matters constituted violations of NCAA rules, but he failed to do so and permitted the activities to occur without timely reporting to the proper university and NCAA officers.

I. In addition to the violations found above, the university self-reported several additional violations of a secondary nature for which it took corrective actions, including forfeiture of three games in the sport of men's basketball for using an ineligible player and replacing the head women's basketball coach.

### III. Committee on Infractions penalties.

For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the Committee on Infractions found that the violations in the case collectively constitute a major violation of NCAA legislation that occurred after September 1, 1985. NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2, as adopted by the Association's membership, requires prescribed minimum penalties, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis of specifically stated reasons," that include: (a) a two-year probationary period (including a periodic, in-person monitoring system and written institutional reports); (b) the elimination of all expense-paid recruiting visits to the institution in the involved sport for one recruiting year; (c) a requirement that all coaching staff members in the sport be prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities for one recruiting year; (d) a requirement that all institutional staff members determined by the Committee on

Infractions knowingly to have engaged in or condoned a major violation be subject either to termination of employment, suspension without pay for at least one year or reassignment of duties within the institution to a position that does not include contact with prospective or enrolled student-athletes or representatives of the institution's athletics interests for at least one year; (e) one year of sanctions precluding postseason competition in the sport; (f) one year of sanctions precluding television appearances in the sport; and (g) institutional recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

Because this case involves a major violation of NCAA legislation that occurred within five years of the effective date of a penalty for a prior major violation by the institution, NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3, as adopted by the Convention of the Association, requires, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis of specifically stated reasons," additional minimum penalties that shall include: (a) the prohibition of some or all outside competition in the involved sport for one or two seasons; (b) the prohibition of all members of the coaching staff from involvement in coaching activities at the institution during the period of prohibition of outside competition; (c) the elimination of all initial grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities in the sport for a period of two years; (d) ineligibility of all institutional representatives to serve on any NCAA committee for a period of four years and a requirement that all institutional staff members who are presently serving on the Presidents Commission, Council, Executive Committee or other NCAA committees resign their positions, and (e) the requirement that the institution surrender its voting privileges in the Association for a four-year period.

The committee considered both the nature of the violations, which are set forth in Part II of this report, as well as the extent to which there are mitigating factors that should be taken into account. For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the Committee on Infractions determined that this case was *not* a unique case but also determined that it, nevertheless, was appropriate for the institution to receive penalties that differed from the complete set of minimum penalties otherwise required by NCAA legislation. Accordingly, the penalties imposed in this case by the Committee on Infractions are as follows:

#### Minimum Penalty for a Major Violation [Bylaw 19.4.2.2]

A. The university shall be publicly reprimanded and censured, and placed on probation for a period of three years from the date these penalties are imposed, which shall be the date the 15-day appeal period expires or the date the institution notifies the executive director that it will not appeal, whichever is earlier, or the date established by NCAA Council subcommittee action in the event of an appeal by the university to the Council, it being understood that should any portion of any of the penalties in this case be set aside for any reason other than by appropriate action of the Association, the penalties shall be reconsidered by the Committee on Infractions.

Further, the University of Texas, Pan American, shall be subject to the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3 concerning repeat violators for a five-year period beginning on the effective date of the penalties in this case.

B. During this period of probation, the institution shall develop and implement a comprehensive educational program (e.g., seminars and testing) to instruct coaches and athletics department personnel on NCAA legislation; submit a preliminary report by January 1, 1993, setting forth a schedule for establishing this compliance and educational program, and file annual written progress reports with the NCAA enforcement staff by July 1 of each year thereafter during the probationary period, with a particular emphasis on limitations on practice seasons and activities, restrictions on activities involving representatives of the university's athletics interests, extra benefit limitations, and steps taken to establish institutional control over its intercollegiate athletics program.

C. The institution's men's basketball team shall end its 1992-93 season with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest and shall not be eligible to participate in any postseason competition, including a foreign tour, following that season. Moreover, the men's basketball team may not take advantage of the exceptions to the limitation in the number of basketball

## Wall

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contests that are provided in Bylaws 17.3.3.1, 17.3.5.2 and 17.3.5.4 regarding preseason contests and other exceptions to the maximum number of contest limitations during the 1992-93 academic year.

D. The institution's men's basketball team shall not be eligible to appear on any "live" telecast (as defined by Bylaw 19.4.2.5.2) during the 1992-93 season.

E. The university has replaced all members of its men's basketball coaching staff who were employed in such capacity at the time of the violations in this report. Because of this action, the committee has not imposed the following penalties that would otherwise be required under NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2 (d): (1) termination of all off-campus recruiting activities in the sport of men's basketball during the 1992-93 academic year; (2) prohibiting any expense-paid visits to the institution for prospective student-athletes in the sport of men's basketball during the 1992-93 academic year; and (3)

termination, suspension or reassignment for at least one year of members of the men's basketball coaching staff who engaged in or condoned a major violation.

F. The institution shall recertify that all of its current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

Minimum Penalty for a Repeat Violator [Bylaw 19.4.2.3]

G. The university shall reduce the number of regular-season contests against outside competition in men's basketball during the 1992-93 regular season by five games.

H. The university shall reduce the number of grants-in-aid in men's basketball to a total of 10 for the 1992-93 academic year and to a total of 12 for the 1993-94 academic year. Because of the corrective actions taken by the university, the committee has not imposed the full penalty, otherwise required under Bylaw 19.4.2.3 (b), of eliminating all initial grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities in the sport for a period of two years. For the same reason, the

committee has not imposed the provisions making institutional representatives ineligible to serve on NCAA committees for a period of four years and forfeiting the institution's voting privileges in the Association for four years, both of which would otherwise be required under Bylaws 19.4.2.3 (c) and (d).

I. In addition, the institution shall prepare an institutional self-study and evaluation as set forth in NCAA Constitution 6.3 with a particular emphasis on developing a statement of institutional purpose and athletics philosophy, an analysis of the level of intercollegiate competition compatible with that statement, and an analysis of the ability to provide financial and institutional management resources requisite to competition at this level. This report shall be sent to the committee by July 1, 1994.

Show-Cause Requirement

J. Due to his involvement in certain violations of NCAA legislation found in this case, the former head men's basketball coach involved in this case (Kevin Wall) will

be informed in writing by the NCAA that in the event he seeks employment or affiliation in an athletically related position at an NCAA member institution during a three-year period (August 4, 1992, to August 4, 1995), he and the involved institution shall be requested to appear before the Committee on Infractions in order for the committee to consider whether that member institution should be subject to the show-cause procedures of Bylaw 19.4.2.1 (f), which could limit the former coach's athletically related duties at the new institution for a designated period.

[Note: Should the University of Texas, Pan American, appeal either the findings of violations or proposed penalties in this case to the NCAA Council subcommittee of Division I members, the Committee on Infractions will submit an expanded infractions report to the members of the Council who will consider the appeal. This expanded report will include additional information in accordance with Bylaw 32.8.5. A copy of the committee's report would be provided

to the institution before the institution's appearance before the Council subcommittee and, as required by Bylaw 32.8.6, would be released to the public.

Also, the Committee on Infractions wishes to advise the institution that when the penalties in this case become effective, the institution should take every precaution to ensure that their terms are observed; further, the committee intends to monitor the penalties during their effective periods, and any action contrary to the terms of any of the penalties shall be considered grounds for extending the institution's probationary period, as well as to consider imposing more severe sanctions in this case.

Finally, should any actions by NCAA Conventions directly or indirectly modify any provision of these penalties or the effect of the penalties, the committee reserves the right to review and reconsider the penalties.]

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## Probation

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manded and censured, and placed on probation for a period of four years from the date these penalties are imposed, which shall be the date the 15-day appeal period expires or the date the institution notifies the executive director that it will not appeal, whichever is earlier, or the date established by NCAA Council subcommittee action in the event of an appeal by the college to the Council.

B. Mississippi College shall be subject to the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3 concerning repeat violators for a five-year period beginning on the effective date of the penalties in this case.

C. During this period of probation, the institution shall: develop and implement a comprehensive educational program (e.g., seminars and testing) to instruct coaches and athletics department personnel on NCAA legislation; submit a preliminary report by March 1, 1993, setting forth a schedule for establishing this compliance and educational program, and file annual

progress reports with the NCAA enforcement staff by July 1 of each year thereafter during the probationary period, with a particular emphasis on the awarding of financial aid equivalency grants-in-aid.

D. The institution's football team shall end its 1993-94 and 1994-95 seasons with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest and shall not be eligible to participate in any postseason competition or take advantage of any of the exemptions provided in Bylaw 17.7.5.2.

E. The institution's football team shall not be eligible to appear on any "live" telecast (as defined by Bylaw 19.4.2.5.2) during the 1993-94 season.

F. The institution shall eliminate all off-campus recruiting activities in football during the 1993-94 academic year.

G. During the 1993-94 academic year, the institution shall award no initial athletically related financial aid awards that are countable under Bylaw 15.02.3 in football. Moreover, no more than 30 equivalency grants-in-aid may be awarded for each of the 1993-94 and 1994-95 academic years.

H. The institution shall be prohibited from providing any expense-paid visits to the institution for prospective student-athletes in football during the 1993-94 academic year.

I. The institution shall vacate team records and awards from Division II championship competition in football during the 1989-90 and 1990-91 academic years.

J. The institution shall recertify that all of its current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

K. If the former head football coach/director of athletics involved in this case still had been employed at the institution, the college would have been required to show cause in accordance with Bylaw 19.4.2.1 (f) why it should not be subject to additional penalties if it had failed to take appropriate disciplinary action against him.

L. Due to his involvement in certain violations of NCAA legislation found in this case, the former head football coach/director of athletics involved will be informed in writing by the NCAA that in the event he

seeks employment or affiliation in an athletically related position at an NCAA member institution during a five-year period (January 1, 1993, through December 31, 1997), he and the involved institution shall be requested to appear before the Committee on Infractions in order for the committee to consider whether that member institution should be subject to the show-cause procedures of Bylaw 19.4.2.1 (f), which could limit the former coach's athletically related duties at the new institution for a designated period.

Should Mississippi College appeal either the findings of violations or proposed penalties in this case to the NCAA Council subcommittee of Division II members, the Committee on Infractions will submit an expanded infractions report to the members of the Council who will consider the appeal. This expanded report will include additional information in accordance with Bylaw 32.8.5. A copy of the committee's report would be provided to the institution before the institution's appearance before the Council subcommittee and, as required by

Bylaw 32.8.6, would be released to the public.

The Committee on Infractions wishes to advise the institution that when the penalties in this case become effective, the institution should take every precaution to ensure that their terms are observed. The committee intends to monitor the penalties during their effective periods, and any action contrary to the terms of any of the penalties shall be considered grounds for extending the institution's probationary period, as well as to consider imposing more severe sanctions in this case.

Should any portion of any of the penalties in this case be set aside for any reason other than by appropriate action of the Association, the penalties shall be reconsidered by the Committee on Infractions. Should any actions by NCAA Conventions directly or indirectly modify any provision of these penalties or the effect of the penalties, the committee reserves the right to review and reconsider the penalties.

NCAA COMMITTEE  
ON INFRACTIONS

# Villanova standout gives all to athletics and academics

By Steven R. Hagwell  
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

When Nnenna Lynch stepped onto the Villanova University campus for the first time a little more than three years ago, she had no long-range goals, no set limits by which she would measure her success.

In fact, Lynch had only one objective when she enrolled at Villanova: not to be a statistic.

"As a senior in high school, I did some research and found that most top high-school athletes never make it in college, that most think too far ahead and never end up getting through college," Lynch said. "I told myself that would not happen to me. I wanted to be an exception to the rule."

Lynch has been that and more. In fact, she may be the gauge by which future Villanova student-athletes measure their success.

In three-plus years with the Wildcat program, Lynch has helped Villanova to four NCAA Division I Women's Cross Country Championships titles. In track, she won the 1992 NCAA outdoor 3,000-meter run and claimed five conference titles, all the while maintaining a 3.930 grade-point average (4,000 scale) in sociology.

If that is not enough, consider that in December, Lynch was one of 32 Americans to be named a

1992 Rhodes Scholar. Lynch is the first Villanova student to receive a Rhodes Scholarship.

"It was just an incredible feeling of relief when I found out I won (the Rhodes Scholarship)," said Lynch, who plans to study social anthropology at Oxford, England. "The process started at the beginning of the school year and had taken up a lot of emotional and physical energy. It was a great sense of relief when I won...almost a disconcerting feeling. The funny thing is, I thought things would get back to normal after I won."

They did not. Lynch was inundated with calls from family and friends. Media interview requests became frequent.

"It was really bizarre," said Lynch, whose sister, Shola, was a track standout at the University of Texas at Austin. "I'm the same old person. I just have a new label. I told people that I haven't changed fundamentally. I'm still Nnenna Lynch."

Those close to Lynch say that is what makes her special. Win or lose, on the track or in the classroom, she is always the same person.

"One of the reasons we've been as successful as we have been is because our team has a lot of people like Nnenna," said Marty Stern, Villanova cross country and

track and field coach. "We all think we're half-decent people. We go to church, we give money to people...that's not Nnenna. She gives herself to people, she offers help. She is something really special."

It didn't take Stern long to figure out how special. In fact, he realized it at a freshman orientation meeting.

"I was going over the (Villanova) program, and I saw her eyes," recalled Stern. "She was listening to every word I was saying. At first I took it wrong...like she was waiting for me to make a mistake. Then I realized that she was listening to me. Most people like to hear themselves talk. Not Nnenna. She listens to every word. Then the questions come. When you talk with Nnenna there are no wasted words."

Lynch takes a similar approach on the track.

"One thing I give is my all," said Lynch, who is a model and has appeared in numerous publications. "There are so many talented people who hold back. I push myself all the time. It's important to me to give everything I have and to be consistent doing it."

That dedication is what made Lynch an NCAA champion.

For nearly two years, Stern and Lynch had a friendly disagreement over whether she should compete



Villanova University's Nnenna Lynch not only is an NCAA cross country champion but a Rhodes Scholar as well.

in the 3,000-meter run. Stern's view was that Lynch was best suited for the 1,500-meter run, but Lynch claimed otherwise.

Stern finally relented and agreed to let Lynch compete in the 3,000 in a meet of great importance—the 1992 Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference meet. "I wanted her to get it out of her system," Stern said. "I told her she could run and then when we got to NCAAs, she would go back to the 1,500."

She never did. Lynch not only won the ECAC title but recorded the fastest time in America in the process.

"After the ECAC meet, we had a very short discussion about the NCAAs," said Stern. "It lasted three seconds...I said I was wrong. I just said uncle."

Having been part of four NCAA cross country championships, having won an NCAA title and having been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, one might think Lynch would be content to finish her career and start looking to the future.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

"I still have a lot to prove," said Lynch. "The true mark of a champion is to be consistent. My true mark is yet to be seen."

# Championships dates and sites

## Fall

### Cross country

#### — Men's —

Division I champion	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Division II champion	Adams State College
Division III champion	North Central College

#### — Women's —

Division I champion	Villanova University
Division II champion	Adams State College
Division III champion	State University College at Cortland

### Field hockey

Division I champion	Old Dominion University
Division II champion	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania
Division III champion	William Smith College

### Football

Division I-AA champion	Marshall University
Division II champion	Jacksonville State University
Division III champion	University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

### Soccer

#### — Men's —

Division I champion	University of Virginia
Division II champion	Southern Connecticut State University
Division III champion	Kean College

#### — Women's —

Division I champion	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Division II champion	Barry University
Division III champion	State University College at Cortland

### Volleyball

#### — Women's —

Division I champion	Stanford University
Division II champion	Portland State University
Division III champion	Washington University (Missouri)

### Water polo

National Collegiate champion	University of California, Berkeley
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## Winter

### Basketball

#### — Men's —

Division I, 55th	Louisiana Superdome New Orleans, Louisiana (University of New Orleans, host)	4/3/93 and 4/5/93
Division II, 37th	Springfield Civic Center Springfield, Massachusetts (Springfield College and American International College, cohosts)	3/25-27/93
Division III, 19th	State University College at Buffalo	3/19-20/93

#### — Women's —

Division I, 12th	The Omni Atlanta, Georgia (Georgia Institute of Technology, host)	4/3-4/93
Division II, 12th	To be determined	3/26-27/93
Division III, 12th	To be determined	3/19-20/93

### Fencing

#### — Men's and Women's —

National Collegiate, 49th	Wayne State University	3/27-31/93
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### Gymnastics

#### — Men's —

National Collegiate, 51st	University of New Mexico	4/16-17/93
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#### — Women's —

National Collegiate, 12th	Oregon State University	4/15-17/93
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### Ice hockey

#### — Men's —

Division I, 46th	Bradley Center Milwaukee, Wisconsin (University of Wisconsin, Madison, host)	4/1/93 and 4/3/93
Division II, 8th	To be determined	3/12-13/93 or 3/13-14/93
Division III, 10th	Aldrich Arena St. Paul, Minnesota [The Minutemen of St. Paul and St. Thomas University (Minnesota), cohosts]	3/26-27/93

### Rifle

#### — Men's and Women's —

National Collegiate, 14th	Virginia Military Institute	3/11-13/93
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### Skiing

#### — Men's and Women's —

National Collegiate, 40th	Steamboat Springs, Colorado (University of Colorado, Boulder, host)	3/10-13/93
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### Swimming and diving

#### — Men's —

Division I, 70th	Indiana University Natatorium Indianapolis, Indiana	3/25-27/93
Division II, 30th	C.T. Branin Natatorium Canton, Ohio (Ashland University, host)	3/10-13/93
Division III, 19th	Emory University	3/18-20/93
Division I, 12th	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	3/18-20/93
Division II, 12th	C.T. Branin Natatorium Canton, Ohio (Ashland University, host)	3/10-13/93
Division III, 12th	Emory University	3/11-13/93

### Indoor track

#### — Men's —

Division I, 29th	Hoosier Dome Indianapolis, Indiana (The Athletics Congress and Butler University, cohosts)	3/12-13/93
Division II, 8th	University of South Dakota	3/12-13/93
Division III, 9th	Bowdoin College	3/12-13/93
Division I, 11th	Hoosier Dome Indianapolis, Indiana (The Athletics Congress and Butler University, cohosts)	3/12-13/93

Division II, 8th	University of South Dakota	3/12-13/93
Division III, 9th	Bowdoin College	3/12-13/93

### Wrestling

Division I, 63rd	Iowa State University	3/12-20/93
Division II, 31st	South Dakota State University	3/5-6/93
Division III, 20th	U.S. Coast Guard Academy	3/5-6/93

## Spring

### Baseball

Division I, 47th	Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium Omaha, Nebraska (Creighton University, host)	6/4-12/93
Division II, 26th	Paterson Stadium Montgomery, Alabama (Troy State University, host)	5/29-6/5/93
Division III, 18th	C. O. Brown Stadium Battle Creek, Michigan (Albion College, host)	5/27-6/1/93

### Golf

#### — Men's —

Division I, 96th	The Champions Lexington, Kentucky (University of Kentucky, host)	6/2-5/93
Division II, 31st	Turlock Golf and Country Club Turlock, California (California State University, Stanislaus, host)	5/18-21/93
Division III, 19th	To be determined	5/18-21/93

#### — Women's —

National Collegiate, 12th	University of Georgia Golf Course Athens, Georgia (University of Georgia, host)	5/26-29/93
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### Lacrosse

#### — Men's —

Division I, 23rd	Byrd Stadium College Park, Maryland (University of Maryland, host)	5/29/93 and 5/31/93
Division II, 9th	To be determined	5/15/93 or 5/16/93
Division III, 14th	Byrd Stadium College Park, Maryland (University of Maryland, host)	5/30/93

#### — Women's —

National Collegiate, 12th	University of Maryland	5/15-16/93
Division III, 9th	University of Maryland, College Park	5/15-16/93

### Softball

Division I, 12th	Amateur Softball Association Hall of Fame Stadium Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma, host)	5/27-31/93
Division II, 12th	Johnson County Girls Softball Association Complex Shawnee, Kansas (Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletic Association, host)	5/21-23/93
Division III, 12th	Millikin University	5/20-23/93

### Tennis

#### — Men's —

Division I, 109th	University of Georgia	5/14-23/93
Division II, 31st	University of Central Oklahoma	5/14-20/93
Division III, 18th	Kalamazoo College	5/17-24/93
Division I, 12th	University of Florida	5/12-20/93
Division II, 12th	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	5/7-13/93
Division III, 12th	Carleton College	5/11-17/93

### Outdoor track

#### — Men's —

Division I, 72nd	Tulane University	6/2-5/93
Division II, 31st	Abilene Christian University	5/27-29/93
Division III, 20th	Baldwin-Wallace College	5/26-29/93
Division I, 12th	Tulane University	6/2-5/93
Division II, 12th	Abilene Christian University	5/27-29/93
Division III, 12th	Baldwin-Wallace College	5/26-29/93

### Volleyball

#### — Men's —

National Collegiate, 24th	University of California, Los Angeles	5/7-8/93
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Photo by ALLSPORT

Sarah Edmonds (left) of Gustavus Adolphus College battled snowy conditions and Michelle La Fleur of State University College at Cortland to win the 1992 NCAA Division III Women's Cross Country Championships.

# NCAA Record

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

**G. William Benz**, special assistant to the president and former provost at Ohio Wesleyan, appointed to the presidency at Ashland... **Roy Blunt**, secretary of state in Missouri, chosen president of Southwest Baptist.

## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

**Bobby Lewis**, assistant AD at Pittsburgh, will retire, effective June 30.

## COACHES

**Baseball**—**Romie Kosnar** announced his retirement at St. Norbert, effective after the season. Kosnar, who also will retire as golf coach, has served at the institution for 34 years... **Bob Fabrizio**, coach at Elmhurst since 1989, resigned to become head football coach at the school.

**Brian D. Thomas**, head coach at Ursinus, given additional duties as the school's sports manager.

**Baseball assistant**—**Lee Swenson** named at Luther after serving as an aide at North Dakota from 1988 to 1992. Swenson will coach pitchers and catchers.

**Women's basketball**—**Jim Ranson** picked as interim coach at Southern Colorado, succeeding **Marcy Girton**, who resigned.

**Women's basketball assistant**—**Christa Snyder** resigned at Southern Colorado.

**Men's cross country**—**Keith Daniels**, coach at Wisconsin-Eau Claire for the past 27 years, retired. He maintains his teaching duties as an assistant professor in the department of physics and astronomy.

**Men's and women's fencing**—**Mary Poulson** announced her retirement at Lawrence, effective at the end of the 1992-93 academic year. She also will step down as men's and women's tennis coach... **Yanusa Smolenski** selected as men's and women's coach at Navy.

**Women's fencing assistant**—**Leith Askins** selected at Navy.

**Football**—**Darwin Breaux** chosen at Dickinson... **Rich Brooks** given a contract extension through the 1997 season at Oregon... **Bob Fabrizio**, baseball coach at Elmhurst since 1989, resigned to become head football coach there, succeeding **Charlie Goehl**... **Floyd Keith** appointed at Rhode Island.



**Football:** *Tim Clifton*  
**Softball:** *Greg Crowley*

**Chan Gailey**, who coached the Birmingham Fire to consecutive playoff appearances in the World Football League, hired at Stanford. Gailey coached Troy State to the Division II football title in 1984 and later served as an assistant for the Denver Broncos from 1985 to 1990... **Tim Clifton**, who served for six seasons as the offensive coordinator at Ferrum, hired at Mars Hill.

**Football assistants**—**Don Lindsey**, defensive coordinator at Missouri, selected as assistant head coach, offensive coordinator and quarterbacks coach at Southern California, where he served as an aide from 1971 to 1980. Also, the Trojans named **Mike Barry** offensive line coach, **Mike Nolan** defensive coordinator and linebackers coach, **David Robinson** tight ends coach and **Dennis Thurman** defensive backs coach.

The following appointments were made at Duquesne: **Bob Palko** as defensive coordinator and defensive backs coach, **Dave Opfar** as defensive line coach, **Tom Fedko** as linebackers coach, **Jerry Schmitt** as offensive coordinator and offensive line coach, **Frank DiPerna** as offensive line coach, **Kevin Russell** as quarterbacks coach, **Mike Gaetano** as wide receivers coach, **John Rosato** as

## Madden gets Northern Illinois tennis post

**Tim Madden**, assistant men's tennis coach at Michigan for three and a half seasons, has been selected as men's tennis coach at Northern Illinois, succeeding **Chuck Merzbacher**, who became women's tennis coach at Kansas.



Madden

Madden becomes the 25th coach of the men's tennis program at Northern Illinois. The 26-year-old Lewiston, Illinois, native was a three-time all-Big Ten Conference selection while a player at Wisconsin.

Madden, who also served as an assistant for one season at Wisconsin before going to Michigan, worked as a teaching professional for the Liberty Sports Complex in Ann Arbor, Michigan, as well as working with the Wolverines' **Brian Eisner** Summer Tennis Camps.

tight ends coach and **Darnell Richardson** as running backs coach.

The following appointments were made at Murray State: **Kim Dameron** as secondary coach and defensive coordinator, **Mark Hutson** as tight ends and offensive tackles coach, **Mike Markuson** as offensive guards and centers coach, **Larry McClain** as defensive line coach and **Charlie Wiles** as linebackers coach.

**Jim Fleming** chosen as defensive coordinator at Brown after spending the past three years as defensive coordinator at Boise State... **Urban Meyer** retained as wide receivers coach, **Dave Lay** named offensive coordinator and **Steve Fairchild** appointed quarterbacks coach at Colorado State.

**Colgate** announced the retention of **Ed Argast**, who will move from the offensive line to the defensive front. Also, **Mike Whalen** appointed associate head coach and offensive line coach, **Mike Gibson** selected as offensive coordinator and backs coach, **Mike Kelleher** chosen as defensive coordinator and **Joe Trainer** picked as a restricted-earnings defensive line coach.

**Dmytri "Mike" Pendino**, former offensive line coach at Minnesota, named to a similar post at Kent. Pendino, who spent the past year working in private business, served at Minnesota from 1990 to 1991... **Nick Calcutta** chosen offensive coordinator and offensive line coach, **Ray Gregory** selected as quarterbacks coach and **Joe Reich** picked as defensive line coach at Buffalo.

**Keith Armstrong** hired as outside linebackers and special teams coach at Notre Dame... **Lovie Smith** selected as defensive backfield coach at Tennessee.

**Golf**—**Franklin Jett** appointed golf coach at Gardner-Webb... **Romie Kosnar** announced his retirement at St. Norbert, effective after the season. Kosnar, who also will retire as baseball coach, served at the institution for 34 years.

**Men's soccer**—**Vic Santos** named at

Quinnipiac... **Steve Allison**, coach at Greensboro, given additional responsibilities as women's soccer coach.

**Women's soccer**—**Ron Quinn**, director of health, physical education and sport studies at Xavier (Ohio), selected there as women's coach, replacing **Frank Zuccala**, who resigned... **Steve Allison**, men's soccer coach at Greensboro, given additional responsibilities as women's coach, replacing **Bill Steffen**, who resigned to concentrate on his doctoral studies... **Bob Wilson** selected at Stetson.

**Women's softball**—**Greg Crowley** chosen at North Dakota State, replacing **Karla McCrory**, who accepted a similar post at Upper Iowa... **Carol Bruggeman**, an assistant at Michigan since 1989, picked at Purdue.

**Men's and women's tennis**—**Mary Poulson**, men's and women's coach at Lawrence for nearly three decades, announced her retirement, effective at the end of the 1992-93 academic year. She also will step down as men's and women's fencing coach.

**Men's and women's track and field assistant**—**Craig Slocum** chosen as throwing events coach at Luther.

**Women's volleyball**—**Darrell Morken**, coach at Cincinnati for the past five years, resigned after compiling an 88-87 overall record.

**Wrestling assistant**—**Roger Crebs** selected as an aide at Ursinus.

## STAFF

**Compliance coordinator**—**Lynn Mary Mitchell** named compliance coordinator at Virginia after serving since last April on an interim basis.

**Sports manager**—**Brian D. Thomas**, head baseball coach at Ursinus, given additional duties as sports manager, replacing **Jim Moyer**, who served 21 years in the post.

**Ticket manager**—**Dick Lukehart**, ticket manager at Pittsburgh, will retire, effective June 30.

**Assistant trainer**—**Carolyn J. Dahl**

## Calendar

January 22-27	Football Rules Committee	New Orleans
January 25-27	Legislative Review Committee	Newport Beach, California
January 27-28	Orientation meetings for new officers and members of the NCAA Council, Presidents Commission and Executive Committee	Overland Park, Kansas
January 30-31	Foreign Student Records Consultants	Santa Fe, New Mexico
February 3-5	Professional Sports Liaison Committee	Indian Wells, California
February 3-6	Division III Women's Volleyball Committee	Sarasota, Florida
February 4-5	Special Committee to Review Student-Athlete Welfare, Access and Equity	Dallas
February 8-9	Research Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
February 8-9	Committee on Women's Athletics	Kansas City, Missouri
February 8-10	Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports	Kansas City, Missouri
February 9-12	Division III Football Committee	Marco Island, Florida
February 9-12	Men's Soccer Committee	Sarasota, Florida
February 9-12	Women's Soccer Committee	Sarasota, Florida
February 9-12	Men's and Women's Soccer Rules Committee	Sarasota, Florida
February 9-12	Division II Football Committee	Marco Island, Florida
February 15-18	Division I-AA Football Committee	La Jolla, California
February 15-18	Field Hockey Committee	Key West, Florida
February 16-19	Division II Women's Volleyball Committee	Key West, Florida
February 17	Joint Subcommittee of Academic Requirements and Research Committees	Kansas City, Missouri
February 18-19	Academic Requirements Committee	Kansas City, Missouri

named at Ursinus, succeeding **Randall Krebbs**, who left to further his education.

## Notables

**Bob Groseth**, men's swimming coach at Northwestern, chosen as assistant coach of the National Junior Men's Team, which will compete in an international swimming meet May 22 and 23 in Paris, France.

The Southern California Jewish Sports Hall of Fame announced the following as its third group of inductees: Former San Diego State basketball player **Joel Kramer**, former Cal State Northridge basketball player **Roz Goldenberg**, former Southern California gymnast **George Wikler**, former UCLA women's softball player **Stacy Winsberg**, current UCLA associate AD **Michael Sondheimer**, former Colorado State swimmer **Barry Goldfarb** and former Southern California tennis player **Bruce Manson**.

## CONFERENCES

The Lone Star Conference announced it has admitted West Texas State to its membership, effective September 1.

## Etc.

ESPN's Thursday night broadcasts of College Football Association games this fall will include Mississippi at Auburn,

September 2; Syracuse at East Carolina, September 9; Virginia at Georgia Tech, September 16; Kentucky at South Carolina, September 23; Texas at Houston, November 4; Brigham Young at San Diego State, November 11, and Texas at Texas A&M, November 25.

## DIRECTORY CHANGES

**Active**—California State Polytechnic University, Pomona: New area code is 909; University of Illinois, Chicago: Barbara S. Wood (F), Professor and Head of Department of Communications, 312/996-3193; Utah State University: Charles Bell (AD).

**Affiliated**—National Association of Collegiate Gymnastics Coaches (Women): Yvonne Sandmire (P).

## CORRECTION

A story in the December 30 issue of The NCAA News incorrectly reported the amount of money saved at Brown when the institution cut funding to women's gymnastics, women's volleyball and two men's sports. The sports cuts saved \$77,800.

## Deaths

**Henry Iba**, legendary men's basketball coach at Oklahoma State, died January 15 at the age of 88. See story on page 3... **Jean Mayer**, chancellor and former president of Tufts, died January 1 in Sarasota, Florida, at the age of 72.

## Financial summaries

1992 Division I Men's Baseball Championship			1992 Division II Women's Softball Championship		
	1992	1991		1992	1991
Receipts.....	\$ 2,198,135.34	\$ 1,959,882.43	Receipts.....	\$ 22,785.08	\$ 15,176.09
Disbursements.....	1,090,368.24	1,037,544.96	Disbursements.....	49,788.61	42,290.83
	1,107,767.10	922,337.47		( 27,003.53)	( 27,114.74)
Guarantees received from host institutions.....	92,323.84	56,520.38		481.00	3,148.00
Expenses absorbed by host institutions.....	4,996.24	4,081.44		496.28	358.68
	1,205,087.18	982,939.29		( 26,026.25)	( 23,608.06)
Team transportation expense.....	( 801,223.60)	( 646,587.18)		( 93,938.07)	( 136,098.43)
Per diem allowance.....	( 1,218,000.00)	( 1,190,400.00)		( 81,570.00)	( 80,730.00)
Deficit.....	( 814,136.42)	( 854,047.89)		( 201,534.32)	( 240,436.49)

1992 National Collegiate Women's Gymnastics Championships			1992 Division I Wrestling Championships		
	1992	1991		1992	1991
Receipts.....	\$ 264,055.73	\$ 210,726.20	Receipts.....	\$ 521,915.07	\$ 816,323.01
Disbursements.....	317,689.36	206,123.37	Disbursements.....	348,871.21	384,048.29
	( 53,633.63)	( 4,602.83)		173,043.86	432,274.72
Guarantees received from host institutions.....	8,221.13	5,768.24		572.28	0.00
Expenses absorbed by host institutions.....	87,259.04	9,652.03		173,616.14	432,274.72
	41,846.54	20,023.10		( 259,488.54)	( 197,164.40)
Transportation expense.....	( 94,971.03)	( 71,263.37)		( 117,920.00)	( 117,960.00)
Per diem allowance.....	( 36,640.00)	( 33,880.00)		( 203,792.40)	( 117,150.32)
Deficit.....	( 89,764.49)	( 85,120.27)			

## Compliance briefs

### General information

**Sample hardship-waiver request form:** In accordance with NCAA regulations, a student-athlete may be granted an additional year of competition by his or her conference or by the NCAA Eligibility Committee for reasons of "hardships." To assist member institutions in their efforts to obtain hardship waivers for student-athletes, the NCAA compliance services and eligibility staffs have developed a sample hardship-waiver request form. The form includes the information that is required for granting a hardship waiver. It also includes a list of related key interpretations. Those interested in receiving a copy of the resource document may contact N. Bea Pray of the compliance services staff.

**Sports camps and clinics:** The sports camps and clinics program (included in the 1990-91 NCAA Guide to Rules Compliance) has been revised. The program, which includes warning signs to determine whether problems exist and other compliance strategies, may be requested from the compliance services staff at the national office.

### Meetings

**Attention—registration, admissions and financial aid administrators:** Representatives from the NCAA compliance services and legislative services staffs will be participating in the following February regional association meetings:

- Southern Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, Fort Worth, Texas, February 14-17.

- Southern Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, Birmingham, Alabama, February 13. Two

sessions (beginner and advanced) have been scheduled for Divisions I and II financial aid administrators.

The beginner session will include a general overview of NCAA financial aid legislation and the NCAA squad list, a discussion on the role of the financial aid office in intercollegiate athletics, and a review of the resource materials available from the national office.

The advanced session will include a detailed discussion of NCAA financial aid legislation and the NCAA squad list. Specific case studies will be used during a demonstration of the NCAA Compliance Assistant software program.

**NCAA post-Convention meeting:** The NCAA's annual post-Convention meeting for Division I conference administrators will be held February 25-26 at the Sheraton Suites Country Club Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri. The meeting will begin at 8:30 a.m. February 25 and will adjourn by noon February 26.

Besides a review of the newly adopted NCAA legislation, the agenda will include a discussion of current interpretations and compliance issues. Registrants are encouraged to forward specific issues they would like to have addressed during the meeting, along with any comments or suggestions about the format, to Gary F. Karner or Stan Wilcox at the national office by January 29.

### Compliance strategies

**Financial aid office compliance responsibilities:** Federal student-aid regulations require that all financial aid be coordinated by the financial aid office. Similarly, NCAA regulations require that all financial aid administered to student-athletes by the institution be awarded through its regular financial aid authority.

To determine whether the institution's regular financial aid authority is directly responsible for awarding all institutional financial aid to student-athletes, compliance administrators may wish to review the institution's athletics financial aid policies and procedures to ensure that the financial aid office is responsible for the following compliance activities:

- Determining institutional cost-of-attendance and full grant-in-aid figures.

- Reviewing athletics aid recommendations for the athletics department.

- Assembling, offering and awarding financial aid packages to prospective and enrolled student-athletes.

- Providing written statements of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the financial aid awards to student-athletes.

- Sending student-athletes written notification of renewal/nonrenewal of institutional financial aid.

- Conducting prompt hearings (when requested) for student-athletes whose aid was not renewed or was canceled or graduated during the period of the award.

- Certifying that financial aid was granted without regard in any degree to athletics ability where applicable in certifying noncounters.

- Approving and awarding summer school athletics aid.

*This material was provided by the NCAA compliance services staff as an aid to member institutions and conference offices.*

*Institutions or conference offices with questions or issues concerning the content addressed in this column may contact John H. Leavens, assistant executive director for compliance services, at the NCAA national office.*

### For coaches

*Duke University men's basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski argues, unsuccessfully, during the NCAA Convention in Dallas for a proposal that would have delayed a cut in the maximum number of grants allowed a Division I men's basketball program. Krzyzewski represented the National Association of Basketball Coaches board of directors. The cut from 14 to 13 grants-in-aid takes effect as scheduled during the 1993-94 season.*

David Sams photo



### Bleeding

#### High-school rule set

► Continued from page 2

of State High School Associations.

The committee, reacting to concerns about blood-borne diseases, took the action in a January 5-6 meeting.

"The bleeding athlete will be considered an injured player, and he will have to leave the game for at least one down unless the half time or overtime intermission occurs," said Dick Schindler, federation assistant director and football rules editor.

Another notable rules change involved the prohibition of sticky gloves. The committee viewed numerous gloves, some of which will nearly hold a ball by themselves without a grip.

## The Market

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

**Rates:** 55 cents per word for general classified advertising (agate type) and \$27 per column inch for display classified advertising. (Commercial display advertising also can be purchased elsewhere in the newspaper at \$12 per column inch. Commercial display advertising is available only to NCAA corporate sponsors, official licensees and members, or agencies acting on their behalf.)

**Deadlines:** Orders and copy for The Market are due by noon Central time six days prior to the date of publication for general classified space and by noon seven days prior to the date of publication for display classified advertisements. Orders and copy will be accepted by mail, fax or telephone.

For more information or to place an ad, call classified advertising at 913/339-1906, ext. 3000, or write NCAA Publishing, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422, Attention: The Market.

### Positions Available

#### Athletics Director

**Director of Athletics.** The University of Hartford seeks applications and nominations for Director of Athletics, with an intended appointment date on or about July 1, 1993. The

University of Hartford is an NCAA Division I institution sponsoring 18 sports. The Director of Athletics (full-time, 12-month administrator) reports to the Vice-President for Student Affairs. The Director has total administrative responsibility for the development, management and operation of all athletic, recreation and intramural programs, and the Sports Center. The Director provides support for educational and administrative management, promotions, marketing, public relations, advertising, sports information, fund raising and ticket operations. Qualifications: An advanced degree in an appropriate field is

required. The candidate must possess experience in the successful administration of Division I athletics programs. Candidates should have a record of success as a supervisor and as a visionary leader, possess the ability to deal with diverse groups, have a good sense of the University's academic mission, and be committed to NCAA rules and the principles applicable to compliance. Candidates should have proven organizational, administrative and interpersonal skills, demonstrated public relations and community outreach, marketing, and fund-raising abilities, as well as sound fiscal and operational management. Compensation: Commensurate with qualifications and experience. Application and Appointment Process: Applicants should submit a cover letter, current resume (2 copies) and three letters of reference. Applicant review will begin March 12, 1993, and will close when a suitable applicant is chosen. Application materials should be sent to: Mark Borzi, Office of Human Resources, University of Hartford, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06117. The University of Hartford is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

#### Assistant A.D.

**Assistant Athletics Director.** Responsibilities: The Assistant Director of Athletics reports and is directly responsible to the Director of Athletics. He/she is expected to always represent the Athletics Department and the University in a highly professional manner, and follow the rules and regulations of the NCAA, the University and the MEAC. Principal responsibilities include assuming a major role for the administration of internal operations of the department with representative duties in a variety of areas. Other responsibilities include, but are not limited to, oversight of departmental compliance matters and development of staff compliance education program(s); assisting with the coordination of all schedules and contracts; monitoring all sports except football, men's basketball and

women's basketball; supervising designated personnel, supervising athletic event preparation; and serving as on-site coordinator for all athletic activities; overseeing the day-to-day use, operation and care of physical facilities; serving as administrative liaison for all camps, clinics and tournaments; assisting with development and administration of operational policies and procedures and performing all other departmental objectives as identified by the Athletics Director. Minimum Qualifications: A master's degree in athletics administration, physical education, personnel or related field, and three years' experience or its equivalent required. Knowledge of and background in personnel management highly desirable; good written and oral communications; supervision and organization and sensitivity to equity and diversity issues. Thorough knowledge of and commitment to NCAA rules and regulations. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience. Application and appointment process: Applicants should submit a letter of inquiry, a current resume, and a list of three current professional references with addresses and telephone numbers. Applications will be accepted with postmarks through February 22. Letters of recommendation are useful in the screening process. Nominations are encouraged. Application materials should be sent to: Chair of the Search Committee, Assistant Athletics Director, North Carolina A&T State University, Department of Athletics, Corbett Sports Center, Greensboro, NC 27411. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

#### Academic Adviser

**Academic Advisor To Student-Athletes.** Applications are now being accepted for the position of Counselor/Advisor to Student-Athletes in the Office of Undergraduate Studies at the University of Central Florida (Position #37591). This position will report to the Director of Academic Advising for Student-Athletes. Duties include advising student-athletes on academic progress and proce-

dures, coordinating registration activities, teaching workshops/seminars in orientation to the university experience and career exploration. The position will work closely with members of the university coaching staff. Salary is competitive. Minimum Qualifications: Master's degree in appropriate area of specialization from an accredited college or university Preferred Qualifications: Two years' directly related professional employment in academic advising/counseling or teaching with experience in motivating and relating to students from diverse backgrounds. Experience with men's and women's athletic programs. Send letter of application, vita and three letters of reference to: Chair, Search Committee, Office of Undergraduate Studies, University of Central Florida, P.O. Box 160125, Orlando, FL 32816-0125. Applications must be postmarked no later than February 11, 1993. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. As an agency of the State of Florida, UCF makes all applications available for public inspection.

#### Athletics Trainer

**Athletic Trainer.** Neosho County Community College, located in Chanute, Kansas, is seeking a NATA certified athletic trainer. College varsity sports include men's and women's basketball, softball, women's volleyball, baseball and track/cross country. The person selected may also teach college CPR/First Aid or other related courses. Salary is based on academic preparation and work experience. Applicants should submit a letter of application, resume and copies of college transcripts to: Ms. Claudette Smith, Screening Committee Secretary, Neosho County Community College, 1000 South Allen, Chanute, KS 66720, telephone 316/431-6222. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EEO.

**Athletic Trainer.** Mount Union College is seeking an entry-level Assistant Athletic Trainer/Clinical Instructor for the NATA approved athletic training education program.

This full-time, 10-month faculty position includes teaching within the sports medicine and/or physical education majors. Daily supervision of student trainers and contest coverage. Qualifications: NATA certification and at least a master's in a sports medicine related field with at least one year of full-time experience including the supervision of student athletic trainers. Candidates must have a strong commitment to the liberal arts environment and athletic training education. Compensation and academic rank are competitive, based on experience and qualifications. MUC is an AA/EEO Position is Available: August 1, 1993. Send letter of application, resume, transcripts and names, addresses and phone numbers of three current references to: Daniel Gorman, Chair, Department of Health, Physical Education, Sport Management and Sports Medicine, Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio 44601. Consideration of applications will begin March 1, 1993, and continue until the position is filled.

#### Development

**Director of Athletic Development (Executive Director of the ISU Bengal Foundation).** Qualifications: Position requires excellent organizational and management skills. Ability to communicate both verbally and in writing to a diverse population is important. Successful candidate will have strong background in sales, fund raising, and/or management. Responsibilities: Primary responsibility will be to secure external financial support for a Division I athletic program. Additional responsibilities include working with a voluntary board of directors, operation of office and staff, coordination of fund raising projects, enhancing endowments and major gifts and assisting the athletic director with related projects. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

See The Market, page 31 ►



