

The NCAA News



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National Collegiate Athletic Association

Membership informed of compliance services

A broad-based program of rules compliance services is now available to assist NCAA member institutions in maintaining institutional control and furthering the integrity of their intercollegiate athletics programs.

Details of the program were announced this morning (May 21) in a Washington, D.C., press conference by John B. Slaughter, chancellor of the University of Maryland, College Park, and chair of the NCAA Presidents Commission, and John R. Davis, president of the NCAA. A mailing regarding the program also was to be mailed today to the chief executive officers of all NCAA member institutions.

The compliance services program is a response to the overwhelming approval by the NCAA membership

of reform measures introduced by the Presidents Commission at the June 1985 NCAA special Convention.

At that Convention, the membership expressed a broad consensus that (1) institutions committed to increased rules compliance should be provided the means for heightened awareness of potential compliance problems, and (2) major transgressions of NCAA rules by willful violators no longer should be tolerated.

The new compliance program announced today includes:

- An expansion of the previous NCAA enforcement department, which now is renamed the "compliance and enforcement department." The compliance services staff has been created specifically to assist chief executive officers in any matters

of compliance with which they may wish assistance.

The compliance section will offer the following services at the request of any NCAA member:

- (1) Assistance to CEOs who encounter questions and problems in completing the self-study, external-audit and academic-reporting requirements adopted at the special Convention;

- (2) Provision of compliance models (sample forms and procedures) in such areas as financial aid, eligibility and recruiting to assist members in confronting problems that may arise in their programs;

- (3) Organization of campus visitations (by compliance staff members or by experienced persons currently or previously employed by member



John R. Davis

John B. Slaughter

institutions) to aid in analyzing the structure and administration of the athletics program;

- (4) Assistance to member institutions that have been penalized under the Association's enforcement procedures, with the goal of correcting the problems that resulted in the rules violations, and

- (5) Cooperation with member conferences (those with full-time administrators) in the development of conference compliance programs.

"The number of enforcement representatives has been increased to enable the NCAA Committee on Infractions to function with greater efficiency," Davis said. "In turn, the compliance services staff has been created to review, at the institution's request, all or any specific portion of the institution's athletics program to assist it in rules compliance."

- The self-study guide. Legislation adopted by the membership at the special Convention requires members to undertake a self-study at least once every five years. The Institutional Self-Study Guide, included in the

See Membership, page 10

Bob and Gerry Roe qualify as good sports in any league

By Lacy Lee Baker
The NCAA News Staff

For Gerry and Bob Roe, parenthood has become something of a sport.

For years, they transported their six children to practices, cheered at games and attended team banquets for everything from football to swimming to tennis. And now, even though their youngest is in college, they are still at it... but this time it's for national championships.

In March, the Roes went to the Division III Women's Swimming Championships in Canton, Ohio, to see daughter Ellen compete for Pomona-Pitzer Colleges. On May 13, they visited Kalamazoo, Michigan, to watch daughter Kiki play for Occidental College in the Division III Women's Tennis Championships.

"We never pushed our children into athletics, but we were glad to see them get involved," said Gerry. "We just told all of them that if there was ever anything special in their lives, we would be there."

The "being there" at athletics events started with their second-oldest boy, Chip, when the family was living in Green Bay, Wisconsin. "He really got interested in football, I think partly because we were living in the same neighborhood as Vince Lombardi," said Bob, a former track athlete at Colgate and Princeton Universities. "We later moved to California, and there seemed to be more athletics opportunities," he said.

Chip eventually played football at Columbia, while their other son Bob

See Bob and Gerry, page 8



Bob, Kiki and Gerry Roe

NCAA hopes to keep its investigations private

The NCAA plans to appeal a Federal judge's ruling in Austin, Texas, that the Southwest Athletic Conference and the NCAA are subject to the state's Open Records Act of 1973.

U.S. District Judge James Nowlin ordered the conference and the Association to produce information sought by various Texas media operations concerning infractions cases and investigations involving conference member schools.

The case was brought by Belo Broadcasting Corporation; the Times Herald Printing Company, Dallas, and A. H. Belo Corporation, which publishes the Dallas Morning News.

NCAA counsel George H. Gangwere of Kansas City, Missouri, said

the Association would seek an appeal of the judge's ruling in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The NCAA and its member schools always have considered information concerning investigations into possible rules infractions as confidential.

The Texas Open Records Act provides, with certain exemptions, for public access to information retained by governmental bodies and applies to an organization supported in whole or in part by public funds.

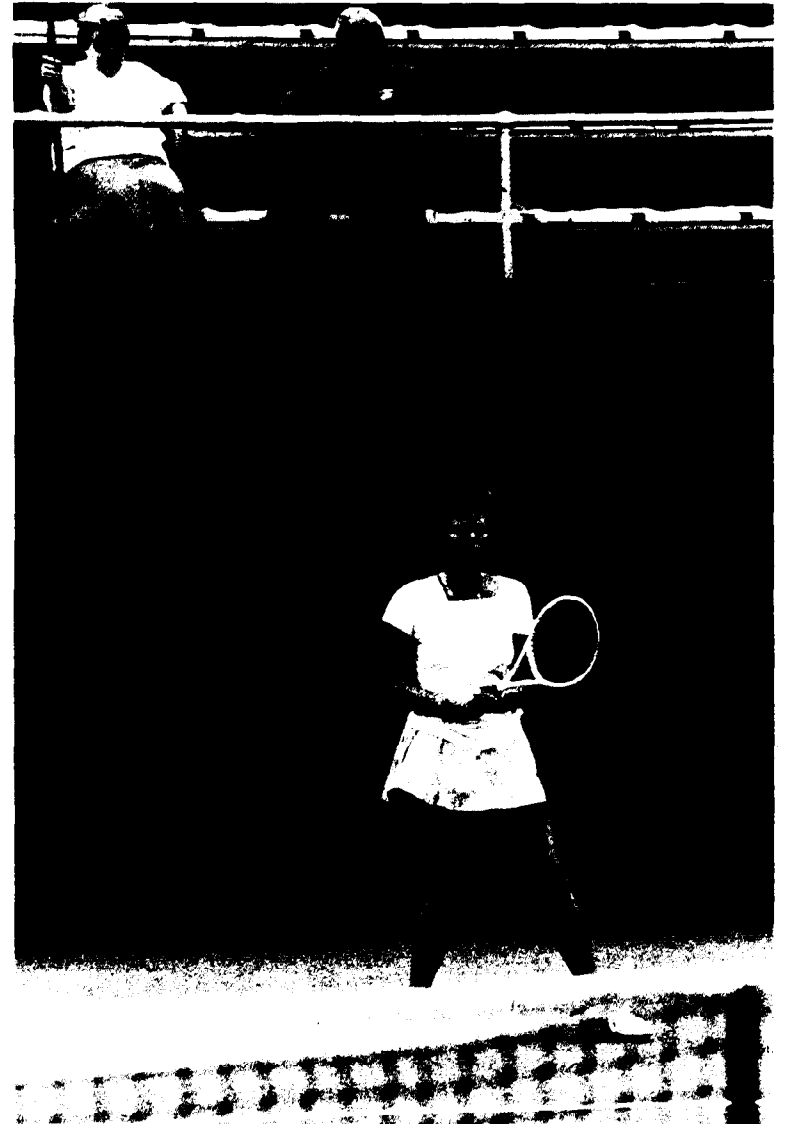
Judge Nowlin said that state-supported universities and the moneys generated by their athletics departments, "characterized as auxiliary enterprise funds, also are public funds

of the state of Texas" and noted that NCAA dues are paid from those moneys.

He also ruled that television rights fees that state-supported universities pay for the support of the Southwest Athletic Conference and the NCAA are the property of the state and "become public funds."

Additionally, public funds can include the time and services provided by state employees and the use of buildings or facilities that belong to the state, Nowlin said.

Nowlin said he would inspect Association and conference records to determine whether the exemptions provided by the Open Records Act preclude public disclosure of any of



Kiki competes in Division III championships

Photos by Darci P. Michelotto

In the News

Higher standards

Athletics directors of the Sunshine State Conference want their presidents to submit legislation to the 1987 NCAA Convention making Bylaw 5-1-(j) applicable to all Division II member schools. Page 2.

Previews

Championships previews in Division I men's and women's outdoor track. Page 6.

Curb roughness

The NCAA Men's Ice Hockey Committee is ready to take stern measures to ensure that rules are enforced to curb violence. Page 9.



'Laundry money' to help clean up athletics? It won't wash

By Art Goldsmith

Why are a host of athletics directors and Division I revenue-sport coaches suggesting that scholarship athletes receive a monthly stipend? Is their logic sound, their analysis complete? Let's consider this recent development from the point of view of an economist.

A basic premise of economic analysis is that a rational individual will choose to engage in any activity for which the benefits exceed the costs. As a result, students who choose to accept an athletics scholarship are presumed to consider the benefit-cost relation to be favorable.

However, many Division I athletics directors and revenue-sport coaches recently have argued that the equation is out of balance. They contend that the value of an athletics scholarship has decreased over the past decade because of changes in NCAA regulations regarding the provision of benefits to students. Indeed, no longer are athletes provided trips home, complimentary tickets to sell, "laundry money" and four-year deals.

These administrators and coaches

assert that a substantial portion of the illegal behavior engaged in by athletics boosters, as well as a host of other persistent rules violations perpetrated by athletics department representatives, can be traced to efforts to improve the benefit-cost relation for student-athletes on scholarships.

Many coaches and athletics directors believe NCAA regulations regarding benefits to scholarship athletes are in need of revision. Based upon this evaluation, the provision of a monthly stipend, called "laundry money," to improve the existing benefit-cost relation is recommended.

The hope is that an improvement in the benefit-cost relation will simultaneously reduce cheating by boosters and athletics department representatives, who take it upon themselves to make the relation more favorable.

In addition, the recommendation, if enacted, may diminish the likelihood of a student-athlete agreeing to participate in an NCAA rules violation. Thus, the image and integrity of intercollegiate athletics will be enhanced.

Various coaches and athletics directors may be correct in asserting that an imbalance may be developing between the benefits and costs associated with an athletics scholarship. However, their discussion of the determinants of such an imbalance, if one exists, is incomplete. The entire focus has been upon the benefits associated with an athletics scholarship; what about the costs? Neglecting the role of costs is problematic, since a thorough evaluation of all the relevant factors must be conducted before considering a course of action.

The importance of a college education actually has increased, given the rate of technological change we are experiencing and the likely future demands of our economic and social systems. Thus, the benefits associated with an athletics scholarship may not have declined despite the changes documented earlier.

Even if benefits have fallen, as some assert, the primary source of the imbalance could be the increased costs of participation that characterize the past decade. In particular, seasons have increased in length, and seasonal

boundaries for skill development have vanished. Today's collegiate athlete is engaged in skill-development activities that are structured or semistructured on a year-round basis. Consequently, time committed to sports has increased at the expense of other activities, such as formal and informal scholastic development. Athletics administrators and coaches certainly are aware of this trend. However, the possibility that increased costs may have generated an imbalance of benefits and costs, or reduced the favorability of the relation from the student-athlete's perspective, has been neglected.

Why?

At least two potential explanations are apparent. Athletics administrators and coaches are unwilling to alter unilaterally the framework for skill development and season length because they fear "going it alone" will erode their ability to compete successfully. They also may be concerned that the quality of play will decline, which will be reflected adversely at the box office.

Therefore, it is not surprising that many administrators and coaches prefer "laundry money" as a means of enhancing the benefit-cost relation.

Their proposal increases student-athlete benefits and is unlikely to effect either the competitiveness of a Division I institution or the quality of the entertainment service for sale.

However, before acting upon this option, it is prudent to consider an alternative across-the-board measure. Specifically, a uniform reduction in season length and formalized skill-development periods. This option also benefits the student-athlete by improving the benefit-cost position. But, it differs from the proposal under consideration by maintaining the true amateur status of intercollegiate athletes. Moreover, it provides student-athletes with greater opportunities to experience the broad spectrum of opportunities available on a college campus.

Goldsmith is a professor of economics and a member of the faculty at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

We should stop lying to ourselves

Jon Margolis, columnist

Chicago Tribune

"When it comes to universities, we pretend they exist solely for the purpose of education. This is not true, not here, not now, at least not at public colleges and universities, which is where most Americans do their post-high school learning.

"The state university is an educational-training conglomerate in which only a small minority of students is engaged in education as classically defined. Most of the students are there to learn a trade.

"The result is a wonderful mix. The huge state university is one of America's greatest accomplishments, a magnificent blend of culture, scholarship, commerce, wisdom, foolishness and various kinds of energy.

"If state institutions can be great universities while also serving as training schools for farms, drug companies and local school districts, why can they not remain great universities while serving as training schools for the NFL and the NBA? The answer is not only that they can be, but they are.

"Our large state universities, then, are not just educational and training institutions but sources of entertainment, and for the very best of reasons: People want the entertainment provided.

"If we acknowledge that this is what our state institutions are, and will continue to be, maybe we can deal with

Opinions Out Loud

the real athletics scandal, which is not the perversion of education but the exploitation of student-athletes, so many of them used for their skills and then left hanging.

"It hardly compromises the educational quality of a college of 30,000 students to admit a few hundred good athletes who otherwise would not qualify and who otherwise would be stuck in a life of poverty. It compromises basic decency if the colleges do not make sure that those athletes leave school with a diploma and sufficient skills to coach in high school or some such if they cannot play professionally.

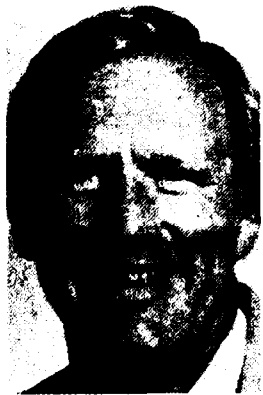
"It would suffice if they could just be helped to live a decent life after the cheering stops, and the first step toward reaching that modest goal is to stop lying to ourselves."

Frank Dolson, columnist

Knight-Ridder Newspaper

"The NCAA has warned the University of Pennsylvania that it could not give the kids (in events for high school athletes at the Penn Relays) awards of any kind. The reason? The NCAA adopted a rule this year to prevent a university from gaining an unfair recruiting advantage through an athletics event — as if anyone seriously thought that Penn used the relays for that purpose.

"So who gets hurt? As usual, it's the kids.... The mere fact that the NCAA rules book contains hundreds of pages and articles and sections and subsections tells you how ridiculous this governing body of intercollegiate athletics has become. The more rules they write to keep the crooks in check, the more they make innocent kids suffer."



Jim Wacker



Joseph V. Paterno

Jim Wacker, head football coach
Texas Christian University

Houston Chronicle

"I'm disappointed for TCU (regarding the NCAA penalty for rules infractions in the school's football program); but I'm more disappointed for the NCAA and college athletics, because I think we just set back self-disclosure. We missed a great opportunity to encourage self-policing and self-disclosure.

"We missed a chance when we could have had reform and improvement across the land of college athletics."

Joseph V. Paterno, head football coach
Pennsylvania State University

The Kansas City Times

"At the end (of the regular football season), the (Division I-A football) play-offs could be a carrot. In basketball, they have play-offs at the end of the year; and they promote it all year, but the networks probably don't make any money until the end.... I do think the play-offs are a way to get at a lot of our problems (including making up for lost television revenue).

"At Penn State, we have 28 sports, and revenue from football television supports those sports.

"I can understand the arguments that only one goes home happy, whereas now you are talking about all the bowl winners going home happy and having a good year.

"But I think that missed class time is a cop-out. You talk about people missing classes, look at the people in the Final Four. In football, kids are on vacation the final two weeks of December and the first two weeks of January."

Byron D. Secrest, superintendent
Ben Bolt-Palito Blanco (Texas) School District
Corpus Christi Caller-Times

"Research has shown repeatedly that participation in extracurricular activities is consistently the best indicator of later success in life (including academic grades). You also will find many of our very best students involved in these activities, and it is the only thing in our curriculum that was initiated by the students.

"It is ironic that the characteristics that most Americans wish developed in our youth (competitiveness, discipline, hard work, leadership, ability to listen and concentrate, to play and work within a set of rules, etc.) currently are

See Opinions, page 3

Letter to the Editor

Basketball didn't need any changes

To the Editor:

The decision by the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee (to adopt a three-point field goal) would appear to be in direct contrast to the information provided by the 2,063 respondents who returned the 1986 basketball rules questionnaire.

Of those coaches polled, 65 percent were not in favor of the three-point field goal. It is little wonder that this rule received such mixed reviews.

The rules committee, it seems, is attempting to eliminate the zone defense from the college game. The zone defense is one of the few remaining aspects of college basketball that separates it from the professional level.

The introduction of the three-point play will greatly affect the ability of teams to play the many variations of zone defenses that enhance the college game.

The committee's contention that the three-point play will "open up the game" may be true; in reality, they are trying to fix a game that is working just fine.

Stuart L. Dean
Freeville, New York

Conference wants Bylaw 5-1-(j) applied to Division II members

Athletics directors of the seven Sunshine State Conference members are recommending to conference school presidents that they submit legislation to the 1987 NCAA Convention making Bylaw 5-1-(j) standards applicable to NCAA Division II schools.

In a news release following a meeting of the conference's executive committee in Tampa last week, the athletics directors recommended that the Sunshine State Conference adopt the Division I requirements for its

members, effective August 1, 1987.

Schools represented in the conference are Eckerd College, Florida Institute of Technology, Florida Southern College, Rollins College, St. Leo College, St. Thomas University (Florida) and the University of Tampa.

The conference athletics directors said they wanted to go on record as being among the first Division II conferences to adopt the Bylaw 5-1-(j) criteria for freshman athletics eligibility.

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Legislative Assistance

1986 Column No. 20

Bylaw 3-3-(j)—correction

The provisions of Bylaw 3-3-(j) (page 86, 1986-87 NCAA Manual) regarding limitations on a member institution's total number of contests (games or scrimmages) in any one calendar year permit a member institution to exempt from this limitation not more than one contest or tournament (not to exceed four contests) in not more than one of the situations set forth in Bylaws 3-3-(h) and (i). [The reference in Bylaw 3-3-(j) to Bylaws 3-3-(g) and (h) is a misprint and should read Bylaw 3-3-(h) and (i).] However, a contest against a foreign team in the United States is excluded from Bylaw 3-3-(j) calculations. Further, any member institution's basketball team utilizing the exemptions permissible under Bylaws 3-3-(h) and (i) shall not participate in a foreign tour during the same academic year or the summer immediately thereafter.

For example, during the 1986-87 academic year, if a Division I member institution's basketball team plays in the Preseason National Invitation Tournament [see Bylaw 3-3-(i)], plays four contests in a Christmas tournament in Alaska [see Bylaw 3-3-(h)] and plays a game against a foreign team at the member institution's home court, when calculating total number of contests, the institution can exempt either the contest(s) played in the NIT or the contests played in Alaska but not both. The game against the foreign team can be exempt from counting toward the institution's contest limitations. Further, the use of the exemption would preclude the school from taking a foreign tour at any time during the 1986-87 academic year as well as the summer of 1987.

Division III financial aid—employment earnings

Division III member institutions are reminded that under the provisions of Bylaw 11-3-(a)-(3) and Case No. 417 (page 409, 1986-87 NCAA Manual), all financial assistance received by a student-athlete from sources outside the institution, including employment earnings during the regular academic year (which is an all-inclusive period from the opening to the closing of classes of the regular semester, quarter or term, except for the vacation periods properly listed on the institution's official calendar) must be reported to the Division III institution's director of financial aid. When outside aid is received after the financial aid program of the institution has been offered to the student, the director of financial aid shall be notified, and an adjustment of that aid already offered shall take place in order that the total aid now available from all sources does not exceed financial need.

Bylaw 5-1-(j)

Learning-disabled and handicapped students

The Administrative Committee has approved the following criteria and procedures in regard to the test-score requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j) as they relate to learning-disabled and handicapped students.

a. The student must register for the nonstandard testing in the manner outlined by the testing services, which would require that the handicap or learning disability be professionally diagnosed and properly documented and confirmed.

b. The testing procedures followed must be those outlined by the testing service, and the individual administering the test may not be a member of a high school's athletics department or a member institution's athletics department.

c. A copy of all documentation forwarded to the testing service for purposes of registering for the test must be forwarded to the NCAA national office, and a statement describing the student's complete record of SAT or ACT scores must be included in this documentation.

d. Upon receipt of the appropriate documentation, the Academic Requirements Committee would approve the student's completion of the test-score requirement on a case-by-case basis.

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.

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

Executive Regulations

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Executive Committee has adopted executive regulations consistent with the provisions of Constitution 6-3. Executive regulations may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaws 13-1, 13-2 and 13-3. Publication in this column of executive regulations adopted or revised by the Executive Committee constitutes official notice to the membership.

Regulation 1-19-(a), page 198, was revised as follows:

(a) Advertising policies of the NCAA are designed to exclude those advertisements that do not appear to be in the best interests of higher education. The executive director shall have the authority to rule in cases where doubt exists concerning acceptable advertisers and advertising copy of game programs, broadcasts and telecasts of NCAA championships; however, the following expressly are prohibited: alcoholic beverages that exceed six percent alcohol by volume, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco and other tobacco products, professional sports organizations or personnel (except as specified hereafter), and organizations or individuals promoting gambling. (Revised 5/6/86)

NCAA, schools 'soft' on enforcement of player-agent rule, lawyers charge

By Al Lesar
South Bend (Indiana) Tribune

Unscrupulous agents and the NCAA recently took a pretty good verbal beating at a Sports Law Forum at the University of Notre Dame.

"The athlete is the most victimized factor in the sports equation," insisted Notre Dame associate athletics director Roger Valdiserri, a panelist in the debate. "Many agents lose sight of that. I'm no less qualified than a lot of the more than 2,000 people who represent athletes. They are to sports law what quacks are to medicine. They're in it for the quick bucks. Sports still is a metaphor for them."

Valdiserri was voicing his views in a discussion with attorneys Jack Childers of Chicago, Cincinnati's Reuven Katz and Charles Sweeney of South Bend. The lively exchange was witnessed by more than 50 people at the Notre Dame Law School.

"I have approached the NCAA and several schools with a proposal to have the colleges get involved," Childers said. "We know there are problems. We know there are agents acting unethically—securing athletes as clients before their college eligibility is up."

"What I've discovered is the NCAA doesn't want to get involved, and the colleges don't want to get involved. It's just a cop-out."

"We sent out letters to schools asking if we could visit with their athletes. We got a lot of negative

responses."

Childers browsed through some of the mailings he received and singled out one.

"Here's one you might be interested in," Childers told the audience. "It's from Notre Dame. It says, 'We would

appreciate it if you have no contact with our players.'"

Valdiserri quickly asked who had written the response. Childers said it came from Joe Yonto, assistant football coach. He then handed it to Valdiserri.

"But Jack, you didn't finish reading this. In the next line it says, 'until the completion of our season.' That's what the rules are, Jack. Did you expect us to reply any differently?"

"If we wait until the end of the season," Childers answered, "all the players will be signed already."

Sweeney, who has represented several Notre Dame players free since the 1970s, made a bold proposal

concerning the NCAA's handling of the situation.

"If the NCAA won't police the rule (of an athlete getting an agent before his eligibility is up), let's abolish it," he said. "I don't see the harm. When you sign with an agent, it would be like signing a letter of intent. That would take some of the pressure off the athlete."

"Given the corruption in your business," Valdiserri said to the representatives, "it's up to the college to protect the kids. When you say player agents, the red flag goes up."

Childers did not disagree with Valdiserri's assessment of the situation. However, he did stress his firm was one that worked totally aboveboard.

"My son (who is with Childers' firm) was recently at a college to talk with four athletes. After talking with one, he told the player who else he intended to see. That first player said there was no need to even talk with them because the others already were signed."

"Where do you think they got those new cars from," he told my son."

"I'm sorry to say, I see no solution to all this," Katz commented. "There's a bill in Congress to help regulate everything, but I hope it never comes to that. We have to do something within ourselves, but that just comes down to the good ones abiding by the regulations and the bad ones still out there doing what they're doing. We really have no penalties."



Roger Valdiserri

Opinions

Continued from page 2

developed to a greater degree in extracurricular activities than anywhere else.

"It almost seems that extracurricular coaches/sponsors are being punished for excellence in teaching and working with young people. Extracurricular coaches/sponsors are more successful at guiding, motivating and disciplining young people than any group that I am aware of, and they do it for peanuts."

**Larry Hawkins, founder and director
Institute for Athletics and Education
National Federation News**

"Higher standards, academic excellence and stricter college requirements may be the phrases educators across the country are using lately; but, for many students, there are other more rudimentary concerns to resolve before we can even talk higher standards."

"The Illinois legislature recognized 'other' educational priorities last June when it appropriated millions of dollars for dropout prevention programs within the education reform package."

"Given the severity of the dropout rate in Chicago, there is something to be said for the near-zero dropout rate among athletes—even among athletes not performing so well academically. If finding ways to motivate young people to stay in school is a primary goal, it is time to reevaluate school sports."

"It is time to turn to encouraging student involvement in the school-sponsored activities like sports that firmly link the student to the school. And with sports, we reach not just the athletes but all the students who watch them,

developing pride in the school.

"We must be careful how we penalize and prohibit a student's participation in the very school programs that have been proven to motivate young people to feel good about themselves, to stay in school, keep out of gangs and be proud of their school and community."

Joan Beck, columnist

Chicago Tribune

"Why are college costs continuing to increase faster than other consumer prices? College officials have added a few twists to their standard repertoire of justifications."

"Instead of citing high fuel and other energy costs, as they have for a decade, college officials now talk about steep increases in their bills for liability insurance. Instead of pleading the effects of a lagging market on stock portfolios, as they did in the early 1980s, they now cite the need to make up for declines in interest from other investments."

"But the basic refrain remains the same: Colleges are labor-intensive institutions. They need to keep their pay scales competitive. And they still are trying to make up for shortfalls in faculty incomes in the 1970s, when salaries did not keep up with rising prices. Despite real gains in the last five years, this argument still is good for a few more years of rising tuition."

Wilford S. Bailey, NCAA secretary-treasurer

Auburn University

Associated Press

"It's (drug-testing of athletes) a very complicated issue. We're trying to achieve the cleanest possible championships and bowl games. That's what we're wrestling with."

Eligibility Rulings

The NCAA Council Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals has affirmed the earlier decision of the Eligibility Committee that Kansas State University basketball player Norris Coleman is ineligible to represent the university in intercollegiate basketball competition until February 27, 1987, and that the 1986-87 academic year shall count as one of his four seasons of competition under Bylaw 5-1-(d).

The subcommittee took that action in a telephone conference May 20.

The ineligibility is based on the fact that the university permitted Coleman to practice, compete and receive an athletics grant-in-aid during his first academic year in residence until February 27, 1986, although Coleman was not a 2,000 qualifier.

Coleman's eligibility originally was certified by the university on the basis of an eight-semester grade-point average obtained from his high school by an assistant basketball coach at the university. At the time of his graduation from high school, however, all of the high school's transcripts routinely were calculated on the basis of six semesters unless another calculation was requested by the student.

The ineligibility is applicable only at Kansas State University under the provisions of Case No. 356 and Bylaw 5-3-(e).

Actions of the NCAA Eligibility Committee during the week of May 12:

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

The eligibility of three student-athletes (one female and two males) in track was restored immediately. The student-athletes had been declared ineligible by the institution for receiving payments based upon place finish in open track competition. They returned the payments to the race sponsor.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The eligibility of two women softball players was restored immediately. They had been declared ineligible by the institution, one due to receipt of extra benefits and the other due to involvement in recruiting violations. Both were required to repay the cost of the improper benefits received, and it was determined that both were innocently or inadvertently involved in the violations.

University of Oregon

A student-athlete was charged with one season of eligibility and one season of competition. The student-athlete received \$7,000 and airline transportation from his home country to the university's campus from an amateur athletics club. The money was to be used for payment of tuition at an English language institute, with the individual allowed to keep any money remaining. The student-athlete is required to repay the \$7,000.

Division III men's lacrosse

Hobart wins again, Urick ties coaching record

Hobart coach Dave Urick tied an NCAA championships record when his Statesmen won the Division III Men's Lacrosse Championship by downing Washington (Maryland), 13-10, May 17 before a crowd of 3,600 in Geneva, New York.

Urick has equaled legendary UCLA basketball coach John Wooden with



Dave Urick

seven straight national team titles. Hobart has won every Division III men's lacrosse title in NCAA championships history.

Hobart finished 15-1 for the season. The team's only loss was a season-opening setback to the top-ranked Division I team, Johns Hopkins. The Statesmen later beat Division I power Syracuse, which, at the time, was ranked No. 1. Washington (Maryland) has finished second to the Statesmen for three straight years and ended with a 13-4 overall mark in 1986.

"We didn't win because we played real well," Urick admitted. "We won because we were persistent."

Washington coach Terry Corcoran was an all-America player at Hobart in the 1970s when Urick was an assistant coach. His goalie, Larry Boehm, kept the Sho'men in the game with some fancy maneuvering around the net.

"We threw a lot of shots at him, and he turned almost half of them back," Urick said. "That could break a team's back."

Boehm tied a championship record with 30 saves, equalling Washington's Greg Baker, who stopped 30 shots in 1982 against Hobart in the finals.

Washington took a quick 5-1 lead in the first quarter, but the Statesmen kept the pressure on and finally scored four unanswered goals in the fourth stanza, which erased a 9-8 Sho'men margin.

The championship game was the closest since Hobart's 9-8 overtime victory over Washington in 1982.

Hobart 3 2 3 5 13
Washington (Maryland) 5 1 1 3 10
Hobart Scoring—Michael Guy 3, Tom Rosa 2, James Symington 2, Ray Gilliam 2, Devin Arkison, Mark Moore, Mike Bonaventura, Rusty Pritzlaff.

Washington (Maryland) Scoring—Don Giblin 3, Mike McGuane 2, Mike Papa 2, Bruce Yancey, Rich Cote, Matt Wilson.

Shots: Hobart 70, Washington (Maryland) 36. Saves—Washington (Maryland) 30, Hobart 18.



Hobart's Ray Gilliam penetrates the Washington (Maryland) defense

Jan Regan photo

Championships Summaries

Division II Baseball

First round: Southeast—Florida Southern 8, Tampa 5; Tampa 13, Florida Southern 10; Tampa 9, Florida Southern 6; Florida Southern 9, Tampa 5; Tampa 7, Florida Southern 5 (Tampa wins best-of-five series, 3-2).

West—Cal State Sacramento 12, Cal State Dominguez Hills 8; Cal State Sacramento 7, Cal State Dominguez Hills 1; Cal State Dominguez Hills 7, Cal State Sacramento 2; Cal State Sacramento 14, Cal State Dominguez Hills 7 (Cal State Sacramento wins best-of-five series, 3-1).

North Central—Mankato State 7, Shippensburg 2; Wright State 5, Lewis 1; Mankato State 13, Wright State 3; Lewis 2, Shippensburg 1; Lewis 5, Wright State 4; Lewis 14, Mankato State 7; Mankato State 7, Lewis 5 (Mankato

State wins double-elimination tournament.

South Central—Troy State 8, Sam Houston State 7; Jacksonville State 4, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville 0; Troy State 13, Jacksonville State 4; Sam Houston State 13, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville 7; Sam Houston State 8, Jacksonville State 6; Troy State 6, Sam Houston State 4 (Troy State wins double-elimination tournament).

South Atlantic—Valdosta State 8, Tennessee-Martin 1; Columbus 16, Maryland-Baltimore County 4; Columbus 9, Valdosta State 6; Tennessee-Martin 14, Maryland-Baltimore County 6; Valdosta State 16, Tennessee-Martin 3; Columbus 12, Valdosta State 7 (Columbus wins double-elimination tournament).

Northeast—New Haven 8, Bryant 6; Le Moyne 9, Adelphi 3; Le Moyne 8, New Haven 6; Adelphi 16, Bryant 7; New Haven 7, Adelphi 6.

See Championships, page 11

Maryland women upend favored Penn State and win lacrosse title

Maryland erased two years of frustration with an 11-10 victory over favored Penn State for the National Collegiate Women's Lacrosse Championship May 17 at College Park, Maryland.

It is the first national title for the Terrapins, ranked behind No. 1 Penn State all season and losers in the 1984 and 1985 championship finals.

"Playing at home (in Byrd Stadium) was an incentive, and it was exciting to finally win the national championship," said Terrapin coach Sue Tyler.

Penn State took a quick 5-4 lead in the first half and seemed to be on target, but Maryland reeled off four straight goals and owned an 8-5 lead at the half.

The Terrapins then fought off a determined bid by coach Sue Scheetz's Nittany Lions, as Maggie Dunphy scored two straight goals to cut the margin to one again, 8-7. Maryland's Carin Peterson then tallied back-to-back goals, and Anyisia Fedec's score provided the game's final margin.

"There were a couple of good players, but it was a real team victory," said Tyler. "The team's hard work and determination paid off."

"Maryland was very sharp and composed. They came up with the big play every time they needed it," Scheetz said. "They played a super game, and we had too many turnovers in the first half."

Actually, it could have been much worse for the Nittany Lions had goalie Cheri McMonagle not posted a career-high 19 saves in the contest. Maggie Dunphy led Penn State with four goals, and Tami Worley added two. Fedec, who set a new Maryland season record for goals with 54, topped the Terrapins with four.

Maryland finished 13-4 for the year, while Penn State was 16-2.

Fedec was named outstanding attacker, and teammate Tracy Stumpf

was named the outstanding defensive player. Dunphy was selected the outstanding midfielder.

Maryland 8 3 11
Penn State 5 5 10
Maryland Scoring—Anyisia Fedec 4, Carin

Peterson 3, Karen Ruth, Wendy Heald, Wendy Beer, Jennifer Hussey.

Penn State Scoring—Maggie Dunphy 4, Tami Worley 2, Carol Taylor, Beth Thompson, Ann Marie Vesco, Beth Stokes.

Shots: Maryland 33, Penn State 21. Saves: Penn State 19, Maryland 7.



Maryland's Anyisia Fedec defends Penn State's Mary McCarthy

Matt Wasswege photo

Ursinus turns tables on 1985 Division III champions

Ursinus turned the tables on defending champion Trenton State by taking the Division III Women's Lacrosse Championship with a 12-10 victory over the Lions May 17 at College Park, Maryland.

In 1985, Trenton State defeated Ursinus, 7-4, to take the first-ever NCAA Division III women's lacrosse title. The roles were reversed this year, as Beth Bingaman and Devin Murphy each posted four goals for the Bears.

"We were so hyped-up about the game in the first half that we were still playing off our anxiousness and anticipation," said Ursinus coach Betsy Meng Ramsey. "We weren't thinking about lacrosse; but at halftime, we got together and decided to play."

Trenton State appeared to be in good shape at the half with a 7-4 lead, as six different players scored. But Ursinus' JoAnne Schoenherr, Dona Wurzbach and Murphy scored three second-half goals in a span of just over two minutes to tie the game.

Wurzbach and Bingaman later scored two goals each and put the game out of reach, and Murphy added a late insurance goal.

"We felt very confident at the end of the first half," said Trenton State coach Sharon Goldbrenner. "(Ursinus) Paula Fronckowiak was exceptional in goal, but I think the momentum changed in favor of Ursinus when they scored those three quick goals to start the second half."

Ursinus got off 33 shots on goal, while Trenton State managed only 21. Trenton State goalie Sandy Stockl kept Ursinus at bay in the first half with 10 saves but managed only three in the second stanza.

Chris Heddy of Trenton State was named outstanding attacker for the second straight year, and teammate Charlotte Clark was selected the outstanding midfielder. Jill Johnson of Ursinus was picked most outstanding on defense.

Ursinus 4 8 12
Trenton State 7 3 10

Ursinus Scoring—Beth Bingaman 4, Devin Murphy 4, Dona Wurzbach 2, Jill Johnson, JoAnne Schoenherr.

Trenton State Scoring—Charlotte Clarke 2, Peggy Engelbert 2, Margie Flynn 2, Kim Scully 2, Laura Groppo, Chris Heddy.

Shots: Ursinus 33, Trenton State 21. Saves: Trenton State 13, Ursinus 8.

Updated diagram reflects changes in men's basketball rules

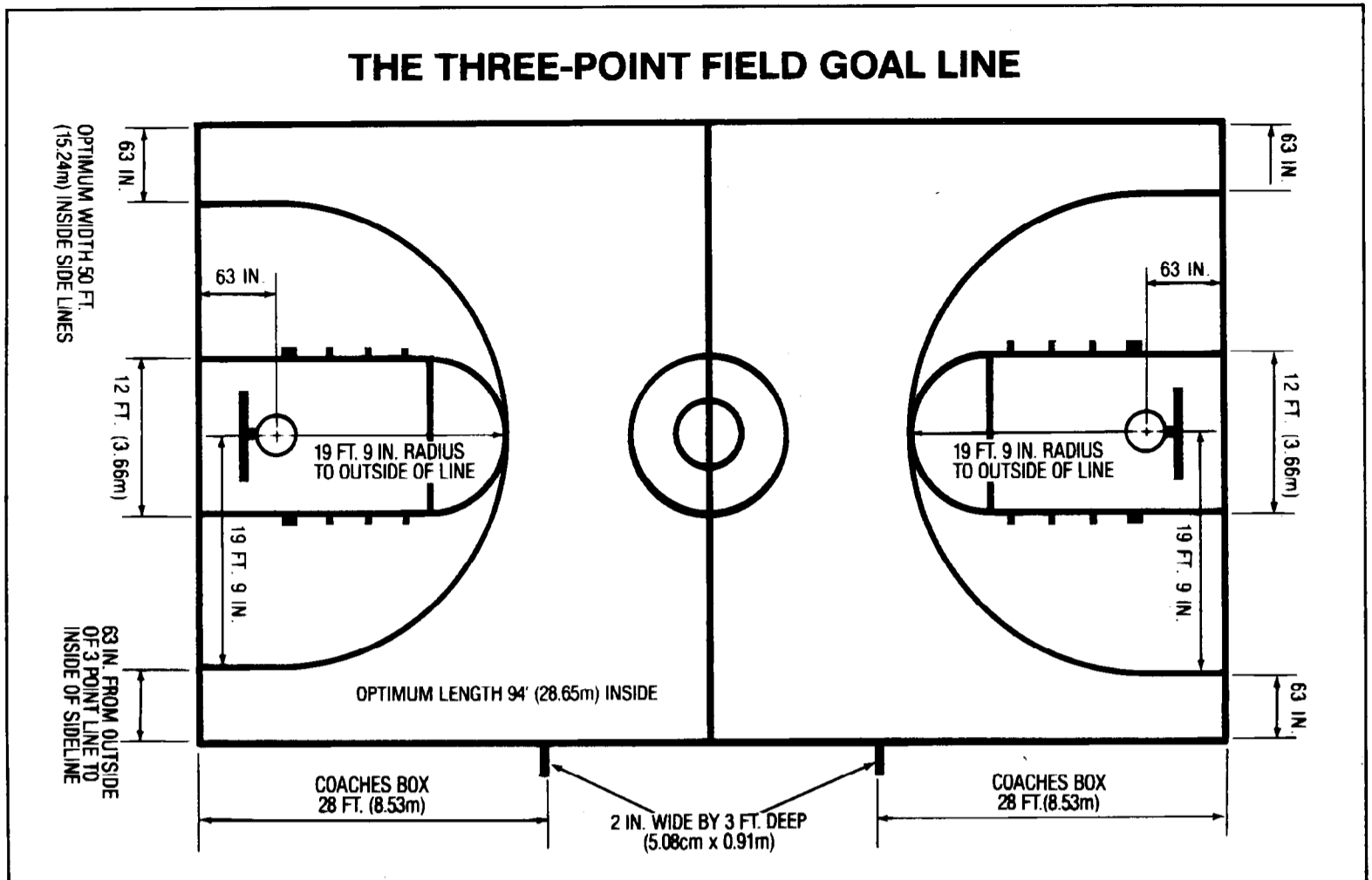
To eliminate confusion about the dimensions of the new three-point field-goal line approved in April by the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee, a copy of the new basketball court diagram is shown here.

This updated diagram also contains new court markings that reflect other changes made by the rules committee. Besides the three-point line, the hash marks in the forecourt in the 28-foot area as well as the broken lines inside the free-throw line have been eliminated.

The three-point field-goal line is a two-inch (5.08cm)-wide line drawn as a semicircle at both ends of the court. The semicircle has a radius of 19 feet, nine inches (6.02m) from the exact center of the basket to the outer edge of the three-point field-goal line.

The semicircle line shall be extended with a two-inch-wide line perpendicular to the end line and whose length shall be 63 inches (1.6m) from the inside edge of the end line. The three-point field goal shall be the same color as the free-throw-lane boundary lines.

The three-point field-goal line should intersect exactly the line at the top of the key beyond the free-throw line. The outer edge of the three-point field-goal line also should be 63 inches from the inside of the boundary line on both sides of the court.



Bob and Gerry

Continued from page 1

played football on a University of California, Santa Cruz, club team. Both sons are now attorneys. Ellen, who began competitive swimming at a very young age, competed for Pomona-Pitzer in four national championships, serving as captain her junior and senior years. In the 1986 nationals, she was a member of four relays that finished third and fourth, and she placed individually in the 500-yard freestyle (11th), 100-yard freestyle (8th) and 1,650-yard freestyle (10th). The Sage Hens finished third nationally.

Gerry and Bob attended all four nationals and this past March were part of a large, loud and distinctive Pomona-Pitzer contingent in the stands at C. T. Branin Natatorium. All the parents and their friends were wearing shirts in the school colors of orange and blue and carried signs and pompons.

"The girls made the shirts themselves and presented them to their parents," said Bob.

Tennis at Kalamazoo had quite a different atmosphere, but the older Roes were unfazed, transforming from cheerleading style to proper tennis etiquette. They had flown into Kalamazoo from Europe, where they had conducted business concerning their car-care products manufacturing and marketing company.

"We have been involved with tennis

Previous penalties adopted

The NCAA Committee on Infractions has adopted penalties imposed against Elizabeth City State University during the fall of 1985 by the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA) for a violation occurring in the university's men's basketball program.

The conference penalties included a \$500 institutional fine and a requirement delaying the start of the university's 1985 official practice sessions in basketball for a two-week period. In addition, all men's basketball coaching staff members were suspended from coaching duties for that two-week period; the men's head basketball coach was prohibited from engaging in any practice activities for an additional two-week period, and the men's basketball program was placed on probation during the 1985-

for a long time, since we live in Ojai (California) and have hosted many of the athletes who play in the Ojai tennis tournament," said Bob. "I think that might have had something to do with Kiki's decision to turn to tennis even though she had been swimming competitively for many years."

Kiki, a sophomore majoring in theater arts at Occidental, plays No. 3 singles and No. 2 doubles for the Tigers.

After the tournament, Gerry and Bob rushed back to California to see Ellen graduate from Pomona-Pitzer with a degree in psychology. She plans to work in physical therapy and sports medicine. The Roes have two other daughters—Missy, who swam for Claremont McKenna-Harvey Mudd-Scripps Colleges and now is pursuing another degree at the Art Center in Pasadena, California, and Connie, who graduated from Princeton and is a writer.

"Academics is first with our family," said Gerry, "and fortunately, our children have been able to combine a good education with athletics. The opportunity to do both has played a big part in developing and maturing them and teaching them discipline and stick-to-itiveness."

"The experience also has been great for us. We like to see their sense of accomplishment, and they seem to want us to be there," said Gerry.

And there, could mean anywhere... even Kalamazoo.

86 academic year.

In commenting on the case, Frank J. Remington, chair, NCAA Committee on Infractions, explained that "in February 1985, the transportation costs for a student-athlete's mother and girlfriend were paid with university funds in order for them to attend the CIAA's season-end basketball tournament. Although the violation was isolated in nature, the committee was concerned that university funds were authorized to pay such an expense, an act that clearly was contrary to NCAA regulations.

"The penalties imposed by the conference in this matter," noted Remington, "were representative of and consistent with NCAA policies, and the committee believed it appropriate to exercise its discretion to support the conference's action in the case."

East Tennessee State placed on probation

The NCAA Committee on Infractions has placed East Tennessee State University on probation for a one-year period as a result of violations occurring in 1983 and 1984 in the conduct of the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program.

The penalty will prohibit the men's basketball team from participating in the 1987 National Collegiate Division I Men's Basketball Championship or in any other postseason competition during the 1986-87 academic year.

In addition, only three new recruits in the sport of men's basketball will be permitted to receive initial, athletically related financial aid for the 1986-87 academic year, and the university will be limited to a total of 13 basketball grants-in-aid (rather than the normal 15) during that year.

The violations in the case included the provision of cash to several prospective and enrolled student-athletes for various purposes by, or through the arrangements of, former members of the basketball coaching staff. No current coaching staff member at the university was involved in these violations.

Frank J. Remington, chair, NCAA Committee on Infractions, said, "The committee initially voted to impose a two-year probationary period in this case but reduced the penalty in part because the university self-disclosed three of the serious violations that were found."

"It also should be emphasized," said Remington, "that during the course of the investigation, the university took appropriate action to declare certain basketball team members ineligible when it was satisfied that violations had occurred. The university also has assured the committee that additional controls will be achieved in its basketball program through the auditing of summer basketball camp funds and monitoring of payments for student-athletes to complete academic work at other institutions."

The violations found involved ethical conduct, improper benefits to enrolled student-athletes and improper recruiting inducements to prospective student-athletes.

The following is a complete text of the penalty imposed upon East Tennessee State University and a summary of the violations found in the case.

Final penalty to be imposed upon Institution
1. East Tennessee State University shall be

publicly reprimanded and censured, and placed on probation for a period of one year, effective May 1, 1986, it being understood that should any portion of the penalty in this case be set aside for any reason other than by appropriate action of the Association, the penalty shall be reconsidered by the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

2. The university's intercollegiate men's basketball team shall end its 1986-87 basketball season with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest and shall not be eligible to participate in the National Collegiate Division I Men's Basketball Championship or any other postseason competition during that year.

3. During the 1986-87 academic year, no more than three new student-athletes in the sport of men's basketball shall be awarded initial, athletically related financial aid (as set forth in O.I. 600) that has been arranged or awarded by East Tennessee State University; further, during the 1986-87 academic year, a total of no more than 13 student-athletes in the sport of men's basketball shall be recipients of athletically related financial aid.

Summary of violations of NCAA legislation

1. Violation of the principles governing ethical conduct [NCAA Constitution 3-6(a) and 3-6(a)-(1)-(iii)]—The former men's head basketball coach, a former assistant basketball coach and a former part-time assistant basketball coach acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as they did not, on all occasions, deport themselves in accordance with the generally recognized high standards normally associated with the conduct of intercollegiate athletics in that their involvement in the violations in this report demonstrates a knowing and willful effort to conduct the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program contrary to NCAA legislation. However, both the assistant and part-time coaches were very cooperative in the NCAA's investigation, and this fact should be taken into account in assessing the seriousness of this violation on their part.

2. Significant violations related to the recruitment of prospective student-athletes [NCAA Bylaws 1-1-(b)-(1) and 1-9(a)]—(a) In May 1983, the former men's head basketball coach and a former men's assistant basketball coach arranged for a prospective student-athlete to receive between \$200 and \$500 in order for the young man to pay his summer-school expenses at another institution prior to establishing eligibility at the university, and (b) in June 1984, the former men's head basketball coach and a former men's part-time assistant basketball coach arranged for a prospective student-athlete to receive between \$200 and \$360 from a summer basketball camp fund in order to pay the young man's summer-school expenses at another institution.

3. Significant violations involving enrolled student-athletes [NCAA Constitution 3-1-(g)-(5) and NCAA 6-5-(e)]—(a) In July 1984, the former men's head basketball coach instructed a former men's assistant basketball coach to arrange for a student-athlete to receive at least \$250 from a summer basketball camp fund in order for the young man to make a down payment on an automobile; (b) through the arrangements of athletics department staff members, a recruited student-athlete received the benefits of tuition, room and board at no cost to him during the first semester of the 1982-83 academic year, even though the young man was ineligible to receive an athletics grant-in-aid, and these arrangements resulted in the

institution exceeding the NCAA's maximum award limitations in basketball; (c) in November 1983, the former athletics academic counselor cosigned a promissory note on behalf of a student-athlete at a local lending institution in order to obtain funds for the partial payment of an unsecured note in the amount of \$1,264.62, which had been obtained to pay an ineligible student-athlete's educational costs during the second semester of the 1982-83 academic year; (d) on at least two occasions during the period September 1983 to March 1985, a former men's part-time assistant basketball coach gave a student-athlete small amounts of cash (i.e., \$10 to \$20); further, on each occasion, the part-time assistant coach was provided this cash from the former men's head basketball coach with instructions to give it to the student-athlete, and (e) on several occasions during the period September 1983 to March 1985, former members of the men's basketball coaching staff provided cash in various small amounts to a student-athlete for purposes other than those permitted by NCAA legislation.

4. Additional violations of NCAA legislation [NCAA Bylaws 1-1-(b)-(1) and 5-6-(d)-(4)]—(a) With full knowledge at the time that certain practices of the university's intercollegiate basketball program were not in compliance with NCAA legislation, the former men's head basketball coach, a former men's assistant basketball coach and a former men's part-time assistant basketball coach improperly attested on statements filed with the chief executive officer of the university that they had reported their knowledge of or involvement in any violations of NCAA legislation involving the university; (b) at a time when certain practices of the men's basketball program were not in compliance with NCAA legislation, a former assistant coach attested in 1983 and 1984 on statements filed with the chief executive officer of the university that he had reported his knowledge of any violations of NCAA legislation involving the university, when, in fact, he had not reported such knowledge, and (c) on numerous occasions during the period April 1982 to March 1985, former members of the university's men's basketball coaching staff provided various articles of clothing and basketball shoes to prospective student-athletes at no cost to the young men.

TV pact signed

The Big Ten Conference and ESPN have entered into a three-year exclusive national cable agreement for college basketball, Big Ten Commissioner Wayne Duke and Steven M. Bornstein, ESPN senior vice-president, programming and production, announced May 5.

ESPN will telecast exclusively without syndication on local broadcast stations a minimum of nine live Big Ten games next season and 10 each in the 1987-88 and 1988-89 seasons. The telecasts will air primarily on Monday nights next season as part of a Big Ten/Big East double-header.

ESPN, the nation's largest cable sports network, is seen in over 39 million homes.

Crackdown on roughness in men's ice hockey pushed

Members of the NCAA Men's Ice Hockey Committee say that group is willing to take stern measures to ensure that member institutions play the game more in adherence to the Association's rules—especially those intended to impede the growth of violence in the game.

During the committee's annual rules meeting May 5-8 in Kansas City, members expressed "extreme dissatisfaction" with the way the game currently is being played. They showed special concern for illegal use of the hockey stick and declared that administrators, coaches, players and officials will be expected to work together to eliminate "the violence that has come into our game."

Among actions already being planned by the committee is a meeting in September with conference commissioners, supervisors of officials and others who play an influential role in the enforcement of playing rules at all levels of NCAA ice hockey. The purpose of the meeting will be to review the rules with the conference representatives and to inform those officials of the committee's concerns about rules enforcement.

The committee is requesting approval from the NCAA Executive Committee to use championships funds for the meeting.

Committee members also approved a number of rules changes, including some aimed at rough play, but agreed that existing rules are sufficient for controlling the game if they are enforced.

Among rule changes approved by the committee is one under Rule 4-2 requiring a player who receives a minor penalty to serve the entire two minutes of the penalty, even if a goal is scored. In the event a goal is scored, the penalized player's team will be allowed to bring itself back to full strength with a substitute player, but the penalized player will be required to remain in the penalty box for the duration of the two minutes before reentering the game at the first subsequent stoppage of play.

Also approved was a change in Rule 6-46 to give officials discretion to assess a minor or major penalty for unnecessary roughness. The penalty will be assessed whenever a player makes contact with an opponent after the whistle stops play and there was ample time, in the official's judgment, for the player to avoid contact.

Other rule changes approved for 1986-87:

- Increased the maximum length of a hockey stick under Rule 3-1-b from 58 to 60 inches.

- Approved the immediate assessment of a misconduct penalty to a player who is discovered not wearing the required mouthpiece. Under rule 3-4-c, there will be no warning for failure to wear the mouthpiece. On the second offense, the player will be assessed a game misconduct penalty.

- Made it compulsory under Rule 3-4-d for goalkeepers to wear face masks meeting the 1981 HECC-ASTM Eye and Face Protective Equipment for Hockey Players Standard, thus eliminating the 1977 standard.

- Under Rule 5, assigned responsibility for crowd control to the director of athletics or a designated representative of the home team's institution. The designated person will be expected to be available at the game site to take whatever actions are required to control fans.

- Amended Rule 6-21 so that a team will not be called for icing if the puck passes through the goal crease. The puck will be considered playable by the goalkeeper.

- Changed Rule 6-29-d to allow a defensive player who gains possession of the puck when the attacking team is offside to remove the puck from the zone without play being stopped, so long as the puck is removed immediately.

A provision requiring that play be stopped if the puck crosses an imaginary line in the zone was eliminated.

- Decided under Rule 6-43-Note that the ice will be resurfaced prior to an overtime period, unless it was agreed prior to the game that limited availability of the arena or other extenuating circumstances make resurfacing too time-consuming or impractical.

In another action, the committee agreed to note in the rule book's points-of-emphasis section that a minor penalty should be assessed when the puck is purposely frozen on the boards or a goalkeeper falls on the puck outside the goal crease.

Besides these changes, the committee also approved experimentation with two rules that, if eventually enacted, could serve to speed up

See Crackdown, page 13



Kiphuth lecturer

Donna de Varona delivered the 1986 Kiphuth Lecture, "Myths and Reality in Women's Sports," at Yale University last month after becoming the first woman named a Kiphuth Fellow, a program established in honor of Robert J. H. Kiphuth, the late Yale swim coach. With de Varona are Francesca den Hartog (center), women's lacrosse coach, and Diann Nestel, women's basketball coach.

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Membership

Continued from page 1

mailing today to all chief executive officers, presents a series of test statements that indicates the presence or absence of problems in major areas. A user's guide accompanies the self-study guide.

• Financial-audit guidelines. Legislation also passed last June requires an annual, independent financial audit

to provide detailed information concerning revenues and expenditures related to an intercollegiate athletics program. The audit guidelines will be mailed to CEOs soon.

"This information," Davis said, "will help the CEO determine the extent to which the institution's intercollegiate athletics program relies on outside income and assure that such

support does not compromise the premise or the fact of institutional control."

• Academic-reporting forms. Division I members approved legislation last June requiring the reporting of data concerning admissions standards, academic progress toward a degree and the graduation rate of student-athletes. The information reported under this requirement will be distributed (listed individually but anonymously) to all Division I members.

"We hope that a review of this information will enable an institution to develop a basis for any necessary corrective action," Davis said. "It also will assist the membership in evolving any needed changes in NCAA academic requirements."

The mailing to the CEOs notes that the degree of involvement of each institution in the new compliance services is the choice of the institution

itself, based on the CEO's determination of his or her institution's needs.

"The announcement of these new compliance programs represents another clear call for chief executive officers to take the lead in bringing greater integrity to college athletics," Slaughter said.

"I see this as a major development that not only will assist presidents

and chancellors in assuring control of their own programs, but also that will reemphasize their desire to clean up questionable practices in general in college athletics.

"I assure you that the chief executive officers' interest—and, I believe, their effectiveness—in that regard has not diminished," Slaughter concluded.

Coaches said to have an obligation to be honest with their recruits

Coaches have an obligation to advise athletes about illegal recruiting tactics and the pitfalls of drug and alcohol abuse, a spokesman for the Texas High School Coaches Association told the Texas Associated Press sports editors convention May 19 in Austin.

"If an athlete is being offered something more than his scholarship, he needs to be told that he or she should take a close look at (not) going there," said Eddie Joseph, executive vice-president of the 9,700-member THSCA.

"He needs to be told that that school could be disciplined and he could be in trouble too," Joseph said.

Joseph said it's time for coaches to change tactics.

"In the past, it's been an unwritten rule that you (coach) didn't try to influence a kid as to where he went to school," Joseph said. "But I think that's going to have to change."

Impressionable young athletes need counseling, Joseph said.

"Coaches have a moral obligation to try to protect an athlete," he said. "Some recruiters expect coaches to give them preferential treatment, and some communities might favor a certain school for a kid. So the coach decides to say 'I'm out of this.'"

Joseph said coaches should begin to learn the signs of drug and alcohol abuse early and try to help athletes in trouble.

"The number of alcoholic youngsters in junior high right now is staggering and hard to believe," Joseph said. "Any coach who thinks drug abuse in schools is not a problem has his head in the sand."

"If they don't know what to look for, there are places they can find out," he said.

Coaches face difficulties in some school districts because officials don't want to admit there is a problem, Joseph said.

"The coach has a problem where the school boards think their children are not capable of being involved with drugs," Joseph said. "The coach can conform or find another job."

Some school districts, however, are setting up testing programs to deal with the problem, Joseph said.

"Such a program can give a youngster an out," Joseph said. "Where peer pressure is involved, he can always just say 'I can't; they may test.'"

Bailey Marshall, executive director

NACDA to meet

More than 600 directors of athletics have been registered for the 21st annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics (NACDA), which will convene June 8 in Marco Island, Florida.

The keynote address will be given by Sargent Shriver, president of Special Olympics, Inc. Other speakers scheduled to appear include Bill Curry, head football coach at Georgia Institute of Technology; NBC sportscaster Bob Costas, and Junior Bridgeman, president of the National Basketball Association Players Association.

NCAA Assistant Executive Directors William B. Hunt and Stephen R. Morgan will take part in a June 10 panel discussion concerning the Association's legislative, compliance and enforcement procedures.

of the University Interscholastic League, said the UIL has no uniform drug and alcohol program but it assists schools that ask for help.

Problems with drugs and alcohol are not restricted to large cities, Joseph said.

"You can buy a six-pack of beer in Turkey or Quitaque as easily as Dallas."

**WHAT QUENCHES
A FULL COURT THIRST?**



**THIRST AID
FOR THAT DEEP DOWN
BODY THIRST.**

Host is sought for Division II men's basketball

The Division II Men's Basketball Committee requests that any member institution or sponsoring agency interested in hosting the 1988 Division II Men's Basketball Championship contact the NCAA national office. The committee will consider bids for hosting the championship at its July 7-10 meeting in Kansas City.

Jerry A. Miles, NCAA liaison to the committee, said that the Division II Men's Basketball Championship has been highly successful in the past. "Division II men's basketball has been the most successful of all of the Division II championships, in terms of both numbers of spectators and financial solvency," he said.

For the past seven years, the championship has been in Springfield, Massachusetts, and it has been a common-site event with the Division II women's championship for five consecutive years.

Miles said that the 1988 Division II championship would be a men's championship only and would follow the final-four concept. In the two-day format, the four regional winners would meet in the semifinals, with the winners then playing for the national title.

"We think the final-four concept is very exciting for everyone involved, and it gives the host city's fans a chance to see four of the best basketball teams in Division II," Miles said.

He also said that Springfield and Owensboro, Kentucky, already have expressed interest in hosting the 1988 championship. The announcement of the 1988 selection recommendation will not be made until after the 1987 championship.

Institutions interested in submitting proposed budgets for the 1988 championship should contact Miles at the NCAA national office.

Austin

Continued from page 7

Stella Castro, cf	3	0	0	0
Holly Nuber, rf	4	0	0	0
Michelle Savage, 1b	3	0	0	0
Pam Clay, p	4	0	0	0
Renee Ferguson, dh	2	0	0	0
Lori Eberhardt, ss	3	0	0	0
Penni Lewis, c	2	1	2	0
Paula Tafelski, lf	0	0	0	0
Clare Ashour, pr	0	0	0	0
Lisa Abeita, pr	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	1	4	1

Cal State Northridge	ab	r	h	rbi
Barbara Jordan, cf	4	0	2	0
Beth Onextinghel, lf	4	0	0	0
Nancy Lugero, dh	4	0	1	0
Kelly Winn, 1b	4	0	0	0
Kim Bernstein, 2b	3	0	2	0
Jamie Gray, c	2	0	0	0
Barb Flynn, 3b	1	0	0	0
Lori Shelly, ss	3	0	0	0
Kathy Slaten, p	0	0	0	0
Janine Cochran, pr	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	6	0

S.F. Austin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	4	2
Cal St. Northridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	6	0

E—Eberhardt (2). LOB—S.F. Austin 8, Cal St. Northridge 8. SB—Doxstad. SH—Eberhardt, Flynn. SF—Castro.

S.F. Austin	IP	H	R	E	R	B	B	S	O
Clay (W)	8	6	0	0	1	1			

Cal St. Northridge	IP	H	R	E	R	B	B	S	O
Slaten (L)	8	4	1	1	4	11			

Strength coaches to meet in June

Strength and conditioning specialists will meet in New Orleans at the Hyatt Regency Hotel June 20-22 for the ninth annual convention of the National Strength and Conditioning Association. Certification testing for NSCA members will be offered June 19 in New Orleans, as well as at locations in New York and California. A two-day tutorial will be available June 18 and 19 in New Orleans only. For more information, contact Debra Tremblay, director of convention services/organizational development; NSCA, P.O. 81410, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501; 402/472-3000.

Admissions handled by athletics officials, report claims

Athletics department officials at the University of Georgia made the real decisions for several years about admitting student-athletes, many of whom were ill-prepared for college work, a report by Georgia Attorney General Michael Bowers claims.

The report, made public May 14 at the end of a private meeting with the board of regents, concludes the state's investigation of charges raised in the trial of a lawsuit by Jan Kemp, who claimed she was fired from the school's remedial studies program for protesting favoritism toward athletes.

Mrs. Kemp was awarded \$2.58 million by a Federal court jury in February. The judge later reduced the award, and the state has since settled the case by paying her \$1.08 million and agreeing to reinstate her.

Summarizing his findings for the Associated Press, Bowers said, "We found, in general terms, a near abrogation by academic officials of their responsibilities with respect to man-

agement matters dealing with student-athletes."

Further, he said, "In several important areas of academics—namely course changes, grade changes, scheduling, academic advisement and others—we found no consistency, no discipline, and everything was done on an ad hoc basis."

Bowers said athletics department

Championships

Continued from page 4

4; New Haven 4, Le Moyne 0; New Haven vs. Le Moyne for regional championship, delayed by rain.

Championship—Cal State Sacramento (40-22) vs. Tampa (36-21), May 23; Troy State (42-8) vs. Mankato State (34-13), May 23; Columbus (43-14) vs. Northeast regional champion (New Haven or Le Moyne), May 24, Double-elimination tournament continues May 25-28 in Montgomery, Alabama.

Division I Men's Lacrosse

Regionals: Massachusetts 16, New Hampshire 6; Rutgers 13, Long Island-C.W. Post 8.

officials used "every possible thing that could be done to serve the end of keeping athletes eligible and in school—sometimes, perhaps, without proper regard to the academic side of the thing."

But he said he found no evidence that athletics department officials exerted pressure against academicians.

"There was no need for pressure, because whatever was asked for was given...whatever was wanted was done. And this, most importantly, is evident in the area of admissions. Essentially, the admissions function with respect to student-athletes was run, managed and handled by the athletics department rather than academic officials," Bowers said.

Quarterfinals: Johns Hopkins 13, Massachusetts 6; North Carolina 12, Maryland 10; Virginia 12, Navy 9; Syracuse 17, Rutgers 5.

Semifinals (May 24 at Delaware): Johns Hopkins (10-1) vs. North Carolina (9-3); Virginia (11-2) vs. Syracuse (14-2).

Championship (May 26 at Delaware): Johns Hopkins-North Carolina winner vs. Virginia-Syracuse winner.

Division I Women's Softball

First round: Cal State Fullerton 2-1, Cal Poly-Pomona 0-0. (Cal State Fullerton wins best-of-three series.) Northwestern 6-3, Massachusetts 0-0. (Northwestern wins.) Texas A&M 1-1, Kansas 0-0 (Texas A&M wins.)

Indiana 2-5, Central Michigan 0-0 (Indiana wins.) Long Beach State 4-2, Fresno State 1-1 (Long Beach State wins.) Louisiana Tech 4-1, Florida State 0-0 (Louisiana Tech wins.) California 8, Arizona State 0; Arizona State 3, California 0; California 1, Arizona State 0 (California wins).

Championship pairings: Northwestern (33-15) vs. California (41-15), May 21; Cal State Fullerton (38-17-1) vs. Long Beach State (36-16), May 21; Texas A&M (37-11) vs. Creighton (35-20), May 21; Indiana (43-16) vs. Louisiana Tech (45-9), May 21. Double-elimination tournament continues May 22-25. All games in Omaha, Nebraska. *Creighton advanced after the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, was withdrawn from the championship.



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Baseball

Continued from page 12

"There I was, sloshing around this swamp, tripping over myself in the middle of the night with a gas can and a flashlight on Christmas eve. Coyotes were howling. It was scary; I knew it was time for a sanity check."

Devising a drainage system became

an immediate priority. An underground and surface drainage system was developed.

Now Everest dares the rain. He knows the rain will nourish and darken the hybrid rye infield and help root and fortify the Bermuda outfield. And he knows the San Diego sun is

bound to follow, turning Players Field into a sea of green.

"People kept telling us that the field would never happen," says assistant coach John Wolgast. "Once the project got started, Al made it a point to jump into the middle of the dirty jobs. He figured if everyone saw him working hard, it would rub off. And by doing the hardest work himself, he was sure it was getting done."

There was an outpouring of community support for Players Field.

"There were so many people who volunteered their time, sweat and expertise. Businesses donated materials. Parents of graduates, exathletes, employees of USIU, everyone pitched in. It was a humbling experience," says Everest.

The Gulls now are playing baseball on their home field. Visiting teams can hardly believe their eyes.

"This is a great place to watch a ball game," says Al Calvert, a New York Yankees scout. The word is out. UCLA, San Diego State and Fullerton State are penciled in for the 1987 season.

"We never took the easy route," Everest says. "We went first class all the way. If I had any idea how much work it takes to build a facility like this..." he says, his eyes rolling back into his head, but adds quickly, "Have you seen the infield? It's big-league all the way!" Everest is off, explaining about the Diamond Club, a two-story brick clubhouse and press box — another off-season project.

Everest's father, Andy, an excoach on the New Orleans Saints staff, says of his son, "Of course I am proud. But it's hard to believe this is the same guy who hated yard work."

The Soaring Gulls, by the way, were 13-12 on their home field this season.

Getz is a member of the communications staff of USIU.



Players and coaches planting sod for field

Crackdown

Continued from page 9

games. One would limit situations in which line changes can occur, and the other would change the format of the game to two 25-minute halves.

The committee is asking conferences to experiment with prohibiting line changes during stoppages of play resulting from such situations as off-sides calls, goalkeepers falling on the puck or players freezing the puck against the boards. These prohibitions would be in effect only when both teams are at equal and full strength.

Also, the committee is asking conferences and member institutions to experiment with 25-minute halves in intrasquad games, exhibitions, junior varsity games or other nonofficial game situations.

Committee members plan to consult with conferences to determine how these experiments will be done.

In discussions of championship administration, the Division I subcommittee considered expanding the Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship from eight to 16 teams. Noting that such an expansion would reduce the division's current 1:6 participation ratio to 1:3, subcommittee members expressed concern that it would have a negative effect on the championship's financial picture. Some member institutions, however, believe that a number of championship-caliber teams are being passed over annually in the selection process.

The panel decided not to recommend an expansion of the bracket, but it will study the proposal further with interested parties.

Automatic-qualification status was granted to champions of the Western Collegiate Hockey Association and Hockey East. The nation's two other major collegiate conferences, the Central Collegiate Hockey Association and Eastern College Athletic Conference, have not applied for automatic-qualification status but will be con-

sidered when applications are submitted.

In other actions involving the Division I championship, it was decided to continue playing semifinal games on Thursday and Friday nights and the championship game on Saturday night, despite concerns that the team that wins on Thursday night gains an advantage by being more rested for the title game than the team that wins on Friday night. Committee members decided there is no clear evidence that such an advantage exists. According to a study of the past 11 championships, six of the Thursday-night semifinal winners have won the national title and five teams that won the Friday-night semifinal contest have won the championship game.

The committee also proposed replacing the current third-place game on Saturday afternoon with an all-star game featuring seniors from Division I schools. Details of the game must be worked out with the American Hockey Coaches Association, and the game must be approved by the Executive Committee.

Also, a requirement that automatic qualifiers for the tournament be given consideration for home ice was changed so that consideration now will be given to the highest-ranked conference representatives and independents.

In Division III, automatic-qualification status was recommended for champions of the State University of New York Athletic Conference and the Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Also recommended was a policy, to be implemented in 1987, requiring host institutions for the first round and championship of the Division III tournament to guarantee 75 percent of net receipts as indicated on proposed budgets.

The Men's Ice Hockey Committee agreed to conduct polls again for Division I and Division III.

The NCAA News



The Market

Positions Available

Academic Coordinator

Coordinator (Athletic Academic Services), 10-month regular position. Baccalaureate Degree required, Master's preferred. Academic counseling and tutorial experience required. Salary: \$19,000-\$21,000 DOE. Application should include a letter of interest, resume, academic transcript, and names of three references. Reply To: Robert F. Howell, Director of Personnel, PO Box 5273, NMSU, Las Cruces, NM 88003. Deadline for Applications: June 13, 1986. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Assistant A.D.

Assistant Athletic Director For Business, Mississippi State University, a land-grant institution in Starkville, Mississippi, is a comprehensive state university of 12,000 students. A member of the Southeastern Conference and Division IA of the NCAA. Mississippi State's men's and women's intercollegiate

athletic programs include football, basketball, baseball, volleyball, softball, track, golf and tennis. The successful applicant will report to the Athletic Director and will assume such duties as the preparation and control of the athletic budget, the development and maintenance of the athletic accounting system, the coordination of the Athletic Ticket Office and maintenance of an athletic personnel system in conjunction with the accounting system of the State of Mississippi. Applicants should have an appropriate undergraduate degree. A Master's degree and/or professional certification are highly desirable. Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications. The position will be available June 15, 1986. Send a letter of application and current resume with at least three references to: Charles L. Carr, Director of Athletics, Mississippi State University, P.O. Drawer 5327, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Mississippi State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Athletics Trainer

Athletic Training Graduate Assistant. Assist athletic trainer in training room and at practices and contests. Must have undergraduate specialization in athletic training and be NATA certified or eligible for certification by summer, 1986. \$300 per credit hour stipend (generally 6 credits per semester). Qualifications: BS in Physical Education. Submit letter

of application, three letters of recommendation and transcripts by June 30, 1986, to Dr. Dora M. Metrellis, Chairperson, Women's Physical Education Department, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT 06515. AA/EOE.

Assistant Athletic Trainer, Liberty University in Lynchburg, Virginia, a coeducational, Christian, liberal arts university, invites applications for the position of assistant athletic trainer. This is a non-tenured staff position. A master's degree, NATA certification and football training experience are required. Major responsibilities will be football and men's basketball with assistance in other minor sports. Successful candidate must exhibit a strong commitment to Christian education in building a quality athletic training program within the context of Christian values. Salary is commensurate with experience. Please send a letter of application, resume, and three letters of recommendation to: Ms. Connie S. Pumphrey, Head Athletic Trainer, Liberty University, Box 20000, Lynchburg, Virginia 24506-8001. Application Deadline: June 6, 1986.

Business Manager

Athletic Business Manager. Responsible for

the business and financial activities within the athletic department. Requires bachelor's degree in business or related field, preferably accounting. Three years' related experience and ability to manage and communicate. Prefer CPA, experience in higher education and experience in athletic program administration. Minimum Starting Salary: \$30,912. Application Deadline: June 9, 1986. Request application information from the Department of Personnel, 901/454-2601, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee 38152. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Sports Information

Sports Information Director. Coordinate all aspects of media relations and sports information for eight Division I women's sports. Part-time, 12-month position beginning July 14, 1986. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree (Master's preferred) in journalism or public relations and minimum of two years' experience. Send letter of application, transcripts, three letters of recommendation and resume with sample news releases and feature stories to: SID Search Committee, Women's Athletics, San Jose State University, One Washing-

ton Square, San Jose, California 95192. Application Deadline: June 6, 1986. SJSU is an equal opportunity employer.

Sports Information Director. East Carolina University will accept applications for the position of Sports Information Director until June 2, 1986. Duties include but are not limited to: 1. Press box/table operation for football, basketball and baseball. 2. Preparation of media guides, releases, brochures and other public information to be disseminated. 3. Supervision of the Assistant Sports Information Director and interns. 4. Maintenance of all sports information statistics. 5. Organize and supervise all sports information service to the Athletic Department. 6. Other duties as assigned by the Association Director of Athletics for External Relations. Qualifications: 1. Bachelor's Degree in Journalism or comparable field. 2. SID experience in a Division IA situation or comparable program. 3. Demonstrated journalism skills. 4. Excellent public relations skills. 5. Demonstrated ability to communicate effectively both verbally and in writing. Salary: Commensurate with experience and qualifications. Starting Date: As soon as possible following closing. Application Procedure: Send letter of application, resume and three letters of reference to: Mr. Dave Hart, Jr., Associate Director of Athletics for External Relations, East Carolina University, Pirate Club Building, Greenville, NC 27834-4353. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Assistant Sports Information Director. Southwest Missouri State University is seeking a full-time Assistant Sports Information Director to be involved with full range of duties of 20-sport NCAA Division I program. Minimum Qualifications: Bachelor's degree, minimum 2 years' experience working with college or junior college sports information office, strong emphasis placed on publications experience. Person will work in design and preparation of media guides and programs, supervise stat crews, coordinate compilation of statistics, records and weekly releases and assist SID as directed. Individuals interested should send letter of application, resume, undergraduate transcript, samples of writing and publications produced and references to: Mark Stillwell, Sports Information Director, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri 65804, 417/836-5402. Salary Range: \$14,500 to \$16,500. Application Deadline: July 5, 1986. SMS SID will be at COSIDA in Nashville to receive applications and meet with candidates. Southwest Missouri State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

See The Market, page 14

Sports Information Director Ithaca College

Ithaca College is seeking an experienced professional to oversee publicity and promotion of its 24 varsity teams. Ithaca has a highly successful Division III intercollegiate athletic program, and candidates should have a background in publicizing and promoting national championship caliber teams. Bachelor's degree, strong writing and organizational skills required.

Salary is competitive.

Application Deadline: June 20, 1986.

Starting Date: July 15, 1986.

Send letter of application, resume and writing samples to:

John Lippincott
Director of College Relations
Ithaca College
Ithaca, NY 14850

Sports Science Faculty and Athletic Trainer

Sports Science Faculty and Athletic Trainer responsible for athletic training program and supervision of student trainers for 7 varsity sports. Responsibilities include teaching two courses per semester in the athletic training track, including athletic training; strength, conditioning and rehabilitation; injury evaluation; athletic training modalities; and advanced athletic training techniques. Colby-Sawyer is an independent women's college in scenic New Hampshire. Ten-month, non-tenure track position. Salary negotiable. Qualifications: Master's degree, NATA certification, and experience in teaching and athletic training required. Application Deadline: May 31. Screening of applications will begin on May 31 and continue until position is filled. Send resume and three letters of recommendation to:

Douglas Atkins
Assistant to the Vice President
Colby-Sawyer College
New London, New Hampshire 03257

Colby-Sawyer College is an Equal Opportunity Employer

SEARCH RE-OPENED Dartmouth College Athletic Department Associate Director For Operations

Reports to the Director of Athletics. Major responsibilities include operation, scheduling and maintenance of present athletic facilities; planning and construction of new facilities; supervision of Golf Course and Skiway; and external promotions for athletic contests, Golf Course and Skiway.

Master's degree in a business-related field preferred; significant experience in plant operation and maintenance, supervision of auxiliary enterprises and facility planning required.

Send letter of application, resume and references by May 23, to:

Ted Leland
Director of Athletics
Dartmouth College
Alumni Gym
Hanover NH 03755

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Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer

Temple board accepts plan to reorganize athletics program

The Temple University Board of Trustees voted May 13 to accept a proposal to remove eight sports from varsity status in the department of intercollegiate athletics by July 1, 1986. The board delayed a decision on men's and women's track until March 1987.

In accepting the proposal, the intense training could cause sports anemia, report claims

Women who undergo intense physical training may experience symptoms of sports anemia, a condition resulting from low levels of hemoglobin in the blood, say researchers at Iowa State University, Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station.

Hemoglobin, a pigment of the red blood cells, contains iron that is essential to the body. Strenuous physical training may cause wear and tear on red blood cells, leading to sports anemia. Increased blood circulation and elevated body temperatures during exercise destroy blood cells; compressing muscles literally can squeeze them to death.

"Jogging two miles every other day or going to aerobic classes three days a week is not strenuous aerobic training," said William Runyan, ISU professor of food and nutrition. "People who develop sports anemia usually are in vigorous competitive training and may run from 35 to 50 miles a week."

Once sports anemia has developed, iron-deficiency anemia may follow if hemoglobin levels continue to drop. Symptoms of iron-deficiency anemia include dizziness, weakness, lethargy, rapid heartbeat and fever. This condition can be fatal if the body is not replenished with iron supplies, Runyan noted.

Runyan and Jacqueline Puhl, a former ISU professor of physical education, began studying sports anemia in 1975, when Iowa State was host to the NCAA cross country championships. Competitors were asked to volunteer for a study of the relationship between levels of hemoglobin in the blood and sports anemia.

The athletes in this study did not have sports anemia and performance levels were normal.

"The competitive athletes already were in excellent condition from high-intensity workouts," Runyan said. "Women who are not in such good shape and who train strenuously are more likely to develop sports anemia."

Nineteen women between 19 and 21 years of age were subjects in a second study. The exercise program resulted in decreases in levels of hemoglobin, red blood-cell count and blood-cell size. Sports anemia occurred during the first few weeks of training but disappeared by the end of the nine-week training session.

In a third study, Runyan and Puhl measured the effects of strenuous training on high school women. Hemoglobin levels were lower in the runners after the first week of training but returned to normal concentrations by the eighth week of training.

Although the temporary effects of sports anemia were similar in both studies, the researchers found that the high school women were more likely to develop iron-deficiency anemia than the college women.

"Young women are especially susceptible to iron imbalances from combinations of growth, menstruation and strenuous training," Runyan said.

Women need extra sources of iron to make up for monthly blood losses from menstruation. The Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) of iron for women is almost twice the amount recommended for men.

"It may be difficult for a nontraining woman with a recommended intake of 2,000 calories to meet the RDA for iron in the diet," Runyan said. "Iron supplementation can help meet the RDA without having to overeat. But a woman in vigorous training can consume from 3,000 to 4,000 calories and

board charged Temple's athletics department with developing an expanded program of activities for all students, including recreational sports, intramural sports and club sports. The sports dropped as intercollegiate sports will be reviewed by the athletics department for continuation within these categories. By losing

will have no problem meeting the RDA for iron."

Good food sources of iron—red meats and green leafy vegetables—should be adequately included in the daily diet. A meal consisting of steak, broccoli, whole grain bread and lettuce salad can provide about two-thirds of a woman's daily iron requirement.

their status as intercollegiate sports (NCAA), the affected sports at Temple will not provide grants-in-aid to student-athletes, and participating students will not be engaging in intercollegiate varsity competition.

The proposal by Charles Theokas, athletics director, called for the elimination of men's fencing, swimming, cross country, track and wrestling, and women's bowling, badminton, cross country, track and swimming. Women's crew was added as a sport. President Peter J. Liacouras modified Theokas' proposal on track.

"My recommendation to delay the decision on both of the track programs will give the athletics director and the vice-president for university administration, H. Patrick Swygert, sufficient time to determine if proper facilities can be developed in our proposed new indoor, all-purpose sports and recreation facility to include an indoor track," Liacouras said.

Theokas said, "Upon assuming the position of director of athletics at Temple University, I was charged with specific responsibilities. Due to the increasing demand for scarce re-



Charles Theokas

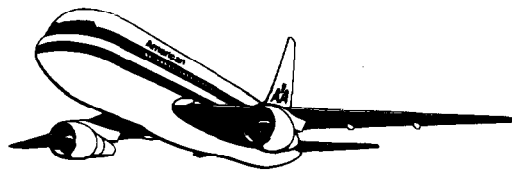
creational facilities, I was charged with reevaluating each of our 26 intercollegiate sports, especially those having a facility-space impact. After four months of serious deliberation and diligent research, I made this grave but imperative recommendation, which was endorsed by our athletics council.

"The thrust of this decision is to

increase the availability of our athletic facilities for the regular students and to insure sufficient resources for programs of excellence in our 19 athletics programs," Theokas said.

"All commitments to existing student-athletes and those who have recently signed letters of intent will be honored. Student-athletes who wish to transfer will receive the full support of the university. In addition, any rights or privileges that have accrued to affected coaches will be honored to the fullest extent possible, but review will be on a case-by-case basis," Theokas said.

President Liacouras said, "These decisions must be regarded in the context of an overview of all university programs. We have just approved the academics plan, which took a hard look at our academic programs. It would have been inappropriate and misguided to consider our existing sports program sacrosanct."



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