

The NCAA News



September 22, 1986, Volume 23 Number 33

Official Publication of the

National Collegiate Athletic Association



John B. Slaughter



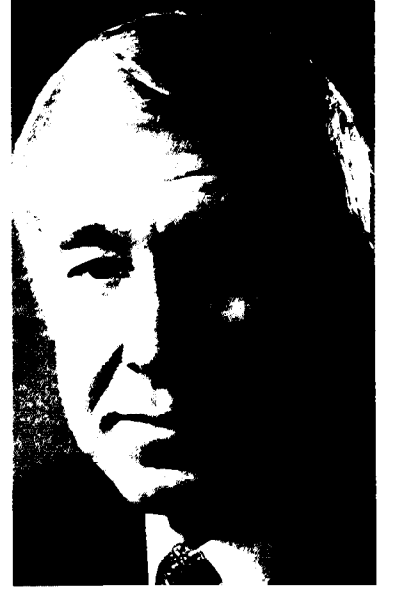
I. M. Heyman



Walter Washington



Del D. Weber



James J. Whalen

Academic, financial issues top Commission agenda

Financial issues and academic requirements in all three NCAA divisions are two of the major topics on the agenda for the fall meeting of the NCAA Presidents Commission September 30 and October 1 in Kansas City, Missouri.

In addition, the Division I subcommittee of the Commission will hear a presentation by representatives of the American Council on Education's new Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Intercollegiate Athletics.

Each of the three division sub-

committees will review recommendations regarding financial aid legislation from the Special NCAA Council Subcommittee to Review Financial Aid Issues, and each also is considering academic requirements for athletics eligibility—with Divisions I and II contemplating means of strengthening the satisfactory-progress legislation, Divisions II and III considering adoption of standards for initial athletics eligibility, and Division I reviewing the overall concept of freshman eligibility.

The fall meeting, at the Alameda Plaza Hotel in Kansas City, will begin at 3 p.m. September 30 with separate sessions of the Divisions I, II and III subcommittees. The full Commission is scheduled to meet from 8 a.m. to approximately 3 p.m. October 1.

Also scheduled are a visit to the NCAA national office and a reception and dinner, all on the evening of September 30.

Separate sessions and the chair of each: Division I subcommittee, Ira Michael Heyman, University of Cali-

fornia, Berkeley (Heyman also will chair a brief session with the Commission's Division I-A members); Division II subcommittee, Del D. Weber, University of Nebraska, Omaha, filling in for the Division II chair, James W. Cleary, California State University, Northridge, who is out of the country; Division III subcommittee, James J. Whalen, Ithaca College.

Commission, John B. Slaughter, University of Maryland, College Park; Presidential Nominating Committee (noon, October 1), Walter Washing-

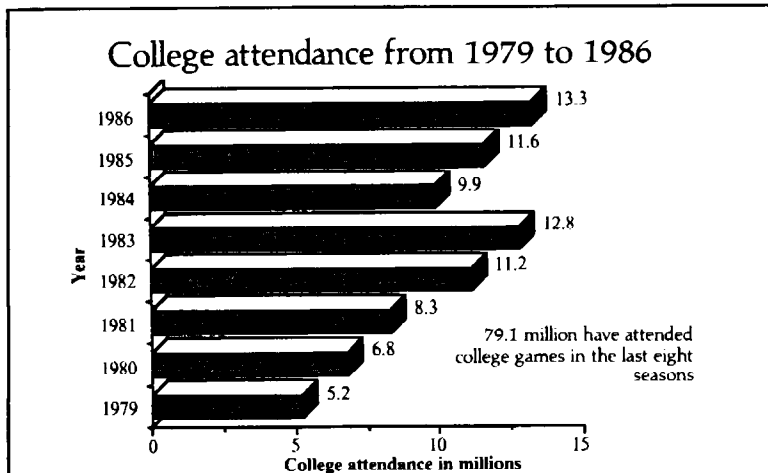
ton, Alcorn State University.

Highlights of the agendas for the separate sessions:

Division I

Financial aid issues, including the special Council subcommittee's report attempts to extend the period for which institutions can continue to provide athletically related aid to former student-athletes who continue to work toward baccalaureate degrees, and a review of arguments for and

See Academic, page 4



Baseball attendance a record

College baseball attendance in 1986 set a record, according to a nationwide survey by Collegiate Baseball newspaper.

An attendance figure of 13.3 million for 1986 tops the previous mark of 12.8 million in 1983.

Attendance figures were compiled from questionnaires sent to every four-year school and junior college in the U.S. where baseball is played.

College baseball attendance has almost tripled since 1979, when 5.2

See Baseball, page 4

Membership total equals all-time high

Total membership in the NCAA equaled an all-time high of 991 members as of September 1, 1986.

Although active membership declined by four and the number of affiliated organizations decreased by one since September 1985, the number of conference and corresponding members increased to return the total to the high mark set in 1984.

Overall, membership had dropped by four in 1985, only the second time in the history of the Association that the total membership had declined in a one-year period. The net loss of four active members in 1986 also marked only the second time since 1949 that that figure dropped in a one-year period (there was a net loss of three institutions between 1978 and 1979).

The increase of one conference and eight corresponding members was responsible for the return to the all-time high in total membership. The total of 102 conference members also marked an all-time high.

Elected to active membership by

Year	Active	Conference	Corresponding	Affiliated	Total	Pct. Incr.
1949	278	3	28	8	317	
1950	362	11	5	9	387	22.1
1955	449	24	5	11	489	2.5
1960	524	32	10	16	582	2.6
1965	579	41	18	21	659	2.2
1970	645	44	32	26	747	3.6
1975	704	57	24	39	824	2.2
1980	738	73	24	45	880	1.8
1981*	753	82	25	46	906	2.5
1982*	787	95	27	50	959	5.9
1983*	791	99	29	52	971	1.3
1984*	794	101	48	48	991	2.1
1985*	796	101	42	48	987	-0.4
1986*	792	102	50	47	991	0.4

*1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 totals are as of September 1; all other totals are as of December 31.

the NCAA Council in its August meeting were Division II institutions Southhampton Campus of Long Island University and Southwest Baptist College and Division III institutions College of Our Lady of Elms; Dominican College of San Rafael; Loras College; Menlo College; Thomas Col-

lege; Wells College; Wesley College, and University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire.

Also elected to conference membership in August were the Little East Conference and the Middle Eastern College Association Women's Basketball Conference.

Registration forms mailed to player-agents

The third year of the Association's player-agent registration program began September 1 with the mailing of forms to individuals acting in the capacity of player-agents.

The registration effort is one of two programs implemented during 1984-85 to increase the information available to student-athletes concerning agents and the transition from college to professional athletics.

In addition to agent registration, a revision of NCAA Constitution 3-1-(h) permits an institution to provide counseling to student-athletes regarding a professional sports career through a panel—comprising institutional employees who work outside the athletics department—that is appointed by the school's chief executive

officer.

Agent-registration supplements this on-campus counseling by providing student-athletes with the names of individuals who have registered with the NCAA. These agents supply information regarding their educational and professional backgrounds—which is kept confidential—and also agree to notify the athletics director (or a designated institutional representative) before making any contact with an enrolled student-athlete who has remaining intercollegiate eligibility or with the student-athlete's coach.

Through the return of the registration forms, the NCAA legislative services department maintains a list of registered agents and their addresses, which is updated and distrib-

uted four times a year. Those receiving the lists include the heads of the aforementioned on-campus career counseling panels, the directors of athletics of all Division I members of the Association, conference offices, the registered agents, and Divisions II and III members who request them.

Agents are withheld from the list if they do not provide all the information requested on the forms, and they are removed from the list if they engage in any activity prior to a student-athlete's agreement to be represented that would jeopardize the student-athlete's eligibility. Failure to contact the appropriate on-campus individual prior to an initial contact with an enrolled student-athlete or that athlete's coach also leads to

removal of an agent's name from the registration list.

Although figures on participation during the 1984-85 year were unavailable at press time, legislative services department records show that more than 440 player-agents registered with the Association during 1985-86. That registration must be renewed annually, and individuals who have received the forms are encouraged to complete and return them to the national office as soon as possible.

"Frankly, it is beneficial to an individual acting as a player-agent to return this form to us right away," said L. Douglas Johnson, director of legislative services and coordinator of the program. "Over the past two

See Registration, page 4

In the News

More study

The omnibus drug proposal considered by Congress deserves further study to weed out "an awful lot of bad law," according to The Washington Post. Page 2.

NCAA goals

The NCAA's executive director assesses the status of intercollegiate athletics and discusses the Association's immediate goals. Page 3.

Notes, stats

Football notes and statistics for all NCAA divisions. Pages 5-8.

Championships

The dates and sites for most 1986-87 NCAA championships have been determined. Page 10.

Is a Federal commission on athletics a necessity?

The Washington Post
Excerpted from an editorial

The trouble with the drug problem is that there are no quick fixes. Surely, after all these years, members of Congress know that. What, then, is going on in the House? A mammoth bill and a set of amendments full of all sorts of proposals—some good, some doubtful and some really awful—are up for consideration. Yes, the war on narcotics is a hot political issue, but before this package is pushed through on the eve of national elections, legislators should take a deep breath, count to 10 and look critically at this legislation.

Each House committee with narcotics jurisdiction—there are at least nine—reported a package of drug bills before the Labor Day recess. These bills were then rolled together into a single proposal and sent, via the Rules Committee, to the floor. It's a wish list, really. It contains a little something for everyone who has a plan for fighting drugs. Some of these ideas, such as long, mandatory prison sentences for pushers, have been tried in the states and failed. Others look like window dressing. Do we really need a new White House Conference, a study by DOT on the relationship between drugs and highway safety (yes, a study) or a Federal Advisory Commission on the Comprehensive Education of Intercollegiate Athletes?

There is no doubt that narcotics are a major national problem in our society and that much can be done to address it. Education programs seem to be making a dent, for example, and should be continued. Results will be slow in coming, but we believe they will be steady.

There is much that is good in the House package, but the pressures of time and politics behind this rush are dangerous. It may take some political courage to challenge any part of it; but if legislators aren't careful, an awful lot of bad law could slip through in the guise of a tough and popular assault on narcotics.

Seemingly rare commodity: common sense in NCAA

Frank Dolson
Knight-Ridder newspapers
Excerpted from a column

...it's clear why the NCAA rule book has grown so big, so unwieldy, so unfair. Each of these seemingly silly, nitpicking rules was written to prevent the crooks from getting away with something. In the end, of course, those who look for ways to circumvent the rules generally find them, while the honest schools and honest kids get hurt.

"The dopier one of these new, ultratechnical rules seems to be, the more certain you can be that it was written because somebody out there was caught abusing the old rules. It's a Catch-22 situation. The crooks keep finding loopholes, the rulesmakers keep trying to come up with legislation to plug the loopholes, and the decent kids and the honest schools get caught in a legal mumbo-jumbo that could be funny if it weren't so sad.

"Is there a solution to all this? Yes, and it's so simple you'd have thought one of those NCAA hacks would have thought of it by now.

"What we need," said Notre Dame basketball coach Digger Phelps, "is a Common Sense Committee."

"Something happens—say, a David Rivers (Notre Dame varsity basketball player) is badly hurt—and there's a number to call, a committee to hear the facts and decide right now if the rule can be waived and the school can fly the parents to their injured son's bedside. Or fly a football team to an ex-teammate's funeral. Or let a player give a ticket to his fiancée or to some little kid he met in a hospital.

"Common sense, that's all it would take to prevent these travesties of justice. The hard part is finding somebody in the NCAA who has it."

That's going too far

By Wayne Fuson
The Indianapolis News

Now that a couple of Indiana's legislators have nothing better to do than propose drug testing for the state's high school athletes, how about suggesting that the lawmakers practice what they preach—and undergo drug testing themselves?

And, what about the lobbyists? Man, that would be a real open field. But back to the drug-testing proposal. This idea, which smacks of a grandiose publicity gimmick, is a bit ridiculous.

College drug testing is one thing (and a good thing, at that). But college sports are big-time, most of them. The colleges are in show business. They can afford it.

Do you suppose the legislators who proposed the high school drug testing have any idea how difficult it is for some high schools to even pay their athletics bills these days?

I heard a story the other day about one pretty good high school football player whose about-to-be divorced mother didn't have the \$40 a team doctor was charging to give the kid a physical. The kid not only is a good football player but a good student as well, and his chances for a possible college scholarship depended on playing football.

And these guys want to have everybody who goes out for high school sports tested for drug use at \$25 a pop?

But athletes aren't the only ones involved. And it's getting a little tiresome hearing people haranguing about the use of drugs in sports.

Aren't straight-A students role models? And members of the student council? And the thespians? And members of the band?

Indeed, why not pass a law to test all teachers and coaches? And sports writers? And lawyers? And, yea verily, even legislators?

CEOs aren't going to back off

James H. Wharton, chancellor
Louisiana State University

The Associated Press

"I can tell you that the presidents of major institutions are committed to holding Proposition 48 and Proposition 56 (satisfactory-progress rule) in place.

"In the old days, you could shop around for the easiest courses at the university and at the end of four years have 100 hours from every curriculum at the university.

"It is no longer possible, in my estimation, for a university to use an athlete for four years without his making progress toward a diploma. You may be able to do it for two years but not for four.

"I can tell you that when our coaches are out around the state, they are trying hard to get high school coaches and athletes to understand our position on scholarship."

Bobby Ross, head football coach
University of Maryland, College Park

The Associated Press

"I don't want to undermine the importance of a degree, but I still believe athletics contributes to a person's education, provided it's kept in proper perspective. We've done that in the football program at Maryland."

Robert C. Maxson, president
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

The Associated Press

"I'm absolutely going to do it (go ahead with a mandatory drug-testing program for athletes despite an announcement by the American Civil Liberties Union that it will seek a court restraining order against the testing), and the reason I'm going to do it is to help the young people.

"I'm not doing it to punish people. I do not believe there is a drug problem on this campus. But if we can discourage one person who might be tempted to use drugs, the program will have been worth it. I want this program to serve as a deterrent."

Rebecca Christian, former academic counselor
Iowa State University

The Des Moines Register

"...athletics departments should carefully consider whether to play in the multibillion-dollar industry of television games.

"College sports were never meant to be national entertainment; surely we have enough professional teams for that. College fans still would attend games or listen on the radio, but the show-biz effect that alienates athletics from academics would be reduced.

"The NCAA usually gives lip service to the idea of reform in the wake of the latest scandal... But the NCAA's quest for reform usually seems like that of the supplicant who prays for deliverance from the seven deadly sins, secretly hoping the Lord will let him hang on to five or six. Too much change would mean college sports wouldn't be such a big deal, and the NCAA obviously has a stake in keeping them a very big deal."

Bob Valesente, head football coach
University of Kansas

The Associated Press

"It's (elimination of boosters from athletics recruiting) something that needs to be examined very carefully before they make a binding decision. It would eliminate an awful lot of good people from helping their university. But if it does help college athletics to eliminate some of the problems we've had in the past, I'd be in favor.

"But I would like to see it investigated completely and be assured that all bases were touched. Quite a few fine people out there are good representatives of the universities they graduated from."

Do-gooders spoiling it for rest of us

By Ed Fowler
Houston Chronicle

Well, la de da; bully for the Ivy League. You knew it'd be them, Brown, Penn, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth and Harvard. They didn't lose a single football recruit to Proposition 48 this year. But where they gonna be come New Year's Day?

Some years back, some Ivy League think tank discovered the secret of getting eligible football players: go for the bad ones. Calvin Hill, you say? An exception. For every Calvin Hill, there are a thousand Tim Weigels. Who's Tim Weigel? See what I mean?

Weigel is a guy I used to work with. He was Hill's blocking back at Yale. Became a sportswriter and then went into the TV sportscasting business in Chicago and got rich. So, Yale did

teach him how to think. But did Yale ever get to the Orange Bowl?

The way I see it, the Ivy League can do as it damn well pleases and it won't much matter to the rest of us.

The trouble is this copycat syndrome that has come upon us like a plague. Nowadays, everybody's supposed to have jocks who can read the scoreboard without moving their lips.

And why? The trainer would tell them who is ahead.

Still, we've got Proposition 48 for the colleges and no pass-no play in the Texas schools. Next thing you know, they won't let the third-graders play tag at recess unless they can spell "governor."

On top of that, every time you look up, some school is getting put on probation for some little thing like a kid from a shack in the back woods

driving a 300ZX that some alum was good enough to give him out of the kindness of his heart. It's got to the point where folks just can't be nice to each other anymore.

What we're teaching our youngsters here is hypocrisy. Things get blown up in the papers all—how does it go?—"out of proportion," and then the school's got to pay some lawyer tens of thousands to issue a statement saying he found no wrongdoing and then do an investigation. Or is it the other way around?

The coach has to fold his arms across his chest, squint and say, "Only 300ZX I know anything about, gang, is our off-tackle trap on the belly series." Then, when his team gets put on probation, he says he's sure his men have enough character to "over-

See Do-gooders, page 11



James H. Wharton



Joe Restic

Joe Restic, head football coach
Harvard University

Annual Harvard football press luncheon

"The Proposition 48 situation and the drug problem are unbelievable—everything that's associated with them.

"With Proposition 48, realistically, you only have to get 300 out of 1,200. You're given 400 points. We're not talking about Rhodes scholars, now, are we?

"As far as the drug testing goes, these are students who should be responsible for their judgments. They are old enough and should make the right decision. Testing is not the final answer. You're not going to solve the problem by testing."

Tony Kornheiser
Columnist

The Washington Post

"While we're on the subject of how to help the student-athlete: shorten the seasons: 10 football, 25 basketball games, max.

"Cut the practice time: no more than 15 aggregate hours a week, including weightlifting, meetings, every-

Opinions Out Loud

thing. Practicing football shouldn't take up more hours than a premed curriculum. If it does, the values are twisted.

"Colleges can either heal themselves, or reveal themselves for what they have become: quasiprofessional minor-league franchises, more concerned with the bucks than the books."

Cryss Farley, executive director
Iowa Civil Liberties Union

Des Moines Sunday Register

"We would like to find an athlete who is willing to challenge it (Iowa State University's mandatory drug-testing program). We strongly believe that the Iowa State program and others like it violate the Federal Constitution."

Jim Hickey, varsity athlete
Pan American University

Sports news release

"They offered me \$2,000 a month to go to Mexico and pitch in the winter league. But I learned that the courses I needed to complete my degree would be offered this semester. So I'm coming back to get that degree.

"I always try to do well in class. Baseball isn't always going to be there (Hickey was a Division I first-team all-America pitcher in 1983)—but your degree is. You may lose your baseball ability, but they can't take your degree away from you."

Executive director assesses status of intercollegiate athletics

By Walter Byers
NCAA Executive Director

Intercollegiate athletics, including its high-visibility football and basketball activities, has provided and continues to provide a wellspring of benefits for virtually all who are associated with this unique, competitive enterprise. The singular depressing aspect is that a handful, figuratively speaking, of the intercollegiate athletics community despoils the system by what amounts to irresponsible behavior, albeit in adult form. In turn, these improper acts frequently receive disproportionate publicity that, by and of itself, contributes to the perceived spoilage.

The bountifulness of intercollegiate athletics has continued without interruption for as long as young people of college age have chosen to compete. Its very strength rests with the young who, generation after generation, give the athletic contest vitality, enthusiasm and unpredictability, thus indelibly marking collegiate competition with the spirit and dedication of fresh endeavor.

This has led to the private financing (as opposed to designated tax-related dollars) of well over \$140 million annually in grants-in-aids and scholarship assistance to athletically motivated youngsters in NCAA Division I member institutions alone; to the construction of superb athletics facilities on campuses across the country, much of the financing again coming from donated or revenue-generated funds; to increased alumni and booster giving for nonathletics activities of the universities and colleges, and to increased enrollment as a result of the enthusiasm and attention generated by intercollegiate competition. (One should not overlook the fact that a number of NCAA Division III institutions have returned to intercollegiate football as a means of bolstering undergraduate enrollment.)

A unique idealism is associated with intercollegiate athletics, much of it springing from the optimism and dedication of the young men and women who compete, but also a great deal of it having been inherited from earlier generations. Former college leaders believed passionately and rationally in what discipline, physical well-being and teamwork could do for the development of young people; their convictions were sincere and they could point to innumerable examples of people who prospered from the system and from their coaching.

The intercollegiate system has changed radically from those earlier days.

The stadiums are not necessarily larger, although there are more big ones; the recruiting process has not been fundamentally altered, although jet air travel has made it a national talent search instead of regional proselyting.

Television, however, has performed the radical alteration. That wonderful Jekyll and Hyde instrument has commercialized the thinking and lives of the nation to an unparalleled degree. Those in the "me" generation have fed on that television stimulation, bolstering their belief that they are due personal gratification and the good life—and they deserve it now. This has had its proportionate impact upon intercollegiate athletics administration and participation.

The remarkable publicity and financial returns from television have oriented big-time intercollegiate athletics to a set of commercial values that has placed an incredible strain on the system of higher education and its limited powers of control. Yet, the benefits that the previous stewards of college sports perceived still are there.

Having interviewed Wilt Chamberlain as a high school graduate of Overbrook High School in Philadelphia, and now noting his remarkable successes; having watched Bill Russell wearing his green beanie as he led a

Congo line through the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium after steering the University of San Francisco to a national basketball championship, and now observing his successes and accomplishments, and having watched Bo Jackson respond to the media upon his introduction to professional baseball (and subsequently explain his initial series of strikeouts at Memphis)—there is little question that the system's benefits flow to many. The examples here happen to be black student-athletes, but just as many others, white and black, poor and well-to-do, have benefited from the system in a manner to which thousands can attest.

Intercollegiate athletics competition is one of the nation's best examples of the integration of our pluralistic society into a common effort to achieve a stated goal. College student-athletes come together from all conceivable racial, educational and economic backgrounds to move through an open door toward potential success.

It is not a question of whether intercollegiate athletics' measuring cup of accomplishments is half-full or half-empty; the measuring cup is a good 80 to 85 percent full. The system works.

Competition and improvement are the American "name of the game," and responsible, dedicated college athletics executives work constantly to eradicate from the system individuals and practices that discredit it.

Failed idealism evokes harsh criticism.

Remarkable changes have taken place in the management of intercollegiate athletics in recent years. Television brought intercollegiate athletics contests to millions of homes, and the leadership of higher education realized that the image of higher education in the minds of many television viewers was being shaped by the video-screen view of intercollegiate athletics. The chief executive officers of several of the nation's most prestigious institutions concluded that it was time for high-level management of higher education to give more attention to intercollegiate athletics. This has led to a number of salutary developments that augur well for the future.

The NCAA Presidents Commission was organized as a leadership group for all chief executive officers of NCAA member institutions, and the

'The intercollegiate athletics pathway to the mainstream of American life and . . . a chance at the American dream must be kept open for the underprivileged and the undereducated'

Commission's initiatives have wrought significant accomplishments:

1. The complaints (mounted in some instances to rationalize rules violations) of some of the more vocal coaches and boosters that NCAA financial aid rules are wrong and should be liberalized to provide stated compensation to the players have been rejected by the chief executive officers. They have made it clear that student-athletes' grants-in-aid or scholarships should be compatible with those of the nonathletes, and condemnation of the rules is not an acceptable excuse for infractions.

2. The Presidents Commission, with the support of CEOs across the land, has reemphasized that in matters of policy, the chief executive officers of the nation's colleges shall make the final judgment, and a minority of dissatisfied coaches and boosters shall not render such judgments ineffective by transgressions and general disre-

A major portion of this article by the NCAA's executive director was published in the Sunday, September 13, edition of The New York Times



Walter Byers

gard for the integrity of college athletics.

3. In a remarkable demonstration of resolve and amity, the leadership of higher education at the most recent NCAA Conventions has inspired adoption of major pieces of "reform" legislation, including provisions to require:

- All funds used for or generated by the athletics program to be controlled by the institution, included in its regular accounting/budgeting procedures; subject to regular audit procedures, and approved by the chief executive officer.

- Division I institutions to report academic information to the NCAA annually, including admissions information, satisfactory-progress data, graduation rates.

- Distinctions between "major" and "secondary" violations, establish specific and more stringent penalties for certain categories of violations, establish a "repeat violator" category, and authorize specific disciplinary or corrective actions for staff members found in violation of regulations.

- Penalties imposed upon a coach to be applied even if the coach moves to another institution.

4. The NCAA Presidents Commission has on its agenda these major questions to be addressed in the next few months:

- Financial issues, including means of institutional cost containment or reduction.

- Enforcement/compliance, including the monitoring of new NCAA compliance programs and possible additional changes in the enforcement procedures.

- Academic integrity, including strengthening of the NCAA satisfactory-progress rule and consideration of limiting the amount of time per day or per week that a student-athlete may devote to a sport.

The entire educational community is indebted to the initial leaders of the Presidents Commission: Presidents John W. Ryan of Indiana University, Otis A. Singletary of the University of Kentucky, Kenneth J. Weller of Central College (Iowa) and the many others who formed the original Commission three years ago. Subsequently, the NCAA Presidents Commission elected another set of outstanding educators to lead it: John B. Slaughter of the University of Maryland, College Park; Ira Michael Heyman, University of California, Berkeley; James W. Cleary, California State University, Northridge, and James J. Whalen, Ithaca College. Their commitment is firm; the goals they have set are attainable.

There are, of course, professional critics of intercollegiate athletics who achieve temporary distinction by lamenting the conditions of college sports and offering theoretical solutions to problems they don't fully understand.

When one challenges their perspectives, the specious response is, "Well, the facts of the matter are not impor-

tant, it is what people perceive to be the facts that is the real issue." This faddish cop-out protects self-anointed biases but does little to further factual research.

The "dumb-jock" image is the delight of cartoonists, people who do not like to exercise, frustrated academicians who resent the attention generated by intercollegiate events and those in our society who tend to

'The NCAA's next step . . . is to improve and make more explicit the satisfactory-progress rule to require that the student-athlete . . . makes progress satisfactorily to earn upper-class eligibility'

criticize most things that tend to please a great many other people. There seems to be no meaningful evidence, however, to establish the fact that students generally graduate from college at a substantially higher rate than student-athletes. Consider the following:

- The Institute for Educational Leadership in 1985 published a 20-year study which suggested that 46 of 100 college students graduate in the first four years and 70 of 100 in seven years. This carried forward statistics of a time in which students did not interrupt their college studies with "off" time as much as they do now.

- The National Center for Educational Statistics has data on persons who entered "academic programs" immediately after graduating from high school in 1972 showing that 39 percent finished their baccalaureate degrees in four years.

- Research by independent firms funded by the NCAA indicates that approximately 39 percent of student-athletes graduate in four years, and this increases to 46 percent in five years.

National statistics on graduation, however, probably are of little real

value. It may be somewhat like explaining to a bereaved parent how her grown son drowned while he was crossing a river that averaged two feet, four inches in depth.

Higher education is diverse. There are many state-supported institutions with open-door admissions policies and a great many private institutions with highly selective admissions policies. There are NCAA members in Division I with an average SAT score among their student bodies of, say, 1,150, and there are institutions in Division I with an average SAT score in their student bodies of approximately 675. These institutions obviously would not have the resources to keep their doors open if they did not provide a valuable service for a defined constituency. With the adoption of NCAA Bylaw 5-1(j)—"Proposition 48," which requires stated high school performance in a core curriculum and a minimum SAT or ACT test score—the members of Division I have recognized that diversity lies among the 280 Division I member institutions but have said this: "We do not want to close the door to college opportunity for anyone; however, if a young man or woman cannot meet the minimum level of Proposition 48, he or she should not be eligible to play college sports until the individual shows accomplishment in college work."

The rule represents a major step forward by (a) sending a clear message to high school students that they should take core courses and obtain a minimum 2.000 in those courses, and (b) setting a minimum floor that institutions ought to strive for if they expect to compete for NCAA honors in Division I.

The intercollegiate athletics pathway to the mainstream of American life and, if you will, a chance at the American dream must be kept open for the underprivileged and the undereducated. To slam the door, as some arm-chair diagnosticians propose, is to do a disservice not only to the individual but to the country at large.

It must be kept in mind that the colleges can work only with the students who are sent to them from high school. The National Commission on Excellence in Education in April 1983 made these points:

"About 13 percent of all 17-year-olds can be considered functionally illiterate. Functional illiterates among minority youth may run as high as 40 percent."

"Average achievement of high school students in most standardized tests is now lower than 26 years ago when Sputnik was launched."

"Between 1975 and 1980, remedial mathematics courses in public four-year colleges increased by 72 percent and now constitute one quarter of all mathematics courses taught in those institutions."

Proposition 48 was adopted by the NCAA membership three months prior to the commission's report. I submit that the rule stands as one of the nation's several important initiatives in sending a constructive message to high school students.

Please bear in mind that there is not a university or college in this country that does not have an excep-

See Executive, page 4

The NCAA News

[ISSN 0027-6170]

Published weekly, except biweekly in the summer, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Nall Avenue at 63rd Street, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. Phone: 913/384-3220. Subscription rate: \$20 annually prepaid. Second-class postage paid at Shawnee Mission, Kansas. Address corrections requested. Postmaster send address changes to NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. Display advertising representative: Host Communications, Inc., P.O. Box 3071, Lexington, Kentucky 40596-3071.

Publisher: Ted C. Tow
Editor-in-Chief: Thomas A. Wilson
Managing Editor: Timothy J. Lilley
Assistant Editor: Jack L. Copeland
Advertising Director: Wallace I. Renfro
The Comment section of The NCAA News, is offered as opinion. The views expressed do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Legislative Assistance

1986 Column No. 32

Permissible team entertainment

As set forth in NCAA Case No. 72 (page 306, 1986-87 NCAA Manual), an institution's athletics team playing an away-from-home contest may be provided actual costs for reasonable entertainment that takes place in the general area where the team plays or practices during the road trip. The member institution may not transport the team outside the area for this purpose. Furthermore, it is not possible for the team to stay after the event for entertainment purposes in excess of 48 hours.

For example, any practice on an extended road trip should take place either at the competition site or on a direct route between two consecutive competition sites. It is not permissible for an institution to schedule practice sessions at other locations in order to provide entertainment opportunities for team members.

Basketball contact period—fall basketball

Division I and II member institutions are reminded that under the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 1-2(a)-(5), off-campus, in-person contacts with prospective student-athletes shall be permissible in the sport of basketball only during the period between September 1 and October 10 and the period between March 1 (or the date of completion of the prospective student-athlete's final high school or junior college contest, if it occurs thereafter) and May 15, except for the period surrounding the Division I men's and women's basketball national-championship games as set forth in Bylaw 1-2(a)-(6).

Please note that in those states that have interscholastic or junior college basketball contests in the fall only, it would not be permissible for a Division I or II institution to contact a prospective student-athlete in person until March 1, which would be considered the first date subsequent to the prospect's final high school or junior college contest under these circumstances.

Permissible practice expenses

As set forth in NCAA Constitution 3-1(h)-(1), an institution may provide a student-athlete actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletics trips or reasonable trips (within the state in which the member institution is situated or a distance not to exceed 100 miles if outside that state) to practice sites other than those of the institution.

As set forth in Case No. 94 (page 312, 1986-87 NCAA Manual), it would not be permissible for a member institution to transport its team to a practice site outside the state in which the member institution is situated, or in excess of 100 miles from the member institution if outside that state, if no competition is scheduled at that practice site. For example, traditional winter or spring trips to warm-weather locations must involve actual competition, as listed on the institution's official schedule, in order for the institution to provide any expenses for the trip.

Recruiting contacts—away contests

Bylaw 1-2(a) requires that all off-campus contacts with a prospect are subject to applicable recruiting regulations. Therefore, the practice of having prospects visit the team locker room or visit with the coaches at an institution's away contest would be considered a countable contact, and in football and basketball, it would be a violation if outside the permissible contact periods set forth in Bylaws 1-2(a)-(4), (5) and (6).

Eligibility Rulings

Actions of the NCAA Eligibility Committee during the week of September 15:

University of Oklahoma

The eligibility of a male football student-athlete was restored immediately. The young man was declared ineligible by the university for making improper long-distance telephone calls in violation of Constitution 3-1(g)-(5). The young man is required to repay the cost of the improper calls.

West Chester University of Pennsylvania

The eligibility of a male football student-athlete who received a temporary loan from an athletics department staff member was restored immediately. The young man has repaid the loan.

Iowa State University

The eligibility of a football student-athlete who received a loan from an athletics department staff member was restored immediately. The young man has repaid the loan.

Indiana University, Bloomington

The eligibility of a football student-athlete is denied until the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(j)-(9) have been satisfied. The committee determined the student-athlete's improper receipt of financial aid and improper participation in practice sessions to be a matter of institutional responsibility.

Executive

Continued from page 3

tion procedure to its published admissions standards. Exceptions are made each year for a variety of reasons; e.g., to enhance minority enrollment, to please an important constituent or constituency, to accept a particularly talented individual in a nonacademic specialty (and this includes athletics). The purpose is valid and the gamble for good reason—to give a youngster an opportunity.

The NCAA's next step, however, to complement Proposition 48, is to improve and make more explicit the satisfactory-progress rule to require that the student-athlete not only has a good high school record to achieve freshman eligibility, but also that he or she makes progress satisfactorily to earn upper-class eligibility.

The American public's seemingly insatiable appetite for sports competition and the individual fan's emotional tie to teams and athletes of his or her choice make intercollegiate athletics far more visible than other, more significant college activities—for example, the amazing reactor discoveries at California Institute of Technology or the land-grant colleges'

remarkable contributions to safer and more bountiful supplies of food. The freewheeling style of American sports reporting is delighted to feed that appetite.

Even allowing for all that, it was eye-opening to track the media reports of the tragic death of Len Bias and come away with a net conclusion that intercollegiate athletics somehow was responsible for the nation's drug problems. A visitor to the East Coast at that time might well have concluded that intercollegiate athletics stimulated the cocaine traffic onto college campuses and, from there, the colleges export the product to the nation at large.

The facts are that the member colleges and universities of the NCAA have put in place the most comprehensive and demanding drug-testing program of any domestic sports organization. The NCAA has committed \$3.5 million to an ongoing procedure that will assure premier laboratory testing capabilities. This is a mandatory drug-testing program that determines eligibility/ineligibility for post-season football competition and NCAA championship events. Backed by two

Academic

Continued from page 1

against "aid based on need."

Possible means of institutional cost containment or reduction in athletics, based on a document developed by Chancellor Heyman.

Distribution of television revenues.

Academic integrity, including the freshman eligibility/ineligibility issue and means of strengthening the satisfactory-progress rule.

The appearance by representatives of ACE's ad hoc committee, chaired by Charles E. Young, chancellor at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Division II

The same financial aid issues as will be considered in Division I.

Academic integrity, including consideration of possible academic requirements for initial eligibility in Division II and means of strengthening the satisfactory-progress rule.

Division III

Financial aid issues, including the special Council subcommittee's report, the issue of aid continuing beyond the student-athlete's period of eligibility and clarifications of Division III's current financial aid criteria.

Playing and practice season limitations in Division III.

Possible academic requirements for initial eligibility in Division III.

Commission

Reports on the actions and recommendations of the three division subcommittees. The Commission will be asked to authorize the executive committee (the four elected Commission officers) to make final decisions regarding Commission-sponsored legislation, roll-call votes, placement of proposals in the 1987 NCAA Convention agenda and encouragement of CEO attendance at that Convention.

Enforcement and compliance issues, including recommendations by the NCAA Committee on Infractions regarding enforcement procedures.

Additional academic-integrity issues, including a proposed national definition of "good academic standing" for purposes of athletics eligibility and a discussion of the concept of reducing an institution's permissible number of grants-in-aid in a sport based on the number of student-athletes in that sport who do not graduate.

Playing and practice seasons, including a report from the special NCAA Council subcommittee dealing with that issue and a discussion of the

concept of limiting the amount of time per day or per week that a student-athlete can be required to devote to his or her sport.

A review of a letter to chief executive officers by Congressman Thomas A. Luken regarding his proposed national commission on college athletics and a related review of the fate of all proposals by the NCAA-funded Select Committee on Athletic Problems and Concerns in Higher Education in 1983.

A proposed statement, for possible adoption by the Commission, that would set forth its view of its purpose and its general position or belief in key areas of intercollegiate athletics.

A review of the Commission's communications with fellow CEOs, including the first issue of a Commission newsletter that was sent recently to all chief executive officers in the membership and a discussion of the con-

cept of the Commission's scheduling a meeting or series of meetings open only to CEOs, at which pressing athletics issues would be discussed.

Possible future appointment of Commission subcommittees to deal with specific topics; one suggested topic is means of supporting the CEO's role in institutional control of the athletics program.

Nominating committee

The Presidential Nominating Committee will review all candidates nominated for positions on the Commission effective upon adjournment of the 1987 Convention. Those vacancies were reported in the July 30, 1986, issue of the News. The nominating committee will determine the slate of candidates for Commission positions, which then will be sent this fall to the chief executive officers in each NCAA division in a mail ballot.

Baseball

Continued from page 1

million fans attended games.

The attendance figures include regular-season play, postseason play and the various national championship play-offs in all divisions for four-year schools and junior colleges.

The University of Hawaii led the nation's schools with 114,367, followed by the University of Miami (Florida) (109,938) and the University of Texas, Austin (109,355), for the regular season.

Two factors in the 1986 record attendance, according to the Collegiate Baseball survey, were good weather (41.43 per cent of those responding reported no rainouts) and weekly national televising of college baseball on ESPN, which generated interest in college games.

The remaining top-10 teams in attendance were Florida State (106,221); Fresno State (94,467); Louisiana State (67,865); Mississippi State (54,646); Arizona State (54,169); Texas A&M (45,210), and Southern Illinois, Carbondale (45,000).

Coach files \$3.5 million suit

William G. Dooley says he has been fired from his dual role as athletics director and head football coach at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, but university officials say they want Dooley to stay on as coach but step down as athletics director.

Dooley has filed a \$3.5 million lawsuit against the university, saying he has been fired and his contract breached, the Associated Press reported.

Dooley's Roanoke, Virginia, lawyer filed the lawsuit September 15 in Montgomery County Circuit Court.

The lawsuit alleges that Virginia Tech President William E. Lavery told Dooley in late February or early March that "his positions as athletics director and head football coach were terminated, effective at the end of the

1986 football season."

Dooley told his staff and football team September 18 that he had been fired.

Lavery said that Dooley had not been fired. He said he wanted Dooley to step down as athletics director and continue as football coach through the 1993 season with the same salary and benefits he receives from both positions.

The suit says that August 24, Lavery told Dooley "there were grounds justifying the termination of the agreements" and that the university would not honor the contract.

Dooley's current contract, signed June 20, 1984, calls for him to serve as the Hokies' football coach through the 1988 season and to be the athletics director until January 1, 1994.

The lawsuit alleges that Dooley should be paid the full amount he would earn at Virginia Tech through 1993 under terms of his contract, placed at \$1.2 million.

Dooley also is asking for \$300,000 in damages for "great embarrassment and emotional distress" and \$2 million for consequential damages because he lost the "benefits of an occupation and professional reputation that he has diligently worked more than 30 years to develop and thus will lose wages and other money and will suffer harm of diminished earning capacity into the future."

Registration

Continued from page 1

years, we have seen athletics administrators, coaches and the career-counseling panels rely heavily on the lists of registered agents in their work with student-athletes. Panel members are making every effort to recommend registered agents while assisting student-athletes with the selection of competent representation.

Individuals who wish to register as agents with the Association should contact Johnson at the national office for more information. Representatives of Divisions II and III institutions who would like to receive copies of the updated lists of registered agents also should contact Johnson.

attend their favorite institution. Others are sufficiently insecure that they believe a smile and a game of golf with the head coach is worth whatever it takes to successfully recruit the coach's preferred halfback choice. Others may be like Bunker Hunt, who said in explaining his reason for investments in silver and sugar, when he really didn't need the profits (or the losses, for that matter)—it's not the money, it's how they keep the score.

It is difficult sometimes for a chief executive who longs for funds to build a new science building to offend one of these power-brokers by directing him not to have a hand in the operations of the athletics program. And it is because of this leverage situation that the popular, unprincipled head coach gets what he wants by dealing directly with the big-time supporter, bypassing the university and athletics administration. The work of the NCAA Presidents Commission and the forces it has brought into play provide a unity of purpose for chief executive officers to deal with this longstanding problem.

International Olympic Committee-approved laboratories, the NCAA will test for anabolic steroids, with a capability, we believe, of identifying the more modern forms of anabolic steroids, not to mention the capability of screening for the designer compounds of other banned drugs.

Now, let me comment about the spoilers of the system.

Intercollegiate athletics integrity cannot be maintained without hands-on control by the executive administration of the respective colleges and universities. To blame the NCAA for intercollegiate athletics "crime" is like blaming the IRS for tax fraud.

The one serious factor that interferes with institutional resolve and management integrity is the pressure brought to bear by certain influential donors, some members of boards of trustees and an occasional important state legislator, who believe that athletics success at their favored institution is worth whatever it takes. Some of them may enjoy the personal gratification of beating the system by corrupting a youngster through paying him under-the-table money to

Introductions to coaching in Division I-A can be rough

By James M. Van Valkenburg
NCAA Director of Statistics

Mississippi State's Rocky Felker has made one of the most successful starts among the 12 first-year coaches in Division I-A football. (By first-year, we mean no previous head-coaching experience at a four-year college.)

Felker, at 33, is the youngest in the group. He quarterbacked Mississippi State to a 9-3 season in 1974, including a Sun Bowl victory over North Carolina, and led the Southeastern Conference in total offense that year. An assistant at Alabama for three seasons, Felker inherited a Mississippi State team that was 0-6 in SEC play in 1985. He junked his predecessor's wishbone and has almost completely rebuilt the defense, but he has been blessed with the return of quarterback Don Smith, a gifted runner and passer voted SEC offensive player of the week the first two weeks.

After a mild upset, 24-17, over Syracuse, Felker's team stunned Tennessee, 27-23. The night before, a Tennessee television reporter asked Felker if his team had a chance. "I felt it was a slap in the face," Felker said. "I guess we came up with a pretty satisfying answer." Then Felker's team was itself upset by Southern Mississippi, 28-24, in the closing seconds. Three other teams in I-A have started 2-1. Four in I-AA have yet to lose in I-AA competition, but Furman's Jimmy Satterfield gets the nod for the best start because his team also tied I-A Georgia Tech, a nine-game winner a year ago. The I-A coaches stand 15-19, those in I-AA 13-13-1.

Here is the entire list so far for all 23 first-year head coaches:

Division I-A (12)	W-L-T
Moe Ankney, Bowling Green	1-2-0
Bob Valesente, Kansas	1-1-0
Glen Mason, Kent St.	1-2-0
Charlie Bailey, Memphis St.	0-3-0
John Gutekunst, Minnesota	1-1-0
Rockey Felker, Mississippi St.	2-1-0
Wayne Nunnely, Nevada-Las Vegas	2-1-0
Mike Knoll, New Mexico St.	1-3-0
Francis Peay, Northwestern	1-1-0
Nelson Stokley, Southwestern La.	2-1-0
David McWilliams, Texas Tech	2-1-0
Jim Hilles, Wisconsin	1-2-0
Division I-AA (11)	W-L-T
Ken Riley, Florida A&M	1-2-0
Jimmy Satterfield, Furman	2-0-1
Mark Duffner, Holy Cross	2-0-0
Keith Gilbertson, Idaho	2-1-0
Hank Small, Lehigh	1-1-0
Jim Reid, Massachusetts	2-0-0
Ed Zubrow, Pennsylvania	1-0-0
Dennis Thomas, South Caro. St.	1-2-0
Jesse Branch, Southwest Mo. St.	1-2-0
Jim Ragland, Tennessee Tech	0-2-0
Jim Tressel, Youngstown St.	0-3-0

Felker is one of five first-year coaches on the above lists who are head-coaching at their alma maters. The others are Ankney, Nunnely, Riley and Ragland. Seventeen more new-job coaches in the two divisions have previous head-coaching experience at the four-year level. More about them later.

Three first-year coaches are in the Big Ten Conference, and none of them got the job because of a firing or resignation under pressure. Jim Hilles, 49, was Wisconsin's defensive coordinator when Dave McClain died of a heart attack two days after the end of spring practice. Hilles unified the Badgers. Fifty-five players stayed on campus all summer to go to class, work out, work and reinforce each other. Hilles said they reported in the best shape he has ever seen them. All players have a black helmet decal with the initials "DM." They are dedicating 1986 to their former head coach.

Gutekunst, 42, defensive coordinator under Lou Holtz at Minnesota, took over when Holtz moved to Notre Dame. He actually was head coach in the Independence Bowl victory over Clemson but is counted as a first-year man. The season opened happily when the NCAA restored the eligibility of quarterback Rickey Foggie. Peay, also 42, was a defensive coordinator at Northwestern when Dennis Green moved to the San Francisco 49ers.

Promotion and death also opened



Washington quarterback Chris Chandler ranks No. 2 in I-A passing

the way for three more first-year head coaches. Valesente, 46, took over at Kansas when Mike Gottfried moved to Pittsburgh. An assistant for 23 years at the collegiate and professional levels, he had been assistant head coach under Gottfried. Mason, offensive coordinator at Ohio State since 1978, took over at Kent State when Dick Scesniak died of a heart attack in April. Ankney, assistant head coach and defensive coordinator at Arizona since 1980, got the job after Denny Stolz moved to San Diego State.

The other five replaced coaches who were fired or resigned after losing seasons. All five were assistants at the I-A level, and only one came from the previous staff — Nunnely at Nevada-Las Vegas. Bailey came to Memphis State from Florida, Stokley to Southwestern Louisiana from Clemson, Knoll to New Mexico State from Miami (Florida) and McWilliams to Texas Tech from Texas.

There is a bit of Dan Devine, a bit of Hank Stram and a lot of Vince Lombardi in Peay, a former professional tackle and a 1966 all-America



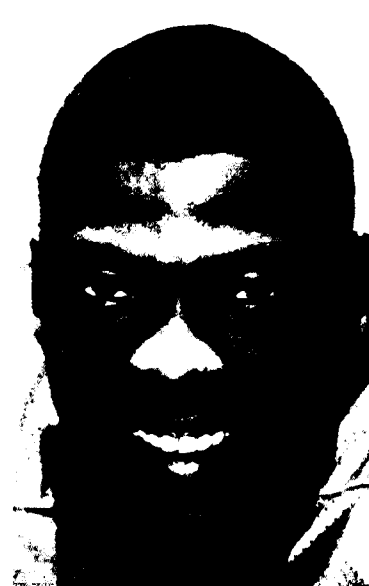
Arizona State's Darryl Harris is among Division I-A rushing leaders

McWilliams at Texas Tech has made a point of forcing attention to detail. Bailey at Memphis State says Galen Hill impressed him with the time he took to make every decision. Mason at Kent State after an opening victory over Toledo: "The feeling that means the most to me now is that the kids worked harder than any team I've ever been associated with and believed all that stuff my staff and I have talked about."

In Division I-AA, six first-year coaches moved up from assistant jobs at the same college. Four of them took over winning programs — Satterfield at Furman, Gilbertson at Idaho, Reid at Massachusetts and Zubrow at Penn. A fifth, Duffner at Holy Cross, took over after the head coach's death. Only Ragland at Tennessee Tech inherited a loser. Of the other five, two (Small and Thomas) were assistants at the I-AA level, two (Branch and Tressel) at the I-A level and one (Riley) was a pro assistant.

New-job coaches

Of the 11 new-job coaches in I-A with previous experience, Notre



Garlon Powell, Louisiana Tech, is among the leaders in Division I-AA rushing

biters, 24-23 to highly-rated Michigan and 20-15 to Michigan State; both went down to the wire. Said Holtz: "Notre Dame does not have moral victories."

Parrish's glittering college career record of 55-11-2 included back-to-back winning years at Marshall, which had not had a winner in 20 years; so he was not intimidated by Kansas State's history. "A lot of people begged me not to take the job, and that made me want to take it that much more." He put heavy emphasis on passing in a tough spring and heavy emphasis on winning the season opener, which his team did, 35-7, over Western Illinois. Now, Kansas State is 1-3, but Parrish has just begun to fight. His recruiting budget has been hiked to \$250,000.

Stull is a Kansas State graduate and a long-time assistant (1971-1983) to Washington's Don James, starting when James won at another place where it is hard to win — Kent State. Stull's team started 2-2, including a victory over Knoll's team, 47-33, and a near-upset, 23-21 loss to Air Force.

Berndt, who led Pennsylvania from Ivy League depths to perennial leadership, says: "If all you want to do is compete, then you're struggling for mediocrity. If you believe in moral victories, it's easy to have them." His team is 1-1.

The only unbeaten (2-0-1) new-job coach in I-A is North Carolina State's Dick Sheridan, whose career winning percentage of .745 (69-23-2 entering the season) is second only to Parrish's .824 among I-A new-job coaches. Sheridan's Furman teams were annually near the top in I-AA and twice beat North Carolina State. His new era began when he announced that each player could try out for whatever position he liked. Now six starters are playing new positions. His "enjoy what you are doing" philosophy was a perfect tonic for the team, which tied heavily-favored Pittsburgh, 14-14. "The coaches don't yell at us," says senior quarterback Erik Kramer. "If they do, it's not personal." Here is the entire new-job list:

Division I-A (10)	W-L-T
Stan Parrish, Kansas St.	1-3-0
Dick Sheridan, North Caro. St.	2-0-1
Lou Holtz, Notre Dame	0-2-0
Mike Gottfried, Pittsburgh	1-1-1
Jerry Berndt, Rice	1-1-0
Denny Stolz, San Diego St.	2-1-0
Bob Stull, UTEP	2-2-0
Chuck Shelton, Utah St.	0-3-0
Watson Brown, Vanderbilt	0-3-0
Dennis Erickson, Wyoming	2-1-0
Division I-AA (7)	W-L-T
Gerry Faust, Akron	2-1-0
Theo Danzy, Alcorn St.	1-2-0
George Landis, Bucknell	1-1-0
Larry McElreavy, Columbia	0-1-0
Ray Albom, Lamar	0-2-0
George Chaump, Marshall	2-1-1
Don Read, Montana	0-1-0

As the chart shows, those in I-A stand 11-17-2 as a group, while those in I-AA are collectively 6-9-1.

Watson Brown at Vanderbilt is the only new-job head coach now at his alma mater, and believe it or not, his first home game was against his brother, Mack Brown, the Tulane



Texas A&I back Johnny Bailey leads Division II in rushing average

head coach, September 20. Mack's team won, 35-17. Such "brother bowls" are rare in I-A history but not for long. "This contract goes on for something like 10 years," moans Watson. "I think it will become easier after this first year," says Mack.

Gottfried instituted a "no swearing" rule before the season at Pittsburgh, where expectations are high. That became hard to stick to after bad kicking cost a 10-7 loss to Maryland and the team lost a 14-0 lead in a 14-14 tie with Sheridan's team, but then Pittsburgh exploded to beat Purdue, 41-26.

Wyoming under Dennis Erickson (32-15 at Idaho) has been a surprise in the Western Athletic Conference—2-1 now after upsetting Air Force and nearly nipping Baylor.

The I-AA new-job leader is Gerry Faust at Akron, now 2-1 after losing to Eastern Michigan, 24-21, September 20. That came two days after the former Notre Dame head coach suffered a broken leg in practice.

Turnover rate up

The turnover rate is up in both divisions—21 percent in I-A vs. 11.4 a year ago (fourth lowest figure in the 40-year history of this compilation) and 20.9 percent in I-AA (vs. 12.5 in 1985). Of the total coaching changes, however, only 24 involved firing or forced resignation. Promotions and deaths (three) were unusually high. The I-A rate had been moving steadily downward for 15 years—it was 15 percent the previous five years (1981-1985), 18.9 for the 1976-1980 period and 20.1 for the five years before that, or 1971-1975.

Early attendance figures

Three attendance giants played their first home games of the season September 20—Michigan (104,748), Ohio State (88,404) and Michigan State (70,895). This means it is too early for meaningful attendance comparisons. For what it is worth, however, the I-A average is 42,226 per game vs. 43,312 for the same 105 teams at this stage in 1985. In I-AA, the average now is 11,539 vs. 11,715 for the same 86 teams at this point in 1985. An encouraging sign is that percentage of capacity is running ahead of last year in both divisions—81.2 percent in I-A and 59.8 percent in I-AA vs. 80.9 and 57.6, respectively, in 1985.

Quote of the week

Idaho first-year head coach Keith Gilbertson on his trip from Moscow, Idaho, to Mount Pleasant, Michigan, to play Central Michigan, September 20 (his team later lost): "It takes 66 hours and four days to get here. The final leg is by donkey." The twist is that a week earlier, CMU assistant coach Tom Kearly could not get to Moscow to see the Idaho-Portland State game—he was stranded eight hours in the Seattle airport. The final chapter will be written in 1987 when Central Michigan goes to Idaho. (Fred Stabley Jr., Central Michigan SID)

Football notes

at Missouri. Conditioning is done as a squad at Northwestern, not in groups. "Northwestern players respond to discipline exceptionally well," Peay says. "They are special. Lombardi would take the challenge, and I'll take it, too. It has been done here (back-to-back runner-up finishes in the Big Ten in 1970-71 under Alex Agase), so it can be done again." Northwestern upset Army September 20.

Valesente is low-key but his rules are tough: Miss one class, and you are suspended for one game (a starting defensive tackle missed the last game for that reason). Every player is required to eat breakfast. Any doubt about your scholastic eligibility and you may not practice.

But Valesente has another rule that no coach can set foot inside the office until past noon Sundays: "I want to make sure every coach can be with his family and go to church." His team celebrated its first victory September 20, 16-13 over Utah State.

Nunnely set down some initial ground rules at Nevada-Las Vegas: "No more incidents that will embarrass our program." The team has responded, upsetting Wisconsin.

Knoll instituted 5:30 a.m. running at New Mexico State for players not making their grades ("We call them triple A's—Aggie Attitude Adjusters.") Then he decided not to renew the scholarship of Joe Rowley, who led the Pacific Coast Athletic Association in all-purpose running last season. And what happened? The Aggies, everyone's pick for last place in the PCAA, upset Cal State Fullerton, 24-21, for their first home victory in nine games and first PCAA victory in 14 games since joining the conference in 1984.

Dame's Lou Holtz, the top winner in the group in terms of career victories (116-65-5 for 16 years entering this season), has drawn by far the most media attention—understandable at football's all-time winningest college (.759 over 97 seasons).

Nowhere are expectations higher, and Notre Dame again gets the Marquis de Sade award for suicide scheduling, with the nation's toughest schedule.

Conversely, three new-job coaches—Bob Stull at UTEP, Jerry Berndt at Rice and Stan Parrish at Kansas State—keep hearing and reading gloom-and-doom predictions that they are in hopeless, no-win coaching graveyards.

That, too, is understandable, because UTEP has won just 14 games the last 11 seasons, Rice has not had a winning season in 22 years and Kansas State has had exactly five winning teams, two break-even teams and 44 losers in the 51 years since Lynn "Pappy" Waldorf coached K-State to its only conference championship (Big Six, predecessor of the Big Eight) in 1934 (his only season at K-State; he went on to success at Northwestern and California). Those five winners were led by four different head coaches. But note...Kansas State had only eight losing teams in the 30 years before 1934; so it has been done. And the team did go bowling in 1982.

Holtz started like a tornado in the spring, challenging his squad with sharp demands and dawn practices, shuffling positions to cure weaknesses, and all the while disguising some of his seriousness with a series of one-liners. This fall, hopes were sky-high at the start and enthusiasm remained strong even after losing two nail-



Through games of September 20

Division I-A individual leaders

RUSHING table with columns: CL, G, CAR, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists top players like Tony Jeffery, Chuck Smith, Rodney Stevenson.

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TD, XP, FG, PTS, PTPG. Lists top scorers like Tony Jeffery, Valasco Smith, Lonzell Hill.

PASSING EFFICIENCY table with columns: CL, G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YUS/ATT, TD, PCT, RATING. Lists top passers like Jeff Burger, Chris Chandler, Jim Harbaugh.

RECEIVING table with columns: CL, G, CT, YDS, TD, CTPG. Lists top receivers like Jeff James, James Brim, Wendell Davis.

ALL-PURPOSE RUNNERS table with columns: CL, G, RUSH, REC, PR, KOR, YDS, YDSPG. Lists players like Chuck Smith, Paul Palmer, Gary Patton.

TOTAL OFFENSE table with columns: RUSHING, PASSING, NET, YDS, PLS, YDS, YDPL, YDPR, YDSPG. Lists teams like Fresno St., Tulane, Cincinnati.

FIELD GOALS table with columns: CL, G, FGA, FG, PCT, FGPG. Lists players like Chris Kinzer, Jeff Jaeger, John Duvic.

PUNT RETURNS and KICKOFF RETURNS tables with columns: CL, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists players like Patrick Collins, Anthony Parker, C. Thomas.

INTERCEPTIONS table with columns: CL, G, NO, YDS, TD, IPG. Lists players like Tom Cook, Joe Kellogg, Thurston Harrison.

PUNTING table with columns: CL, NO, AVG. Lists players like Greg Horne, Bill Smith, Chris Becker.

Division I-A team leaders

PASSING OFFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YDS/ATT, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Fresno St., Brigham Young, Cincinnati.

PASSING DEFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YDS/ATT, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Bowling Green, Mississippi, Northwestern.

TURNOVER MARGIN table with columns: FUM, INT, TOTAL, MARGIN/GAME. Lists teams like Stanford, Tulane, Georgia Tech.

PUNT RETURNS and SCORING DEFENSE tables with columns: GAMES, NO, YDS, TD, AVG, G, PTS, AVG. Lists teams like Arizona St., Oklahoma, Penn St.

NET PUNTING and KICKOFF RETURNS tables with columns: PUNTS, AVG, RET, NET, AVG, G, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists teams like Kentucky, Arizona, Texas Christian.

RUSHING OFFENSE table with columns: G, CAR, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Oklahoma, Texas Christian, Nebraska.

RUSHING DEFENSE table with columns: G, CAR, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Washington, Central Mich., Pittsburg.

TOTAL OFFENSE table with columns: G, PLAYS, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Iowa, Texas Christian, Cincinnati.

TOTAL DEFENSE table with columns: G, PLAYS, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Iowa, Oklahoma, Hawaii.

Division I-A single-game highs

Player, Team (opponent, date) and Total columns. Lists records for rushing and passing plays, rushing and passing yards, net rushing yards, passes completed, receiving and kick returns, receiving yards, punt return yards, scoring, points scored, field goals made, rushing plays, net rushing yards, passing yards, rushing and passing yards, fewest rushing yards allowed, fewest rush-pass yards allowed, passes completed, points scored.

The NCAA News



Football Statistics

Through games of September 20

Division I-AA individual leaders

RUSHING table with columns: CL, G, CAR, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists leaders like Kenny Gamble, Tony Citzen, Jeff Johnson, etc.

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TD, XP, FG, PTS, PTPG. Lists leaders like Michael Clemons, Doug Dorsey, Stoney Polite, etc.

PASSING EFFICIENCY table with columns: CL, G, ATT, CMP, INT, YDS, TD, PCT, RATING. Lists leaders like Eric Beavers, Phil Cooper, Marty Stallone, etc.

RECEIVING table with columns: CL, G, CT, YDS, TD, CTPG. Lists leaders like Mike Rice, Darrell Colbert, Bryan Calder, etc.

ALL-PURPOSE RUNNERS table with columns: CL, G, RUSH, REC, PR, KOR, YDS, YDSPG. Lists leaders like Kenny Gamble, Michael Clemons, Merrill Hoge, etc.

TOTAL OFFENSE table with columns: RUSHING (CAR, GAIN, LOSS), PASSING (NET, ATT, YDS, PLS, YDS, YDPI, TD, YDSPG), TOTAL OFFENSE (YDS, YDPI, TD, YDSPG).

FIELD GOALS table with columns: CL, G, FGA, FG, PCT, FGPG. Lists leaders like Ardashir Nobahar, Dale Dawson, Andy Maretz, etc.

PUNT RETURNS table with columns: CL, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists leaders like J. Edwards, Johnnie Ealey, Tyler Winter, etc.

PASSING OFFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YDS/ATT, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Weber St., Nevada-Reno, Tex. Southern, etc.

PASSING DEFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YDS/ATT, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Northern Iowa, Mississippi Val. St., Bethune-Cookman, etc.

TURNOVER MARGIN table with columns: TEAM, INT, FUM, INT, FUM, INT, MARGIN/GAME. Lists teams like Cornell, Lehigh, Yale, etc.

NET PUNTING table with columns: CL, G, PUNTS, AVG, RET, YDS, NET, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Cornell, Sam Houston St., Northern Iowa, etc.

PUNT RETURNS table with columns: CL, G, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists teams like Bethune-Cookman, Davidson, Montana St., etc.

KICKOFF RETURNS table with columns: CL, G, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists teams like Western Ill., Pennsylvania, Boise St., etc.

RECEIVING AND RETURNS table with columns: Player, Team (opponent, date), Total. Lists players like John Henry, Bryan Calder, etc.

INTERCEPTIONS table with columns: CL, G, NO, YDS, TD, IPG. Lists leaders like Mark Cordes, Pat Smith, Glen Philpott, etc.

KICKOFF RETURNS table with columns: CL, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists leaders like Albert Brown, Curtis Chappell, James Marable, etc.

PASSING DEFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YDS/ATT, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Northeastern, Harvard, S.F. Austin St., etc.

RUSHING DEFENSE table with columns: G, CAR, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Eastern Ky., Mississippi Val. St., Delaware, etc.

TOTAL OFFENSE table with columns: G, PLAYS, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Nevada-Reno, Colgate, Weber St., etc.

TOTAL DEFENSE table with columns: G, PLAYS, YDS, AVG, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Mississippi Val. St., Boise St., Harvard, etc.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns: G, PTS, AVG. Lists teams like Harvard, Tennessee St., Arkansas St., etc.

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns: G, PTS, AVG. Lists teams like Boise St., Nevada-Reno, Mississippi Val. St., etc.

Division I-AA team leaders

PASSING OFFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YDS/ATT, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Weber St., Nevada-Reno, Tex. Southern, etc.

PASSING DEFENSE table with columns: G, ATT, CMP, INT, PCT, YDS, YDS/ATT, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Northern Iowa, Mississippi Val. St., Bethune-Cookman, etc.

TURNOVER MARGIN table with columns: TEAM, INT, FUM, INT, FUM, INT, MARGIN/GAME. Lists teams like Cornell, Lehigh, Yale, etc.

NET PUNTING table with columns: CL, G, PUNTS, AVG, RET, YDS, NET, TD, YDSPG. Lists teams like Cornell, Sam Houston St., Northern Iowa, etc.

PUNT RETURNS table with columns: CL, G, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists teams like Bethune-Cookman, Davidson, Montana St., etc.

KICKOFF RETURNS table with columns: CL, G, NO, YDS, TD, AVG. Lists teams like Western Ill., Pennsylvania, Boise St., etc.

RECEIVING AND RETURNS table with columns: Player, Team (opponent, date), Total. Lists players like John Henry, Bryan Calder, etc.

Division I-AA single-game highs

Rushing and passing players: Sean Cook, Texas Southern (Texas A&I, Sept. 6) - 69.

Receiving and returns: John Henry, Richmond (Massachusetts, Sept. 13) - 13.

Scoring: Ardashir Nobahar, Grambling (Alcorn St., Sept. 13) - 4.

Net rushing yards: Northeastern (Youngstown St., Sept. 20) - 440.

Passes caught: John Henry, Richmond (Massachusetts, Sept. 13) - 13.

Interception returns: Mark Cordes, Eastern Wash. (Boise St., Sept. 6) - 5.

Points scored: Ardashir Nobahar, Grambling (Alcorn St., Sept. 13) - 4.

*Touchdowns scored by passing and rushing only

Championships Corner

Future championships

Dates and sites have been approved for the following NCAA championships:

1986 Division III men's and women's cross country regionals (November 15)—New England, Southeastern Massachusetts University; New York, Fredonia State University College; Midwest, Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales; South/Southeast, Washington and Lee University; Great Lakes, Hope College; Midwest, Augustana College (Illinois); Central, Wartburg College; West, University of California, San Diego.

1987 Division III Men's and Women's Cross Country Championships—November 21, Hope College.

1986 Division I Field Hockey Championship—November 22-23, Old Dominion University.

1986 Division I-AA Football Championship—Changed from Saturday afternoon, December 20, to Friday night, December 19.

1987 Division II Men's Golf Championships—May 19-22 in Columbus, Georgia, with Columbus College as host institution.

1987 National Collegiate Women's Lacrosse Championship—May 16, University of Maryland, College Park.

1987 Division III Men's and Women's Indoor Track Championships—March 13-14, University of Chicago.

1987 Division I wrestling West regional—March 7-8, University of Northern Iowa.

1987 Division II wrestling regionals—East, February 21-22, Mansfield University of Pennsylvania; Midwest, February 20-21, Grand Valley State College; West, February 21, University of California, Davis.

1987 Division II Wrestling Championships—March 6-7 at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.

1987 Division III wrestling regionals—Midwest, February 28, DePauw University; Northeast, February 20-21, York College (Pennsylvania); Southeast, February 20-21, Washington and Lee University; West, February 27, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh.

1987 Division III Wrestling Championships—March 6-7, State University of New York, Buffalo.

Automatic qualification

The following conferences will receive automatic qualification for the 1987 Division II Women's Basketball Championship: California Collegiate Athletic Association, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Continental Divide Conference, Empire State Conference, Gulf South Conference, Great Lakes Valley Conference, Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, New England Collegiate Conference, North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Northeast-Eight Conference, Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Championship bids

The Division II women's softball subcommittee is soliciting bids from institutions interested in hosting the 1987 Division II Women's Softball Championship, May 15-17. Interested parties should contact Cynthia L. Smith at the national office.

Playing Rules

Recent developments concerning the 1987 Divisions I, II and III Women's Softball Championships are as follows:

The distance from the pitcher's mound to home plate has been changed to 43 feet.

Dudley Sports Company has terminated its agreement with the NCAA as supplier of the official softball. The NCAA marketing subcommittee currently is soliciting bids from manufacturers.

Lemons sues Texas over benefits

Oklahoma City University basketball coach Abe Lemons has sued the University of Texas, Austin, for \$2.3 million in U.S. District Court in Oklahoma City, claiming the school owed him for various fringe benefits that were lost when he was fired as Texas coach in 1982.

Lemons, who had two years remaining on his contract when he was fired, charged in the suit that the university did not pay him for the loss of revenue from basketball camps, speaking engagements, a Nike shoe contract, and radio and television rights to his coach's show.

Lemons sued Texas athletics director DeLoss Dodds, the man who fired him, last year, claiming that Dodds

Betsy J. Mosher joins NCAA staff

Betsy J. Mosher has joined the NCAA national office staff as a compliance representative.

She completed her undergraduate work at Illinois State University and received a master's degree in physical education from the University of Northern Colorado.

Mosher taught physical education in elementary and secondary schools in Illinois, and she coached basketball at the University of Wisconsin, White-water, and basketball and softball at California University of Pennsylvania.

She most recently completed work toward a director's degree in physical education, with emphasis on sports administration, at Indiana University, Bloomington.

defamed him a speech to a Texas alumni group. That suit was dismissed by a Federal judge in Austin in July.

Lemons' latest suit was filed against the school and not any individuals.

CFA completes four-year contracts worth \$71 million with CBS, ESPN

CBS and ESPN completed a \$71 million deal September 18 that will move College Football Association telecasts away from ABC starting next year through 1990, according to the Associated Press.

This completed a trade started in early August when ABC—which now telecasts CFA games—contracted for Big Ten Conference and Pac-10 Conference games, which CBS now shows.

CBS will show at least 15 CFA games Saturday afternoons and has options for a prime-time broadcast, a Saturday double-header and a broadcast on the Friday after Thanksgiving. The price: \$60 million.

ESPN will telecast 16 prime-time CFA games this year; they have been the network's highest-rated broadcasts. The cable network recently signed for a three-year extension of that arrangement.

Under the new deal, ESPN will add \$11 million to the \$58.5 million it already is paying. Total television revenue for the CFA now reportedly is \$130 million, the AP said.

Once its members vote their approval, the waiting will end for the CFA, which was without a network package for 1987 once ABC signed with the Big Ten and Pac-10.

"We appreciated the interest of several television entities, and we're pleased by it," the CFA's Charles M. Neinas said. "NBC was quite interested; the USA Cable Network was quite interested."

Donn Bernstein, ABC's director of college sports, said the network had been negotiating with the CFA, but the progress of talks was greater at CBS.

"They did come back to us," Bernstein said of the CFA, but "there was no formal discussion, no meetings, no bidding, no number on the table. We had expressed an interest but had gone no further than this."

September 17, the CFA wanted to know if ABC "would be prepared to put a number on the table to talk," Bernstein said. "We said we were not; we still had to examine it further. They said thank you and then made the deal with CBS."

"We went into the Pac-10, Big Ten 100 percent, recognizing at that time that we were going to stand by it. It was solid for us; we took it with that in mind; we did not take it for supplemental programming at all."

Next year's lineup will flip-flop the staples of the coverage viewers will see this season. CBS has the Big Ten and Pac-10, ABC the CFA. ESPN broadcasts 16 prime-time CFA games and 12 late-Saturday-afternoon games.

The Turner Broadcasting System broadcasts games on WTP and syndicates them through Turner Network Television. Southeastern Conference games and Southern independents are shown on WTBS, along with some Big Ten, Pac-10 and Atlantic Coast Conference games.

TNT shows the Big Ten, Pac-10 and ACC.

Raycom, from Charlotte, North Carolina, syndicates 11 games each

from the Big Eight and Southwest Conferences. Its prize offering was the Kickoff Classic.

Jefferson Pilot Production, also of Charlotte, sells a package of 11 ACC games.

Three Eastern independents—Boston College, Syracuse and Pittsburgh—have games syndicated by Ten Productions of New York.

The military academies are syndicated by Summit Sports of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Independents, as their name would imply, frequently sign single-school contracts. Miami (Florida), for instance, is covered by CBS through this year.

Calendar

September 25-28	Committee on Infractions, Booth Bay Harbor, Maine
September 30-October 1	Presidents Commission, Kansas City, Missouri
September 30-October 1	High School All-Star Games Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
October 12	1987 Nominating Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
October 13-15	Council, Kansas City, Missouri
October 16-17	Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification, Kansas City, Missouri
October 17-20	National Youth Sports Program Committee, Overland Park, Kansas
October 27-29	Division I Women's Basketball Committee, Austin, Texas
November 6	Drug Education Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
November 14-17	Committee on Infractions, Kansas City, Missouri
November 18-19	Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification, Tucson, Arizona
December 2-3	Special Committee to Review Playing Rules, Kansas City, Missouri
December 7	Divisions I, II and III Championships Committees, Kansas City, Missouri
December 8	Executive Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
December 10-12	Division I Men's Basketball Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
December 16-19	Men's Water Polo Committee, Santa Barbara, California
January 4-11	NCAA Convention and related meetings, San Diego, California
January 27-28	Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 2-5	Division III Women's Volleyball Committee, San Antonio, Texas
February 13-16	Committee on Infractions, San Diego, California
February 16-19	Division III Football Committee, South Lake Tahoe, California
April 1-2	Presidents Commission, Baltimore, Maryland
April 13-15	Council, Kansas City, Missouri
May 3	Divisions I, II and III Championships Committees, Kansas City, Missouri
May 4-5	Executive Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
June 16-19	Women's Gymnastics Committee, Cape Cod, Massachusetts

JUST PUBLISHED

Walter Pauk's Study Skills for College Athletes

Practical advice on the most effective methods for studying, underlining and noting textbooks; how to recognize key points in lectures; and how to study for exams as well as how to take them. Prepared especially for the time strapped student/athlete.

\$6.95 per copy, **FREE** shipping and handling charges; Paperback, 100 pp.

TEAM PURCHASES CONTACT: Reston-Stuart Publishing Co.
P.O. Box 4067
Clearwater, FL 33515

Walter Pauk, Director of the Reading Research Center at Cornell University, is a noted expert and author on study skills. Over 25 years in this field, Pauk has designed special lectures and seminars for the student/athlete at the request of coaches.