

The NCAA News



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Special committees appointed to study major Council issues

The NCAA Administrative Committee has appointed four special NCAA Council subcommittees to study the major issues identified by the Council in its April meeting.

Those major issues were reported in the April 23 issue of *The NCAA News*: financial aid, the recruiting process, playing seasons and coaches' outside income.

Named by the Administrative Committee to chair the four subcommittees were David L. Maggard, University of California, Berkeley, director of athletics, financial aid issues; Albert M. Witte, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, faculty athletics representative, recruiting process; NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Wilford S. Bailey, Auburn University faculty athletics representative, playing seasons, and B. J. Skelton, Clemson University faculty athletics representative, coaches' outside income.

The appointments to and assignments for the four subcommittees:

Financial aid

Appointed to the Special Council Subcommittee to Review Financial Aid Issues were Victor A. Bubas, Sun Belt Conference; Eugene F. Corrigan, University of Notre Dame; Della Durant, Pennsylvania State University; Division II Vice-President Asa N. Green, Livingston University; Maggard; John E. Thomas, Appalachian State University, and Alvin J. Van Wie, College of Wooster.



Wilford S. Bailey

The subcommittee will consider numerous financial aid issues, many of them identified in the April 23 issue of the *News*.

Its charge will be to recommend to the Council appropriate definitions of institutional financial aid for student-athletes, including Pell Grants and other noninstitutional aid; appropriate legislative means to permit each division to express its own philosophy of and requirements for financial aid, and amateurism issues relating to financial aid, such as monies received by participants on foreign



David L. Maggard

and American clubs.

The subcommittee also may address concerns regarding institutional costs of conducting athletics programs.

Recruiting

The following were appointed to the Special Council Subcommittee to Review the Recruiting Process: Joan Cronan, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Don J. DiJulia, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference; Cecil W. "Hootie" Ingram, Florida State University; John P. Reardon Jr., Har-



B. J. Skelton

vard University; Robert R. Snell, Kansas State University; Ade L. Sponberg, North Dakota State University, and Witte.

This committee will be expected to develop broad principles and strategies to reduce the potential for violations of recruiting rules and ethical standards; reduce pressures on coaches, student-athletes, parents, and high schools and junior colleges; reduce institutional costs attendant to recruiting, and foster competitive equity among institutions in the same division.



Albert M. Witte

"It is our intention that the subcommittee will consult with the NCAA Recruiting Committee in developing its recommendations," NCAA President John R. Davis said.

Playing seasons

The Special Council Subcommittee to Review Playing Seasons includes Bailey; Howard "Bud" Elwell, Gannon University; Mikki Flowers, Old Dominion University; Clayne R. Jensen, Brigham Young University; G. E. "Sonny" Moran Jr., Morehead
See Special, page 10

NCAA Manual revision progressing; draft expected within three months

Within three months, the first draft of a revised, rearranged NCAA Manual should be completed by the Special NCAA Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification. NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Wilford S. Bailey, who chairs the committee, said the draft will be the result of ongoing work by the special committee, which is being assisted by the Andrus Group, a management/consulting firm from Houston.

"We have just finished our most recent meeting," Bailey said May 8, "and everyone on the committee was genuinely pleased with the amount of work we were able to accomplish. And since the meeting was held immediately following and in the same city as the Executive Committee meeting, NCAA President (John R.) Davis stayed in Kansas City an extra day to meet with the group, and it was extremely beneficial to everyone involved."

Bailey said the biggest surprise the group has encountered, based on feedback and interaction with the

Association's membership, is the apparent lack of enthusiasm for the deregulatory aspect of the special committee's charge.

"As we have proceeded to review the Manual for purposes of restructuring and simplification, we also

have been scrutinizing regulations that we believe are candidates for deregulation," Bailey explained. "However, the information we have received from the membership indicates an overwhelming sentiment against major legislative changes. Remember, every regulation and interpretation in the NCAA Manual was put there by a vote of the membership, and the membership is telling us that the most important thing is to rearrange and simplify the Manual, not eliminate regulations."

He reported that after the special committee's April meeting, the group met with representatives of the American Football Coaches Association, The National Association of Basketball Coaches, the Women's Basketball Coaches Association and the Collegiate Volleyball Coaches Association. "It was interesting to note that the suggestions we received from those representatives were either for simplification or for legislative changes

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In the News

'Federation'

A report on a comprehensive study of all issues relating to "federation" within the NCAA. Page 3.

Previews

Championships previews in Division I baseball, Division I men's golf, women's golf and Division III baseball. Pages 4-5.

Corbett award

Carl Maddox, board member of the U.S. Sports Academy, named by the nation's athletics directors to receive the James J. Corbett Memorial Award. Page 16.

New CWS format expected to benefit teams

The NCAA Division I Championships Committee has refuted charges that an approved change in the College World Series format scheduled for 1988 would mean more revenue only for the NCAA treasury.

In an Associated Press story May 8, Ron Polk, head baseball coach at Mississippi State University and president of the American Baseball Coaches Association, said, "What's happened is, the NCAA wants to make a little money, and they're doing it at the expense of college baseball... they can make a million dollars, and who cares?"

It doesn't go to baseball. It goes to the NCAA treasury."

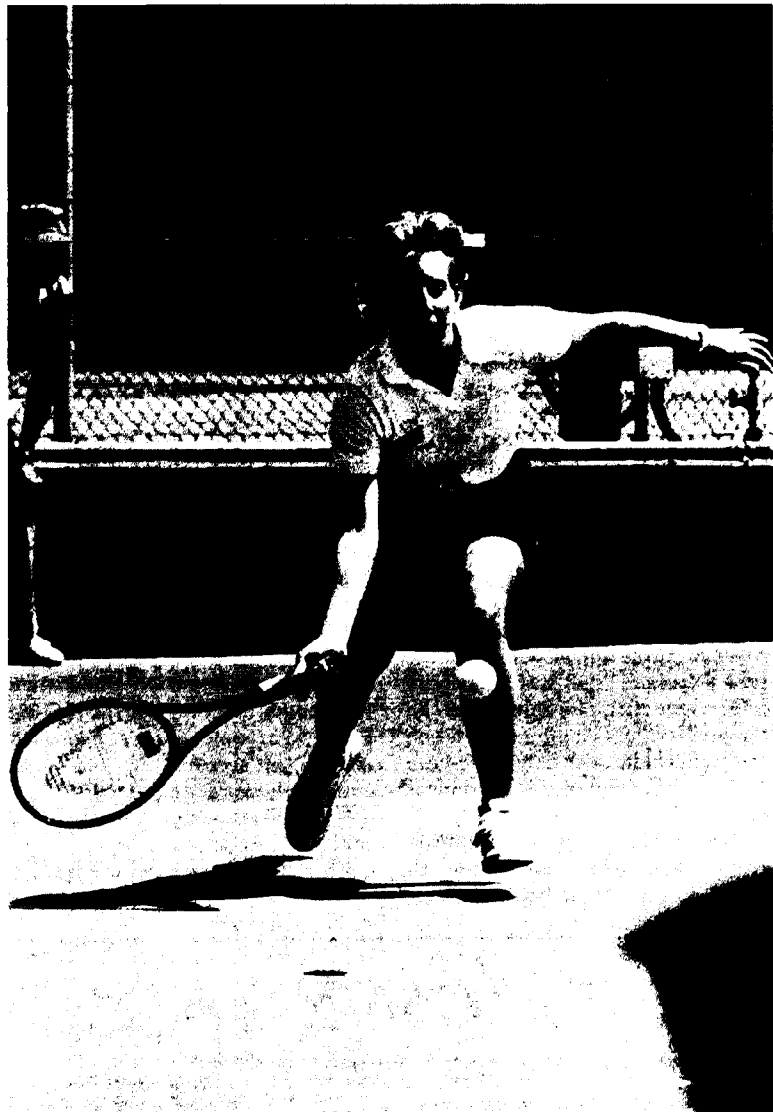
The NCAA Executive Committee has approved a single-elimination College World Series format involving four regional champions instead of the eight-team, double-elimination tournament.

Under the previous revenue-sharing plan, participating institutions and the NCAA each received 50 percent of the net receipts. Under the current plan adopted by the Division I Championships Committee and effective in the 1986-87 fiscal year, participating insti-

tutions will receive 60 percent of net receipts and the NCAA will retain 40 percent.

Had the recently approved revenue-sharing plan be in effect for the 1985 championship, participating institutions would have divided \$98,400 instead of \$82,000.

Given the steady increase in tournament revenues over the past years—\$765,000 in 1983, \$932,546 in 1984 and \$1,088,212 in 1985—participating institutions are expected to increase their income from the championship.
See New CWS, page 9



Jeff Perrin photo

The champion

The University of Northern Colorado's Nancy Roe won the singles title in the Division II Women's Tennis Championships and then teamed with Sandra Elliott for the doubles crown in competition May 5-10 at California State University, Northridge. It was the second consecutive doubles title for Roe and Elliott. Roe was unseeded in the singles competition. Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, won the team championship. *See story on page 4.*

Commission, Council review 'federation' trends

[Editor's Note: In its October 1985 meeting, the NCAA Presidents Commission, at the recommendation of its Division II subcommittee, requested a comprehensive study of all issues related to "federation" within the NCAA. The following report was approved by NCAA President John R. Davis and Secretary-Treasurer Wilford S. Bailey and was reviewed by the Commission in its April 2-3 meeting. It also was shared with the NCAA Council in its April 14-16 meeting.]

A. NCAA definition of 'federation.'

The term "federation" in the NCAA has come to mean that the Association's membership divisions function as separate units in certain important procedures, while remaining joined for other purposes within the alliance that is the NCAA itself. A division's decision, in the federated structure, is subject to a two-thirds rescission action by the voting membership of all divisions.

B. Background.

1. Establishment of the three-division structure.

a. In the mid-1950s, the Association had divided into a University Division and a College Division, but only for purposes of NCAA championships and national statistical rankings. Until 1973, the two divisions were commonly bound under the same rules regarding recruiting, eligibility, financial aid, transfers, academic requirements and other significant facets of their widely differing athletics programs.

b. After an attempt to create legislative and competitive divisions within the NCAA membership was defeated at the annual NCAA Convention in January 1973, the current three-division format then was approved in the Association's first special Convention in August 1973. For the first time, it permitted three membership groupings to act separately and unilaterally on certain portions of the NCAA bylaws. The first voting under the new format occurred at the annual Convention in January 1974.

2. Addition of subdivisions.

a. Almost from the beginning of the three-division structure, concerns were expressed regarding the lack of comparability among Division I members, especially the number of total sports sponsored as well as those that sponsored major football programs and those that did not. In 1978, Division I established Divisions I-A and I-AA in football, permitting each of the new subdivisions to act separately on certain types of legislation as they related to football alone. Criteria for those subdivisions were refined in 1981; then, in 1985, the membership

of Division I-A and the remainder of the Division I membership were afforded the authority to vote separately in most of the bylaws as they related to their entire athletics programs. At the 1986 Convention, a proposal to establish formally Division I-AAA (Division I members without football, or without football in Division I), with its own separate voting authority, was withdrawn.

b. At various times in the past decade, interest has been expressed by some in subdividing Division III. One legislative approach based the division on enrollment; it was not successful. Some Division III members continue to believe that subdivisions would provide more appropriate and equitable groups of the members of that division.

3. Administrative structure.

a. From the beginning of the three-division structure, the NCAA Council was "federated" in representation on a 2-1-1 basis—two Division I members for each Division II and Division III member. Most of the Association's sports committees are structured in that manner, as are certain of the general committees. In 1977, in response to a desire to broaden the representation on the Council, the concept of expanded division steering committees was approved. A number of nonmembers of the Council were appointed, and the resultant group became that division's steering committee. The steering committees handled discussions, legislation, research and communications regarding matters of interest to their respective divisions. Finally, those expanded steering committees were incorporated into the Council itself when the 1983 Convention voted to expand the Council from 22 to 46 members, with specific, earmarked representation for each of the Division I subdivisions. The Council has become increasingly federated in its procedures and its deliberations.

b. When the Presidents Commission was established in 1984, it also was structured on the 2-1-1 representation basis, with earmarked representation also for the Division I subdivisions. It, too, has operated in a "federated" manner when division-specific topics were involved.

4. Conventions and voting privileges.

The annual NCAA Convention has featured separate discussion sessions ("round tables") for each division since the three-division structure was implemented in 1974. Beginning with the 1986 Convention, each of the divisions was afforded the right to take final voting actions (subject only to a two-thirds rescission by the entire Convention) in those separate meetings, which now are called division

business sessions. In addition, Divisions I-A and I-AA now have the privilege of conducting their own summer legislative meetings, taking voting actions with no other divisions present (but again subject to rescission at the succeeding annual Convention).

When a legislative proposal at an NCAA Convention affects only one division, only qualified voting members of that division are permitted to vote on it. When a bylaw provision affects two or all three divisions, in most cases, each division is permitted to take its own action in adopting or rejecting it, regardless of the actions of the other division(s). This has been the case since the three divisions were established.

5. Philosophy of 'federation.'

The "federation" philosophy is the same as that which resulted in the establishment of the three divisions:

Each division, in one way or another, continues to express interest in having greater control over its own affairs, and that is what is occurring...

The purpose, scope and financial commitment of member institutions' athletics programs differ greatly from one level to another. Because athletics is a directly competitive enterprise, both in the regular season and in terms of national championships, and because the appropriate rules and policies applying to the different levels of programs are inherently different as well, the membership has turned increasingly to the "federation" approach to create more homogeneous groupings of institutions and to permit each grouping to adopt its own rules, in large part, as well as its own regular-season and postseason opportunities. This results in the "federated" procedures involving Conventions, representation on the Association's administrative bodies and other considerations.

C. Topics specified by Commission.

The following specific issues were mentioned by the Commission in requesting this report.

1. Membership criteria.

a. Each division has adopted its

own criteria for classification in that division, and these appear in NCAA Bylaws 11-1, 11-2 and 11-3. Essentially, all have certain types of in-season scheduling criteria in the sports of football and basketball, all require a certain number of sports (the Divisions II and III requirements in that regard now are the same), and all require the Association's championships-eligibility rules that govern the division in question to be applied also throughout the regular season. In addition, Division III has its own financial aid "need" criterion, while Division II provides athletically related aid on a more modest basis than that permitted in Division I. Finally, Division I has certain additional criteria for classification in Divisions I-A and I-AA in football and for Division I classification in basketball. Probably the most telling difference

held relatively steady in recent years, gaining new members to replace those who have moved to Division I. It is, however, the smallest of the three divisions (approximately 190 institutions); and most observers probably would agree that there are some Division I members that more appropriately belong in Division II, and there are some Division III members with philosophies more in tune with Division II's than with those of Division III.

(3) Some Division III members continue to be concerned about large-enrollment institutions in their division; others recognize that some Division III institutions conduct programs more in line with Division II beliefs but continue to compete in Division III.

2. Financial aid for student-athletes.

The question of the appropriate amount of financial aid a student-athlete should be permitted to receive seems to be the last major issue that many in Division I, as well as other divisions, believe should be subject to separate voting action by the three divisions. The hesitancy to resolve that situation generally is attributed to (a) fear that the major programs will move to award considerably more aid than that available in the other divisions, and (b) the belief by some, primarily in Division II, that they legitimately recruit against Division I institutions for student-athletes and would be at a disadvantage in so doing if the Division I institutions voted themselves the right to award greater amounts of aid.

3. Multidivision classification.

In recent years, there have been increasing arguments among NCAA members regarding the single-classification concept (all of an institution's sports should be in the same division) vs. the sport-by-sport classification concept (an institution should be able to classify any sport in any division). The current multidivision-classification opportunities essentially represent a compromise between those two schools of thought.

Currently, the multidivision-classification opportunities are these: (a) A Division II or III member can be classified in Division I in any one men's sport (other than football or basketball) and in any one women's sport. (b) A member of Division I can

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Of many

Continued from page 2

moves and his method of motivating athletes, he immediately began turning the program around.

"The first thing I noticed when I got here was that all of the good Iowa athletes went to Iowa or Kansas State or Kansas or Wisconsin," he says, and so his first step was to staunch the flow of talent.

Still, he realized one does not become a Big Eight contender on Iowa athletes alone; and with the awful condition of his facilities, he adds, "I was realistic enough to know that we were not going to recruit top athletes out of Kansas and Texas and California."

He began recruiting in East Africa, and his Kenyan athletes now include Moses Kiyai, an Olympic long jumper. One thing led to another. Sunday Uti, a 400-meter runner from Nigeria, was having lunch at an international competition in Helsinki, Finland, when he met Moroccan hurdler Nawal el Moutawakel. He told her about Iowa State, got her address and she soon enrolled at Iowa State. She went on to

win an Olympic gold medal.

A Belgian graduate student who befriended Bergan went back home, placed an advertisement in a Brussels newspaper and sent record-setting ISU miler Bob Verbeeck to Ames. Verbeeck returned to Belgium and sent along distance runner Raf Wyns.

Bergan, who will make \$35,000 next year, much less than football and basketball coaches are paid, doesn't jump on runners who have a bad performance. But, team members say, he will put his foot down over bad grades. Bergan smiles when the subject is mentioned. "I think most of the athletes know how I feel about that," he says.

Bergan still runs six miles a day, although no longer with his athletes. "I can't keep up anymore," he says.

Bergan looks ahead to the next race, the Big Eight conference championships May 17-18.

"I would just as soon that Nebraska be ranked first," he said. There's something about being on top that makes Bergan uncomfortable. He prefers a hurdle, or a still higher bar, to clear.

Opinions

Continued from page 2

require the legislature and courts of the state to examine the rules books of the organization operating within its borders and make sure that the rules adhere to the U.S. and state constitutions.

"We are well-aware of the abuses that take place in their recruitment of athletes for the 'money sports,' but there is no reason why the sins of football and basketball should be an excuse for the imposition of tyranny over other sports.

"Somehow, track and field always winds up as the goat...just how many medals do you think basketball and football players are going to be deprived of under the new NCAA regulation? And how quick do you think the issue would be in court if they were?"

Tom Osborne, head football coach University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Scholastic Coach

"I believe things are not as good overall (after two years of football TV deregulation) for a number of reasons.

"As far as the Big Eight is concerned, I think the proliferation of telecasts might be starting to hurt the gate. Some schools that aren't traditional football powers and might be having bad years are seeing more and more 'no-shows' at the games.

"Also, I don't think that we're recouping the money in these regional TV packages that we are losing at the gate. The market is simply oversaturated. So we ought to back off.

"Our take per telecast is just a fraction of what it used to be. The downward trend might have happened anyway; but with the advent of cable TV and the tremendous number of games available, the net revenue from each telecast has obviously gone down.

"Some schools might like it, saying they're on TV three times a year now. But we're paying too great a price as a whole, because we're overexposing ourselves."

Leonard H. O. Spearman, president Texas Southern University

Houston Chronicle

"It (an increase in tuition) raises some serious questions about the opportunities for minorities."

Eugene H. Methvin, senior editor

Reader's Digest

The Washington Post

"Were we to get our colleges out of sports... we would slam the door of opportunity shut to many... young men. Moreover, Black or white, the old truism that 'idle hands are the devil's workshop' applies especially to young males.

"Athletics is the tie that holds many a boisterous and indifferent scholar in the educational system while its civilizing process takes hold."

Donnell Hayden, student-athlete North Mesquite High School, Texas

Dallas Morning News

"The SAT is something you can't take without preparing for it. I didn't look at a book or practice for it, I just took it. It has some things I never saw or didn't remember. Some of the math questions were things I hadn't seen for two years. But I'm better prepared for it now."

Gary Walker, athletics director Northern Arizona University

The Arizona Republic

"Almost nobody graduates in four years any more. Even the ones doing well in school say they'll come back after their eligibility runs out but then go out and have a wife and 14 kids and never come back.

"We'd like to be idealistic and say the pursuit of a degree is the end of all ends. But we also are realistic enough to know that the big carrot is playing ball. If we keep the carrot out there for the fifth year (by extending eligibility to five years), we'll get most, if not all, graduated."

TCU placed on three years' probation for football violations

The NCAA Committee on Infractions has announced that penalties have been imposed against Texas Christian University for violations that occurred in football from 1979 to August 1985. Investigation of the institution's intercollegiate athletics program began in September 1985 when the university discovered that seven football players were receiving cash payments from "boosters."

The NCAA penalty, which was reduced substantially as a result of the institution's actions, includes a three-year probationary period that will require annual in-person visits to the university by NCAA enforcement personnel and an audit of the expenses and income of student-athletes in football.

The university also will be prohibited from participating in any football bowl game competition following the 1986 season, and the university will forfeit its television revenue from the 1983 and 1984 football seasons (a total of \$343,203) to the NCAA.

In addition, no more than 10 new recruits in football will be permitted to receive initial grants-in-aid for the 1987-88 academic year, and no more than 15 new recruits will be permitted to receive such financial aid for the 1988-89 academic year.

Six representatives of the university's athletics interests will be disassociated from involvement of any kind in the university's athletics program as result of their involvement in the violations.

No television sanctions were imposed in the case, and the football team remains eligible to participate in television appearances.

"The pattern and scope of the violations found in this case place it among the most serious infractions cases ever considered by the NCAA," said Frank J. Remington, Committee on Infractions chair. "The violations occurred over a six-year period ending in August 1985 and included substantial cash payments and monthly cash allowances to numerous team members from outside boosters, offers of cash and other inducements to prospective student-athletes, and other prohibited benefits to enrolled student-athletes."

"It should be emphasized that the committee initially determined a penalty based solely upon the serious nature of the violations when compared to past infractions cases and without consideration of mitigating factors. The committee believed that a three-year ban on postseason competition and television appearances would be appropriate as well as action to prohibit the university from awarding any grants-in-aid to new football recruits for a two-year period," Remington said.

He stated that the final penalties were significantly reduced, however, due to unique mitigating factors and the exemplary handling of this case by the university.

Factors that were considered in reducing the penalty included: (a) the prompt and decisive action of the university in September 1985 to declare seven student-athletes ineligible when the football coaching staff developed proof of serious violations, an act that had a clearly adverse effect on the 1985 football season; (b) the chancellor's personal leadership and forthright approach in resolving the issues in this case and the full cooperation extended by university officials, coaching staff members and numerous student-athletes in all phases of the processing of this case; (c) the university's decision to expedite the enforcement process and accept responsibility for violations in numerous instances in which the enforcement staff lacked proof of the violations independent of the university's admission, and (d) the university's lack of prior violations in football.

"The committee believes that the reduced penalties in this case represent meaningful institutional sanctions for

the improper competitive advantage that accrued, while also providing substantial credit for the decisive, commendable and unique actions of the university in this case," Remington said.

He pointed out that for purposes of processing this case, no former coaching staff member was named in the materials considered by the committee or in the discussion of possible findings of violations. Although the university elected to admit numerous violations for the purpose of assessing institutional responsibility, those admissions were accepted by the committee without prejudice to the possible future consideration of any specific alleged violations by former coaching staff members.

Following are statements of the initial penalties considered appropriate, the significant mitigating factors, the final reduced penalty imposed by

the Committee on Infractions and a summary of the violations of NCAA legislation:

Penalties considered appropriate prior to consideration of mitigating factors

1. Texas Christian University shall be publicly reprimanded and censured and placed on probation for a period of three years, effective May 6, 1986, it being understood that should any of the penalties in this case be set aside for any reason other than by the appropriate action of the Association, the penalties shall be reconsidered by the NCAA; further, at the conclusion of the first, second and final years of this probationary period, the NCAA shall conduct a review of the athletics policies and procedures of the university, which shall include in-person visits to the university's campus and audits of the expenses and income of student-athletes in football.

2. The university's intercollegiate football team shall end its 1986, 1987 and 1988 seasons with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest, and the university shall not be eligible to participate in any postseason football competition following those seasons.

3. During the 1986, 1987 and 1988 football seasons, the university's intercollegiate football team shall not be eligible to appear on any

television program involving "live" coverage.

4. During the 1987-88 and 1988-89 academic years, no student-athlete in football shall be permitted to receive initial, athletically related financial aid (per O.I. 600) that has been arranged or awarded by Texas Christian University.

5. The university shall confirm in writing to the NCAA national office that six representatives of its athletics interests who were involved in the violations in this case have been disassociated from involvement of any kind in the university's athletics program.

Review of significant mitigating factors considered in reducing the penalties

Although the Committee on Infractions considered the scope of the findings in this case to be among the most serious ever considered by the NCAA, Texas Christian University has demonstrated its clear commitment to compliance with NCAA legislation through the following:

A. The prompt and decisive action of the university in September 1985 to declare seven student-athletes ineligible for further intercollegiate athletics competition when the football coaching staff developed proof of violations, an act that had a clearly adverse effect on the 1985 football season.

B. The chancellor's leadership and forthright

approach in resolving the issues in this case and the full cooperation extended by university officials, coaching staff members and numerous student-athletes in all phases of the processing of this case.

C. The university's decision to expedite the enforcement process and accept responsibility for violations in numerous instances in which the enforcement staff lacked proof of the violations independent of the university's admissions.

D. The university's lack of prior violations in the sport of football.

Final penalties imposed by the Committee on Infractions

1. Texas Christian University shall be publicly reprimanded and censured and placed on probation for a period of three years, effective May 6, 1986, it being understood that should any of the penalties in this case be set aside for any reason other than by the appropriate action of the Association, the penalty shall be reconsidered by the NCAA; further, at the conclusion of the first, second and final years of this probationary period, the NCAA shall conduct a review of the athletics policies and procedures of the university, which shall include in-person visits to the university's campus and

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New CWS

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pionship.

Polk also said the new format would have "a detrimental effect on college baseball, a major detrimental effect on Omaha—the championship site—where the good people have worked so hard to develop the College World Series as it presently stands."

The NCAA Baseball Committee will recommend that the 1988 finals and one of the six-team, double-elimination regionals be played in Omaha. The new format still could feature as many as 14 games (11 for

NCAA

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that, in our opinion, are not in the purview of deregulation."

Bailey said the special committee ultimately will produce three documents, the first of which is the initial Manual revision that will be completed in July. "The first draft of the revised and restructured Manual will have no changes other than in the arrangement of material," he said.

At that point, the committee will produce a second draft that will include editorial changes but no changes in legislation or voting procedures. "Our goal with the second draft will be to produce an NCAA Manual that contains everything in the current publication in a format that will be easier to read and use," Bailey said.

The final document, a result of the deregulation aspect of the group's charge, will contain any proposed legislative (deregulatory) changes the group wishes to offer, in the form of amendments.

In addition, the committee also is continuing work on tables, graphs and other illustrations for inclusion in a new Manual, as well as an even more expanded index. "Even though the bigger index included in the 1986-87 Manual is not exactly what we had hoped for," said Bailey, "members of the special committee have heard nothing but good things about how much easier the new index makes finding information in the book."

Another change the group hopes will make the Manual more manageable will be in the codification of the constitution and bylaws, which will be done using a pure numerical/decimal system. "For example," Bailey said, "we hear a lot about Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2), which deals with qualifiers for initial eligibility. Under the new system, all those letters and numbers would be replaced by a set of numbers; 5-1-(j)-(ii) could become 5.3.10.2. We know it will take some getting used to, but we believe the change to a pure numerical/decimal system ultimately will make the Manual much easier to use."

Another concept the special committee is incorporating in its work is a consolidation of related regulations. The group devoted all of its time during the May 6-8 meeting in Kansas City to developing separate bylaws for amateurism; awards, benefits and expenses, and financial aid. "Another example would be a single bylaw for eligibility," Bailey explained.

"We see the constitution as a document that will include the basic principles of the Association; specificities of membership and of the NCAA legislative process, and a statement of the Association's purpose. We then see the bylaws providing a logical presentation of the details of NCAA rules and regulations in a much more useable NCAA Manual."

Serving with Bailey on the special committee are Clayton W. Chapman, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Prentice Gault, Big Eight Conference; Donna A. Lopiano, University of Texas, Austin, and David Price, Pacific-10 Conference. Bailey indicated that any member of the special committee would be happy to receive suggestions from the membership concerning the group's charge and its continuing deliberations.

the regional and three for the finals) for Omaha as compared to the current maximum number of 15 games.

Edward Bozik, director of athletics at the University of Pittsburgh and chair of the NCAA Division I Championships Committee, pointed out that the decision to change the format was based on a recommendation by the championships committee after reviewing the recommendation of the Baseball Committee.

The new format was approved with-

Thiebe joins NCAA staff

Edward A. Thiebe has joined the NCAA national office staff as youth program coordinator. He replaces Cheryl L. Levick, who recently was named assistant commissioner of the Pacific-10 Conference.

A graduate of Springfield College, Thiebe earned a master's degree from South Florida and has completed one

out regard to the possibility of a network television contract because the championships committee believes the new arrangement would better serve the overall interests of college baseball as an attraction to fans and as a better-revenue producer for competing institutions, Bozik indicated.

The championships committee believes that the change is in the best interest of the continued development and growth of college baseball, Bozik said.

year in the doctoral program at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

He comes to the national office from Old Dominion University, where he served as coordinator of the athletics camp, assistant soccer coach and adjunct professor.

Youth track clinic planned June 1 by YES program

The NCAA Youth Education through Sports (YES) program will sponsor a track and field clinic June 1 at Indiana University Track and Field Stadium in Indianapolis. The clinic, open to girls and boys in grades six through 12, will feature many top college coaches.

The YES program will provide youngsters throughout the nation an opportunity to participate in free clinics conducted by top coaches.

The clinic also will feature sessions on academics and substance abuse.

Terry Crawford, women's track and field coach at the University of Texas, Austin, and coach of the 1988 U.S. Olympic women's team, is the featured speaker.

Arkansas State University coach Guy Kochel and Rod Milburn, 1972 Olympic gold medalist in the high hurdles, will give demonstrations on pole vaulting and hurdling. Jim Spi-

vey, 1982 NCAA 1,500 meters champion, will speak on academics.

Other coaches involved in the clinic are Clyde Duncan, Arizona State University; Clyde Hart, Baylor University; Jack Harvey, University of Michigan; Phil Henson, Indiana University, Bloomington; Brooks Johnson, Stanford University; John McDonnell, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Dave Murray, University of Arizona; Tom Tellez, University of Houston, and Joe Walker, University of Florida.

Participation sessions will be conducted in the long jump, triple jump, sprints, middle distances, relays, long distances, throwing events and high jump.

There is no admission charge. Pre-registration forms can be obtained by calling 317/264-3517. On-site registration will be held at the stadium at noon June 1.

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Legislative Assistance

1986 Column No. 19

Practice activities—meetings

The NCAA Administrative Committee has reviewed the application of O.I. 302, which defines "practice" as any meeting, activity or instruction held at the direction of, or supervised by, any member or members of an institution's coaching staff. The committee agreed that the application of O.I. 302 should be limited to those meetings or activities that have an athletics purpose; i.e., any team meeting in which coaching philosophy, techniques or other sports-related information is discussed would be considered a practice activity under that interpretation, but a meeting conducted solely to discuss such issues as drug education or academic counseling, or the introduction of a new coaching staff member, would not be considered practice.

Practice activities—Bylaw 5-1-(j)

The Administrative Committee previously has ruled, and the Council has confirmed, that a student who is ineligible for practice under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j) [effective August 1, 1986] may not attend or participate in any manner (e.g., as a team manager) in organized athletics practice activities, regardless of whether the student receives athletically related financial aid under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2).

The Council has noted that such a student may participate in academic activities sponsored by the institution's athletics department, including study halls, tutoring and academic counseling. In addition, the Administrative Committee has determined that such an individual may participate in conditioning, physical fitness or weight-lifting activities if those activities are not supervised by any coach, with the exception of the institution's "strength" coach, provided such activities do not involve arrangements that would be defined as "practice" under the provisions of O.I. 302, 303, 304, 305 or 306.

Financial aid—Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2)

The Administrative Committee has ruled that a nonqualifier under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2) would not utilize a season of eligibility during the freshman year if the individual forgoes the opportunity to receive athletically related financial aid per Case No. 355 (1986-87 NCAA Manual) and if any employment opportunity involving the individual is restricted to an off-campus job for which the student applies on his or her own initiative and which the student secures with no involvement or intervention by any athletics department staff member or other representative of the institution's athletics interests, including the actual decision to hire the student-athlete.

In accordance with the committee's decision, no athletics department staff member or other representative of the institution's athletics interests could be involved in any way in the arrangements for such employment, including directing the student-athlete to apply at a particular place of employment, if the arrangement is to involve noncountable aid. Assuming that these criteria are met, an individual under such circumstances would not be a countable student-athlete per Bylaw 6-3 if it is assured that the individual receive no financial aid as that term is defined per O.I. 600.

Printed recruiting aids—questionnaires

The provisions of Case No. 188 (1986-87 NCAA Manual) lists the printed recruiting aids that may be distributed by a member institution to a prospective student-athlete or to a high school or junior college coach. The Administrative Committee has determined that Case No. 188 would not preclude a member institution from sending a sports questionnaire to a high school to obtain information concerning the identity of prospective student-athletes who may have the ability to participate in intercollegiate competition so long as the questionnaire is designed solely to request such information, does not include pictures of the institution's athletics department personnel or enrolled student-athletes, and does not contain any other material designed to serve as a promotional item, specifically including (but not limited to) a detachable section containing information regarding the institution's record in postseason football contests.

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

Special

Continued from page 1

State University; Sondra Norrell-Thomas, Howard University; Vernon M. Smith, University of Toledo, and Division III Vice-President Judith M. Sweet, University of California, San Diego.

Included in the subcommittee's assignment will be recommendations to the Council regarding appropriate changes in limitations on numbers of contests or dates of competition; other appropriate limitations on playing and/or practice seasons, including a review of 1986 Convention Proposal No. 91; research in regard to lost class time and scheduling patterns in the various sports; appropriate restrictions on out-of-season competition by student-athletes as unattached competitors or members of club teams, and appropriate definitions of collegiate and open competition.

"This subcommittee probably will operate on a longer time frame than the others," Davis said. "Research will be required, and it would not seem likely to expect the committee to complete its work until next year."

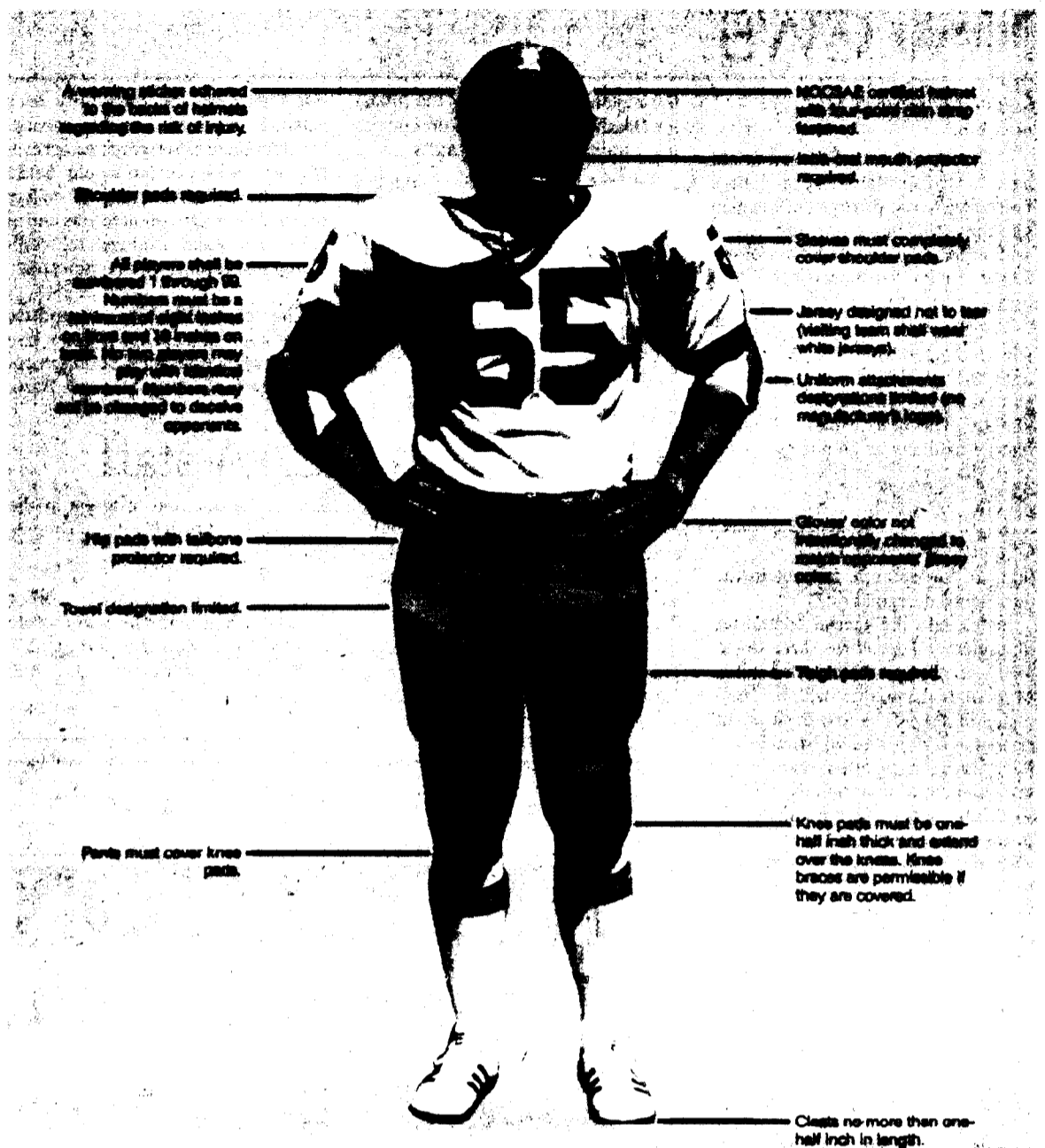
Coaches' income

Appointed to the Special Council Subcommittee to Review Coaches' Outside Income were Division I Vice-President Lewis A. Cryer, Pacific Coast Athletic Association; Jack V.

Doland, McNeese State University; Frederick Hemke, Northwestern University; Skelton; Kathleen M. Wear, La Salle University, and Charlotte West, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

This subcommittee will consider suggestions that legislation be adopted to assure institutional knowledge or control of a coach's outside income arrangements when the institution's name, facilities or other properties are involved in such arrangements. Those suggestions generally have included a simple requirement that each head coach report each such arrangement annually to the chief executive officer or a requirement that all such arrangements be approved in advance by the CEO. Some members have advocated limitations on the amounts of money coaches can receive through such arrangements.

"It is important to recognize that we are not talking about limiting coaches' salaries and other institutional benefits," Davis said. "This relates entirely to the outside income realized by a coach by using the institution's facilities and properties, such as its name, logos, game schedules, admissions, television shows, and endorsements that commit the team members or the institution to certain equipment, clothing or other arrangements."



Legal uniform

Directors of athletics, football coaches, equipment managers and athletics trainers as well as officiating associations and commissioners recently were mailed a 19-inch-by-24 1/4-inch color poster that depicts mandatory and illegal football equipment and a complete legal uniform as mandated by Rules 1-4-2, 1-4-4, 1-4-5 and 1-4-7 of the 1986 NCAA Football Rules and Interpretations. The NCAA Football Rules Committee recommends that the posters be displayed in locker rooms or other areas to make players and coaches aware of what equipment is mandated by rule, what constitutes illegal equipment and how to wear mandatory equipment. Additional posters—on a first-come, first-served basis—can be obtained by contacting the NCAA national office.

Seven leagues recommended for automatic bids

The NCAA Division III Women's Volleyball Committee has voted to recommend seven conferences for automatic qualification for the 1986 championships. The recommendation will need Executive Committee approval.

The conferences are the Dixie Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference, Ohio Athletic Conference, Presidents Athletic Conference, Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the State University of New York Athletic Conference.

The committee, which met April 22-25 in Kansas City, Missouri, also voted to recommend that an error be corrected in the dates of the 1986 championship. The Executive Committee previously had approved the incorrectly typed dates of November 14-16, when the volleyball committee had wanted November 13-15 championship dates so the tournament would end on a Saturday instead of a Sunday.

A slight increase in officials' fees will be recommended, along with the use of air transportation for up to two officials.

In other action, the committee decided to dispense with the power-rating system it used to assist in evaluating teams for selection to the 1985 championship.

The Facts . . .

DRUG ABUSE is one of American society's most compelling problems. Whether on the job, on the playing field or in the classroom, its effects and consequences can create serious and oft times hazardous situations.

While there is no easy solution to this problem, drug screening programs are proving effective in many ways: productivity is improving, absenteeism is being reduced; safety and security are enhanced, and the programs themselves are serving as deterrents.

Once the decision has been made to establish a drug screening program, careful consideration should be given to the selection of the laboratory which will perform the testing. While some clinical laboratories offer limited drug screening as a part of their testing capabilities, at The American Institute for Drug Detection, the **Facts** speak for themselves:

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The American Institute for Drug Detection
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Commission

Continued from page 3

be classified in any division in the sport of football, and a member of Division II can be classified in that division or Division III in football. Effective this September 1, no other sport can be so classified.

Three issues thus far have prevented adoption of the single-division concept.

One deals with football and the fact that a number of institutions wish to offer that sport for their student-athletes but do not want and/or cannot afford to do so and be competitive in their membership division. St. Peter's College, for example, offers football at the Division III level and conducts the rest of its program in Division I; it probably would not continue football if it were forced to do so in Division I-A or I-AA.

The other issue deals with established, successful programs conducted in Division I by institutions in Divisions II and III. A strong example is the Johns Hopkins University (Division III) men's lacrosse program (national champions six times in Division I); another is the Trinity University (Texas), also Division III, men's and women's tennis programs, both national contenders in Division I. (Effective September 1, 1986, the only

multidivision-classification opportunity available to women's programs permits a Division II or III institution to put one sport in Division I.)

The third issue revolves around the argument that all student-athletes should be treated similarly at an institution; i.e., that an institution should not be permitted to "put all its money in one sport," that institutions with "Division I trappings" should not be permitted to compete in Division III, and that multidivision classification is contrary to the pursuit of homogeneity intended in establishing the three-division structure.

Adding to the concern most recently has been the demise of two or three Division II championships due to lack of sufficient sponsorship of the sports involved in that division. Division II institutions that do sponsor those sports want an appropriate championships opportunity for their student-athletes in those sports; they argue for the privilege of reclassifying such sports in Division I or Division III, as desired.

4. Block-grant funding for championships.

a. Rationale:
In its August 1984 meeting, the NCAA Executive Committee—charged with supervising the Associ-

ation's financial matters and its championships—was faced with critical funding choices as the burden of underwriting deficit NCAA championships continued to increase, particularly in Divisions II and III. It reached these conclusions:

(1) In formulating the Association's budget, every effort should be made to maintain current programs and services in current or reduced form, instead of eliminating specific activities; further, inauguration of new services should be kept to a minimum.

(2) The NCAA's continued potential to pay competitors' transportation costs to deficit NCAA championships is dependent upon Association receipts being in excess of those required for fundamental NCAA services. (For more than 50 years, the Association did not underwrite transportation costs for participants.)

(3) The continued growth of NCAA championships—especially those that represent maximum financial burdens to the Association—should be halted; but in any event, it will not be possible to provide transportation guarantees to new championships.

(4) Net receipts generated by the championships of a given division first should be used to pay the transportation guarantees and appropriate per diem of that division before consideration is given to guaranteeing and paying the transportation expenses of other divisions that do not generate sufficient receipts for this purpose.

The Executive Committee believes

that championships opportunities are subject to financial limitations, and actions in Divisions II and III to create championships no longer can be supported from revenues that are generated solely by Division I. As a result, the committee approved the concept of block-grant funding for Divisions II and III championships.

It should be noted that the 1985-86 NCAA budget projects the following income and expense amounts on a division basis (excluding block grants):

| Division | Revenues | Expenses | Net |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Division I | \$17,910,900 | \$3,894,800 | \$14,017,100 |
| Division II | (866,700)* | 606,700 | (1,473,400) |
| Division III | (1,040,800)* | 608,800 | (1,649,600) |

*Deficit revenues resulting from championships that do not generate sufficient revenues to cover expenses.

b. Description:

Block-grant funding means that, beginning with the 1986-87 fiscal year, Divisions II and III each will be allocated \$1.1 million for covering transportation guarantees to their respective championships. This amount is not to be increased or decreased in succeeding years because of a balance or deficit that might occur within a given year.

The block-grant program will be administered by the new Divisions II and III Championships Committees, while the new Division I Championships Committee will make appropriate championships decisions regarding that division's events and the National Collegiate Championships for which all members are eligible. The Divisions

II and III committees each include two members of the Council, two members of the Executive Committee and one member selected at large; the Division I committee includes the eight Division I members of the Executive Committee. Actions of the committees are subject to approval by the Executive Committee.

D. Summary

The process of "federating" NCAA activities and procedures has been going on for nearly 13 years, and it has increased in application and scope rather regularly during that period. Each division, in one way or another, continues to express interest in having greater control over its own affairs, and that is what is occurring in all of the areas outlined in this report.

This concept is not common elsewhere in higher education. It has occurred within the NCAA because of considerations unique to athletics within higher education. Athletics is based on highly visible institution-vs.-institution competition to a far greater degree than any other aspect of higher education, and therefore there has been a continuing desire to assure reasonable competitive equity in certain administrative and academic areas. Thus, athletics is the only aspect of higher education that is truly subject to an ongoing, day-to-day regulatory function wherein substantial penalties can be assessed for violations of regulations. This heightens the desire to group "like with like" for purposes of rules adoption and application.

Calendar

- | | |
|------------|--|
| May 12-15 | Men's Ice Hockey Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| May 22-23 | Recruiting Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| May 27-28 | Current Issues Forum, Chicago, Illinois |
| May 29-30 | Current Issues Forum, Los Angeles, California |
| June 2-3 | Insurance Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 2-5 | Men's Lacrosse Committee, New Seabury, Massachusetts |
| June 4-6 | Men's Tennis Committee, Corpus Christi, Texas |
| June 5-6 | Long Range Planning Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 5-6 | Postgraduate Scholarship Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 9-12 | Division II Women's Basketball Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 9-12 | Women's Fencing Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 11-14 | Division III Men's Basketball Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 12-13 | Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification, Colorado Springs, Colorado |
| June 16-19 | Women's Gymnastics Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 23-26 | Women's Golf Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 24-27 | Division III Women's Basketball Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| June 24-27 | Men's and Women's Track and Field Committee, Kansas City, Missouri |
| July 6-10 | Division I Men's Basketball Committee, Monterey, California |
| July 6-10 | Division I Women's Basketball Committee, Monterey, California |
| July 8-11 | Public Relations & Promotion Committee, Centerville, Massachusetts |

Added championships competition is sought for qualifiers in skiing

If a recommendation from the Men's and Women's Skiing Committee is approved by the NCAA Executive Committee, competitors who qualify in one event of a discipline may compete in the other event in the same discipline at the National Collegiate Men's and Women's Skiing Championships.

The recommendation was made at the meeting of the committee in Kansas City May 5-8 and is a form of the "filling-the-field" procedure that has been used in the NCAA swimming championships.

Under the skiing proposal, a competitor who qualifies in the slalom would be permitted to compete in the giant slalom but not in either of the Nordic events. The proposal also would permit the limit on the size of the field to be exceeded for an event but would not increase the size of the field for the championship.

In other recommendations forwarded to the Executive Committee, the skiing committee requested an additional relay team (from seven to eight) for both men and women. Also, the committee assigned the at-large berths to the regional allocations with the understanding that if the Central region wishes to compete in

the championship, the at-large berths will be reassigned.

Regional allocations for 1987 are: Men's slalom: East—17, West—19; Men's giant slalom: East—18, West—18; Men's cross country: East—15, West—18; Men's relay: East—3, West—4; Women's slalom: East—16, West—20; Women's giant slalom: East—16, West—20; Women's cross country: East—15, West—21; Women's relay: East—3, West—4.

The committee will recommend the University of Alaska, Anchorage, as the site for the 1987 NCAA championships and requested that institutions interested in hosting the 1988 or 1989 meets request proposed budget forms from Cynthia L. Smith in the national office.

In its consideration of rules changes for the 1986-87 season, the committee voted to use only one predetermined table for scoring cross country relay events. This change will permit running of the relay at any time in the meet and is not based on the results in the other individual events.

Also, the committee voted that the use of films or videotapes provided by the host institution may be used by the

Summer basketball leagues approved

The NCAA Administrative Committee, acting for the Council, will review the first 112 summer basketball leagues for 1986 in a May 22 telephone conference.

Under Constitution 3-9(b)(1), a male or female student-athlete with intercollegiate basketball eligibility remaining may participate between June 15 and August 31 on a team in a summer league approved by the Council.

Each student-athlete must obtain written permission from his or her institution's director of athletics (or the AD's official representative) to participate in an approved league. This written permission must specify the particular league in which the student-athlete is authorized to participate. Directors of athletics at member institutions are reminded of the one league-one team rule, which also applies to participation in summer tournaments.

A student-athlete who fails to obtain proper written permission or participates in an unapproved league will jeopardize eligibility for intercollegiate basketball competition under Constitution 3-9(b).

The student-athletes affected by this legislation are those with intercollegiate eligibility remaining in basketball who have been candidates for an NCAA institution's intercollegiate basketball team or who were recruited by a member institution in part for their basketball ability and subsequently enrolled at the institution.

Once this legislation becomes applicable to the student-athlete, it remains applicable until the individual's intercollegiate basketball eligibility is exhausted.

Any questions concerning the application process or the requirements for NCAA approval of summer basketball leagues should be referred to Kevin Lennon, legislative assistant, at the NCAA national office.

Following is a list of the first 112 leagues to apply this year. Additional leagues will be reported in The NCAA News as they are approved.

- Men's Leagues**
Arizona—Valley-Wide Summer League, Scottsdale. California—Slam-N-Jam Spring/Summer Development League, Compton; Southern California College Open Basketball League, Inglewood; South Central Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles; Arc Summer

Basketball League, North Hollywood; Drake Summer League, San Anselmo. Colorado—Red Shield Adult Summer League, Denver. Connecticut—Shoot Straight Park League, Groton. Delaware—West Center City Community Center '86 Senior Summer Basketball League, Wilmington.

Georgia—Atlanta "Hot Nets" Summer Basketball League, Atlanta; Atlanta Pro-Am Summer League, Atlanta. Illinois—Fox Valley Park District Men's Summer Basketball League, Aurora; Schlitz Malt Liquor Summer Basketball League, Chicago; Westmont Park District Men's Summer Basketball League, Westmont. Indiana—Indianapolis Summer Basketball League, Indianapolis; Plymouth Summer Basketball League for Men, Plymouth; Martin Luther King Men's Summer Basketball League, South Bend. Iowa—Ottumwa YMCA Summer Basketball League, Ottumwa. Kansas—Kansas City Metro Summer League, Kansas City.

Kentucky—Lexington Fayette Urban County Government Dirt Bowl, Lexington; Louisville Developmental Summer League, Louisville. Massachusetts—Ebony Ivory League, Boston; Crompton Park Senior Basketball League, Worcester. Michigan—Grand Rapids Summer Basketball League, Grand Rapids; Douglas Community Association Summer Basketball League, Kalamazoo. Minnesota—Augsburg Summer Basketball League, Minneapolis. Nebraska—Malone Center Summer Basketball League, Lincoln; Omaha Downtown YMCA Summer Basketball League, Omaha. Nevada—Reno Nevada YMCA Summer Basketball League, Reno.

New Jersey—Cinnaminson Basketball League, Cinnaminson; East Orange Recreation League, East Orange; Harrington Park Summer Basketball League, Harrington Park; Branch Brook Basketball League, Newark; Ocean City Men's College Summer League, Ocean City; Wayne Valley Summer Basketball League, Wayne. New Mexico—Clovis Recreational Summer Basketball League, Clovis. New York—JCC Men's Summer League 4 on 4, Binghamton; Town of Hamburg, Hamburg; Giad Willens Summer Basketball League, Ithaca; Monroe Summer Basketball League, Monroe; Holcombe Rucker ITT Summer League, New York; Rochester Area Colleges Summer League, Rochester; Smithtown College Basketball League, St. James.

North Carolina—Chavis Amateur Basketball League, Raleigh. Ohio—Beaver Creek Summer League, Beaver Creek; City of Canton Youth Development Summer Basketball League, Canton; Fairborn Men's Summer Basketball League, Fairborn; Lima YMCA Summer Basketball League, Lima; St. Peter's Summer Classic, Mansfield; Reynolds Summer Men's League, Reynolds; Catholic Club Summer Men's Basketball League, Toledo. Oregon—Far West Summer Basketball League, Portland. Pennsylvania—Zinn's Park Summer Basketball League, Denver; Mill Creek Summer League, Erie; Phoenixville Area Recreation League, Phoenixville; Connie Hawkins Adult Summer Basketball League, Pittsburgh; Punxsutawney Men's Summer Basketball League, Punxsutawney; York Summer Basketball League, York.

South Carolina—Charleston YMCA Summer League, Charleston; Florence City Recreation Summer Basketball League, Flor-

ence; Greenville YMCA Summer League, Greenville; Hilton Head Island Summer League, Hilton Head Island. Texas—Houston Coors Light Summer Basketball League, Houston; Alamo City Basketball League, San Antonio; Doris Miller YMCA Summer Basketball League, Waco. Virginia—County of Henrico Unlimited Summer Basketball League, Henrico; Vienna Parks and Recreation Summer Basketball League, Vienna; Roanoke City Recreation League, Roanoke. West Virginia—South Charleston Community Center Summer Basketball League, South Charleston. Wisconsin—Hart Park Basketball League, Wauwatawa.

Women's Leagues

Arizona—Valley-Wide Summer League, Scottsdale. California—Slam-N-Jam Development League, Compton; Southern California College Open Basketball League, Inglewood; San Diego County Women's Basketball Development League, San Diego. Connecticut—Shoot Straight Park League, Groton. Georgia—Atlanta "Hot Nets" Summer Basketball League, Atlanta; Atlanta Pro-Am Summer League, Atlanta; Brookwood Community School League, Snellville.

Hawaii—Monoa Women's Summer League, Honolulu. Illinois—Brainerd Park Women's Open Summer Basketball League, Chicago; Indianapolis Summer Basketball League, Indianapolis. Indiana—Plymouth Summer Basketball League, Plymouth; Valparaiso YMCA Summer Basketball League, Valparaiso. Kentucky—Lexington Fayette Urban County Government Dirt Bowl, Lexington; Louisville Developmental Summer League, Louisville. Massachusetts—Ebony Ivory League, Boston; Brockton Women's Suburban Summer Basketball League, Brockton.

Michigan—Grand Rapids Summer Basketball League, Grand Rapids. Minnesota—Augsburg Summer Basketball League, Minneapolis. Nebraska—Lincoln YMCA Summer Basketball League, Lincoln. New Jersey—Cherry Hill, NJ Summer Recreation—Women's Basketball, Cherry Hill; East Orange Recreation League, East Orange; Ocean City Recreation Women's High School and College League, Ocean City; Tenafly Recreation Commission Women's League, Tenafly. New York—Albany Summer Women's Basketball League, Albany; Town of Hamburg, Hamburg; Monroe Summer Basketball League, Monroe; Holcombe Rucker—ITT Summer League, New York; Smithtown College Basketball League, St. James.

Ohio—Amelia Blue Chip Summer Basketball League, Amelia; City of Canton Youth Development Summer Basketball League, Canton; Communiplex Blue Chip League, Cincinnati; Freddie Summer Basketball League, Fredericktown. Pennsylvania—Shiremanston Women's Rec. Summer Basketball League, Harrisburg, Borough of Stone Harbor Summer Basketball League, Phoenixville; Scranton Women's Summer Basketball League, Scranton; Top Cagers Girl's Summer Basketball League, Turtle Creek; LeHigh Valley Adult Women's Basketball League, Whitehall.

Texas—Victoria YMCA Women's League, Victoria; Doris Miller YMCA Summer Basketball League, Waco. Wisconsin—Women/Girls Summer Basketball League, Milwaukee; Hart Park Basketball League, Wauwatawa.



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Sports Information Director. The Association of Mid-Continent Universities, Division IAA, is accepting applications for the position of sports information director on a 9-month basis effective August 1, 1986.

Sports Information Director. East Carolina University will accept applications for the position of Sports Information Director until June 2, 1986.

Assistant Athletic Director/Head Women's Track Coach. Applicants must combine demonstrated administrative ability with a minimum of five years of successful head coaching experience at the high school or college level.

Baseball

Assistant Coach, Baseball, Arizona State University is seeking an Assistant Baseball Coach. Must have strong background in coaching pitchers.

coaching pitchers. College and/or professional playing and coaching background is preferred. Coach will be responsible for teaching fundamentals of pitching while organizing and supervising pitching staff.

Head Baseball Coach, San Jose State University. Seeking Head Baseball Coach. Master's degree required. Proven ability to raise funds. Ability to organize and motivate players.

Basketball

Assistant Coach for Women's Basketball, United States Military Academy. Full-time position starting July 1, 1986. Responsible for scouting, supervising a weight training program, recruiting practice and game coaching.

Assistant Men's Basketball Coach, Cornell University. Invites applications for two full-time positions of assistant men's basketball coach. Under the direction of the head men's basketball coach, individuals will be responsible for the planning and operation of the men's varsity basketball program.

Assistant Women's Basketball Coach, Cornell University. Invites applications for a full-time position of assistant women's basketball coach. Under the direction of the head women's basketball coach, individual will be responsible for the planning and operation of the women's intercollegiate basketball program.

Assistant Women's Basketball Coach/Head Coach of Volleyball or Cross Country. Responsible for assisting head basketball coach and coaching Division I basketball program as well as serving as head coach for either volleyball or cross country.

Head Women's Basketball Coach/Division II, UIO/C.W. Post is looking for a head women's basketball coach. Salary commensurate with experience.

(516) 299-2289. C.W. Post is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Assistant Men's Basketball Coach, The College of Wooster, Ohio. Has an opening in its physical education department for an assistant men's basketball coach.

Head Men's Basketball Coach, The University of Charleston. The University of Charleston seeks a head men's basketball coach with at least three years successful coaching experience.

Women's Basketball/Softball Coach, The University of Charleston seeks a head women's basketball and softball coach with at least three years' successful coaching experience.

Washington State University seeks Women's Assistant Basketball Coach. Starting July 1, 1986, 12-month, full-time appointment with salary commensurate with experience.

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recreation and athletics, University of Wisconsin River Falls, Wisconsin 54022, 715/425-3705. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Assistant Coach-Women's Basketball - University of Dayton. Full-time, 12-month position beginning July 1, 1986. Coordinate recruiting and assist head coach in overall administration of a Division I basketball program.

Assistant Head Coach-Men's Basketball, East-ern Michigan University. Seeking an experienced person for the position of Assistant Head Coach-Men's Basketball.

Head Basketball Coach, Head basketball and assistant baseball or assistant football coach. Responsible to the director of athletics.

Assistant Men's Basketball Coach (Division I). Responsibilities: Assistant basketball coaching duties and responsibilities include daily management of the basketball office.

of rapport with college community, alumni and friends groups; monitoring of students' academic progress; acting as liaison between team and head coach; conducting all activities within the rules and regulations established by the University of Vermont, the ECAC and the NCAA.

Assistant Coach-Women's Basketball, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, is seeking qualified candidates for the position of Assistant Coach. The duties would include recruiting coordinator, coaching, and administrative duties assigned by the Head Coach.

Women's Basketball Coach (Division I), Responsibilities: The position of Head Basketball Coach carries with it all the responsibilities and duties expected of a Division I highly competitive program within the ECAC.

See The Market, page 14

ASSISTANT COACH WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Qualifications: Bachelor's degree is a minimal requirement, Master's Degree preferred. Minimum of two years' coaching experience on the college or university level.

Salary: Commensurate with experience and qualifications. Closing Date For Applications: Applications will be accepted through May 23, 1986, or until position has been filled.

Application Procedure: Send letter of application, resume and two letters of recommendation to:

Dr. Mary Roby
Associate Director of Athletics
McKale Center-223
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721 (602) 621-2473

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DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS/INTRAMURALS UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS/AMHERST

Associate Head Football Coach/Offensive Coordinator of the University's Division I-AA Football Team. Recruiting, scouting, academic counseling, staff supervision, and other duties as assigned by the Head Coach.

MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY Office Of Athletics Assistant Athletic Trainer

Morehead State University is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Assistant Athletic Trainer in the Office of Athletics. The responsibilities of the position include working under the direct supervision of the head Athletic Trainer with primary duties in women's sports.

Office of Personnel Services
MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY
HM 101
Morehead, Kentucky 40351
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Carl Maddox

Carl Maddox to receive Corbett award

Carl Maddox, former director of athletics at Mississippi State University and Louisiana State University, has been selected to receive the 1986 James J. Corbett Memorial Award, sponsored annually by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

The award is presented in memory of Corbett, NACDA's first president, and is bestowed upon the athletics administrator who has most typified Corbett's devotion to intercollegiate athletics and who has worked unceasingly for its betterment.

A member of the board of directors of the U.S. Sports Academy and formerly a member of NACDA's executive committee, Maddox began his career as a football and track coach at Franklin, Louisiana, High School. After a tour of duty in the U.S. Navy and a timeout to earn his master's degree from LSU, he resumed his coaching career at Gulf Coast Military Academy in Gulfport, Mississippi.

From there, he moved to Greenwood, Mississippi, High School and then to LSU, where he was hired as backfield coach. He was serving in that same capacity when the Fighting Tigers won the national championship in 1958. In 1960, he left coaching to move into the post of director of the LSU Union, but he went back into sports in 1968 and was appointed the school's director of athletics.

During his 11-year tenure as AD, Maddox oversaw an 8,300-seat expansion of Tiger Stadium, the construction of an assembly center and field house, and the addition of 10 varsity sports.

After a brief retirement, Maddox became director of athletics at Mississippi State in January of 1979. Under his guidance, MSU's football facility was expanded and renovated, the W. O. Spencer Track Stadium was constructed, and a number of varsity sports were added. He retired in January 1984.

Swimming meet scoring defined

A change in the scoring values for collegiate dual meets was incorrectly reported in the April 30 coverage of the Men's and Women's Swimming Committees meetings.

The rules change made by the committees changes the place values in pools of six lanes or more to 7-4-3-2-1 for individual events, with only the top three finishers from one team scoring, and to 9-4-2 for relays, with only the top two finishing teams from the same school scoring.

The scoring had been 5-3-1-0 for individual events and 7-0 for relays, with only the best two scoring from one team. These scoring values may be used still by mutual consent of the participating coaches.

Record

Continued from page 12

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 6. Jacksonville St. (45-8)..... | 486 |
| 7. Cal St. Dom. Hills (31-17)..... | 485 |
| 8. Fla. Atlantic (44-10)..... | 483 |
| 9. Valdosta St. (36-12)..... | 480 |
| 10. Tampa (32-18)..... | 479 |

Division III Baseball

The top 10 NCAA Division III baseball teams through May 5, as compiled by Collegiate Baseball, with records in parentheses and points:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Wis.-Oshkosh (26-5)..... | 498 |
| 2. Marietta (33-7-2)..... | 495 |
| 3. Trenton St. (30-5)..... | 493 |
| 4. Methodist (39-3)..... | 490 |
| 5. Eastern Conn. St. (29-7)..... | 486 |
| 6. Johns Hopkins (30-2-1)..... | 485 |
| 7. Montclair St. (29-7-1)..... | 483 |
| 8. N.C. Wesleyan (38-5)..... | 482 |
| 9. Wooster (30-9)..... | 481 |
| 10. Claremont-M-S (22-18)..... | 480 |

Division I Men's Lacrosse

The top 15 NCAA Division I men's lacrosse teams through May 5, with records in parentheses and points:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. Johns Hopkins (9-1)..... | 150 |
| 2. Syracuse (13-2)..... | 136 |
| 3. Virginia (10-2)..... | 132 |
| 4. Maryland (9-2)..... | 122 |
| 5. North Caro. (8-3)..... | 107 |
| 6. Navy (8-3)..... | 101 |
| 7. Rutgers (11-3)..... | 91 |
| 8. Loyola (Md.) (7-4)..... | 67 |

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| 9. New Hampshire (8-3)..... | 57 |
| 10. LIU-C.W. Post (9-3)..... | 56 |
| 11. Massachusetts (9-3)..... | 55 |
| 12. Army (6-5)..... | 39 |
| 13. Duke (11-4)..... | 28 |
| 14. Delaware (8-6)..... | 22 |
| 14. Towson St. (8-5)..... | 11 |
| 14. Adelphi (6-4)..... | 11 |

Division III Men's Lacrosse

The top 15 NCAA Division III men's lacrosse teams through May 5, with records in parentheses and points:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Hobart (12-1)..... | 150 |
| 2. Washington (Md.) (10-3)..... | 139 |
| 3. Cortland St. (10-4)..... | 127 |
| 4. RIT (11-2)..... | 112 |
| 5. Ohio Wesleyan (11-3)..... | 101 |
| 6. Guilford (11-3)..... | 99 |
| 6. Salisbury St. (12-3)..... | 99 |
| 8. Roanoke (7-5)..... | 82 |
| 9. Frank & Marsh. (9-4)..... | 69 |
| 10. St. Lawrence (9-7)..... | 46 |
| 11. Springfield (11-1)..... | 44 |
| 12. Hampden-Sydney (9-4)..... | 36 |
| 13. Middlebury (8-3)..... | 32 |
| 14. Denison (9-5)..... | 25 |
| 15. Bowdoin (10-3)..... | 16 |

Division I Women's Softball

The top 20 NCAA Division I women's softball teams through May 4, with records in parentheses and points:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Cal St. Fullerton (48-7)..... | 140 |
| 2. Louisiana Tech (39-8)..... | 127 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 3. Arizona St. (31-15)..... | 125 |
| 4. Nebraska (38-10)..... | 120 |
| 5. Texas A&M (35-11)..... | 115 |
| 6. Kansas (44-14)..... | 107 |
| 7. Fresno St. (36-13-1)..... | 99 |
| 8. Northwestern (25-12)..... | 89 |
| 9. California (35-12)..... | 83 |
| 10. Long Beach St. (31-14)..... | 72 |
| 11. Indiana (38-15)..... | 68 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 12. Florida St. (42-5)..... | 64 |
| 13. Utah St. (24-6)..... | 59 |
| 14. Cal Poly-Pomona (32-15)..... | 53 |
| 15. Creighton (31-19)..... | 33 |
| 15. Central Mich. (36-16)..... | 33 |
| 17. Iowa St. (26-18)..... | 28 |
| 18. Pacific (32-16)..... | 26 |
| 19. Oklahoma St. (27-18-1)..... | 13 |
| 20. Massachusetts (36-7)..... | 11 |

Championships Corner

Future championships

The dates and site of the 1987 Division I Women's Gymnastics Championships have been approved for April 24-25 at Salt Lake City, Utah. The University of Utah will serve as host institution.

Region realignment

West Virginia has been moved from the South region to the Great Lakes region in Division III women's field hockey.

Automatic qualification

1986 Division I Women's Field Hockey—Big Ten Conference.
 1986 Division III Women's Field Hockey—Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference, Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference.
 1986 Division II Women's Volleyball Committee—California Collegiate Athletic Association, Continental Divide Conference, North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Sunshine State Conference.



Press on, NCAA.

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