

# The NCAA News



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## IRS issues new ruling on athletics ticket plans

By Michael Scott

The Internal Revenue Service April 18 issued a revised revenue ruling on the tax consequences of payments made to educational institutions in connection with preferred-seating programs at athletics events.

The IRS acknowledges that the institution may place a reasonable fair market value on the preferred-seating privilege, thereby permitting taxpayers to determine what portion of the payment will be tax deductible as a charitable contribution. An earlier ruling left open the institution's valuation role.

Basic Federal tax principles provide

that when a charitable organization confers some substantial benefit in exchange for a contribution, a presumption arises that no part of the contribution is deductible as a gift. The taxpayer can overcome this by establishing the fair market value of the benefit received, in which event, he is allowed to deduct that portion of the contribution that exceeds that value.

In its earlier ruling issued in 1984 but subsequently withdrawn, the IRS had indicated that where a contribution gave rise to the privilege to buy a ticket in a preferred location and a substantial waiting list existed for

participation in the contribution program, no part of the contribution would be tax deductible—it being presumed that the value of the ticket-purchase privilege was at least as great as the amount of the contribution.

The new ruling indicates that, in these circumstances, the institution may make a reasonable advance determination as to the value of the benefit and communicate this information to a contributor.

The ruling deals specifically with three variations on the same situation:

- Where a contributor pays a specified minimum amount and receives

the right to purchase tickets at face value in a preferred location in the stadium, which is otherwise regularly sold out, and no value is assigned by the institution to the purchase privilege:

In this instance, the value of the privilege is deemed to equal the amount of the contribution, and no portion of the payment is tax deductible. If, on the other hand, the institution reasonably assigns a value to the privilege, the excess over that value is deemed a charitable contribution.

- Where, under the same facts, the contributor pays more than the minimum amount and receives no added benefit for the larger contribution:

Under these circumstances, the taxpayer would be entitled to a deduction at least equal to the amount by which the contribution exceeds the minimum required payment. If the institution also placed a value on the benefit received for the minimum contribution, an additional deduction presumably would be available for the difference between that value and the minimum required contribution:

• Where the stadium is not regularly sold out, and reasonably comparable seats are readily available to those who do not make a contribution:

Here, the value received under the program—early ticketing and the opportunity to sit with other program members—is deemed insubstantial, and the entire contribution is tax deductible.

The ruling provides only limited guidance on factors to be taken into account by the institution in valuing a ticket-purchase privilege. These include "the level of demand for tickets, the general availability of seats, the relative desirability of seats based on their types, locations, and views, and other relevant factors."

The ruling does suggest, however, that if reasonable valuation efforts are made and the determination of value is communicated in advance to prospective contributors, taxpayers may reasonably rely upon the institution's valuation in determining the charitable deduction.

Although the matter is not dealt with in the ruling, it should be noted that even when the institution fails to place a value on the ticket-purchase privilege, it still would be possible for the taxpayer to establish that value by other means. This will prove difficult in many cases, however, in view of the fact that there is no "market" for ticket-buying privileges.

Scott is a member of the firm of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, the Association's Washington, D.C., counsel.

## Graduates' expectations are high

College seniors graduating this month expect to earn \$23,205 annually and believe they'll put in almost 45 hours a week on their first jobs, according to a USA Weekend survey.

But their expectations may be high: For the one in four who already have accepted job offers, the average starting salary is \$15,900 a year.

The majority of the 423 students interviewed on 104 campuses will be hitting the pavement—not more books—after graduation. Forty-four percent will work; 24 percent will go to graduate school full time. Sixteen percent will combine work and graduate school. Thirteen percent are going on vacation.

Those going to graduate school are leaning heavily toward job-related fields: medicine (19 percent), law (15 percent) and business (10 percent).

How do they feel about leaving school?

—49 percent say they are excited but a little nervous about being on their own. More than a third say they can't wait to get out of school and be  
See *Graduates*, page 7



Penn State photo

## One more time

Pepperdine volleyball players surround coach Rod Wilde (arm visible at bottom of photo) in celebrating the Waves' second consecutive NCAA championship. Pepperdine defeated Southern California in the championship final for the second straight year. Wilde, in his first year as head coach at Pepperdine, was a member of the 1978 Waves team that won the national title. This year's championship was held at Pennsylvania State University. See page 4 for additional details.

## NCAA drug-testing protocol is approved

Although specific details have not been worked out, the NCAA Executive Committee approved protocol for an Association-sponsored drug-testing program for teams and individuals competing in NCAA championships.

The Executive Committee also determined that in team-exclusive championships (e.g., basketball, baseball, lacrosse), if an athlete is declared ineligible as a result of testing positive for a banned substance and has played during the tournament, both the athlete and his or her team will be barred from further championships competition. If the athlete has not played, he or she would be declared ineligible but the team would be allowed to advance in the tournament.

The Executive Committee also approved additions to the list of banned substances submitted by the Special NCAA Postseason Drug-Testing Committee, and the group approved a set of suggested guidelines prepared by the special committee for distribution to member institutions considering implementation of on-campus drug testing.

In a related action during its May 5-6 meeting, the Executive Committee directed the special committee to

study further the desirability of random testing, the specifics of the testing program relative to numbers of student-athletes to be tested and at what point in the progression of a specific tournament the testing would take place. The special committee will report during the Executive Committee's August meeting.

In other major actions, the group approved the following recommendations for championships block-grant-funding implementation by the Divisions II and III Championships Committees:

**Division II:** 1. All transportation expenses for team championships will be guaranteed. 2. Half of all transportation expenses for individual championships will be guaranteed. 3. A five percent contingency fund will be established, with remaining funds to be allocated to institutions incurring greater transportation expenses in individual championships (note—the championships committee will guarantee transportation for teams and one coach in men's and women's tennis, men's and women's cross country, and men's golf, including one coach). 4. Championships that earn a per diem or generate revenues after

games expenses will retain those net receipts.

**Division III:** 1. All transportation expenses for team championships will be paid except for \$500, regardless of actual expenses, which is to be paid by all participating institutions, including host institutions. 2. All transportation expenses over and above

### College World Series format will be changed to 48 teams for 1988 season

\$500 per institution shall be paid for individual championships. 3. Transportation expenses for team championships shall be reimbursed for the squad size as approved for 1985-86, and the composition of that travel squad shall be determined by the institution. 4. Receipts remaining after games expenses have been paid shall accrue to the block grant. 5. Participants in Division III championships located within 400 miles of the site of competition shall be required to travel by ground transportation rather than

by air unless an exception is granted. 6. Institutions that sponsor both indoor and outdoor track shall be required to declare once every three years whether they wish to receive reimbursement for transportation expenses for either the indoor or the outdoor championships.

In other championships-related action, the Executive Committee approved a final-four format for the Division I Baseball Championship, effective in 1988. The 48-team field will play first-round games at 24 on-campus sites, with the 24 winning teams advancing to four six-team regional sites. All action prior to the national semifinals would be double-elimination, but the final four will use a single-elimination format.

The Executive Committee also voted to conduct the Division II Men's and Women's Basketball Championships' final-four rounds at separate sites after 1987. The semifinals and finals of the events have been staged as a common-site event in Springfield, Massachusetts since 1982.

The Division I Women's Volleyball Committee received approval for expansion of its tournament bracket  
See *NCAA*, page 10

## In the News

### Previews

Championships previews in Division I men's lacrosse, Division I softball, Division I men's and women's tennis, Division II men's and women's outdoor track, Division III men's and women's outdoor track, Divisions II and III men's golf, and Division II baseball. Pages 4-7.

### Changes ahead

The adoption of the three-point goal in men's basketball likely will bring some big changes in the game. Page 8.

### Rules changes

The NCAA Wrestling Committee has changed the rules regarding injury timeouts and has adopted weight limits for heavyweights. Page 12.

### Recruiting hurt

A letter-writing campaign encouraging black basketball recruits to stay away from the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, has affected recruiting, the coach says. Page 16.

## If NCAA members don't like a rule, they can change it

By Shaun Powell  
Dallas Times Herald

The recent running of the Texas Relays provided more thrills, excitement and outstanding performances from the high school athletes.

But the athletes had to bottle those elements and take them home.

As the winners stood on the awards stand, they were greeted with applause and pecks on the cheek (boys only) from the meet queens.

Instead of medals, they left with only memories.

Because of "Proposition 46," colleges that sponsor athletics activities no longer can present achievement awards to high school athletes. The threat of possible recruiting violations is the reason.

That is only one example of an obscure but nonetheless powerful rule.

A few weeks ago, Bo Jackson violated a Southeastern Conference rule by accepting a trip to the Tampa Bay

Buccaneers' offices for a football physical while he was still playing baseball for Auburn.

Last year, TCU turned itself into the NCAA after a newspaper photographer snapped a picture of coach Jim Wacker hugging a football signee on national signing day.

These and similar—and seemingly minor—instances pose a question: Is college athletics over-legislated?

If so, it's only because the colleges themselves made it that way.

NCAA member schools formulate the rules and ratify them.

As one recruiting coordinator said, "We are so concerned with violations that we are making so many rules that are hard to keep up with."

The controversy at the Texas Relays began in the week preceding the meet when director Cleburne Price learned the consequences of Proposition 46, which passed all three NCAA divisions at the organization's annual

Convention in January. To wit, the new rule would prohibit the presentation of awards for the first time in the meet's 59-year history.

Price had to eat \$1,600 worth of awards.

"I don't think it's any more of a recruiting advantage for us than it is for anyone else," Price said. "It wasn't going to enhance our recruiting. We didn't invite individuals."

It also affected the Penn Relays.

The Penn Relays, a 92-year staple of the University of Pennsylvania, had the nation's largest field of high school entrants. More than 15,000 prep athletes competed for spots in this year's meet.

Meet director Jim Tuppeny had to absorb \$25,000 worth of now useless awards.

"I think the rule is out of place," Tuppeny said. "We've written to the NCAA. We've requested to appeal the rule itself. I don't think anyone's

going to go to a school because they get a \$3 medal."

The Jackson case presents another angle.

His best talents, most observers believe, are not in baseball, but the sport remains one of his passions. With Jackson weighing both baseball and football offers, Auburn's loss should be the NFL's gain.

"Our tragedy was that the rule was not investigated properly, and Bo thought there was nothing wrong with what he did," Auburn baseball coach Hal Baird said.

As with most rules that affect high school athletics, it seemed the prep athletes were most hurt at the Texas Relays.

Roosevelt sprinter James Glenn stood to earn three medals at the meet. "I came home," he said, "and everyone asked, 'Where's the medals?'"

It was a change of pace for team-

mate Lester Crenshaw, who would have carted home two medals. "I cherished my medals last year at the Texas Relays. This time, I was just running for publicity."

The Penn Relays' Tuppeny said: "It's discriminatory against high school kids. We don't send out invitations to kids. The schools come to us."

Texas Relays director Price said: "We have (junior college) athletes at the Texas Relays. They're certainly recruitable athletes. They received awards."

An NCAA staff member said member schools, in most cases, vote on a rule and later plead ignorance. Such was the case, apparently, with Proposition 46.

Member schools can amend the ruling next year at the annual Convention. But for now, they've dug their ditch, and they have to fill it with this year's awards.

## What's in a name? To a school, everything

Dallas Times Herald  
Excerpted from an editorial

"A coach or booster may think he is doing his school a great service by doling out dollars and gifts to athletes, but, in fact, he is setting up the institution for a terrible fall.

"Coaches and boosters should have enough sense to realize that they are jeopardizing one of the most valuable assets of the university with which they are associated—its good name. Once a school loses that, it can be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get it back.

"Anyone who doesn't understand that point needs to be rooted out by the NCAA and its member schools and removed from college athletics. A university cannot, in good conscience, aspire to academic excellence and high standing in the community at the same time it is wallowing in dirty and unethical dealings on the playing field."

John Guthrie, associate commissioner  
Southeastern Conference  
Referee

"Officiating today (in Division I) is better than it was five, 10 or 15 years ago. There's no doubt it's gotten better; and I think most coaches, if you really pin them down, would agree with that. Even though it's gotten better, there's still room for improvement."

Joanne Harrison, free-lance writer  
Houston, Texas

Southwest Airlines Spirit

"The truth is, people who play major sports in college are professional athletes employed by their universities to raise money through ticket sales and television contracts. Sometimes they get an education on the side. But not very often.

"The vast majority of them never graduate. Many come out of college no better prepared to earn a living in anything except pro sports than they were when they went in. Some, after four or even five years at an institution of higher learning, still are functionally illiterate.

"Periodically, the press and even some people within the university athletics community howl about the moral

## Opinions Out Loud

disgrace of a system that uses an athlete's skills for the four years of his (or, increasingly, her) eligibility and gives little, except national TV exposure, in return.

"In a way, the howlers are right. But I think they're complaining about the wrong problem. The problem isn't how little education a student-athlete comes away with, it's the hypocritical fiction maintained by big-time college sports that there is a real student-athlete in the first place."

Jerry Welsh, head men's basketball coach  
Potsdam State University College

The New York Times

"We've had a lot of success playing basketball for years here at Potsdam, but we've also had success in another area, which, in my opinion, is just as important. I have been coaching here for 17 years and in all my years of coaching here, I had only three student-athletes who did not graduate.

"We have no scholarships, but we're an excellent educational institution with good facilities here. Our gymnasium holds 3,600 and very often it's sold out because we have people from all over the area who support us, besides the student body."



John Guthrie



Joe Morrone

Joe Morrone, head men's soccer coach  
University of Connecticut  
Soccer America

"I don't think there's any question that the game (collegiate soccer) will continue to grow, but the rate at which it will develop concerns me.

"Some of the problems I see now include the NCAA itself. The rules that are being enforced on the game are enacted by people who are predominantly football and basketball people. And now, because of the excesses, the presidents are stepping in, and their attempts to control those excesses have led to controls on other sports including soccer, which hasn't been involved in creating excesses or problems.

"Nevertheless, just this spring (that dynamic) has had its effect. And it's forcing soccer outside the college system, and that has implications. It may be all right for places like New York City, because there are a lot of opportunities. But in Storrs, for example, we don't have access to a high level of leagues outside college, and so the development is hindered.

"In addition to the restrictive rules they're putting in, the fact that they're limiting the number of sports required for Division I membership affects us too. Just the other day, I was informed that a Louisiana school (Northeast Louisiana) is dropping soccer because it's no longer necessary that the school participate in x-number of sports to retain its standing.

"So, NCAA legislation has to be the biggest concern for everyone. Legislation of the game, in specific, and legislation of this type, in general, stand to mean a lower growth rate for the game.

"To me, it's become a struggle for survival and a challenge to even maintain what we've already achieved."

Bob Knight, head men's basketball coach  
Indiana University, Bloomington  
Associated Press

"My thought has always been a very simple one—college is not for everyone. College isn't for you if you aren't a pretty good reader and a pretty good writer. In athletics, we really haven't understood that over the years."

Sandy Walton, athletics business manager  
University of Oregon  
Eugene Register-Guard

"Absolute equality (between men's and women's sports programs) is not possible. It's like apples and oranges. But we are striving for equality of opportunity.

"I think there is a lot of sympathy for what we're trying to do (at Oregon). I think everyone's in favor of helping women's athletics, but are they willing to pay for it?"

## Looking Back

### Five years ago

The 1982-83 NCAA Football Television Plan was approved May 11, 1981, by a vote of 220 to 6. The vote was on a series of football television principles that the Football Television Committee would use in negotiating with interested parties. The principles provided for two national network packages. ("NCAA: The Voice of College Sports")

### Ten years ago

The first Division III Men's Tennis Championships were held May 19-23, 1976, at Millsaps College. Kalamazoo, coached by George Acker, won the team title, 18-15, over Claremont-Mudd-Scripps. ("NCAA: The Voice of College Sports" and National Collegiate Championships records book)

### Twenty years ago

The NCAA News announced that copies of the 1966 NCAA Manual (a 94-page volume) were available from the national office for 50 cents per copy. (April-May-June 1966 NCAA News)

### Thirty years ago

The Committee on Infractions recommended to the NCAA Council May 2, 1956, that the identity of institutional staff members who cause rules violations should be disclosed publicly. ("NCAA: The Voice of College Sports")

## Letters to the Editor

### Comment in article brings apology

To the Editor:

We at Troy State University must take exception to an article that appeared in the April 16 of The NCAA News ("Small schools benefit athletically from new academic rule").

One quote we find particularly unfair—by Brad Hovious, the athletics director at Delta State University, one of our Gulf South Conference sister institutions. Hovious was quoted as saying, "Alabama schools (in the GSC) have open entrance requirements. If you're breathing and have a diploma, you can get in."

We understand our friend and colleague was making an off-the-cuff and off-the-record comment to the writer from the Atlanta Journal. However, for the record, Troy State University, located in Troy, Alabama, has the highest entrance requirements of any school in the Gulf South Conference. While we do insist that incoming freshmen be breathing and in possession of a high school diploma, we also require that they have either a 16 on the ACT or a 2.300 grade-point average on a 4.000 scale.

Mr. Hovious wrote to our athletics director, apologizing for his statement. Hovious is a good friend, and we have the utmost respect for him and his school; but in the best of humor, we requested that in the future, he insult our

See Letters, page 3

## The NCAA News

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## Letters

Continued from page 2

institution in a personal letter and apologize in the newspaper.

We also feel it is worth mentioning that Troy State has for the past three years led the fight in the Gulf South Conference to establish a minimum standard for admission for all league schools. We haven't had much success. We are encouraged by indications from our friends at West Georgia and Delta State that they will support us in our continuing efforts.

Our program has enjoyed terrific success in athletics over the years, the academic entrance requirements notwithstanding. We know from experience that academics and athletics do not necessarily have to be at odds.

Our football team won the 1984 NCAA Division II championship while these academic requirements were in force. Our teams have won a number of conference, regional and national titles. Our feelings concerning a minimum academic standard is not couched in a desire or need to be more competitive athletically. Rather, we feel it is the right thing to do. It will prevent negative stories of the type that appeared in your publication.

We are committed to the principle that a university's first obligation is to the academic well-being of its students. Athletics can and should be an important, vital part of a university community. But a commitment to athletics should not and does not have to compromise a like commitment to academics.

Tom Ensey  
Sports Information Director  
Troy State University

## Interview comment made in jest

To the Editor:

In the April 16 issue of The NCAA News, you reprinted an article from the Atlanta Journal concerning the recruiting and availability of athletes at Division II schools now that Proposition 48 has been implemented.

I was quoted as saying, "Anyone with a high school diploma who is breathing can get in an Alabama school." I thought I made this joking and flippant remark "off the record" to the reporter, but apparently I did not. I had already sent letters of apology to the four GSC schools—Troy, Livingston, North Alabama and Jacksonville State—for making the mistake of making the remark. Now, through The NCAA News, this mistake was carried nationwide.

For the record, I do know the four schools mentioned have solid academic programs to offer their students. I can also say they are very solid and very competitive in athletics. I have no problems in regard to the eligibility of any of their athletes we compete against. Once again, I'm truly sorry for the quote attributed to me.

Brad Hovious  
Athletics Director  
Delta State University

## Seeding teams will bolster final four

To the Editor:

The NCAA Men's Volleyball Committee will recommend not to seed the top four teams in the national tournament as was previously done. This allows a Mideast and Southern team to make it to the final four next year. The committee's non-Western representatives argue that this would stimulate interest in volleyball around the country.

The record crowds at the 1985 final four at Kalamazoo, Michigan, came to see volleyball at its best, even though the fine home team (Western Michigan) was not playing in the final four. People who pay to see this championship should witness the best teams battle for the national championship, not a diluted version. Seeding of at least four teams would insure that the winners of the regionals were the best teams.

The Mideast and Southern teams have improved tremendously over the past few years and are on the verge of earning a legitimate spot in the final four; but so far, they have never beaten a seeded team to qualify for the final four.

I believe that any team not rated in the top four should have to beat one of these teams to make it to the showcase of volleyball, the final four.

Dave Shoji, head coach  
University of Hawaii  
National Champions 1979, 1982, 1983

## Coach's comment reveals a problem

To the Editor:

Jim Boheim's statements to The Washington Post that were carried in The NCAA News of April 16 give a really good picture of the problem of coaches' income.

He states, "I generate Syracuse \$5 to \$6 million (per season)." He really doesn't generate anything for Syracuse. The Syracuse basketball team is one of the finest crowd-drawing teams in America and has a super arena, the Carrier Dome. He did not build the Carrier Dome; he did not make a goal this year.

He further states, "I think \$5 or \$6 million income from basketball is a pretty good return on my salary." I do not believe that the colleges of this country are ready to pay a percentage of the draw of a basketball team to the head coach. I think that we are on the wrong track when we get into semiprofessionalism of the coaches and try to keep amateurism of athletes.

I don't think anyone objects to a person making as much money as he can as long as he is not using an institution for his own personal gain. There should be no shoe contracts going to any individual coach; they should go to the institution. All TV rights should be shared with the institution; programs would not exist if were not for the institution. No coach should make an exorbitant amount on camps and use the institution's logo, the institution's facilities, without repaying the institution.

The big problem is not what an individual coach can make by investments or personal appearances on his own time. The problem is the coach who capitalizes on a winning program for personal gain and uses the rationalization that the school is making a lot of money because of him; therefore, he wants to make his share without paying back the school. He seems to think that gate receipts give him an excuse to do anything he wishes. Yet, we try to keep 15 basketball players on an even keel by telling them that a scholarship and a summer job are all they can accept. There is a problem here that needs to be resolved.

Jack V. Doland  
President  
McNeese State University

# Graduation rate would be improved by granting five years' eligibility

(Editor's Note: An amendment to allow five years' athletics eligibility for student-athletes was referred by the 1986 NCAA Convention in January. In the April 23, 1986, issue of The NCAA News, William J. Flynn, athletics director at Boston University, cautioned members against the five-year proposal. That article and the one that appears below previously appeared in Athletic Administration, a publication of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

By Gene Bleymaier

One of the most frustrating aspects of intercollegiate athletics is that more student-athletes do not graduate. While we can do nothing about increasing the number of winners in competition, we can do something to increase the number of winners in the classroom.

We have adopted new entrance requirements to help ensure that student-athletes are more prepared when they come to college.

But we have neglected perhaps the biggest problem area that is at the other end of the process when students are done competing—where attrition seems to be the highest.

Many student-athletes never graduate because they leave school when their athletics eligibility expires and when they still have several courses to complete.

Let's look at how this happens.

The NCAA satisfactory-progress rule and eligibility rules require a student-athlete to complete 12 hours per term toward a specific degree (12 hours is recognized as a full-time load at most universities).

At 12 hours per term, it takes five years to graduate. Most student-athletes are on a five-year academic schedule for graduation; but because the NCAA only allows four years of competition, many complete their eligibility after three and one-half or four years, leaving a void that is hard to fill. This void is created by the fact that student-athletes have devoted approximately 30 to 40 hours per week to athletics for four years, then suddenly are eliminated from that activity a year to a year and one-half before they are scheduled to graduate.

It's not hard to understand why

many students, even those who are highly motivated to graduate, leave school and search for something else after such a drastic change in life style and activity.

Others are forced to leave school because many colleges cannot afford to pay for the fifth year; many students, especially those from out-of-state, cannot complete their education because of the expense.

Five years of eligibility would allow schools to provide for the fifth year of education at no added expense. Costs to schools would not increase because the number of scholarships would remain the same. Nowadays, most students take five years (or more) to graduate. An NCAA study on graduation rates published in 1981 found that only 42.4 percent of all male students graduated after five years. (A much lower percentage graduated in four years.) For most students, college is no longer a four-year proposition. If it takes a full-time, degree-seeking student five years to graduate, why shouldn't we allow student-athletes to compete for five years?

Five years of eligibility would simplify the NCAA rules and would make the eligibility rules consistent with the participation rules. By having five years to play five, we could eliminate redshirting and eliminate the hardship rule.

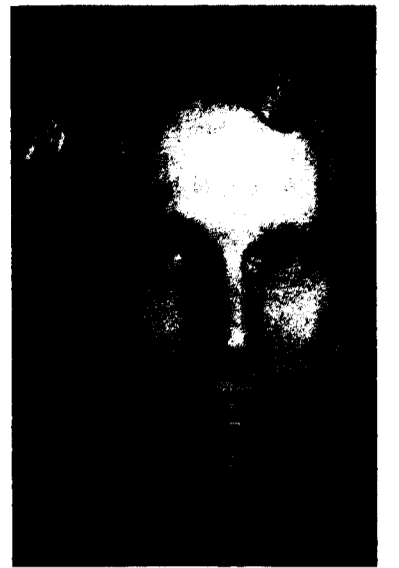
Redshirting can be demoralizing to a student-athlete, and it can raise hard ethical questions for coaches and doctors late in a season when injuries may warrant using a redshirt and using up a year of eligibility for only one or two games.

The hardship rule is probably one of the most misused rules and one that is most difficult to monitor.

Five years of eligibility would save institutions money because fewer students would have to be recruited each year. Some people mistakenly believe that this will reduce opportunities for high school students. It will not.

While there would be fewer scholarships to award in a given year, the number of opportunities for participation would remain the same, as would the total number of scholarships.

In fact, this could provide for more opportunities for high school students



Gene Bleymaier

because, by saving money on recruiting, schools may be able to keep a sport they might otherwise have to eliminate. Many institutions have already dropped sports in recent years (thereby reducing opportunities), and Division I requires only seven men's and seven women's sports.

Another benefit of five years of eligibility is that fewer freshmen would have to play. This would go a long way toward satisfying the concerns of those who believe freshmen should not be eligible—while at the same time allowing the coaches to use those few freshmen who, they feel, are needed because of the scholarship limitations.

There are few, if any, perfect rules in our NCAA Manual.

The current rule of four years of eligibility is far from perfect and has resulted in low graduation rates, redshirting, hardships and other problems.

While five years of eligibility may not be perfect, either, it certainly provides for many more advantages than we have now, and it is a much better rule for the student-athlete. The time has come for five years of eligibility.

Bleymaier is director of athletics at Boise State University. Previously, he was an assistant athletics director in charge of academic affairs at the University of California, Los Angeles.

# In retrospect, reaction to problems at Georgia deserves hysteria label

By Jim Minter, editor

The Atlantic Journal and Constitution

One afternoon recently, a visitor to the newspaper, on his way out of the building and looking somewhat weary, dropped by my office to say hello. He mentioned, as I expected he would, the University of Georgia story so much in the news for so many weeks.

"How do you think historians will judge?" he asked me. "How will all of this appear five or 10 years from now?"

I told my visitor that in my opinion, the episode will be viewed a heck of a lot smaller than now.

"Do you think," he asked, "that it may turn out to be a case of hysteria?"

That's a distinct possibility. Comparing all that's been written and said to what actually happened, in athletics and in developmental studies, hysteria may be the word.

Investigations have turned up no smoking guns, no crimes, no corruption, no dark villains, no cause to march anyone off to the gallows, no need to look further for scapegoats. Mistakes were made, and questionable policies and procedures exposed, many of which have been corrected, and others which are being corrected. This is all well and good. Little is to be gained by endless post-mortems.

The departure of Fred Davison, president for 19 years, demands focus on the future, not the past. His leaving, as we shall see when the smoke clears, had very little to do with Jan Kemp, developmental studies, or with athletics. In other times, Davison would have weathered the storm as successfully as he weathered others.

Davison's departure is the culmination of frayed nerves and tempers, of long and often bitter feuding with his bosses in Atlanta—regents, regents' staff and governors—who viewed him as overly aggressive and possessed of too much clout, which he admittedly did not hesitate to use in the interest of the university, as he judged it.

The Kemp trial, and a \$2.57 million award which Judge Horace Ward has properly described as shockingly excessive and oppressive (the award has since been reduced by \$1.9 million, or 75 percent), gave the world its first inside look at big-time collegiate athletics.

Practices common on many, if not most, university campuses, and long known to any sportswriter with an IQ above 90, became headlines, as perhaps they should have months and years ago. Certainly the affair drew unparalleled interest from the many columnists on the two Atlanta

newspapers, who weighed in with multiple and varying opinions.

At latest count, our winning number for most columns by a single author is 10. This is known within the trade as freedom of the press within the press, which, while laudable in intent, tends to create a babble confusing to the reader, and eventually, I suspect, boredom.

A modicum of common sense, however, calls to question the wisdom of those who prefer to dismiss the entire episode as merely the shoddy work of media wrecking crews. This, I suspect, is another emotional theory likely to run aground on the shoals of history.

Fred Davison is gone, in what Billy Morris has so accurately described as Greek tragedy. The university, in fact if not in perception, remains the fine educational institution it was when all of this began.

Vince Dooley, the athletics director, is properly contrite and is enthusiastically reconstructing what may well be the purest athletics program in the nation, which understandably may put him at disadvantage when he meets rivals not similarly laundered and hung out to dry.

I honestly don't know what else he can do, unless he consents to pour gasoline over his head and set fire to himself under the campus arch.

# Pepperdine men rally, claim 1986 volleyball crown

Coming back from an 8-2 deficit in the fifth game, Pepperdine defeated Southern California (7-15, 15-13, 15-11, 5-15, 16-14) and claimed its second consecutive NCAA Men's Volleyball Championship May 3 at Pennsylvania State University. The Nittany Lions crushed Ohio State in three games (15-9, 15-1, 15-11) for third place. The Waves had beaten Southern

California 3-1 in last year's finals; but this year, the Trojans were favored to capture their third national title. Coach Dave Yoder's Southern Californians were 26-1 before the tournament and were undefeated in California Intercollegiate Volleyball Association (CIVA) play.

The Waves, preseason favorites to repeat as national champions, fell off

the pace during the season and finished fourth in the conference. They had to struggle to reach the final four, slipping past CIVA second-place finisher UCLA in the finals of the West regional championship.

However, once the Waves made it to the championship at Penn State, they looked unstoppable. With some outstanding blocking, Pepperdine

shut down the Nittany Lions, 15-11, 13-15, 15-11, 15-12, in the first semi-final game, while Southern California dominated Ohio State (15-5, 15-10, 15-3) in the other Friday night contest.

When the two California schools collided in the finals Saturday, it proved to be another classic NCAA championship matchup. Southern California looked strong in the first

game, claiming 12 of the last 15 points after falling behind 4-3. Pepperdine won the second game, 15-13, jumped out to a 10-5 lead in the third game and prevailed 15-11. The Trojans evened the series at two each with a 15-5 romp in the fourth game.

Southern Cal led 8-2 in the final game before Pepperdine came back to take the lead at 9-8. The Trojans went ahead 14-12 before the Waves rallied for the final 16-14 decision.

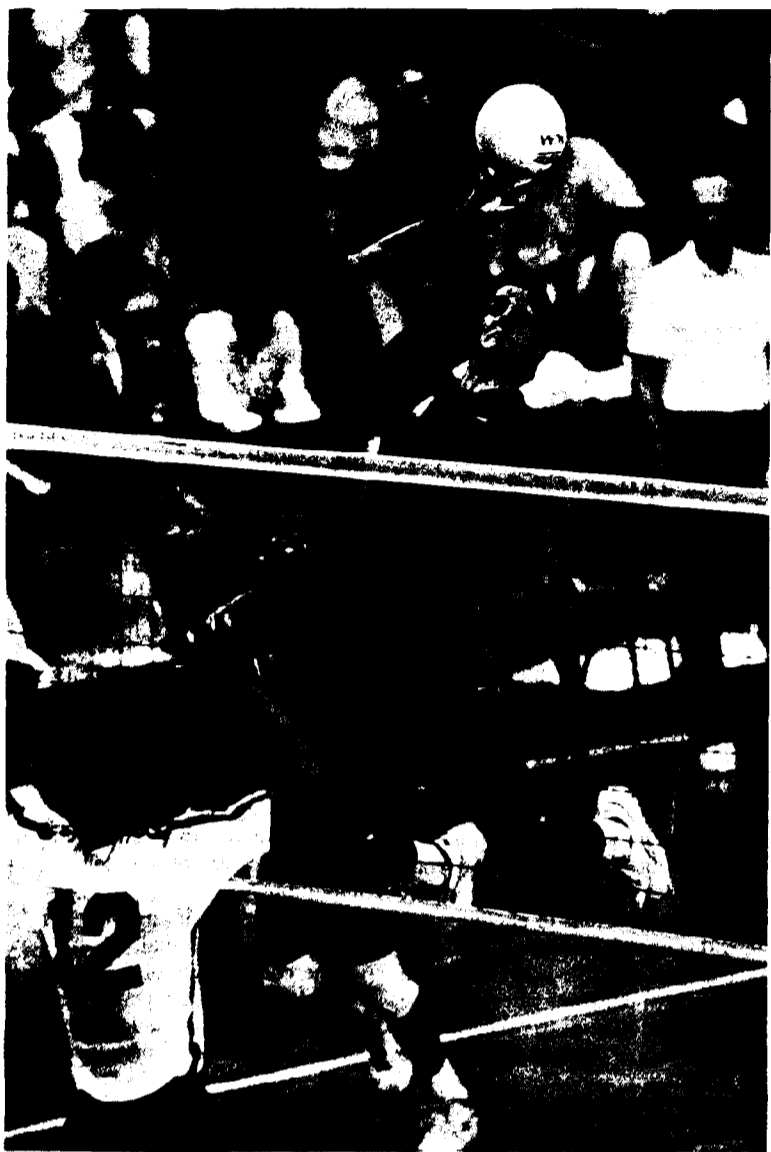
The victory marked the third national championship for Pepperdine and the first for first-year coach Rod Wilde in a coaching role. He was a setter for the Waves when they won their first national title in 1978. No other school except UCLA has won back-to-back championships in the 17-year history of the tournament.

Hitter Steve Friedman led Pepperdine in kills (38) in the final match, followed by Matt Rigg with 32. Southern California's Dave Yoder and Adam Johnson had 33 kills each. All four players were named to the all-tournament team, which also included Rudy Dvorak, Southern California; Rob Scott, Pepperdine, and Chris Chase, Penn State. Friedman was most valuable player.

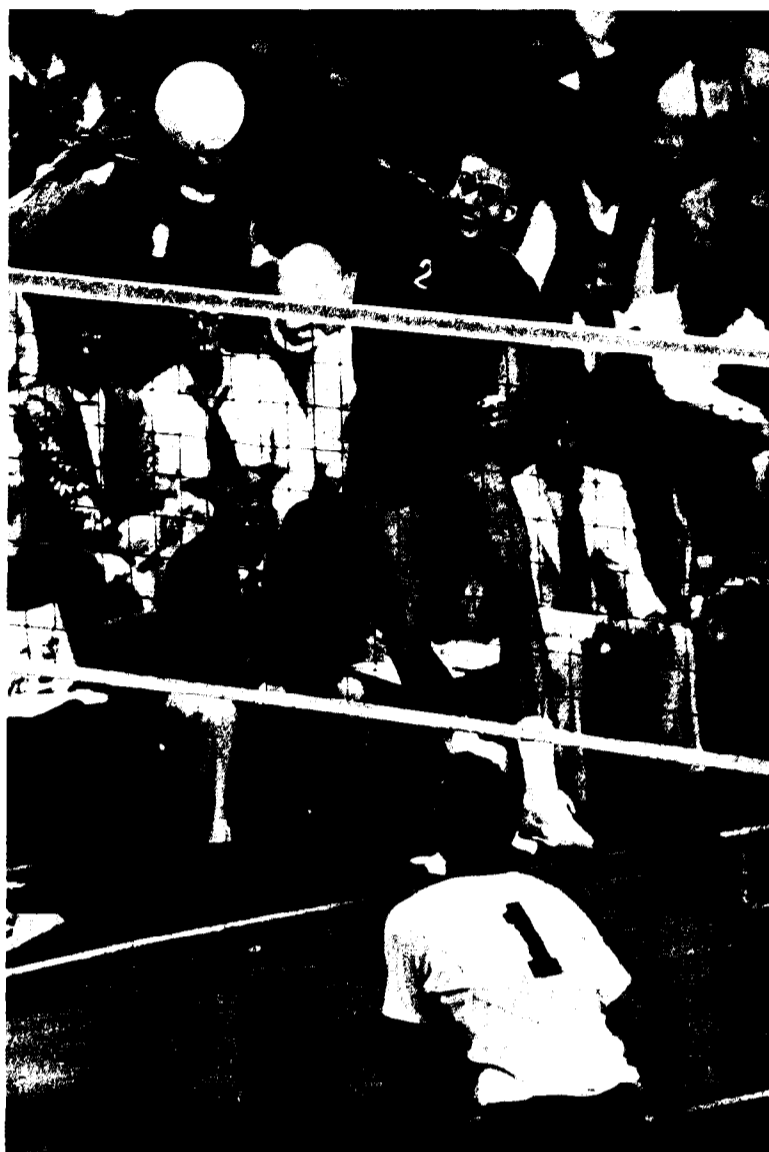
|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Pepperdine   | 7  | 15 | 15 | 5  | 16 |
| Southern Cal | 15 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 14 |

| Pepperdine     | SA | BS | DGK | E   | TA | Pct.  |
|----------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| Steve Friedman | 0  | 2  | 6   | 38  | 5  | .568  |
| Troy Tanner    | 1  | 3  | 13  | 8   | 10 | .000  |
| Rob Scott      | 0  | 11 | 11  | 24  | 3  | .411  |
| Mark Arnold    | 0  | 6  | 11  | 24  | 8  | .363  |
| Joey Fuschetti | 0  | 0  | 1   | 1   | 0  | 1.000 |
| Matt Rigg      | 0  | 3  | 15  | 32  | 9  | .433  |
| Robert McNutt  | 0  | 1  | 1   | 1   | 0  | .500  |
| Doug Rigg      | 0  | 6  | 13  | 2   | 0  | 1.000 |
| Ty Kastendiek  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | .000  |
| Totals         | 1  | 32 | 71  | 130 | 35 | .402  |

| Southern Cal    | SA | BS | DGK | E   | TA | Pct.  |
|-----------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| Tom Duke        | 0  | 7  | 11  | 23  | 2  | .583  |
| Chris Martz     | 0  | 1  | 13  | 17  | 6  | .343  |
| Scott McKeough  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 1   | 0  | 1.000 |
| Rudy Dvorak     | 1  | 4  | 10  | 4   | 0  | .500  |
| Dave Yoder      | 0  | 3  | 14  | 33  | 16 | .250  |
| Adam Johnson    | 2  | 5  | 17  | 33  | 9  | .421  |
| Owen McKibben   | 0  | 0  | 5   | 0   | 0  | .000  |
| Chao Ying Zhang | 1  | 6  | 6   | 19  | 7  | .285  |
| Doyle Richmond  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | .000  |
| Totals          | 4  | 26 | 76  | 130 | 40 | .244  |



Matt Arnold, Pepperdine



Troy Tanner, Pepperdine

Penn State photos

## Mustangs facing West Coast challenge in men's tennis

Top-ranked Southern Methodist may have to take on the entire state of California before it can claim its first-ever team title at the NCAA Division I Men's Tennis Championships May 17-25 at the University of Georgia.

Behind the play of six returnees from a team that finished fourth in last year's championships, the Mustangs have climbed to the top spot in the Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association poll on the strength of a 27-2 record.

But a large contingent of teams from the Golden State—led by No. 2 UCLA, which was jilted in last year's team finals—will offer a stiff challenge to the ambitious Texans. Also expected to be on hand in the 16-team field in Athens are No. 4 Southern California, No. 5 Pepperdine, No. 6 Stanford and California (tied for No. 8 with Arkansas and Minnesota).

To its credit, SMU will travel to Georgia in possession of a hard-fought Southwest Athletic Conference tournament championship and an 8-0 record in regular-season conference duals. That is no small feat, considering the Mustangs faced such competition as No. 7 Texas, Arkansas, No. 16 Texas Christian and No. 23 Texas A&M.

"This is probably the best team we've had since I've been here," said SMU coach Dennis Ralston, who found a little time to relax last week while his players studied for final examinations. "I think we've got a good shot at the title if we stay healthy."

Richey Reneberg, ranked No. 4 in the latest ITCA men's singles poll, and No. 10 John Ross lead the Mustangs. Reneberg, last year's ITCA rookie of the year, has compiled a 27-3 record playing in the team's No. 2

slot, while Ross is 19-11 in the No. 1 spot. Other Mustangs ranked among the top 30 singles players are No. 16 Stefan Kruger (22-5 at the No. 3 position) and No. 28 Den Bishop (25-4 at No. 4).

SMU also is strong in doubles,

### Championships Preview

with the teams of Bishop-Kruger (12-6) and Ross-Reneberg (13-1) ranked in the top 10 nationally.

After being a solid contender in the tournament the past few years, the Mustangs appear ready to put another dent in the pride of the highest-ranked California schools. UCLA, Southern California and Stanford together have won 33 titles in 40 years of NCAA team-championship competition, but they suffered a rare shutout last year when Georgia upended UCLA in the team finals on the Bulldogs' home court.

"We won't have a problem getting motivated," Ralston said, assessing SMU's readiness for the championships.

"Obviously, there are at least six teams that have a shot, and maybe more," he said. "It'll be very close this year, and much will depend on who's playing well at the time. There will be some luck involved, too."

UCLA, which has made itself the cornerstone of Western supremacy through the years by winning 15 team titles, was the favorite last year to capture another crown. Thus, the Bruin netters probably can testify to the importance of being both good and lucky.

The Bruins were 26-1 and enjoying

an 18-match winning streak going into this season's final dual against Pepperdine. Second-ranked Brad Pearce, a sophomore who plans to turn professional at the end of the season, is 15-3 playing No. 1 singles for UCLA, and he recently won the singles title in the Pacific-10 Conference tournament.

Several top conference players, however, including No. 1 Rick Leach of Southern California, skipped the tournament.

UCLA also relies heavily on No. 2 player Michael Kures, the Bruins' all-time leader in career singles victories with 87. He is 19-4 in singles play this year and also teams with Don Nahirney to form the nation's seventh-ranked doubles pair.

The Bruins' only loss this season was to third-ranked Clemson, another

of those few teams east of the Sierra Nevadas with national-championship credentials.

Clemson won 16 of its last 17 duals



Dennis Ralston

in compiling a 30-6 record and winning the Atlantic Coast Conference's regular-season and tournament championships. Leading the team are eighth-ranked singles player Jay

Berger, whose record is 32-10 in the No. 1 slot for the Tigers, and No. 12 Richard Matuszewski, 36-16 in the No. 2 position.

The Tigers also boast the nation's third-ranked doubles team, made up of Matuszewski and Brandon Walters. The duo has a 24-12 season record but raised doubts about their readiness for the championships recently by performing poorly in the conference tournament.

Still, the Tigers expect to join SMU and the California schools as the cream of the crop in this year's meet.

Among the other schools expected to be in the tournament field, which will be selected May 7-11, are No. 22 Harvard from Region 1, No. 11 Louisiana State from Region 3, Minnesota from Region 4 and unranked Oklahoma State from Region 5.

## South keeps tight grip on Division II golf

A tough "three-state dogleg" that tees off in Alabama, bends southerly through Georgia and puts out in Florida will confront teams in contention for the 24th annual NCAA Division II Men's Golf Championships team title before the first three-some hits the links.

The "dogleg" that leads to the May 20-23 championships hosted by Tampa is formed by Troy State, Columbus and Florida Southern. The three teams virtually have made the championships their domain over the last 10 years, and they again are the three top pretournament favorites for the team title.

Teams and individuals will be selected for the 72-hole championships in telephone conference calls May 8. Eighty-eight players will make up the tournament field.

Troy State, trileader in all-time team titles with three, has placed in the top five in nine of the last 10 championships (with first-place finishes in 1976, 1977 and 1984) and appears to have another shot at the top behind the solid play of Andy Vaughn, who finished in a five-way tie for 11th at last year's championships.

Columbus also has been a consistent challenger for the team title, placing in the top five in six of the last eight championships, including two titles (1978 and 1980) during that span. Columbus, coming off a third-place 1985 championships finish, has a top contender for individual honors in Hugh Royer III, titlist by six strokes at the Panhandle Intercollegiate, where the Cougars also took team honors. Royer also led Columbus to

the Pacer Invitational team title, firing a 36-hole total of 149 for third place.

Florida Southern, which has won three of the last five NCAA team titles, has another balanced squad that will give the Moccasins a good chance of becoming the leader in all-time team titles.

In the last 10 championships, the 1979 and 1983 tournaments are the only two in which Troy State, Columbus or Florida Southern has not won the team title.

However, a pair of powers from the Gulf Star Conference—Sam Houston State and Stephen F. Austin State—could change that trend if selected to the play-offs. Sam Houston has had a good spring season behind the play of Daryl Walker, who led in the conference's recent medalist race from start

See South, page 7





# California community colleges adopt guidelines on statewide recruiting

After six months of discussion, investigation and research, the California Association of Community Colleges' Commission on Athletics has approved strict new statewide guidelines for the recruitment of student-athletes within California's 96 community college athletics programs. The adoption of the regulatory rules addresses the recruitment of student-athletes from outside each college's normal district boundaries.

The guidelines, recommended by a statewide ad hoc committee on recruitment, include a method to accurately track the movement of student-athletes, and, for the first time, impose penalties on colleges, administrators, coaches and representatives who initiate contact with prospective students from outside their district.

"We have now made it very difficult for the outlaw recruiter to recruit without being held accountable," said Walter Rilliet, state commissioner of athletics of the CACC.

The implementation of these rules requires colleges and their representatives to be self-governed. "What we've done is reformat the self-compliance qualities within our state athletics code. It is the institution's that have to rule themselves."

The state commission now directs that each college president file a statement of compliance with the Sacramento office and keep accurate, up-to-date recruitment records. "We will now ask the college presidents to sign an affidavit each year verifying their commitment to comply with the rules," declared Rilliet.

Penalties for violators will include a minimum of one year's probation, a

letter of reprimand to the college through the office of the president, the development by the college of a written recruitment statement, monthly reports and periodic review of the college's compliance.

Penalties for added recruitment violations by a college include the loss of participation in postconference competition, possible staff reassignment or other severe disciplinary action, expulsion of the college from the conference, and any other penalties that may be imposed by vote of the conference, the appeals board or the Commission on Athletics of The CACC, an NCAA affiliated member.

"The COA is serious," asserted Rilliet. "We do not want wholesale

## Top-ranked

*Continued from page 5*

last year's team and have a veteran mound staff with Tracy Bunge (18-7, 0.51) and Sherri Mach (22-5, 0.57).

Offensively, the team is very balanced, with five players posting more than 25 RBI. Ann Brent (.308) is the leader at 32, and Bunge (six doubles and eight homers) has 31.

In the High Country Athletic Conference, another automatic-qualifying league, Creighton and Utah State will fight for the berth. Creighton (29-17) has been inconsistent. The Lady Jays have beaten both Cal Poly-Pomona and Texas A&M but have let some games slip away. On the average, they have stranded six to seven runners a game.

Much of their success depends on senior pitcher Kandy Foust (13-7, 0.61) and freshman April Trupp (10-

8, 1.19). Trupp also is the team's RBI leader with 15.

Utah State (20-6) has a very experienced team, led by pitcher Kristie Skoglund (8-3, 0.65) and all-America shortstop Kelly Smith (.370, five doubles, three triples, two homers and a .603 slugging average).

Indiana and Northwestern are the favorites in the Big Ten Conference, and Toledo and Central Michigan will battle for the championship in the Mid-American Conference. Those two leagues complete the list of automatic qualifiers.

Other teams that will be contenders for the 16 regional spots are Arizona State and Arizona in the West, California and Fresno State in the Northwest, Florida State in the South, and Massachusetts and Connecticut in the Northeast.

## Titles suit Cal St. Stanislaus to a tee

The names and faces change almost every year, but Cal State Stanislaus coach Jim Hanny seems to get the same result—the NCAA Division III Men's Golf Championships team title.

Cal State Stanislaus leads the division in total NCAA team titles with 10, eight of which Hanny and his teams have captured.

The Warriors' domination of the championships does not appear to be waning. Although six lettermen return, including four of the five golfers who won last year's team title, competition will be fierce for the top five spots in Hanny's lineup. He has the largest squad in his 10-year tenure at Cal State Stanislaus with 17 golfers on the roster.

With so much depth, headed by Pat Lay (73.2), Hanny and his Warriors are appear to be on course for another outstanding season and NCAA team title No. 9.

Other teams with bright outlooks

and top players (with stroke averages in parentheses, if available) include: UC San Diego—Pat Weishan (72.5), Kevin Lea (78.5) and Mike O'Laughlin (78.5); Millikin—Bob Jan (78.1) and Gary Yuenger (80.1); Methodist—Brian Connor; Central (Iowa)—Joe Jaspers and Jamie Bermel; Gustavus Adolphus—Greg Avant (76.9), Mike Maras (75.2) and Greg Peterson (76.2); Rochester—Greg Perry (74.8) and Mike Saba (77.0).

Wooster—Tad Mason (79.3) and Mike Collins (79.9); Salem State—Scott Lumb (78.6), Tom Dyer (75.2) and Rich Rankin (80.1); Allegheny—Fred Eames (77.7), Scott Sundstrom (79.9) and Robbie Leppert (79.9); Ramapo—Carl Campenelli (74.8) and Jim Peluso (78.0); Lynchburg—Don Riley (78.7) and Andy Barbin (79.6); Greensboro—Darrell Crall (76.0), Dale Callaghan (78.0) and John Zurich, Wittenberg—Scott Copeland (76.7), Mike Albright (79.1) and Bob Collins (80.3).

## South

*Continued from page 4*

to finish with a two-over-par 218 total that carried the Bearcats to the team title by 19 strokes.

Plans to compete in Division I next season should give Stephen F. Austin, championships runner-up last year, plenty of incentive to go out a winner if selected to the field.

## Graduates'

*Continued from page 1*

on their own.

How much do they owe leaving school?

—The average graduating senior owes \$5,943 for college. Of that, \$879.63 represents a car loan.

Is marriage in the near future for

them?

—Not really. Male graduates say the perfect age for marriage is 26. Women say it's 25.

The USA Weekend poll has a margin of error of plus or minus five percent. The survey appears in the May 9-11 issue.

# 1985-86 NCAA championships dates and sites

## FALL

**Cross Country, Men's:** *Division I champion*—University of Wisconsin, Madison; *Division II champion*—South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota; *Division III champion*—Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

**Cross Country, Women's:** *Division I champion*—University of Wisconsin, Madison; *Division II champion*—California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California; *Division III champion*—Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

**Field Hockey:** *Division I champion*—University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut; *Division III champion*—Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey.

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

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

**Soccer, Women's:** *Champion*—George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia.

**Volleyball, Women's:** *Division I champion*—University of Pacific, Stockton, California; *Division II champion*—Portland State University, Portland, Oregon; *Division III champion*—Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois.

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

## WINTER

**Basketball, Men's:** *Division I champion*—University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky; *Division II champion*—Sacred Heart University, Bridgeport, Connecticut; *Division III champion*—Potsdam State University College, Potsdam, New York.

**Basketball, Women's:** *Division I champion*—University of Texas, Austin, Texas; *Division II champion*—California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California; *Division III champion*—Salem State College, Salem, Massachusetts.

**Fencing, Men's:** *Champion*—University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.

**Fencing, Women's:** *Champion*—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Gymnastics, Men's:** *Champion*—Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

**Gymnastics, Women's:** *Division I champion*—University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; *Division II champion*—Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, Washington.

**Ice Hockey, Men's:** *Division I champion*—Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; *Division III champion*—Bemidji State University, Bemidji, Minnesota.

**Rifle, Men's and Women's:** *Champion*—West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

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

**Swimming and Diving, Men's:** *Division I champion*—Stanford University, Stanford, California; *Division II champion*—California State University, Bakersfield, California; *Division III champion*—Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

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

**Indoor Track, Men's:** *Division I champion*—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas; *Division III champion*—Frostburg State College, Frostburg, Maryland.

**Indoor Track, Women's:** *Division I champion*—University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; *Division III champion*—University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts.

**Wrestling:** *Division I champion*—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; *Division II champion*—Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois; *Division III champion*—Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

## SPRING

**Baseball:** *Division I*, 40th, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska (Creighton University host), May 30-June 8, 1986; *Division II*, 19th, Patterson Stadium, Montgomery, Alabama (Troy State University host), May 23-28, 1986; *Division III*, 11th, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, May 29-June 1, 1986.

**Golf, Men's:** *Division I*, 89th, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, May 28-31, 1986; *Division II*, 24th, University of Tampa, Tampa, Florida, May 20-23, 1986; *Division III*, 12th, King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 20-23, 1986.

**Golf, Women's:** *5th championship*, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, May 28-31, 1986.

**Lacrosse, Men's:** *Division I*, 16th, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, May 24 and 26, 1986; *Division III*, 7th, campus site to be determined, May 17, 1986.

**Lacrosse, Women's:** *5th championship*, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, May 17, 1986.

**Softball, Women's:** *Division I*, 4th, Seymour Smith Softball Complex, Omaha, Nebraska (Creighton University host), May 21-25, 1986; *Division II*, 5th, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, May 16-18, 1986; *Division III*, 5th, Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa, May 15-18, 1986.

**Tennis, Men's:** *Division I*, 102nd, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, May 17-25, 1986; *Division II*, 24th, California State University, Northridge, California, May 12-18, 1986; *Division III*, 11th, Claremont-Mudd-Scripps College, Claremont, California, May 12-18, 1986.

**Tennis, Women's:** *Division I*, 5th, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, May 15-23, 1986; *Division II*, 5th, California State University, Northridge, California, May 5-10, 1986; *Division III*, 5th, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, May 13-17, 1986.

**Outdoor Track, Men's:** *Division I*, 65th, Indianapolis, Indiana (Indiana University, Bloomington, host), June 4-7, 1986; *Division II*, 24th, California State University, Los Angeles, California, May 21-24, 1986; *Division III*, 13th, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, Wisconsin, May 21-24, 1986.

**Outdoor Track, Women's:** *Division I*, 5th, Indianapolis, Indiana (Indiana University, Bloomington, host), June 4-7, 1986; *Division II*, 5th, California State University, Los Angeles, California, May 21-24, 1986; *Division III*, 5th, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, Wisconsin, May 21-24, 1986.

**Volleyball, Men's:** *Champion*—Pepperdine University, Malibu, California.



# Three-point goal likely will cause major changes in game

By James M. Van Valkenburg  
NCAA Director of Statistics

This was scheduled to be a routine piece on national basketball team statistics trends. But the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee changed that by instituting the three-point goal for next season.

Now, the history of the three-pointer, statistically and otherwise, is of prime interest.

One of the first questions about the three-pointer always is its accuracy. The answer illustrates potential for major change. The figure is 38 percent, for all conference experiments over the past four years, excluding the Atlantic Coast Conference experiment in 1983 at 17 feet 9 inches—two feet shorter than the 19-9 distance from the center of the basket to the top of the key chosen by the committee (the ACC figure was 42.7 percent; its line ranged out to 19 feet in the corners).

Consider what that 38 percent means. To equal that in two-point goals, 57 percent would be needed, and Michigan State's country-leading shooting figure in men's Division I basketball in 1986 was 56.1 percent. Or, to put it in round numbers, if team A hits 40 percent in three-pointers, team B must hit 60 percent in two-pointers to match that.

The 19-9 line is the distance from all angles. The line coincides with the top of the key; and since the shooter must be behind this line, this means that a 20-footer from any angle is worth three points. Corner distances varied in 1983 when nine conferences experimented; but except for the Big Sky's 22-foot experiment in 1983, the other experiments the past four years were from 19-9 at the top of the key (we are excluding the Southern Conference's pioneering 22-foot experiments in 1981 and 1982; the 38 percent figure covers 15 conference experiments since 1983).

#### 'You'll like it'

The controversy over distance hinges on whether the three-pointer should be part of the offense or simply a desperate, catch-up measure. About 65 percent of the coaches polled voted against it. The rules committee seems to be telling those coaches, in effect, "Try it, you'll like it."

The Big Sky experience serves as a guide, because it used 19-9 the past two years and 22 feet in 1983. "We found that 86 percent of our three-pointers came in the first 15 minutes of each half last season," said Arnie Sgalio, Big Sky sports information director. "It was part of the offense. From 22 feet, it was a desperation measure. I really think most people will like it. It is an exciting play. Our players liked it."

From 22 feet in 1983, Big Sky players scored only 115 three-pointers in 144 games, with 33.6 percent accuracy; and one team, Nevada-Reno, made 46 of those, with 40 percent accuracy. The rest of the conference shot only 30.4, and three teams had just three each all season, going nine-for-56 as a group.

At 19-9 in 1985, Big Sky teams scored 466 three-pointers in 156 games, with 41.8 percent accuracy, and, in 1986, increased to 530 scored in 151 games, with 41.2 percent accuracy as attempts per game climbed to 8.5 per team (or 17 for both teams per game).

Montana State, which led the conference in three-point accuracy at 47.1, upset Montana in the conference tournament championship game by hitting nine of 15 three-pointers, including an amazing 6-for-7 by junior Kral Ferch.

#### Why fix it?

Many coaches opposing the three-pointer in past College Basketball Press Kit questionnaires simply asked, "If the game is not broken, why fix it?" Others said it encourages individualism or unwise shots, thus working against team play.

In many cases, coaches quoted as

favoring the three-pointer in that hectic experimental season of 1983 had a player who was accurate from 20 feet, while those opposed did not. The wildest conference of all that year was the Atlantic Coast, with a 17-9 distance plus a 30-second clock (conference-game scoring soared 44.3 points per game, from 118.5 in 1982 to 162.8). Even big men like North Carolina's Sam Perkins were popping in three-pointers, and most coaches felt 17-9 was a joke. Even North Carolina State coach Jim Valvano, a three-point advocate, admitted "it is a tad short."

On the short vs. long argument, North Carolina coach Dean Smith, while not saying 17-9 was the perfect distance, nevertheless felt it should be part of the offense: "If you're not going to use it, why have it?" It was Smith's four-corners delay game, of course, that helped spark the experiments in shot clocks and three-pointers.

Another experiment, the rear-

boundary arc, would eliminate the need for either a clock or a three-pointer, proponents say, because it would not provide enough space for the four-corners delay, yet entice defenders out far enough to open up the inside game. The arc (instead of a midcourt 10-second line) was first proposed in 1980 by William Stockich of Salt Lake City and advocated by

largely responsible for the decline in national scoring from the 150s in the 1970s to the 130s in the 1980s.

#### Scoring up slightly

National scoring in men's Division I basketball went up a little in 1986 to 138.7 points per game (both teams combined, all 8,360 games involving at least one Division I team), compared to 138.3 in 1985. It also was

racy, which has leveled off in the 1980s, dropped to 47.7 percent in 1986, down from 47.9 in 1985 and the record 48.1 in 1984. Free-throw accuracy, virtually unchanged for 20 years, was 69.1 vs. 68.9 the previous two seasons.

#### Big Eight dethrones ACC

The Big Eight Conference dethroned the perennial champion Atlantic Coast Conference for national leadership in field-goal accuracy, 50.9 percent to 50.8, followed by the Big Ten Conference at 50.7, Southeastern Conference 50 and Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference 49.4.

The Metro, on the other hand, dethroned the Big Eight, the leader the past two years in scoring offense, 77.5 to 76, followed by the Big East Conference at 75.2, ACC 73.9 and Big Ten 73.8.

#### Comparing systems

The above conferences are the same ones that have led the country in the 1980s in won-lost percentage against

See *Three-point*, page 10

## Basketball trends

Smith and Jerry Pimm, then Utah coach and now coach at California-Santa Barbara.

#### Changes coming

In any event, it seems certain that more scholarships will go to smaller, slower players who are great outside shooters. The NCAA will have a separate statistics category for three-point shots next season. Big men likely will get more room to operate, and it will discourage zone defenses,

138.7 in 1983. Many thought the increase would be much bigger, because the 45-second clock was a national rule for the first time.

But this was to be expected, because the 40 percent of Division I using the clock in 1985 scored only a little more than one point per game above the 60 percent not using the clock. The clock merely eliminates those 12-10 and 22-20 games.

National field-goal shooting accu-

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# Some West Coast coaches would prefer freshmen sit it out

By Tom FitzGerald  
San Francisco Chronicle

If several San Francisco Bay area college basketball coaches had their way, the outstanding player of this year's NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship would have been watching from the stands.

These coaches are among a growing number of people who believe the NCAA should make freshmen ineligible for varsity competition, as they were until 1972.

The coaches say freshman teams should be restored, with abbreviated schedules and limited travel. They say players should be allowed to adjust to college life without being tossed into the intense world of varsity competition.

The idea is more than just talk. University of Florida President Marshall Criser plans to propose to the NCAA that freshmen be eliminated from the "pressure cooker of intercollegiate athletics."

If such a rule had been in effect this year, Louisville probably wouldn't have won the national championship, because Pervis Ellison, the tournament's outstanding player, was a freshman.

Georgia Tech's Tom Hammonds, Duke's Danny Ferry and Indiana's Ricky Calloway are among dozens of freshmen who were key players on nationally ranked teams. Closer to home, freshman Todd Lichti was Stanford's best player, and freshman Mark McCathrion probably was the University of San Francisco's most talented.

The ban-freshmen proposal would be an expensive undertaking for colleges, most of which already operate under extremely tight budgets. It would be costly to subsidize freshman teams, which would take in little or no money, and the same costs also would apply to women's programs.

Since each player would be available for one fewer year, many schools would insist on returning to the old scholarship limit of 20, five more than a school can give for basketball now at any one time.

As the local coaches see it, there would be many advantages in barring freshmen from varsity ball. Players would have more time to make the academic and social adjustments to college life. The graduation rate probably would improve. There might be fewer transfers by players whose expectations were not met the first year.

"The nice thing about a freshman program," California's coach Lou Campanelli said, "is the kids get to play against other 18- and 19-year-old kids, and they can develop a level of confidence. They can also scrimmage against the varsity."

"A lot of freshmen are able to play at this level," San Francisco's coach Jim Brovelli conceded, but he remains opposed to freshman eligibility. "There are so many things a kid has to adjust to that a lot of times kids aren't ready for it. I would rather have kept the rule that they would have a full year to adjust to college life."

"It's a major jump on this level. They get homesick. There are just too many factors that they have to deal with their first year."

San Jose State coach Bill Berry casts an equally strong vote against freshman eligibility. "I never liked it," he said. "It hurts team morale. It doesn't give kids a chance to get acclimated to college. The reason you see this musical-chairs bit as soon as the season is over, with kids transferring out, is simple. They're not getting enough playing time."

"They have higher expectations than they should have, and they're not willing to pay their dues, not willing to make a commitment. It's crazy, and it's been like that since 1972. The pressure I have to put on these kids to get them ready to play is really not fair."

Berry's team benefited from having

an excellent player transfer to San Jose State after his freshman year. But Ricky Berry played a lot as an Oregon State freshman, and his departure was not the result of unful-



Jim Berry

filled expectations. He wanted to play for his father.

Santa Clara coach Carroll Williams says barring freshmen from the varsity is a good idea that won't happen. "We're all in a money crunch, except maybe Louisville. It's just not going

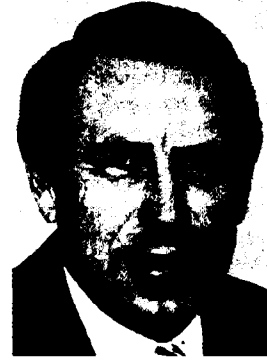
to happen. You're putting another team on the floor. You have to pay for uniforms, officials, travel. For out-of-the-way schools like Nevada-Reno, Colorado State or schools in the Northwest, it would be especially hard to schedule games for freshman teams."

One suggestion is for the NCAA to mandate that all athletics scholarships cover five years. Freshmen would not be eligible to play but would still have four years to compete, and they would benefit academically as well, since instances of athletes completing their course work and graduating within four years are rare at most schools.

Under current rules, players are allowed to redshirt their freshman year because of injury or because they aren't expected to play much their first year.

"It (the five-year scholarships) is not a bad concept in that you would almost guarantee a kid that he's going

to graduate, and that's a full commitment," Brovelli said. But he doesn't think it's feasible because of the addi-



Carroll Williams

tional expense of freshman teams and probably additional scholarships.

Williams agreed. "I can't see a college president saying he'll do it."

Kermit Washington, who was one of Tom Davis' assistants at Stanford and a former NCAA rebounding champion at American University in Washington, D.C., defends freshman

eligibility. "If you look at the final eight teams in the NCAA tournament, a lot of them wouldn't have been as good without freshmen. Kids are maturing earlier."

"When I was a freshman, it was a waste of time (playing on the frosh team). It was too easy."

As for the adjustment to college life, Washington said, "The ones who can't adjust probably won't succeed whether they're playing as freshmen or sophomores. If it's going to hurt them, it will hurt them."

Many coaches may pay lip service to the idea of banning freshmen even though they secretly want them playing on the varsity. Why? Because their jobs may depend on 18-year-old kids.

"You may have a kid you need to win, and it may be the pivotal year in your contract," California assistant Ernie Nestor said. "If the gun's to a coach's head, you force him to go to the junior colleges."

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# Interpretations

## Promotions of commercial product

**Situation:** Prior to enrolling in an NCAA member institution, an individual accepts remuneration for or permits the use of the individual's name or picture to advertise or promote the sale or use of a commercial product or service. (640)

**Question:** Is the individual's eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics subsequent to enrollment jeopardized by virtue of permitting the continued use of the name or picture as described subsequent to enrollment?

**Answer:** The continued use of the individual's name or picture in the advertisement or promotion of the sale or use of a commercial product or service would be permissible only if: (1) The individual's involvement in this type of activity was initiated prior to his or her enrollment in a member institution; (2) the individual became involved in such activities on the basis of reasons independent of athletics ability; (3) no reference is made in these activities to the individual's name or involvement in intercollegiate athletics; (4) the individual makes no endorsement of the commercial product; (5) any compensation received by the individual is consistent with applicable limitations on the maximum amount of a student-athlete's financial aid, and (6) the individual's remuneration under such circumstances is at a rate commensurate with the individual's skills and experience as a model or performer and not based in any way upon the individual's athletics ability or reputation. [C 3-1-(e)]

## Promotional activities—prizes

**Situation:** A prospective or enrolled student-athlete wins a prize by participating successfully (e.g., sinking a half-court basketball shot) during a member institution's half-time promotional activities. (641)

**Question:** Would receipt of such a prize jeopardize the individual's eligibility for intercollegiate competition?

**Answer:** Yes. When such a promotional venture is scheduled in conjunction with intercollegiate competition and a prospective or enrolled student-athlete is selected to participate, the receipt of such a prize would result in an improper inducement or extra benefit for that individual, as well as involving the student-athlete in activities designed to promote the commercial sponsor of the event. [C 3-1-(e), C 3-1-(g)-(5) and B 1-1-(b)]

## Three-point

*Continued from page 8*

outside Division I opponents and that turn up at the top of the various computer rating systems, year after year.

For instance, the above six conferences, plus the Sun Belt, occupy the top seven spots in the pre-NCAA tournament conference ratings in both the NCAA's Rating Percentage Index, a computer system using strictly won-lost records involving Division I games only, and the Jeff Sagarin system published weekly in USA Today, which assigns point differentials for home and road games. The same seven occupy the top seven spots if you took away all home games and simply ranked road and neutral-court games combined (April 30 Final Notes). It seems that no matter what the system, cream rises to the top.

The NCAA never will use point spreads for obvious reasons—it appeals to gamblers. Critics of the NCAA's RPI system complain that it ignores the home-court advantage. This is not true, because the RPI assigns a penalty for each game played against a team below Division I, and nearly all such games are played on Division I home courts. No other computer-rating system that we know of assigns such a penalty.

The reason?

While team A is going 2-2 against four Division I nonconference opponents, team B could be going 4-0 against four teams below Division I. That 4-0 is eliminated from the system, but the 2-2 is included, thus team B would gain an unfair advantage in won-lost percentage, which is a powerful factor in any computer-rating system.

Here are the top 17 pretournament conferences in the RPI system and where they ranked in the Sagarin system (second number): ACC 1-1, Big Eight 2-3, Metro 3-6, Big East 4-5, Big Ten 5-2, SEC 6-4, Sun Belt 7-7, Pacific-10 Conference 8-8, Pacific Coast Athletic Association 9-10, Southland Conference 10-12, Missouri Valley Conference 11-9, Atlantic 10 Conference 12-17, Southwest Athletic Conference 13-11, Big Sky 14-14, Colonial Athletic Association 15-16, Mid-American Conference 16-18 and Western Athletic Conference 17-15.

Not only are the same seven conferences in the top seven, the same 10 are in the second 10, with one exception, the Midwestern Collegiate Conference, 13th by Sagarin.

We have been saying for many years that to be a top team, you must play a top schedule. Now look at the RPI and Sagarin computer rankings for strength of schedule. What do you know—the same seven conferences played the seven toughest schedules (the second number is Sagarin): ACC 1-2, Big Eight 2-3, Metro 3-5, Big Ten 4-1, Big East 5-6, SEC 6-4, Sun Belt 7-7, Pac-10 8-8, MVC 9-9, PCAA 10-10, Atlantic 10 11-15, SLC 12-13, SWC 13-11, Big Sky 14-18, Colonial 15-17, MAC 16-16 and WAC 17-14 (and Sagarin puts the MCC schedule 12th, again the only new conference under his point system).

## Women's shooting records

The increases were not huge, but women's Division I basketball did set new shooting-accuracy records in the third annual national trends survey.

Field-goal percentage in 1986 reached 44.2 percent vs. 43.9 in 1985 and 44.0 in 1984. Free-throw accuracy reached 65.7 percent vs. 64.7 in 1985 and 65.3 in 1984.

The smaller women's basketball introduced in 1985 could be credited with the increase, except that the increase is so small and there was a decrease with the smaller ball in 1985 vs. 1984. It probably is more accurate to attribute the records to increased skill levels in the game, although players and coaches have reported the current ball, 3.4 percent smaller in circumference and 9.5 percent lighter than the pre-1985 ball, does improve outside range.

Scoring in 1986 was up slightly, reaching 138.7 points per game (both teams combined) vs. 138.6 in 1985 and the record 139.4 in 1984. Scoring did not set a record because the

number of field-goal attempts fell slightly.

## SEC dethrones Big Eight

The Southeastern Conference dethroned the Big Eight Conference for national leadership in field-goal accuracy with 48.2 percent, followed by the Atlantic Coast Conference at 47.4, Pacific-West Conference and Southern Conference each 46.8 and Southwest Athletic Conference 46.6.

In scoring offense, the ACC (76.1 points per game) dethroned the Big Eight, with the SEC next at 75.6, followed by the Pac-West 75.3, Big Eight 74 and Ohio Valley Conference 73.4. In free-throw accuracy, it was the Pac-West 69.9 percent, Big Ten Conference 69.9 percent, Big Ten Conference 69.4, Big East Conference 69.2, Mid-American Conference 68.7 and East Coast Conference 68.3.

## Institutional promotional activities

(Revises Case No. 44)

**Situation:** A student-athlete generally may not permit the use of the student-athlete's name or picture to directly advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of a commercial product or service. (575)

**Question:** Is the use of the student-athlete's name or picture by a member institution for promotional activities incidental to the student-athlete's participation in intercollegiate athletics competition permissible under this legislation?

**Answer:** Yes, it being understood that such promotional activities are restricted to the use of a student-athlete's name or picture in official institutional publications (e.g., game programs, calendars) or the sale of official team or individual pictures or posters. No commercial company or service may be associated (other than through the reproduction of the sponsoring company's regular trademark or logo on the item) with the sale of the picture or poster under such circumstances, and any other use of the student-athlete's name or picture by the institution to promote the sale or use of a commercial product would be prohibited. [C 3-1-(e)]

## Graduate assistant coaches

(Revises Case No. 394)

**Situation:** The provisions of Bylaw 7-1-(h) set forth the requirements that must be met by individuals serving as graduate assistant coaches in intercollegiate football and basketball programs at Division I member institutions. (603)

**Question:** What criteria govern the provision of compensation to individuals serving as graduate assistant coaches under this legislation?

**Answer:** For purposes of this legislation, beginning with the 1984-85 academic year, the definition of "commonly accepted educational expenses" shall be that set forth in Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1). The prohibition against arranging additional employment opportunities for graduate assistant coaches would not relate to summer employment regardless of whether the individual remains enrolled in the institution's graduate program during the summer. [B 7-1-(h)]

## McWhorter announces retirement

Boyd McWhorter said May 6 that his health is hindering his work, prompting his retirement as Southeastern Conference Commissioner, a post he has held since 1972.

McWhorter has emphysema. "Because of my health," he said, "I can no longer discharge all of the duties, as I view them to be, of this office."

He asked to be relieved of his duties as soon after August 31 as possible.

McWhorter, a dean at the University of Georgia when he took the SEC post, said he plans to remain in Birmingham and probably will do some consulting work. "I won't be totally idle," he said.

When he was faculty athletics representative at Georgia, he served on the NCAA Council from 1968 through 1971. He also has chaired NCAA committees on voting, junior college relations, nominations and academic testing. Additionally, he was appointed to several special NCAA committees over the years.

## NCAA

*Continued from page 1*

from 28 to 32 teams, but action on the volleyball committee's decision not to request permission to seed teams was deferred until the Executive Committee's August meeting.

Other championships actions included approval in principle of expansion from 12 to 16 teams in the Division I-AA Football Championship (pending review of revenue/cost figures); approval of a 16-team bracket for Division III football for another year with slight modifications in the first-round expenses policy, and approval of a 60/40, competing-institution/NCAA split of funds generated by the nine revenue-producing championships events sponsored by the Association (excluding Division I men's basketball, for which the split is already 60/40). The vote means an additional \$125,000 in total revenues for those nine events.

A complete summary of Executive Committee actions will appear in the May 14 issue of The NCAA News.

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# Vanderbilt panel cites advantages of high academic standards

Universities should provide an education and not a training ground for athletes preparing for professional sports, Vanderbilt University athletics director Roy Kramer said May 5.

"I don't think we should mold our program based on the one or two percent of our athletes who are going to have that chance," Kramer said.

He said schools should apply admissions standards uniformly and not lower them to attract athletes.

Kramer said that although Vanderbilt traditionally has had little success in the Southeastern Conference, "there is evidence across the country that it can be done. Look at Duke's

## Official petitions for classifications are due June 1

Institutions desiring to change classification must have their petitions in to the NCAA national office by June 1. The petitions also will be accepted with a postmark no later than May 25.

The NCAA Classification Committee will meet July 10 to consider all petitions for changes in division membership or multidivision classifications as dictated by the provisions of Bylaws 10-3 and 10-4.

The committee will determine if those requesting a change meet the applicable membership criteria of the division to which the transfer is planned as set forth in Bylaw 11.

Also, the committee must consider whether the institution has operated in conformity with all other bylaw requirements of the division for a two-year period prior to June 1.

If all requirements are met, the member will be transferred to the new division, effective September 1, 1986, or the beginning of practice in any sport for that fall term or the first day of classes for that fall term, whichever occurs first.

Institutions choosing to change division membership or multidivision classification must remain in the new division for three years. The committee also will consider applications for membership in the NCAA.

Any institution planning a change in membership classification or multidivision classification in a men's or women's sport may obtain a copy of the official petition form by contacting Shirley Whitacre, membership coordinator, at the national office.

Beginning September 1, 1986, an institution cannot have a women's sport in a division of a higher number than its membership division. This change will be made automatically and does not require an official petition.

## Notre Dame drops MCC membership

The University of Notre Dame will withdraw its associate membership in the Midwestern Collegiate Conference after the 1986 spring season.

Effective in the fall of 1986, the MCC will require its members to place their women's sports under conference jurisdiction, in addition to their men's programs. Notre Dame was informed that it must adhere to the provision, with the exception of being permitted to remain independent in men's basketball as its current associate membership allows.

Six MCC members have withdrawn from the North Star Conference, an NCAA Division I women's conference (effective April 30, 1986) and join with women's independent Oral Roberts to place six women's sports under the MCC (basketball, cross country, softball, swimming, tennis and volleyball). This will bring the total of sports sponsored by the MCC to 13, with the seven men's sports currently in place (baseball, basketball, cross country, golf, swimming, indoor track and tennis).

basketball program this year."

Kramer's comments came during a panel discussion with Commodore basketball coach C. M. Newton and football coach Watson Brown. The panel fielded questions from former sports scholarship recipients gathered in Nashville for a reunion, the Associated Press reported.

Brown said high academic standards are a plus for recruiting as well because players who do not fit in with other students academically will be more likely to transfer.

"I feel like a student should come in under the same standards. If you come to Vanderbilt and don't fit in, you won't be a good student and you won't be a good football player for me, either. I feel like it should be that way all over the country," Brown said.

Although there is pressure to produce winning teams, universities should not curb their standards for athletes, Newton said.

"I think college is not for everyone.

I think we must accept that," he said.

The panel gave mixed reviews to "Proposition 48," an NCAA bylaw that requires entering freshman athletes to score a minimum of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test for athletics eligibility.

Kramer called the ruling a "cop-out" because athletes still can be admitted to college under the ruling and try to gain eligibility by their sophomore year.

Brown said he did not put much stock in test scores.

"I'm a big believer that the core courses are where it's at. I'm just not big on a guy taking a test—one day you take a test can control what you do down the road," he said.

The ruling will not affect Vanderbilt because it imposes much higher admissions standards, Kramer said. He said the school recruited about 20 football players this year with an average SAT score of 1,100.

The panel heralded attempts to

institute "no-pass no-play" rules, as Texas has done, as a way of weeding out athletes with substandard academic performances. The "no-pass no-play" rules would forbid high school students to participate in extracurricular activities unless they pass a certain number of courses.

Kramer scoffed at suggestions that the NCAA launched a committee to consider drug testing among athletes because of the steroid scandal at Vanderbilt.

However, he said he was probably named to the panel because of the controversy during the 1984-85 season, which led to strength coach E. J. "Doc" Kreis' resignation.

"The trend toward drug testing has been coming for years," said Kramer, who called it the most effective way to deter substance abuse among athletes.

Vanderbilt instituted a random drug-testing program a year ago, and Kramer said it gives players "a reason to say no."



Roy Kramer

# Our Starting Five Is In Your Court.

# Limits on timeouts, heavyweight class adopted in wrestling

The NCAA Wrestling Committee approved a rules change that reduces the length of injury timeouts and eliminated edge violations from Rule 6 during its April 27-28 meeting in Kansas City, Missouri.

Citing the abuse of injury timeouts to recover from fatigue or to regain composure, the committee voted to reduce the length of injury timeout from two to 1½ minutes. The 1½-minute injury timeout is cumulative throughout the match, including the overtime. The remainder of the rule was unchanged.

The committee also voted to eliminate edge violations from Rule 6 after reinstating the rule in 1985. Officiating associations reported that the rule was not easily enforced, and committee members noted that coaches were concerned that officials' calling "edge" during the match was a distraction to wrestlers.

Acting on a rule passed in 1984, the committee adopted new heavyweight-class requirements, which go into effect for the 1986-87 season. Under the new rule, the heavyweight class ranges from 177 to 275 pounds. The committee subsequently voted to allow heavyweights a three-pound weight allowance in November, as

## Lawrence gives men's ice hockey varsity status

Lawrence University President Richard Warch has granted varsity status to the hockey club program, effective in the 1986-87 season.

Lawrence has sponsored a hockey club since the early 1960s. It started out as a student-run program and remained so until 1971, when an outside coach was hired to direct the club. Hockey becomes the university's 24th intercollegiate varsity sport.

"Varsity status will give our hockey program the credibility we've never had before," said Dick Farhenholz, the Vikings' head coach the past three years. "Elevating hockey to the varsity level will give us a legitimate season both in terms of length and in the number of games we'll play. It will help us attract some quality hockey players who are also good students."

## Third referee requested for men's volleyball

Meeting May 2 at Pennsylvania State University, the NCAA Men's Volleyball Committee voted to recommend to the Executive Committee that a third referee be used as an alternate at the National Collegiate Championship. The referee, who would work the third-place match, would receive \$60 per session, in addition to transportation costs and per diem.

For selection purposes, the committee also noted that, per Executive Regulation 1-5-(1), Canadian schools will not be counted in team records unless the schools play a majority of their games against U.S. degree-granting, four-year institutions. An NCAA institution still should count a game against a Canadian school as a date of competition and may include the outcome in its own record. However, the selection committee will disregard the victory or loss when evaluating teams for the championship.

Plans for the 1987 championship at UCLA May 1-2 were discussed, along with potential sites for the 1988 tournament. Following the geographical guidelines for the championship's location, the site should be in the Midwest.

Beginning in 1987, teams will be limited to a bench size of 12 players in uniform and five additional individuals deemed essential to the conduct of the game.

permitted in the other nine weight classes.

In other action, the committee voted to include a statement in the rules book regarding the dangers of fluid deprivation, promotion of extensive sweating and the use of emetics, diuretics or laxatives, practices that some wrestlers use to meet weight-in requirements.

Following is a preliminary list (subject to change) of rules changes made by the committee:

- Rule 1-1—Multiple matches may be less than seven minutes in length.
- Rule 1-12—Banning of artificial limbs eliminated.
- Rule 2-6—"Earned" changed to "awarded" and Note 1 eliminated.
- Rule 2-11-a—A minimum of two seconds required to be awarded a near fall.
- Rule 2-15—Definition of a neutral position moved from Rule 4-3 to Rule 2-15.

• Rule 2-15-a—"On either side" replaces "the side of his choice" in the last sentence.

• Rule 3-3-c—"Will" changed to "should" and "or as determined by the tournament administration" added to end of sentence.

• Rule 4-5—"Wrestlers will return to and remain in the center of the mat while the referee checks with the scorers" added in the first sentence.

• Rule 4-6—"Top, bottom, neutral and defer" recommended terminology for choice positions.

• Rule 4-7—Criteria for breaking a tie in a "dual meet" or "team advances" tournament to: (1) number of wins; (2) most six-point matches (including falls, technical falls, forfeits and defaults); (3) most superior decisions; (4) most major decisions; (5) most decisions; (6) least time of accumulated falls (pins) including accumulated technical falls; (7) greatest amount of total match points scored,

and (8) coin toss.

• Rule 4-9-d—"Remain on the mat" changed to "remain in the center of the mat and cannot receive coaching" in the third sentence. Failure to comply will be penalized as a technical violation.

• Rule 4-11-h—"No contestant shall be required" changed to "it is recommended no contestant shall be required."

• Rules 4-12 and 13—"Mat judge" changed to "assistant referee."

• Rule 6-4—The following added to unsportsmanlike-conduct rule: "The penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct by a wrestler (a) during the match will result in a match point being awarded to his opponent, and (b) before or after a match will result in one team point being deducted. The penalty for unsportsmanlike conduct by a coach before, during or after a match will result in a one-team-point deduction."

• Rule 6-5—"Unnecessary roughness involves physical acts that occur during a match. It includes any act that exceeds normal aggressiveness. It would include, but it is not limited to, a forceful application of a cross-face, a forceful trip, or a forearm or elbow used in a punishing way, such as on the spine or the back of the head or neck" added to the rule.

• Rule 6-6—First sentence rewritten as follows: "Either before, during or after a match, flagrant misconduct such as intentionally striking an opponent, continued unnecessary roughness, unsportsmanlike conduct or any act serious enough to disqualify a wrestler from a match shall be penalized."

• Rule 6-17—The sequence of penalties is inclusive with false starts.

• Rule 7-6—"Physician" changed to "physician/trainer" and maximum number of attendants changed from two to three.

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Recruiting affected, Haskins says

# Letters urge black basketball recruits to shun Gophers

The first black head coach at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, says a campaign to discourage black basketball recruits from attending the university has begun to take its toll, according to a published report.

"I'm really upset about it," Clem Haskins told the Minneapolis Star and Tribune May 2, referring to a letter-writing campaign by Minneapolis civil-rights activist Tyrone Terrill and supported by another black activist from Minneapolis, Harry "Spike" Moss.

Terrill sent letters to two Blacks, both of whom have been awarded athletics scholarships by Minnesota, discouraging them from attending the university. In the letter, Terrill accused Minnesota officials of being insensitive to Blacks.

Haskins returned May 1 from a recruiting trip to Texas without signing the player he wanted and with suspicions that Terrill's campaign had begun to work, according to the Star and Tribune. Haskins wouldn't name

the player.

Haskins also said that two Gophers, Ray Gaffney and Kevin Smith, have told him Terrill approached them and encouraged them to transfer.

"It's not aimed at me, but it's affecting me," Haskins said of the campaign. "If negative things are said about this university, it affects the man sitting in that (coach's) chair. It has a great effect on the program and the coach happens to be Clem Haskins."

In his letter sent May 1 to recruits Willie Burton of Detroit and Melvin Newbern of Toledo, Terrill urged them to reconsider their commitments to Minnesota "unless you want to become the next chapter in the saga 'slavery in tennis shoes....'"

The campaign arose after university President Kenneth Keller refused to meet April 13 with the Black United Front, a coalition of black community organizations. Terrill and Moss, officers of the front, had demanded in an April 9 letter that Keller meet with them to discuss what they called

"oppressed, bigoted, discriminatory and racist conditions" at the university.

Keller refused, citing shortness of notice, a March 5 meeting with the Urban League in which the topic of black athletes was raised and the ongoing work of a university task force investigating the problems faced by black athletes.

But in a letter sent May 1 to Terrill, Keller said he was "available for a meeting at a mutually convenient time" if such a dialogue offered "the possibility of resolution." He criticized Terrill for not testifying before the athletics task force, after being invited to do so.

Moss did not sign the letters sent by Terrill but said he supported their thrust. He said the Black United Front couldn't agree on specific language, so Terrill sent the letters on his own, the Associated Press reported.

Terrill said he is most concerned that there is no appropriate orientation for incoming black athletes and no formal lines of communication

between black athletes and the local black community. He said black basketball players have not been graduating.

In his letter to Terrill, Keller asked: "Do you really believe that it serves the interests of black athletes and future black coaches to undertake a campaign that will seriously compromise the ability of Clem Haskins to succeed?"

Terrill, who said he has not spoken with Haskins, told the Star and Tribune: "Believe it or not, I'm trying to help Clem Haskins. There's problems that have been identified. I'm saying correct the problems so the black community can write a letter saying, 'come here.'"

Haskins was named in April to succeed Jim Dutcher, who resigned as Minnesota's head men's basketball coach after three Gopher players were charged with raping a young woman in Madison, Wisconsin, last January.



Clem Haskins

## Kemp to get \$1.08 million, return of job in settlement with Georgia

The state of Georgia paid Jan Kemp \$1.08 million May 5 to avoid another trial of her allegations that she was fired by the University of Georgia for protesting preferential classroom treatment of athletes.

After an agreement was signed by lawyers for both sides and approved by U.S. District Judge Horace Ward, Mrs. Kemp left the Federal courtroom with a check from the state.

Under the agreement, Mrs. Kemp will rejoin the Georgia faculty July 1 as cocoordinator of the English section of the developmental studies program.

A Federal jury awarded Mrs. Kemp \$2.58 million on her claim that she was fired for protesting special treatment of athletes in the remedial developmental studies program.

Ward later reduced the jury award to \$600,000. Mrs. Kemp could have forced a new trial on punitive damages by refusing the reduced amount, and negotiations for a settlement began.

Mrs. Kemp received \$79,681 to make up the wages she lost since her firing in 1983, \$400,000 in punitive damages, \$1 for loss of professional reputation and \$601,318 for mental distress.

Her salary at Georgia is to be \$30,356, an amount that includes raises she would have received since her firing.

Mrs. Kemp said the money was not as important to her as reinstatement to her job.

Mrs. Kemp added that she expects to be welcomed warmly by faculty members when she returns to the Athens campus.

## Iowa expanding stadium seating

Making seats in sold-out Kinnick Stadium a uniform size will allow 2,000 more Hawkeye football fans to see University of Iowa home games this fall.

The state board of regents approved the project to replace remaining wooden seats with fiberglass seats in the east and west stands and in the older portion of the north stands. The project will bring seating capacity to 68,000.

The additional seating will result from making all the marked-off seats a uniform size. University crews will remove the wooden seats, but the remainder of the \$576,000 project will be open to public bidding, university officials said.

The additional seating is expected to take only slight pressure off preseason ticket sales.

"The faculty has suffered through this police state for 19 years," she said. "I'm a hero (to them)."

But she wondered out loud how she would be received by those who testified against her at the trial of her lawsuit. "That's their problem...," she said. "I'll treat them graciously."

Mrs. Kemp sued two university officials for firing her after she protested preferential treatment of athletes. Named in the suit were Virginia Trotter, the school's vice-president for academic affairs, and Leroy Ervin, associate vice-president in charge of developmental studies.

Attorney General Michael Bowers said the settlement would be paid from the state's multimillion-dollar self-insurance account and that neither defendant in the case would be

required to pay damages.

Under the settlement: —Neither Mrs. Kemp nor Ms. Trotter and Ervin may be discriminated against or given preferential treatment by the university in the future. Mrs. Kemp told reporters, however, that she wants Ms. Trotter and Ervin "off my campus."

—Mrs. Kemp will share the English coordinator's job with current coordinator Ruth Sabol. If Ms. Sabol leaves the post, Mrs. Kemp will hold it alone.

—Mrs. Kemp will have seven years to earn tenure. University rules require professors with doctoral degrees to leave if they do not earn tenure within seven years, but Mrs. Kemp's previous five years of service will not be counted against her tenure deadline.

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## NCAA CURRENT ISSUES FORUMS

Top administrators at NCAA member institutions will have an opportunity to discuss with NCAA staff members critical issues facing intercollegiate athletics in Current Issues Forums at three regional sites in May.

Six NCAA administrators representing four departments at the national office are slated to make presentations at each site concerning the Association's new compliance programs, drug-testing and gambling, as well as a full day's presentation of legislative issues, including proposed major revisions to current recruiting rules.

These sessions are open to institutions' chief executive officers, directors of athletics, primary woman athletics administrators, faculty athletics representatives and associate or assistant directors of athletics as designated by the institution.

**May 12-13, 1986 Atlanta Marriott Marquis**  
**May 27-28, 1986 Chicago Westin O'Hare**  
**May 29-30, 1986 Los Angeles Airport Hilton**

Registration is \$20 per individual in advance or \$30 at the site. To preregister, complete the form below and return it to the national office with a \$20 check or money order made payable to the NCAA. Registration fees cover attendance at all forum sessions, access to all written materials, a reception following the first day's meeting and a cassette recording to be mailed following each forum.

Registrants are responsible for making hotel reservations. Indicate the registration is for the NCAA Current Issues Forum to obtain the group rate. For further information, contact John H. Leavens at the national office.

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Completed preregistration forms must be accompanied by a \$20 check or money order made payable to the NCAA. Registration at forum sites is \$30. Registration packets will be distributed at the forum site the morning of the opening day.

RETURN TO: John H. Leavens, NCAA Current Issues Forums, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.