

# The NCAA News



Official Publication of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

December 7, 1987, Volume 24 Number 43



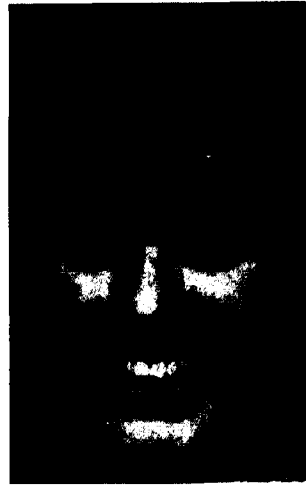
Ignazio Albergamo



Matt Biondi



Chuck Cecil



Therese Dorgan



Keith Jackson



Gordon Lockbaum

## List of Today's Top Six awards finalists complete

An Olympic champion and two National Football Foundation and College Football Hall of Fame scholar-athletes are among the six athletes who are fall finalists for the NCAA Today's Top Six awards.

The fall finalists are Ignazio Al-

bergamo, Louisiana State University; Matt Biondi, University of California, Berkeley; Chuck Cecil, University of Arizona; Therese Dorgan, Elmhurst College; Keith Jackson, University of Oklahoma, and Gordon Lockbaum, Holy Cross

College.

This group joins the winter/spring finalists who were announced in the October 19, 1987, issue of The NCAA News. Six of the 12 finalists will be honored at the 1988 NCAA Convention in Nashville, Tennessee.

Criteria used in selection for the Today's Top Six awards include academic excellence, athletics ability and achievement, and character/leadership activities. The awards are part of the NCAA honors program that includes the Silver Anni-

versary awards, the Award of Valor and the Theodore Roosevelt Award.

Following are biographical sketches of the fall finalists:

**Ignazio Albergamo**

Albergamo has been the Tigers'

See List, page 3

## Jackson to emcee luncheon

Keith Jackson of ABC Sports will be the master of ceremonies for the 23rd annual NCAA honors luncheon, to be held in conjunction with the Association's Convention in Nashville, Tennessee, January 10-14.

The luncheon, scheduled for Monday, January 11, in the Presidential Ballroom of the Opryland Hotel, will include recognition of current student-athletes selected as Today's Top Six and former student-athletes receiving Silver Anniversary awards. A special recognition award will be presented to Walter Byers, NCAA executive director emeritus.

The 1987 football season was



Keith Jackson

Jackson's 14th consecutive season as the principal play-by-play announcer for ABC's coverage of college football. Jackson also serves as

See Jackson, page 3

## Voluntary off-season drug testing in football faces Convention vote

*(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of seven articles explaining the legislation to be considered at the 1988 annual Convention. This article reviews proposals in three topical groupings: "general," membership and classification, and enforcement.)*

Delegates to the Association's 82nd annual Convention next month in Nashville will vote on such disparate proposals as establishing a voluntary off-season drug-testing program in football, supporting the eventual establishment of a Division I-AAA classification in football and tightening the criteria for awarding financial aid to Division III student-athletes.

In addition, the delegates will be asked to approve certain steps to facilitate the total revision of the NCAA Manual, which will not be voted upon for another year, and to make modifications in the Association's enforcement procedure that have been recommended by the Committee on Infractions.

Those are the highlights of the proposals grouped under the headings "general," membership/classification and enforcement.

### General

The off-season football drug-testing program was recommended by the now-dissolved Special Postseason Drug-Testing Committee and by the NCAA Executive Commit-

tee, and the legislation is sponsored by the Council.

The program, which would cost the Association an estimated \$150,000 for 1988, would be voluntary for all football-playing member institutions. There would be no NCAA sanctions or penalties, either for not participating or for positive tests by student-athletes, although the test results would be reported to the institution.

The Association's current drug-testing efforts apply only to NCAA championships and postseason football games.

Meanwhile, the Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Sim-

See Voluntary, page 2



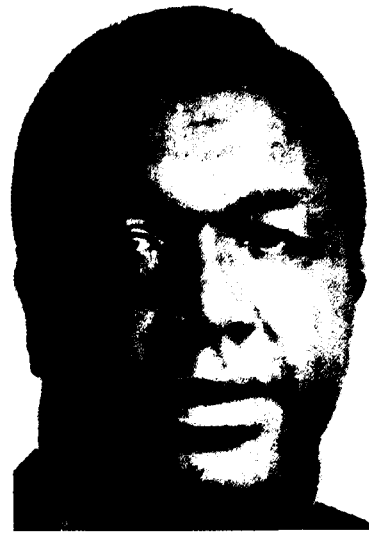
Donald B. Canham



Edward B. Fort



Judith R. Holland



John R. Thompson



James J. Whalen

## Five respondents selected for National Forum

Five individuals have been announced as respondents for the Presidents Commission National Forum session to be held January 11 in Nashville.

The five, selected by the Commission's Ad Hoc Committee on the National Forum, will respond to remarks by the five primary speakers, who were announced in last week's issue of The NCAA News.

Included in the group of respondents are two chief executive officers,

two athletics administrators and a head basketball coach. The respondents:

- Donald B. Canham, director of athletics at the University of Michigan.

- Edward B. Fort, chancellor of North Carolina A&T State University.

- Judith R. Holland, senior associate director of athletics at the University of California, Los Angeles.

- John R. Thompson, head basketball coach at Georgetown University.

- James J. Whalen, president of Ithaca College.

Each of the five is invited to respond to any of the remarks by the five primary speakers, although each also is asked to include in the response some reaction to the comments by a specific speaker.

The five primary speakers are:  
See Five respondents, page 2

# Five respondents

Continued from page 1

nounced last week are Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education; Christopher C. Fordham, chancellor of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Thomas J. Frericks, NCAA secretary-treasurer, vice-president and director of athletics at the University of Dayton; Neal H. Pilson, president of CBS Sports, and Mitchell H. Raiborn, professor of accounting at Bradley University.

Held in conjunction with the NCAA's 82nd annual Convention, the National Forum session is scheduled from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. Monday, January 11.

The five respondents:

## Canham

Director of athletics at the University of Michigan since 1968, Canham heads a program that consistently leads the nation in football ticket sales and revenues. He

launched the first major direct-mail and advertising program to sell tickets to football and other sports events, and he originated many of the marketing and fund-raising concepts now used widely in college athletics.

Michigan has won more than 60 Big Ten Conference championships in various sports during his tenure, and the university has enjoyed crowds of more than 102,000 at its home football games for more than a decade.

As an undergraduate at Michigan, Canham was captain of the track team and tied for the NCAA high jump championship in 1940. He served in the Army Air Force, coached and taught at the high school level, and served as an assistant track coach at Michigan for two years before being named head track coach in 1948. His Wolverine track teams won 12 Big Ten titles in 19 seasons.

During that same period, he developed a multimillion-dollar manufacturing business, which was placed in trust when he was named director of athletics. He has served as a consultant to several major institutions in recent years and is a frequent speaker and panelist at marketing seminars.

## Fort

Chancellor of North Carolina A&T State University since 1981, Fort is a charter member of the NCAA Presidents Commission, having served as the Division I-AA South representative on the Commission since 1984.

He serves on the Commission's Ad Hoc Committee on the National Forum and also was a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Institutional Responsibility, which recommended the National Forum on the proper role of intercollegiate athletics within higher education.

He was chancellor of the University of Wisconsin Center System for seven years before taking his present position. Prior to that, he was a public school superintendent in Sacramento, California, and Inkster, Michigan, and also was curriculum coordinator for the Detroit Public Schools.

He earned a bachelor's degree in history and a master's in educational administration at Wayne State University (Michigan). He completed a doctorate in educational administration at the University of California, Berkeley.

## Holland

Holland has been director of women's athletics at UCLA since 1975 and was named senior associate director of athletics in 1980.

She served on the NCAA Council in 1981 and 1982, was a member of the former NCAA Football Television Committee, and currently is a

member of the Division I Women's Basketball Committee and the Women's Committee on Committees.

Holland served in numerous capacities in the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women in the 1970s and was national president of that organization in 1977-78.

She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees at California State University, Sacramento, and completed her Ph.D. at the University of Southern California.

Before joining the staff at UCLA, she was a teacher in the Sacramento area and then served as women's athletics director at Cal State Sacramento from 1970 to 1975.

## Thompson

In his 16th year as head basketball coach at Georgetown University, Thompson had a won-lost record of 350-120 entering this season. That ranked him in a tie for seventh among active coaches in winning percentage (.745) and in a tie for 30th in total victories.

His Georgetown teams have appeared in the Division I Men's Basketball Championship 11 times, winning the national championship in 1984 and finishing second in 1982 and 1985. His 1976-77 and 1977-78 teams competed in the National Invitation Tournament, taking third place in 1978.

Thompson is immediate past president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches and has been selected by the U.S. Olympic Committee to be head coach of the U.S. men's basketball team in the 1988 Olympic Games. He has been named national coach of the year three times, by four different organizations.

He has served for several years as the NCAA representative on the U.S. Department of State Advisory Panel on International Athletics. He was a member of the NCAA Recruiting Committee from 1983 to 1985 and also served on the Special NCAA Committee on Player Agents.

Thompson is a 1964 graduate of Providence College and was a member of National Basketball Association championship teams as a player with the Boston Celtics.

## Whalen

President of Ithaca College since 1975, Whalen is a charter member of the Presidents Commission and has served as a member of its executive committee (as Division III chair) in 1986 and 1987. He also is a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the National Forum and served on the Ad Hoc Committee on Institutional Responsibility.

He is a member of the board of directors of the American Council on Education and has served as chair of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Prior to assuming the presidency at Ithaca, he was president of Newton College for five years. He also has been executive vice-president, vice-president for administrative affairs, dean of students and director of the center for psychological services at Ohio University; assistant director of the University of Maryland's European division, and supervising clinical psychologist and chief administrator of the continued treatment service at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Whalen is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and holds master's and Ph.D. degrees in clinical psychology from Pennsylvania State University.

# Voluntary

Continued from page 1

plication is urging membership approval of three pieces of legislation that will aid in taking final action on the massive Manual revision at the 1989 Convention.

One of those would authorize the special committee to place in the Manual revision a statement of principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics programs.

The other two pieces would establish a system of "administrative regulations," which could be adopted by the Council at any time much as the Executive Committee currently can do with executive regulations.

Other proposals of interest in the general section include two that would take current constitutional provisions (which apply equally to all members) and move them to the bylaws, where they could be acted upon separately by the membership divisions.

One of those would move the annual financial-audit requirements, while the other would do the same for the requirement that coaches report annually their athletically related income that comes from outside sources.

## Membership

Several institutions have submitted a resolution that would place the membership on record as favoring the establishment of a Division I-AAA classification in the sport of football, with the Council to present the appropriate legislation for action at the 1989 Convention.

Such a classification option would enable those institutions in Division I that currently place their football programs in Division II or III to have the sport classified (and counted) in their own membership division.

The resolution indicates that such a classification would feature such

regulations as some type of need-based financial aid; a limit of 10 contests per season; severely limited spring football practice, if any, and other restrictions on such matters as recruiting and size of coaching staffs.

Perhaps as sweeping as any proposals in this category are two that would address questions frequently raised regarding the awarding of financial aid in Division III. While that division generally is regarded as awarding aid only on a need basis, many members of the division reportedly package the aid in a manner that advantages the student-athlete more than other students.

The two Division III proposals:

- Would eliminate the consideration of athletic ability in any way in formulating a financial aid package for a Division III student-athlete, and

- Would preclude any athletics department staff member in that division from serving as a member of the institution's financial aid committee or in any other way impacting decisions regarding aid to be granted to a student-athlete.

## Enforcement

All five proposals in this category were recommended by the Committee on Infractions.

Two stand out:

- One would permit the committee to establish or modify enforcement policies and procedures between annual Conventions, except on matters involving penalties, restitution and committee structure or duties.

- Another would permit exceptions to the current four-year "statute of limitations" in cases involving a blatant disregard for the Association's fundamental regulations in certain areas or an effort to conceal a violation.

## Summary

Following is a summary of each proposal in the three groupings:

### General

No. 80: Establish a voluntary off-season testing program for anabolic steroids in the sport of football, using the drug-testing methods established in Executive Regulation 1-7.

No. 81: Give the NCAA Council authority in the interim between Conventions to interpret legislation consistent with its original intent when evidence clearly indicates that the wording of the legislation is inconsistent with that intent, with the Council then to sponsor legislation consistent with any such interpretation at the next annual Convention.

No. 82: Resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification to incorporate its statement of principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics into the revised NCAA Manual that will be submitted for adoption at the 1989 Convention.

No. 83: Resolution that the Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification be authorized to develop a new section of the NCAA Manual to comprise legislation that has been identified as administrative in nature, with that section to become effective upon adoption of the revised Manual at the 1989 Convention; that the NCAA Council has the authority between Conventions to adopt or revise the administrative regulations, subject to amendment at the next Convention.

No. 84: To establish in the constitution the authority of the Council to adopt administrative regulations per the preceding resolution.

No. 85: To move the requirement for an independent financial audit of intercollegiate athletics programs from the constitution to the bylaws, where it can be acted upon on a division-by-division basis; to require Division II institutions to conduct such an audit at least once every three years, and to specify that athletics expenditures and revenues in Division III institutions shall be subject to the institution's regular annual financial audit.

No. 86: To move the requirement for annual reporting of coaches' outside athletically related income from the constitution to the bylaws, where it can be acted upon on a division-by-division basis.

No. 87: To confirm that a member conference must sponsor four sports for men to vote on issues related solely to men's programs, including football issues, and four sports for women to vote on issues related solely to women's programs.

No. 88: Resolution directing the Executive Committee to defer indefinitely the NCAA soccer playing rule that mandates the use of three officials in regular-season contests and directing the Men's Soccer Committee to place that rule in the administrative rules section of the playing rules.

### Membership/classification

No. 89: Resolution placing the membership on record as supporting the establishment of a Division I-AAA classification in the sport of football, with certain predetermined membership characteristics, and directing the Council to present legislation to establish such a classification

at the 1989 annual Convention.

No. 90: Combine the current "unclassified membership" status and the year of probation specified in Bylaw 10-1-(f)-(3) into a new "restricted membership" category, eliminating the probation year for an institution failing to meet the sports sponsorship criteria of its division.

No. 91: Authorize the Council to grant a waiver of the four-sport requirement for NCAA membership if an institution can demonstrate insufficient student interest to meet that requirement.

No. 92: Preclude a Division III institution's athletics department staff member from serving as a member of the institution's financial aid committee or being involved in any manner in the review of institutional financial assistance to be awarded to a student-athlete. Roll-call vote of Division III.

No. 93: Eliminate the consideration of athletic ability in the formulation of Division III financial aid packages. Roll-call vote of Division III.

No. 94: Preclude the disproportionate consideration of athletic ability in the formulation of Division III financial aid packages.

No. 95: Permit Division III institutions to provide leadership and merit awards to student-athletes without consideration of financial need if the awards are automatically available to any member of the student body who meets certain publicized, nonathletically related criteria.

No. 96: Permit the Council to grant the same exception to the Division III minimum women's sports sponsorship requirements that is currently available to Divisions I and II.

No. 97: Permit Division III institutions to designate a non-NCAA sport for sports sponsorship purposes, as can be done by Divisions I and II.

### Enforcement

No. 98: Permit the Committee on Infractions to establish or amend enforcement policies and procedures between annual Conventions, except for those dealing with penalties, restitution, and committee structure and duties, subject to notification, publication and review requirements.

No. 99: Make the procedures regarding the review of institutional and conference disciplinary actions consistent with the current required penalty structure.

No. 100: Establish an additional exception to the four-year "statute of limitations" regarding allegations that indicate a blatant disregard for the Association's fundamental recruiting, extra-benefit, academic or ethical-conduct regulations or that involve an effort to conceal a violation.

No. 101: Confirm that the Committee on Infractions may require a member institution during its probationary period to fulfill identified conditions designed to review the institution's administrative procedures.

No. 102: Specify the actions that a member institution must take when it is required to disassociate its relationship with a representative of its athletics interests.

(Next: The 26 proposals included in the recruiting grouping.)

## More hotel rooms are available

The Association has arranged for more hotel rooms for use by delegates to the January 10-14 Convention in Nashville.

According to Louis J. Spry, NCAA controller and Convention director, rooms now are available at the Sheraton Music City Hotel, located approximately nine minutes from the Opryland Hotel, which serves as Convention headquarters. The NCAA will provide a shuttle service to the Sheraton and to the Holiday Inn Briley Parkway, which is about seven minutes from the Opryland.

The Opryland Hotel has been sold out since mid-November. The Ramada Inn Music Valley, located within walking distance of the Opryland, is the primary "overflow" hotel, and it also sold out last month. Now, the Holiday Inn's room allotment for NCAA use is gone.

As of December 3, the NCAA had booked a total of 1,513 rooms in Nashville for the peak nights of January 12 and 13. A limited number of rooms remain available on other nights, depending on individuals' specific arrival and departure plans.

# List

Continued from page 1

starting offensive center for three years and earned all-America and all-Louisiana honors during his career. He also is team captain.

He has maintained a 3.400 grade-point average while earning a degree in premedicine/zoology. He is a 1987 National Football Foundation and College Football Hall of Fame scholar-athlete and a nominee for an NCAA postgraduate scholarship.

Albergamo founded the Player Outreach Program (POP) at Louisiana State. Tiger football players visit the elderly or homebound Louisiana State fans and spend "quality personal time" with them.

## Matt Blondi

Biondi was cocaptain of the Golden Bears' water polo team that recently won a record seventh NCAA championship. He was a member of the 400-meter freestyle relay team that won the gold medal at the 1984 Olympics. In 1986, he became the first swimmer in 50 years to sweep the 50-, 100- and 200-meter freestyles at the NCAA Division I Men's Swimming and Diving Championships. He repeated that feat last year. He also was the first swimmer in history to win seven medals at the World Championships.

He has earned a 2.839 grade-point average toward a degree in political economics of industrial societies.

He has been a volunteer teacher at Berkeley High School and has supported fund-raising activities for

the American Lung Association. He was a spokesperson for an NCAA drug-education public service announcement.

## Chuck Cecil

Cecil was a nonscholarship athlete who became a three-year starter at Arizona. He has earned first-team all-conference honors and was the most valuable player on defense in the 1986 Aloha Bowl. He was one of the team's captains this year.

He has carried a 3.290 grade-point average while earning a degree in finance. He is a four-time winner of the Golden Eagle Scholar-Athlete award.

Cecil has participated in the American Cancer Society smoke-out program. He has been a speaker for the Tucson Police Department outreach program and participates in the Tucson Unified School District guest-speaker program.

## Therese Dorigan

Dorigan has been a four-year starter on and a three-time captain of Elmhurst's women's volleyball team. The team won the NCAA Division III Women's Volleyball Championship in 1985 and finished second this year. She was a first-team Division III all-America in 1984, 1986 and 1987. She was Elmhurst's Athlete of the Year in 1984 and 1986.

She has maintained a 4.000 grade-point average while earning a chemistry/business degree. She is a member of American Chemical and Phi Kappa Phi honorary societies.

Dorigan is vice-president of Omicron Delta Kappa leadership and

scholarship society. She is a member of Elmhurst's NCAA Self-Study Committee. She is listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

## Kelth Jackson

Jackson is a four-year starter at tight end for Oklahoma. He has earned all-America and all-conference honors. He is a team captain.

He has a 3.130 grade-point average and will complete his communications degree requirements in December.

Jackson has done public service announcements concerning drug abuse for the NCAA, the Oklahoma Coaches Association and the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency. He is a member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and the Boys' Club. He also plays the cello.

## Gordon Lockbaum

Lockbaum was a three-year starter on both offense and defense at Holy Cross. This year, he helped the Crusaders to an 11-0 record, the only unblemished mark in Division I-AA. A Heisman Trophy candidate the past two years, Lockbaum finished this season ranked second in receiving, third in scoring and third among all-purpose runners.

He has maintained a 3.166 grade-point average toward a degree in economics.

Lockbaum is a 1987 National Football Foundation and College Football Hall of Fame scholar-athlete. He is active in the Big Brother program and is a Eucharistic minister.

# Jackson

Continued from page 1

the No. 1 college basketball announcer for ABC Sports.

During his 35-year career, Jackson has covered the summer and winter Olympics, Major League Baseball, professional basketball, boxing, auto racing and numerous events for "Wide World of Sports." In 1958, he made the first radio broadcast of a sports event (crew) from the Soviet Union to the United States. He called the 1965 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship for the ABC Radio Net-

work.

Jackson, a graduate of Washington State University, was the radio voice of the Seattle Chieftains during the early years of his broadcasting career. He was a play-by-play announcer for several American Football League games in the West, called the football games for Washington State University for four years and broadcast University of Washington sports for eight years.

He worked for 10 years at KOMO-TV (an ABC affiliate) in Seattle. He made his network tele-

vision debut with NBC in 1957 when he appeared on Dave Garroway's "Wide, Wide World" program.

Jackson joined American Broadcasting Companies Inc. in 1964 as a radio news correspondent. He served as sports director of ABC Radio West; and in the early 1970s, he started the first sportstalk show on KABC Radio in Los Angeles.

Jackson, a life member of the National Football Foundation, is the only man to win five straight (1972-1976) sportscaster-of-the-year awards as voted by his peers.

# Court limits earlier ruling for Stanford

The NCAA and the Stanford University plaintiffs involved in the court challenge to the Association's drug-testing program have been given until December 9 to inform Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge Conrad Rushing whether they will seek additional hearings, according to NCAA counsel John J. Kitchin of Kansas City, Missouri.

The court December 4 deleted an earlier finding that the NCAA drug-testing program was in violation of the U.S. Constitution, and it broadened the list of substances for which the NCAA can test student-athletes involved in postseason competition.

Originally, Judge Rushing limited the NCAA to testing for anabolic steroids and cocaine in men's basketball and football. The list has been extended to include amphetamines.

The NCAA also must change its procedures for the postseason tests so that athletes are not required to urinate while being watched by monitors, Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge Conrad Rushing ruled.

The judge reaffirmed his finding that the manner of testing, with people watching the athletes urinate, violates the athletes' right to privacy as guaranteed by the California

constitution.

However, he dropped a finding that the tests also violated the U.S. Constitution, thereby preventing the NCAA from appealing the case to a Federal court. The NCAA can appeal, though, to higher California courts.

Rushing had ruled November 19 that the NCAA could not test Stanford athletes in 26 sports. He allowed testing in men's basketball and football because of evidence of drug use in those sports.

"We are very gratified by the results and by the ruling, but we're disappointed that it doesn't apply to every single Stanford athlete in every single sport and every single drug," said attorney Robert Van Nest, who represented two Stanford students opposing the tests.

The NCAA sought to retain its list of more than 3,000 banned drugs and modify it only by deleting the phrase "related compounds" after Rushing's earlier ruling that the tests were too broad and violated the students' constitutional rights of privacy.

At the December hearing, Rushing asked the two sides to resolve their differences for a testing plan for football and basketball. When

that didn't work during a brief recess, the judge issued a ruling limiting the tests to amphetamines, cocaine and anabolic steroids.

Rushing then asked the two sides to settle his order and submit a compromise plan for his signature, probably within the next two weeks.

"We want a little more explicit definition of what amphetamines are," said NCAA attorney Richard Archer.

Van Nest said the final list of banned drugs probably will include five or six amphetamines currently on the NCAA's list of illegal drugs, plus about 10 anabolic steroids and cocaine.

"Marijuana is out, caffeine is out, over-the-counter cold medications are out, diuretics and beta blockers are out," said Van Nest.

The students who filed the suit, football player Barry McKeever and soccer player Jennifer Hill, contended that there is no compelling need to test for any drugs in any sport.

Stanford later joined the suit, arguing that student-athletes should not be treated differently from other students.

Rushing's ruling, when finalized, will apply only to Stanford.

# Legislative Assistance

1987 Column No. 43

## Requests for interpretations

Member institutions and conferences are encouraged to request interpretations of the proposed legislation that appears in the Official Notice of the 1988 NCAA Convention. A form for this purpose appears in Appendix G of the Official Notice.

All such requests should be submitted not later than December 15, 1987. They then will be considered by the Legislation and Interpretations Committee, and that committee's decisions will be reviewed by the NCAA Council in its pre-Convention meeting January 8-9. The resulting interpretations of proposed legislation will be duplicated and distributed to the delegates prior to the beginning of the division business session.

## NCAA Bylaws 3-3(e) through (l)—contest exemptions

The NCAA Legislation and Interpretations Committee approved during its November 6, 1987, teleconference the following contest exemptions charts for Divisions I, II and III:

### Division I Contest Exemptions

#### Basketball—once every four years:

Not more than one contest (or four contests as scheduled on a single regular-season trip to Alaska or Hawaii) or one tournament (not to exceed three contests) against or sponsored by an active member located in Alaska or Hawaii.

#### Once every four years:

##### Either

1. Not more than one contest (or four contests as scheduled on a single regular-season trip) in Puerto Rico or one tournament (not to exceed four contests) conducted in Puerto Rico.

or

2. Preseason NIT.

or

3. Foreign tour.

#### Every year:

1. One contest against a foreign team in the United States.

##### and either

2. A contest against a "club" team of the ABAUSA.

3. Tip-off classic.

#### Example of exemptions in combination:

In a particular year, a member institution may exempt from counting:

1. Alaska/Hawaii tournament (cannot exempt contests in Alaska/Hawaii for another four-year period).

2. Foreign tour (cannot exempt foreign tour, as well as preseason NIT, or contests in Puerto Rico for another four-year period).

3. A contest against a foreign team in the United States.

4. A contest against a "club" team of the ABAUSA.

### Division I Contest Exemptions

#### All other sports—every year:

1. Alumni game (except football).  
2. Foreign team in the United States (except football).  
3. Any game or games played in Hawaii, Alaska or Puerto Rico, either against or under the sponsorship of an active member institution.

### Division II Contest Exemptions

#### Basketball—every year:

##### Either

1. Not more than one contest or tournament (not to exceed four contests) against active members in Alaska, Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

or

2. A contest against a "club" team of the ABAUSA.

or

3. A contest against a foreign team in Canada.

or

4. Preseason NIT.

(If an institution uses one of the four exemptions listed above, it cannot participate in an institutional foreign tour that year.)

#### Every year:

A contest against a foreign team in the United States.

#### All other sports—every year:

1. Any game or games played in Hawaii, Alaska or Puerto Rico, either against or under the sponsorship of an active member institution.

2. A contest against a foreign team in the United States (except in football).

### Division III Contest Exemptions

#### All sports (including basketball)—once every four years:

##### Either

1. Not more than one contest (or four contests if scheduled on a single regular-season trip to Alaska, Hawaii or Puerto Rico) or tournament (not to exceed four contests) against or sponsored by an active member located in Alaska, Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

or

2. Preseason NIT

or

3. Foreign tour.

#### Every year:

A contest against a foreign team in the United States (except football).

#### Basketball—every year:

A contest against a "club" team of the ABAUSA.

*This material was provided by the NCAA legislative services department as an aid to member institutions. If an institution has a question 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.*



# Comment

## There are limits to discussion on athlete exploitation

By Pete Toye

A recent article in "Black Issues in Higher Education" began with the following quotation: "Although the exploitation of the black student-athlete is most visible at the collegiate level, it is a problem that starts and must be addressed at the junior high and high school levels."

The choice of junior high school or high school as the focal point for exploitation intervention seems at best arbitrary and at worst presumptuous. What about elementary school or kindergarten or, more importantly, how about the family of origin where attitudes toward life and athletics are first developed?

Unfortunately, a discussion of the philosophical and historical origins of black athlete exploitation is not my intent.

I want to express my resentment of the stereotypical perpetuation of the idea that colleges use black



Pete Toye

athletes for their athletic ability and then discard them like worn out footballs when their eligibility is completed.

Granted, this may have been commonplace practice in the recent past by institutions that aspired to reach athletics prominence at the expense of academic integrity, but the times have changed and continue to

change in the direction of giving academics greater priority and giving greater meaning to the term student-athlete.

I fully realize that there always will be some programs that use and exploit student-athletes, both black and white, for victories and gate receipts. The pressure that coaches are under to win in most major university athletics programs provides fertile ground for exploitation, but we all contribute to this problem by placing more emphasis on winning than on graduation rates.

The literature provided by the National Association of Academic Advisors for Athletics (NAAAA) strongly suggests that schools are doing all they can to provide every opportunity for student-athletes to do well academically and attain a meaningful degree.

This effort is far from exploita-

tion. Our university, for one, provides every conceivable chance for student-athletes to be successful students, but some choose not to take advantage of the opportunity for reasons that may originate long before college, high school or junior high school.

Have we exploited them or did they just blow it?

I take offense at the misconception that we exploit student-athletes. Most athletics departments bend over backwards to have their people graduate, and that's as far from exploitation as you can get.

I believe it's time we refute the notion that, as a rule, student-athletes, especially Blacks, are exploited. This is simply not true, and the public needs to be aware of the quality opportunities for academic success available to student-athletes at most postsecondary institutions.

The important thing for people

to realize is that all students have the freedom to choose whether to take advantage of academic support services. Student-athletes who need academic support and refuse to use it will probably not graduate or, after their eligibility expires, flunk out—this is a consequence of their choice and not a result of being exploited.

It would be great if we could somehow "force" all of our student-athletes to excel academically—I don't know of a coach or athletics counselor in the country who wouldn't do it if he or she could.

The problem with fantasy is that reality always gets in the way. When was the last time a winning coach was fired for having a low graduation rate?

Toye is academic counselor for athletics at the University of Wyoming.

## Postseason games are, at least, free enterprise at its best

By Norm Frauenheim  
The Arizona Republic

The bowl business is under attack. Too many bowls for too many lousy teams, say the critics. Maybe. There certainly are a lot of wallflowers posing as belles of the holiday ball these days.

Before long, some spokesman will announce that Columbia, which hasn't won a game, has an invitation to play once-tied Kansas State. Nobody will blush, at least not so much that anybody will notice. The men in the bright sport coats have blinded us. If you have a football team, they've got a bowl.

At last count, there were 18 of these games with names for everything under the sun, including the Sun. Three more soon might be added to the list. Tucson, Indianapolis and Baltimore want bowls as much as Phoenix wants the NFL. Cynics are beginning to wonder if

the Russians are bidding for a post-season classic that already has been dubbed Chernobowl.

Unlike so much in sports today, the bowl business still operates the old-fashioned way. The free enterprise system is at work, which is more than can be said about the NHL, or NBA, or NFL.

There's no salary cap. Luxury boxes aren't offered as an enticement for a bowl to move from city to city. An arbitrator isn't asked to rule on suspected collusion. Only the bowls are true free agents.

Yet, for some reason there is a movement to tame the game. Impose a play-off system, say coaches and sportswriters and fans. The framework is in place, no doubt about it.

Soon, there could be as many as 20 bowls for Division I teams. That adds up to 40 teams in postseason play, 24 shy of the 64 that play in the NCAA basketball tournament.

The play-off idea is being pushed by the people who complain about the proliferation of bowls. Their system only would preserve the very thing they dislike.

Systems become institutions, and nothing protects mediocrity more. A play-off would ensure that teams such as this year's Arizona State

Sun Devils would receive postseason invitations every season. Today, at least, there's no guarantee.

An unrestricted market remains the best control on the bowls. Some have died. Some will continue to. Remember the Garden State Bowl in East Rutherford, New Jersey? Or the Cherry Bowl?

Two years ago, the Cherry told Maryland and Syracuse that each would get \$1.2 million for playing a game in the Silverdome in Pontiac, Michigan.

But the bowl came up a million short when it lost its primary sponsor. No more Cherry Bowl. Bad

See Postseason, page 5

## Bowl system's a mess; it deserves a play-off

By Gil LeBreton  
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

They all began innocently enough.

The Rose Bowl wanted an attraction that would draw attention to its annual Tournament of Roses parade, something that would lure shivering Easterners to sunny Pasadena, California.

The Sugar Bowl wanted to pledge its surplus to "charitable, religious or educational purposes."

But innocence gave way to ambition.

The committeemen began wearing blazers. They learned what the nice hotels were in Norman, Oklahoma, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. They began handing out bold promises and big cigars. They learned how to read a Nielsen rating.

Now, the bowl games are a mess.

On Christmas Day, in a match shrouded in vast insignificance, a 6-5 West Virginia team will play 9-2 Oklahoma State at the Sun Bowl in El Paso, Texas. For finishing 6-5, Florida gets a date with UCLA in Hawaii.

Notre Dame wanted the Orange Bowl. The Orange Bowl, proud enterprise of Miami, the city, wanted no part of Miami (Florida), the football team.

Take us now or never, Miami coach Jimmy Johnson declared, shortly after Halloween. Guess who's playing in the Orange Bowl?

The Sugar Bowl, on the other hand, didn't really want neighboring Louisiana State, but it wanted LSU more than it wanted Alabama. LSU wanted the Sugar Bowl to pick them, but frankly, the Tigers wanted to go to Orlando, Florida, for the Florida Citrus Bowl.

The bowls are a mess.

We hear the annual bleatings. The bowls, say the men in bowl blazers, have been good for college football. The bowls, say the bowl men, have slipped millions into the college-football kitty. The bowls, they say, will take a forlorn 6-5 team off the streets, feed it a princely Christmas dinner and send in the Goodyear blimp.

But this time, it says here, the bowls have finally stepped on their

See Bowl system's, page 5

## The chances are slim to none

Gale Sayers, former college football player  
University of Kansas

Scripps Howard News Service

"The chances of being a successful professional athlete are about like winning the state lottery."

Ira M. Heyman, chancellor  
University of California, Berkeley

San Francisco Chronicle

"I probably reflect the consensus around here. We want to play ball, and we want to play ball in an environment in which we help excellence.

"We want to seek to ensure academic support to athletes, but seek to do that in a context in which athletics is a part of the place, and not the sole, overwhelming activity."

David Brandao  
Pensacola, Florida

Letter to Tiger Rag

"...justice never seems to be too high on the NCAA priority list. After all, they seem rather oblivious to the



### Opinions

fact that when a team on probation is banished from TV, the penalty also hurts innocent opponents. The (Louisiana State University) Tigers are deprived of TV money by Ole Miss' probation. I thought only the Rebels were being punished.

"Why not allow teams on probation to appear on the tube...but withhold the money. That would be a punishment. The announcers could read a disclaimer once a quarter: 'The University of Mississippi is currently on NCAA probation for rules violations, and the university will receive no compensation for appearing on this telecast. In addition, the university's team members are not eligible for our sponsor's player-of-the-game honors.'"

"That would certainly penalize the guilty, while not forcing the innocent to suffer as well."

Peter Alfano, columnist  
The New York Times

"It is unfortunate, but a No. 1-rated medical school does not reap the publicity bonanza that a No. 1-ranked football team does. And sometimes, a school's image—even academically—can be enhanced or damaged by the performance of its athletics teams."



Ira M. Heyman



Jack Elway

Jack Elway, head football coach  
Stanford University

San Francisco Chronicle

"I'm not opposed (to a permanent consultant in mental training for the football team), but it could become as much of a distraction as an attraction. These players have school, football and their own social lives. You see, it could be overdone the other way—you can get a player thinking too far in the direction of correction.

"Besides, I'm the coach."

J. E. Vader, columnist  
Sports Illustrated

"Although more and more women and girls discover

See Opinions, page 5

## The NCAA News

[ISSN 0027-6170]

Published weekly, except biweekly in the summer, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, 1111 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.

# One in three Division I programs breaks rules, coaches say

By John Nolan

Nearly one third of NCAA Division I football programs regularly violate NCAA regulations, and when they do, coaches often look the other way, coaches told University of Cincinnati researchers in a nationwide survey released December 2.

When cheating takes place, coaches are usually aware of it, the coaches said in responding to the survey, the Associated Press reported.

But, almost three-quarters of the coaches surveyed also said they believe most of their colleagues are honest, have high ethical standards

and want to run clean athletics programs. The pressure to win is the main cause of cheating, 67.2 percent of the surveyed coaches said.

"To a large extent, I don't think the coach is any different than the average person on the street. By and large, I think most coaches want to run a clean program with no cheating and, in most circumstances, don't want to be placed in a position where they have to look the other way," said Francis T. Cullen, one of three University of Cincinnati criminologists who conducted the survey. "But we also have a situation where the bottom line is winning; and if they don't win, they lose their jobs."

The coaches were also polled about substance abuse among student-athletes. They identified alcohol and then steroids as the biggest sources of substance abuse. The coaches also identified cocaine and marijuana as serious problems for athletes. They were not asked to say how widespread they think the drug use is, Cullen said.

The coaches were promised anonymity for their responses and provided them in written questionnaires. Cullen and colleagues Edward J. Latessa and graduate assistant Joseph Byrne sent the questionnaires out last summer and had them back in hand by September, with some prompting.

Cullen said the questionnaires were sent to head coaches of all 192 NCAA Division I-A and Division I-AA football programs. Of those, 122 coaches responded, a good ratio for busy people, Cullen said.

He said 49.2 percent of the questionnaires came from Division I-A coaches, and 50.8 percent were from Division I-AA coaches.

"There wasn't any bias toward the smaller schools. It was pretty evenly split, so that gives us more confidence in the response," Cullen said. "If you protect the anonymity of the coaches, they're going to be more likely to be honest in their answers."

On an average, 31.7 percent of

football programs "cheat on a regular basis," the surveyed coaches said. A total of 73.2 percent said that when violations take place, coaches know it "nearly all the time" or "most of the time" but choose to look the other way.

But, 73.3 percent of the coaches said they believe that most or nearly all of their colleagues are honest and have high ethical standards, the researchers said.

The responses were based entirely on coaches' estimates of how widespread the problems are, Cullen said.

"They don't really know that," he said. "But if that many coaches think violations are occurring on a regular basis, then that's a pretty widespread phenomenon."

Most of the coaches indicated they would support certain reform measures. Ninety-five percent of the coaches said they would favor using contracts that stipulated that coaches would be fired if serious program violations were found to have occurred.

A total of 97.5 percent said coaches should be offered the possibility of earning tenure as college coaches as a means of giving them some job security. Some coaches can now get tenure as college faculty members, but not as coaches, Cullen said.

The researchers have promised to share their survey results with the coaches, Cullen said. They plan to publish the results in a paper to be presented in April to the Academy of Criminal Justice Scientists convention in San Francisco and may also seek to publish the results in a trade journal.

The researchers said they chose to survey football coaches because football programs usually represent colleges' biggest athletics investments, make the most money, and involve the most players and largest audiences.

Cullen said the researchers support college athletics and recognize its benefits for campuses but are concerned about its problems. The University of Cincinnati is a Division I-A member of the NCAA.

"We're concerned that the reforms take place before you start getting a movement on campuses to abolish athletics. We didn't start this to do a muckraking paper on athletics. We're concerned because many of these athletes are in our classes," Cullen said.

Nolan writes for the Associated Press.

## Bowl system's

Continued from page 4

cigars. There was wheeling. Dealing. Rule-defying. Two-timing. Backstabbing. And now the Fiesta Bowl is telling the NCAA, which sanctions these sorts of things, that it'll play its game when it pleases.

"The bowl people are all nice guys—lawyers, doctors, business people," said Iowa coach Hayden Fry, bound for the Holiday Bowl.

"They just want to help their

home town with their bowl game. But pretty soon, they get caught up in the atmosphere and all the competition. Pretty soon, they're saying things they shouldn't be saying and making offers they shouldn't be making.

"Then, the coach has to say 'no comment' and things like that, when he knows all along he's got it sewn up. It's just not a healthy situation at all."

Thanks to the bowl blazers, No-

vember 21 was just another April Fool's Day. Officially, no bids were supposed to be extended before 5 p.m. on that date. But with a dozen important games remaining to be played, the \$1 million bowls were all booked by midnight of November 12.

Who's good for whom?

The formula is no mystery—top-heavy with dollar signs. If they can't get a national-championship game, the bowls focus on television clout,

not won-lost records. Thus, unranked, 8-3 Penn State, with accompanying East Coast television, gets an early Citrus Bowl bid over 9-1-1, sixth-ranked LSU.

The Orlando people had asked the Sugar people which Southeastern Conference team they leaned to in the event of an SEC first-place tie—a fair enough question. Citing reasons of integrity, the Sugar declined.

At the same time, more than one week before the legal bid date, the Sugar had already invited Syracuse. Integrity?

So the Citrus picked up a Georgia motel-room phone and immediately invited Penn State. Joe Paterno accepted.

The other bowl brains are snickering that the Cotton Bowl invited Notre Dame after the Irish spring game.

The NCAA, for now, has taken a rare tsk-tsk approach to the bowl dealings. If the bowls can't police themselves, that's their problem.

One day, the NCAA seems to be saying, the cows will come home.

Television people have warned that the money paid for rights fees won't last. Yet, the bowl purses continue to increase—everyone wants to out-Rose the Fiesta, etc. Some have had to turn to sponsors. How's the 7-Eleven Cotton Bowl sound?

If the schools weren't weary of the process, if the bowl cities weren't flustered, and if the fans were content, maybe the bowls wouldn't be bringing this scrutiny upon themselves. The ultimate irony—the bowls' bickering has kindled a strong new push for a national championship play-off.

It will serve the old blazers right.

## Looking Back

### Five years ago

In a December 9, 1982, telephone conference, the NCAA Council voted to sponsor a resolution at the 1983 NCAA Convention that would establish a membership-approved position regarding football television while awaiting results of the NCAA's appeal of a Federal district court decision that the Association's Football Television Plan and television contracts violated Federal antitrust law. (The NCAA News, December 15, 1982)

### Ten years ago

Gerald B. Zornow, former Eastman Kodak board chairman who was a three-sport letterman at the University of Rochester in the 1930s, was announced as the 12th recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award, to be presented at the 1978 NCAA Convention. (December 15, 1977, NCAA News)

### Twenty years ago

Howard K. Smith, ABC's top-ranking commentator and news analyst, was announced as the master of ceremonies for the NCAA's third annual honors luncheon, to be held at the 1968 NCAA Convention. Smith was a track standout at Tulane University. (December 1967 NCAA News)

### Thirty years ago

In the four-month period ended December 31, 1957, the NCAA had income totaling \$62,730.30 and expenses of \$41,100.95. (1957-58 NCAA Yearbook)

## Postseason

Continued from page 4

business did away with a forgettable game.

The success story is on the flip side. The Sunkist Fiesta battled its way to a level that once was thought to be the exclusive neighborhood of the Rose, Sugar, Cotton and Orange.

The institution of a play-off a few years ago would have branded the Fiesta as second class. There would have been no choices, no negotiations and, worse, no chance at a national championship game.

The qualifications for a bowl

include a \$1.5 million line of credit, purses of at least \$500,000 for each team, radio and television contracts, recommendations from recent bowl participants and a lot of horse sense.

Twenty years ago, there were only eight bowls. Even then, however, some argued that there were too many. But the business thrived. In all, the 18 bowls pay out a cool \$30 million. That doesn't approach the national deficit, but it is enough for any school to hope for a bid, no matter how insignificant the opponent or the outcome.

Some bowls pay more than others, of course. But even the Liberty and the Gator are paying a \$1 million per team these days.

Those kind of numbers make you wonder. Some of these bowls have to have a financial record that isn't much better than the won-lost record of the teams they're inviting. If left alone, those bowls won't survive.

A play-off system would give us the one postseason classic we've yet to see:

The Lemon Bowl.

## Opinions

Continued from page 4

sports each year, there's still a pervasive attitude that such activities are for boys—as if a 'sports gene' were located only on Y chromosomes.

"It's amazing that, with all of our beliefs in the physical, mental and character-building benefits of sports—even if spatial awareness doesn't come to mind, fitness probably does—we're still far more likely to push a boy into sports than a girl."

**Bruce Sokol, athletics booster**  
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa  
Scripps Howard News Service

"I knew the kid's father, and all I wanted to do was congratulate him (the young athlete), just like any fan. "But I didn't want to take a chance on it being misconstrued. The NCAA's rules are so picky that you have to make sure the neighbor's kid isn't a prospect or you'll violate the rules by talking to him in the driveway."

**Al McGuire, college basketball analyst**  
NBC-TV

Houston Chronicle

"I don't know why people question the academic training of a student-athlete. Half of the doctors in the country graduated in the bottom half of their class."

**Rod Caughron, member**  
University of Iowa Board in Control of Athletics  
The Des Moines Register

"My feeling on this (student-athletes who break the law), and I've talked to students, is that they are very cynical about recent events that have occurred.

"I really don't think that scholarship athletes are typical students, because they are given scholarships.

"I would like to see a policy where they have their scholarship revoked (for law violations). I think it's important that the board of control take that initiative.

"Because they (student-athletes) are receiving money from the university, they are representatives of the university. I think we send the wrong message that representatives of the university can do this and still remain representatives of the university."

**Ken Baxter, head men's basketball coach**  
Webster University

Here & Now (Webster University)

"Athletics has brought in another type of individual to Webster. You've got liberal-arts people, media people, business people and now, athletes.

"The diversity of the student body offers another perspective for the students to relate to on a daily basis."

**Bill Madoono, columnist**

Scripps Howard News Service

"The NCAA tournament (Division I Men's Basketball Championship) has become CBS' most valuable sports commodity.

"Not only is it a big winner in terms of ratings and sponsors, but the NCAA tournament also gives the season some structure.

"No wonder this sport won't die."

**Willie Naulls, former varsity basketball player**  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Los Angeles Times

"I look at some of my friends who have had a 10-year pro career, and their knowledge of the world is skewed.

"You get into places other people only dream about. You get to meet the president of General Motors and the President of the country. You hob-nob with people because you're an athlete, not because you're you. You are where you are because of your physique, not your psyche.

"You are, in short, a jump shot who talks. You are in the real world but not of it. You tend to sequester yourself. You become one-dimensional. You are, God help you, a celebrity. You are in life's locker room. The worst cases hide in the shower, don't talk even to reporters, become nonpeople, complicated hermits.

"I'm not demeaning sports. I am saying there is a downside to it. The wiser ones keep one foot in the real world, keep contact with reality.

"...there is another way out of the ghetto besides the jump shot or the pass rush—learning."

# True meaning of sport forgotten in U.S., IOC member says

By Louinn Lota

The first American woman to be elected to the International Olympic Committee says the true meaning of sport has been forgotten in the United States, and it is the children of this country who are bearing the expense.

Anita DeFrantz, elected to the 93-member IOC in October 1986, competed in two Olympics and won a bronze medal in rowing in the 1976 Games at Montreal. Now, she is involved in projects designed to spread the sports experience to millions of youngsters.

"We Americans look at sport as entertainment," said DeFrantz, who is president of a foundation that administers Southern California's share of the millions of surplus dollars from the 1984 Olympics.

"We have an ignorance about sport. We don't see it as a celebration of human excellence... a chance to create history," DeFrantz said.

"The U.S. is unique in the world, as it is the only nation that does not provide national support for its athletes. Here, we give our kids what I call the fast-food menu of sports, in which they join a team, practice for a few weeks, play for a few weeks, then it's all over. That's not the way to do it."

DeFrantz said Americans are only beginning to realize that sports teaches children such invaluable lessons as self-worth and pride in achievement that can be adapted to many nonathletics endeavors.

"Sport is something uniquely human," she said. "We're the only group of animals who compete, keep records and stats. It's essentially our birthright. Yet, in this country, it is a vehicle we have not fully developed," she told the Associated Press.

Many sports run more on volunteer power than on money, and there is an abundance of people willing to help. But it takes more

than "the old clipboard and whistle" method of coaching, she said.

Organizations that have helped fill this gap, she said, include Friends of Sport and the Amateur Athletic Foundation Coaching Program, both groups spawned by the 1984 Summer Olympics.

The latter group is funded by the nonprofit Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles, which DeFrantz heads. The AAF oversees the distribution of about \$93 million of the LA Olympics surplus to fund sports programs for Southern California's youngsters.

The foundation has so far committed \$15 million in grants and programs for kids in cities from Santa Barbara, some 100 miles north of Los Angeles, to the California border, about 135 miles to the south.

"It hurts me when I drive by a junior high school and the playground's empty," DeFrantz said. "We don't do a good job for those

who will be the future citizens, leaders of this nation."

She criticized her own city for its poor support of youth sports programs.

"Los Angeles should be sports heaven," she said. "We have the professional teams and the good weather, yet the kids down the street have no place to go to be with a team and learn a sport."

The AAF is building a sports center that DeFrantz says is unequaled in the world. The \$3 million Paul Ziffren Sports Resource Center, named after the foundation's chair, will house 15,000 books, videos, photos and other materials to provide a learning center devoted to sports.

DeFrantz, honored in November by the National Women's Law Center for her work on behalf of female athletes, sees her job as a way of letting others, especially women, know what sport has contributed to her life.

"It's my way of giving back," she said. "We need to get more women involved. In this country, we're socialized in this certain way where only men... can gain personal pleasure from sports. Girls need role models. They need opportunities where they're not expected to be macho, but learn skills."

DeFrantz travels the globe in her work for the IOC and U.S. Olympic Committee but takes just as much pride in her local efforts.

DeFrantz, 35, said she has made a "long-term commitment" to the IOC, once an all-male body that has added five women to its rolls since 1981. IOC members can serve until age 75.

"I see myself as a trustee of the Olympic movement, and I'll have a long time to affect the Olympic Games."

Lota writes for the Associated Press.

## News quiz

The following information was featured in the past four issues of The NCAA News. How many can you answer?

1. Who has been elected to chair the NCAA Presidents Commission for 1988-89? (a) Ira Michael Heyman, (b) John W. Ryan, (c) John B. Slaughter, (d) Bernard F. Sliger.
2. How many amendments will 1988 Convention delegates face? (a) 51, (b) 151, (c) 163, (d) 225.
3. Which institution played in the championship games in both the Division I Field Hockey Championship and the National Collegiate Women's Soccer Championship last month? (a) University of Iowa; (b) University of Maryland, College Park; (c) University of Massachusetts, Amherst; (d) University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
4. Who will deliver a "State of the Association" address at the Convention in Nashville? (a) Wilford S. Bailey, (b) Walter Byers, (c) Richard D. Schultz, (d) Albert M. Witte.
5. Which institution played in the championship games in both the Division III Field Hockey Championship and the Division III Women's Soccer Championship last month? (a) Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, (b) University of Rochester, (c) College of St. Thomas (Minnesota), (d) William Smith College.
6. What is the topic for the Presidents Commission National Forum session January 11 in Nashville? (a) economic considerations, (b) financial aid, (c) freshman eligibility, (d) playing seasons.
7. How many proposals will be voted upon by roll call at the January Convention? (a) six, (b) nine, (c) 11, (d) 15.
8. Who is the Nominating Committee's selection to serve as Division III vice-president in 1988-1989? (a) Howard Elwell, (b) Judith M. Sweet, (c) Alvin J. Van Wie, (d) James J. Whalen.
9. What institution has won eight NCAA Division I championships in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track since 1984? (a) University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; (b) Dartmouth College; (c) University of Tennessee, Knoxville; (d) University of Wisconsin, Madison.
10. Who is the newly elected president of the Council of Collegiate Women Athletic Administrators? (a) Merrily Dean Baker, (b) Christine H. B. Grant, (c) Ann Marie Lawler, (d) Donna A. Lopiano.

(Answers appear on page 15.)

## Calendar

December 7	Executive Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
December 7	Postgraduate Scholarship Committee, Dallas, Texas
December 8-9	Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification, Kansas City, Missouri
December 9-11	Division I Men's Basketball Committee, Seattle, Washington
December 10-12	Division II Football Committee, Florence, Alabama
December 13-14	Special Council Subcommittee to Review Minority Opportunities in Intercollegiate Athletics, Chicago, Illinois
December 14-17	Men's Water Polo Committee, Half Moon Bay, California
January 8-15	NCAA Convention and related meetings, Nashville, Tennessee
January 14-20	Football Rules Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
January 24-26	National Youth Sports Program Committee, site to be determined
February 1-4	Women's Soccer Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 2-5	Division III Women's Volleyball Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 4-6	Men's Soccer Committee, Newport Beach, California
February 5-8	Committee on Infractions, Orlando, Florida
February 11-12	Research Committee, site to be determined
February 15-16	Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, Kansas City, Missouri
February 15-18	Division II Football Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 16-19	Division II Women's Volleyball Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 17-19	Committee on Women's Athletics, Kansas City, Missouri
February 22-25	Field Hockey Committee, Kansas City, Missouri

## Bowl ticket subsidies draw criticism

The executive director of the Pacific-10 Conference says schools invited to postseason bowl games shouldn't have to subsidize the games by buying tickets they can't sell.

In exchange, the NCAA should consider lowering its requirement that bowls guarantee participating schools at least \$500,000, added Thomas C. Hansen, the Pac-10 director.

And if financial pressures cause the elimination of a bowl or two, he said, "that would not be a disaster."

John Reid, director of San Diego's Holiday Bowl, said he is bothered by an inconsistency in bowl negotiations.

While it is a violation of NCAA rules for a bowl to issue an invitation with a ticket-buying demand attached, "it's not illegal for a school to offer to do it," Reid said.

The Western Athletic Conference has agreed to underwrite ticket costs for any of its member schools invited to a bowl game, Reid said.

The University of Washington was guaranteed \$500,000 in the Independence Bowl but agreed to buy \$200,000 worth of tickets to the December 19 game against Tulane in Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Seattle Times interviewed Hansen, Reid and other officials about bowl subsidies this week, the Associated Press reported.

Athletics directors of two other bowl-bound schools, Fred A. Schaus of West Virginia University and J. Frank Broyles of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, support the idea of forcing the bowls to dispense with the ticket-buying negotiations. Schaus said he would favor lowering the minimum guarantee in exchange.

Milo R. Lude, University of Washington athletics director who negotiated the Huskies' Independence Bowl invitation, said he doesn't think the NCAA should drop its minimum. During Lude's tenure as chair of the NCAA Postseason Football Committee, the panel raised the minimum guarantee from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Lude argued that the NCAA rule requiring bowls to hold out one-third of their tickets for participating teams should be dropped in favor of a negotiated figure for each bowl.

Ted Nance, executive director of Houston's Bluebonnet Bowl, said he would favor changing its ticket arrangement only if the NCAA would reduce its guarantees.

Most schools find buying the bowl tickets is a worthwhile investment in their football programs, Nance said.

In addition, he said, at about the time the NCAA began to raise the bowls' minimum guarantees, college football television became deregulated. The market became saturated with college football, ratings fell and so did the amount of money bowls received from television.

Athletics directors Edward E. Bozik of the University of Pittsburgh and Bill Byrne of the University of

Oregon favor the current system.

Bozik, whose Panthers play Texas in the Bluebonnet Bowl, said, "If the institution is willing to buy tickets, the institution has little to complain about."

Byrne, whose Ducks failed to attract a bowl bid despite beating Rose Bowl-bound Southern Cal and Washington en route to a 6-5 record, told Aloha Bowl officials that Oregon would purchase 7,000 tickets at a cost of \$105,000.

"That was just part of my sales pitch," he said.

## Questions/Answers

Readers are invited to submit questions to this column. Please direct any inquiries to The NCAA News at the NCAA national office.

**Q** How can collegiate coaches become involved in the Youth Education through Sports program?

**A** The 1987-88 Youth Education through Sports (YES) clinics, scheduled in conjunction with 16 NCAA regional and national championship locations, are designed for boys and girls ages 10 through high school. The purposes of the clinics are to provide interested youth an opportunity to experience expert instruction in sports skills and receive professional direction and information regarding the pursuit of excellence in academics and prevention of substance use and abuse.

Well-known collegiate coaches are selected to provide instruction. A prerequisite is a confirmed and enthusiastic interest in providing this service to young people. The size of the staff will depend upon the number of students served. It is anticipated that the participant/staff ratio will be within the 15-20 to 1 range. The NCAA will provide clinicians with an honorarium, staff apparel and auxiliary expenses.

The NCAA has elected to undertake YES clinics to enhance the lives of individuals who eventually may be college students, thus providing a constructive service to young people and their communities. The 1987-88 tentative schedule follows:

Women's volleyball—December 19, 1987, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana; women's swimming—March 17-19, 1988, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; men's wrestling—March 17-19, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa; men's basketball, Division I—East regional, March 26, 1988, Meadowlands Arena, Rutgers University; Midwest regional, March 26, 1988, Pontiac Silverdome, University of Michigan; Southeast regional, March 26, 1988, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama; Final Four, April 2, Kemper Arena, Kansas City, Missouri.

Women's basketball, Division I—Midwest regional, March 26, 1988, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; West regional, March 26, 1988, California State University, Long Beach, California; Mideast regional, March 26, 1988, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia; final four, April 2, 1988, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington; women's softball—May 25-29, 1988, Twin Creeks Sports Complex, University of California, Berkeley; men's golf—May 25-28, 1988, Thousand Oaks, University of Southern California; men's lacrosse—May 29, 1988, Carrier Dome, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; men's and women's outdoor track and field—June 3-11, 1988, Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska; National Youth Sports Program—summer 1988, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois; Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi.

Coaches who are interested in being considered should contact Edward A. Thiebe, Youth Programs Coordinator, NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.



# Clemson claims its second men's soccer crown

Freshman Ritchie Richmond, substituting for injured all-America Bruce Murray, drove home a 12-yard shot in the final minute of play to clinch a 2-0 victory for host Clemson over San Diego State in the title match of the Division I Men's Soccer Championship.

Senior Paul Rutenis gave the Tigers a 1-0 lead at the 22:31 mark on a five-yard header off an assist by Murray following a throw-in from the corner.

That lead held up despite San Diego State's more aggressive second-half play. The Aztecs missed three opportunities in the final 45 minutes.

Richmond, who came on after

Murray suffered an ankle sprain with 18:25 left, took a long pass from freshman Pearse Tormey and chipped the ball past Aztec goalie Bryan Finnerty with 41 seconds remaining.

"Their team worked very hard to get us off our tempo," Clemson coach I. M. Ibrahim said. "The hardest thing to do is to get the tempo back when it slows down."

Ibrahim usually goes into each season thinking about national titles, but he said this one came as a surprise.

"I dreamed about it going into the season, but I really didn't think it would happen," he said. "A lot of people didn't think we'd be here,

and when we lost in the first round of the ACC tournament, we didn't think we'd be here either."

The Tigers' only other title came in 1984 with a 2-1 victory over Indiana.

## SEMIFINALS

Harvard ..... 1 0 0 0 (4)—1  
San Diego St. .... 0 1 0 0 (5)—2  
First half: H—Derek Mills (Paul Baverstock), 19:40.

Second half: SD—Brad Walsh (unassisted), 79:11.

Overtime: San Diego St. wins, 2-1, on penalty kicks.

Shots on goal: Harvard 19, San Diego St. 18. Saves: Harvard (Stephen Hall) 4, San Diego St. (Bryan Finnerty) 4. Corner kicks: Harvard 9, San Diego St. 5. Fouls: Harvard 27, San Diego St. 21. Attendance: 6,000 (estimate).

North Caro. .... 0 1—1  
Clemson ..... 2 2—4

First half: C—Pearse Tormey (Paul Rutenis), 29:18; C—David Veghte (Bruce Murray), 41:53.

Second half: C—Murray (Tormey), 66:47; NC—Derek Missimo (Chad Ashton), 68:39; C—Tormey (Veghte), 76:44.

Shots on goal: North Caro. 9, Clemson 23. Saves: North Caro. (Darren Royer) 8, Clemson (Tim Genovese) 5. Corner kicks: North Caro. 3, Clemson 6. Fouls: North Caro. 23, Clemson 28. Attendance: 6,000 (estimate).

## FINAL

San Diego St. .... 0 0—0  
Clemson ..... 1 1—2

First half: C—Paul Rutenis (Bruce Murray), 22:31.

Second half: C—Ritchie Richmond (Pearse Tormey, Rutenis), 89:19.

Shots on goal: San Diego St. 6, Clemson 13. Saves: San Diego St. (Bryan Finnerty) 6, Clemson (Tim Genovese) 2. Corner kicks: San Diego St. 2, Clemson 9. Fouls: San Diego St. 17, Clemson 21. Attendance: 8,352.



Coach I. M. Ibrahim

## Southern Connecticut State wins its first NCAA men's soccer title

Southern Connecticut State defeated Cal State Northridge, 2-0, in the Division II Men's Soccer Championship at Tampa University December 6.

The win gave the Owls their first-ever national soccer championship.

Southern Connecticut State's John DeBrito scored both goals for coach Bob DiKranian's Owls.

At the 14:17 mark of the first half, DeBrito headed a ball past Cal State Northridge goalie Willie Lopez from eight yards out to give the Owls a 1-0 lead.

Cal State Northridge had a chance to tie the game with 16 minutes remaining when the Owls' Henry George took down Joey Kirk in the penalty area and awarded the Matadors a penalty kick.

Southern Connecticut State goalie Mike Cashman stopped a shot from Steve Lazarus to preserve the 1-0 lead.



Bob DiKranian

DeBrito went on to score the final goal of the game with a 22-yard blast at the 78:17 mark.

Southern Connecticut State last appeared in the Division II final in 1982, losing, 1-0, to Seattle Pacific.

## SEMIFINALS

Missouri-St. Louis ..... 0 0—0  
Southern Conn. St. .... 0 1—1

Second half: SC—Henry George (Bill Galka), 71:41.

Shots on goal: Missouri-St. Louis 4, Southern Conn. St. 5. Saves: Missouri-St. Louis (Jeff Robben) 2, Southern Conn. St. (Mike Cashman) 3. Corner kicks: Missouri-St. Louis 5, Southern Conn. St. 7. Fouls: Missouri-St. Louis 17, Southern Conn. St. 18. Attendance: 307.

Cal St. Northridge ..... 0 3 3  
Tampa ..... 0 0—0

Second half: C—Thor Lee (Juan Florez), 64:21. C—Steve Lazarus (Enrique Vasquez), 72:49. C—Rodney Batt (unassisted), 87:01.

Shots on goal: Cal St. Northridge 10, Tampa 13. Saves: Cal St. Northridge (Willie Lopez, Mike Caputo) 3, Tampa (Frank Arlasky) 3. Corner kicks: Cal St. Northridge 6, Tampa 1. Fouls: Cal St. Northridge 19, Tampa 25. Attendance: 1,156.

## FINAL

Southern Conn. St. .... 1 1—2  
Cal St. Northridge ..... 0 0—0

First half: SC—John DeBrito (Bill Galka), 14:17.

Second half: SC—DeBrito (Antony Vaughn), 78:17.

Shots on goal: Southern Conn. St. 9, Cal St. Northridge 13. Saves: Southern Conn. St. (Mike Cashman) 4, Cal St. Northridge (Willie Lopez) 3. Corner kicks: Southern Conn. St. 6, Cal St. Northridge 2. Fouls: Southern Conn. St. 23, Cal St. Northridge 20. Attendance: 332.



Clemson all-America Bruce Murray

## Championships Summaries

### Division I-AA football

Quarterfinals: Appalachian St. 19, Ga. Southern 0; Marshall 51, Weber St. 23; Northeast La. 33, Eastern Ky. 32; Northern Iowa 49, Arkansas St. 28.

Semifinals (December 12 at on-campus sites): Appalachian St. (11-2) vs. Marshall (9-4); Northeast La. (11-2) vs. Northern Iowa (10-3).

### Division II football

Semifinals: Portland St. 13, Northern Mich. 7; Troy St. 31, Central Fla. 10. Championship: Portland St. (11-1-1) vs. Troy St. (11-1-1) December 12 at Florence, Alabama.

### Division III football

Semifinals: Wagner 20, Emory & Henry 15; Dayton 34, Central (Iowa) 0. Championship: Wagner (12-1) vs. Dayton (11-2) December 12 in the Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl at Phenix City, Alabama.

### Division I

### women's volleyball

First-round: Hawaii defeated Arizona, 15-4, 15-11, 15-10; Cal Poly SLO defeated UC Santa Barb., 11-15, 15-9, 15-5, 15-8; San Jose St. defeated Idaho St., 15-9, 15-10, 15-10; Pacific defeated Long Beach St., 15-3, 15-12, 15-6; Illinois defeated Pittsburgh, 5-15, 15-4, 15-3, 15-2; Western Mich. defeated Oklahoma, 15-3, 15-8, 15-9; Purdue defeated Penn St., 15-4, 15-9, 17-15; Nebraska defeated Northern Iowa, 15-9, 15-1, 15-6; Texas defeated Florida St., 15-6, 15-11, 15-9; Florida defeated Louisiana St., 15-12, 7-15, 15-10, 10-15, 15-10; Texas-Arlington defeated Arizona St., 15-9, 15-6, 15-10; Kentucky defeated North Caro. St., 15-13, 15-5, 15-8; Brigham Young defeated Pepperdine, 15-11, 15-12, 15-6; UCLA defeated California, 15-12, 11-15, 15-11, 15-2; Colorado St. defeated Southern Cal, 7-15, 15-8, 15-9, 11-15, 15-12; Stanford defeated Oregon, 15-6, 15-8, 15-4.

Regionals (December 10-13): at Hawaii—Hawaii (33-2) vs. Cal Poly SLO (19-11), San Jose St. (21-9) vs. Pacific (29-3); at Illinois—Illinois (29-6) vs. Western Mich. (28-5), Purdue (24-13) vs. Nebraska (29-4); at Texas—Texas (23-9) vs. Florida (37-5), Texas-Arlington (32-6) vs. Kentucky (30-1); at Stanford—Brigham Young (33-4) vs. UCLA (28-9), Colorado St. (27-5) vs. Stanford (26-6).

Semifinals December 17 at Market Square Arena, Indianapolis, Indiana. Final December 19 at Market Square Arena.

### Division II

### women's volleyball

Regionals: UC Riverside defeated San Fran. St., 15-11, 15-8, 15-11; Cal St. Northridge defeated UC Riverside, 15-4, 15-12, 15-9; Cal St. Sacramento defeated Portland St., 15-8, 15-11, 15-8; Cal St. Northridge defeated Cal St. Sacramento, 15-12, 15-10, 15-8; IU/PUI-Ft. Wayne defeated Grand Valley St., 15-10, 9-15, 15-9, 15-9; North Dak. St. defeated IU/PUI-Ft. Wayne, 4-15, 15-6, 5-15, 15-6, 15-10; Ferris St. defeated Wayne St. (Mich.), 17-15, 9-15, 15-9, 12-15, 15-5; Ferris St. defeated North Dak. St., 11-15, 16-14, 8-15, 15-12, 15-10; Minn.-Duluth defeated Army, 17-15, 15-6, 15-6, Angelo St. defeated Northern Colo., 11-15, 16-14, 10-15, 15-10, 15-4; Nebraska-Omaha defeated Minn.-Duluth, 15-13, 15-4, 15-4; Nebraska-Omaha defeated Angelo St., 4-15, 15-7, 15-12, 15-6; Fla. Southern defeated Navy, 15-13, 15-13, 15-9; East Tex. St. defeated Tampa, 15-13, 16-14, 15-7; Central Mo. St. defeated Fla. Southern, 15-7, 12-15, 15-2, 15-10; Central Mo. St. defeated East Tex. St., 14-16, 15-7, 15-4, 15-1.

Semifinals (December 11 on campus of one of the finalists): Cal St. Northridge (33-6) vs. Ferris St. (40-7); Nebraska-Omaha (34-5) vs. Central Mo. St. (41-3). Final December 12.

## Wyoming seeks increase in ticket sales

University of Wyoming athletics officials, looking for an extra \$50,000 in ticket sales this basketball season, have decided to require university students to pick up their tickets well in advance of home games.

"We are just trying to find a system that is equitable to students and the athletics department," Dan Viola, assistant athletics director, told the Associated Press.

University students are allocated 5,025 tickets for each home game. However, athletics officials say actual student attendance never has surpassed 4,000 per game.

With Wyoming's basketball team expected to contend seriously for a spot in the NCAA's Final Four this season, fan interest is high. University officials think it is likely that the school's 15,000-seat Arena-Auditorium will be sold out each home game.

Under the new ticket plan for students, officials will learn well in

advance of home games how many students will be in attendance. Any leftover tickets then could be sold to the general public.

The plan calls for students to pick up their basketball tickets either November 15 or January 17. Students who don't obtain their tickets on either of those dates will have to

pick them up no later than 72 hours before a home game or lose the tickets.

As of November 4, the university had sold about 5,900 season tickets, which cost \$90. Ticket manager Barb Kisicki said season ticket sales of 8,500 would, in essence, constitute a sellout.

## Coach's injunction request rejected

Superior Court Judge Gerald O'Neill has rejected an injunction request by the head football coach at Worcester Polytechnic Institute seeking to keep his job, according to a school spokesman.

School spokesman Michael Dorsey said December 3 that O'Neill turned down the request by coach Robert Weiss that the school refrain from interfering with his duties, stop advertising the position of head coach and refrain from taking any other steps toward replacing him.

Dorsey said a copy of the court's ruling said Weiss had "failed to show...that the defendant owes

plaintiff any legal obligation beyond the expiration of his contract June 30, 1988."

WPI has compiled a 43-29 record since Weiss was hired in 1978. The college was 2-6 this season, the first losing season in seven years.

Weiss' suit alleged he was given a five-year contract in 1981 and promised an evaluation in the fall of 1986, the Associated Press reported.

The suit accuses the college of delaying the evaluation, of offering him a one-year contract that would waive his tenure rights and of cutting his pay when he refused to sign the contract.

# Student-athlete hopes to double aid-to-needy program

How Come You Never Hear About These? Department: Wake Forest University football player Chip Rives started a "Santa's Helper" program last year, when volunteers used public contributions to wrap and deliver (dressed as Santa) Christmas gifts to 45 needy families in the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, area.

Rives' original goal was to visit 30 homes, but Bert Woodard, Wake Forest assistant SID, reports that contributions enabled Rives and his volunteer helpers to increase their first-year target by 50 percent.

"For 1987," Woodard wrote, "Chip's sights are set on doubling the number of families served."

"This is such a positive story on a special young man," he continued, "we hope that you might share it with your readers."



Chip Rives



David M. Nelson

More Truth In Reporting: Kent State University's sports information department jumped on an opportunity to point out a noteworthy statistic the Green Flash football team claimed during 1987:

"The 'winningest' Division I-A football program in Ohio.

"It's a title bestowed on only the best football program in a pigskin-crazy state that takes a back seat to no other in its love of the gridiron, its teams and its heroes," the news release, which was dated November 25, 1987, began.

"But guess who owns that title now?" readers were asked, after the names of Ohio State University, Miami University (Ohio), University of Toledo and Bowling Green State University were mentioned.

"Kent State University—the 'winningest' Division I-A

## Briefly in the News

football program in Ohio. That's right," the story continued. "The Golden Flashes' 7-4 overall record is the most victories by a Division I-A school in the state for the 1987 football season."

Same School, Different Sport: Kent State is a member of the Mid-American Conference, where men's basketball coaches and athletics directors unanimously adopted the following policy to deal with disruption of games caused by articles being thrown onto the playing floor:

"All MAC institutions shall take steps to prohibit the throwing of any articles onto the floor during basketball games. If articles are thrown in sufficient numbers to cause an undue game delay, in the opinion of the game officials, the teams will be sent to their locker rooms until the floor is

cleared. Each team will be given a five-minute warm-up period prior to the resumption of play."

Trivia Answer: The first athletics director to head the NCAA was Clarence P. Houston, then AD at Tufts College, in 1955-1956. Then came Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, 1965-1966; William J. Flynn, Boston College, 1979-1980, and John L. Toner, University of Connecticut, 1983-1984.

Texas A&M University psychology professors Jed Friend and Arnold LeUnes have devised a system for predicting a baseball player's possible potential, the school's office of public information reports.

Friend and LeUnes have completed the initial phases of the project, which looks at data that address the applications of psychology to sport management. The Aggie baseball team participated in pilot testing last year.

"Professional baseball scouts already administer a form of psychological tests to prospects," said head coach Mark Johnson, "but it isn't the same as those applied by experts. It deals with the pressures and anxieties facing young athletes in a competitive setting, and those of us in a coaching capacity need to be sensitive to those factors."

In the November issue of Raycom Communique, the sports-television company noted statistics compiled in the Simmons 1985 Study of Media and Markets concerning female viewership of televised sporting events.

Data compiled in the study suggest that groups of what Communique termed "upscale" women (four groups—those with college degrees, those in professional/managerial positions, those with household incomes above \$30,000 annually and those with household incomes above \$50,000 annually) prefer watching college football and college basketball telecasts over network and local news programming.

David M. Nelson, long-time secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Football Rules Committee, was honored at half time of the November 21 football game between the University of Delaware and Boston University. Nelson, who served as head football coach and director of athletics at Delaware, was honored for his election into the National Football Foundation's Hall of Fame.

Formal induction ceremonies will take place in New York December 8. Two days later, Nelson will be honored during the Downtown Athletic Club's Heisman Awards Dinner.

# Changes in drug-testing protocol appear in new brochure

Recent changes in the Association's drug-testing protocol, including revisions that have been reported previously in The NCAA News, are incorporated in the 1987-88 edition of the NCAA drug-testing program brochure, which member institutions recently received.

A revised version of the NCAA's drug-testing program videotape also has been distributed.

The materials reflect changes that

were approved by the Executive Committee at its August meeting and reported in a summary of the actions that appeared in the September 2 issue of The NCAA News. Also included are changes in the protocol relating to the procedure for appealing a positive finding, as well as a new provision regarding the notification of a conference office in the event of a positive test, if the institution approves.

In August, the Executive Committee approved the following two revisions in the protocol:

• To specify that ineligibility would result from a positive test for sympathomimetic amines (e.g., over-the-counter cold and diet medications) only if the student-athlete's declaration of such medication was inconsistent with concentration levels determined by the laboratory analysis and other data (Section

3.5.).

• To specify that it is the responsibility of the institutional representative at the site of an NCAA championship or postseason football game to notify the drug-testing crew chief that a student-athlete is present who was declared ineligible in previous competition and must be retested (Section 4.5.1.).

Revisions also have been made in portions of Section 7.2. of the protocol, which deal with the appeal process and now read as follows:

"7.2.2.2. A positive finding may be appealed to the committee responsible for drug testing or a subcommittee thereof. Such an appeal may be conducted by telephone conference on the date that the laboratory's test results of specimen B are known, with the student-athlete's being given the opportunity to participate therein. A technical expert may serve as a consultant to the committee in connection with such appeals. Notification by the institution of intent to appeal must be given to the NCAA within 12 hours of the official notification.

"7.2.2.3. The institution will be given the option to have the student-athlete represented at the laboratory for the testing of specimen B. Notification by the institution of intent to have the student-athlete represented for the testing of specimen B must be given to the NCAA within 12 hours of the initial notification.

"7.2.2.4. If the institution cannot arrange for representation for the testing of specimen B in 24 hours, the NCAA will arrange for a surrogate to represent the student-athlete at the analysis of specimen B and will proceed with such testing.

"7.2.2.5. The institution's representative or the surrogate will attest

by signature as to the code number on the bottle of specimen B, that the bottle's seal has not been broken and that there is no evidence of tampering.

"7.2.2.6. Specimen B will be analyzed by a laboratory staff member other than the individual who analyzed that student-athlete's specimen A.

"7.2.2.7. Specimen B findings will be final subject to the results of any appeal heard the same day. By telephone, laboratory personnel will inform the NCAA of the findings with respect to specimen B."

Also, a provision has been added to the protocol that allows the NCAA to "release the results of a student-athlete's final positive test to the involved institution's conference office upon the approval of the institution" (Section 7.3.1.).

## Another sellout for Peach Bowl

The Peach Bowl has announced that its January 2 battle matching Indiana against Tennessee has been sold out, marking its earliest sellout and the first time in its 20-year history it has sold out two years in a row.

"This was one of our goals this year and one we committed ourselves to," said Lee E. Ayres, executive director of the bowl.

A crowd of 60,000 is expected at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. Ayres said 30,000 tickets were sold locally, 19,000 were sent to Tennessee and 11,000 to Indiana.

"We simply do not have any tickets here in our office," Ayres said. "Both universities are not expected to return any tickets to us, and therefore, we're sold out."

# Evidence of \$10,000 theft found in pay-for-play scandal at SMU

Texas Assistant Attorney General John Vasquez said December 4 he has turned up evidence that a former Southern Methodist University athletics department employee may have stolen as much as \$10,000 from the department in the pay-for-play football situation.

Vasquez suggested that others may be involved in what he called the theft or misapplication of funds, but he would not elaborate.

He presented his findings to the SMU board and university President A. Kenneth Pye, who pledged assistance in the investigation.

Vasquez said he expected to gather enough information to present a case to the Dallas County district attorney within two weeks.

The assistant attorney general said the stolen \$10,000 was not part of the \$850,000 in termination contracts paid to former athletics director Bob Hitch, football coach Bobby Collins and former athletics department assistant Henry Lee Parker. All three resigned a year ago as the circumstances became known.

"It was not a part of those contracts, but our investigation of those led to this discovery," Vasquez said.

Illicit payments to football players at SMU led the NCAA to cancel the Mustangs' 1987 football season last February in the harshest college football penalty ever handed down. The university additionally cancelled its 1988 season.

Just weeks after the NCAA action, Gov. William P. Clements acknowledged that he had allowed the payments to players from a booster slush fund to continue while he chaired the SMU board of governors, the Associated Press reported.

The board later was abolished by the larger SMU board of trustees and replaced with a new structure.

Pye said that SMU would "cooperate fully with the attorney general. He is engaged in an investigation of possible misapplication or theft of funds that rightfully belong to SMU.

"I do not have enough money to turn away any new money, and money that comes through a civil

suit is just as good as tuition or a gift," he said, seeming to hint the school might seek recovery of any missing funds through court action.

Pye said he has made records available to the attorney general's office.

At a university where large amounts of money are involved, "you're going to have some of that fall through the cracks," Pye said.

He said he expects full cooperation from all employees in the investigation.

Vasquez, who directed the investigation for Attorney General Jim Mattox, said he gave specific information to Pye and general information to the full board.

He wouldn't say whether the missing money was from booster donations or from the university's general fund.

Mattox ordered the inquiry earlier this year into the SMU payoffs.

"We're finding out things they (SMU officials) did not already know," Mattox said last week.



# Nashville offers many diversions for Convention delegates

The city of Nashville, Tennessee, and its self-contained city-within-a-city, Opryland USA, will offer delegates at the 1988 NCAA Convention plenty to do in their spare time during the 82nd annual Convention January 10-14.

In addition to the Opryland Hotel, site of this year's Convention, Opryland USA encompasses Opryland, a musical theme park; the Grand Ole Opry, a live country music radio show; the Nashville Network, a national cable television network, and radio station WSM.

Opryland USA is located on 406 acres of wooded, rolling hills nine miles from downtown Nashville and seven miles from Nashville Metropolitan Airport. Delegates arriving by plane should exit the airport north on Briley Parkway, which, along with the Cumberland River, is a boundary of Opryland USA.

## America's largest

"With 300,000 square feet of meeting and exhibit space, we are the largest self-contained hotel convention center in the nation," said Jack Vaughn, general manager at the Opryland Hotel.

The hotel, which opened in 1977 and underwent a \$50 million expansion project in 1983, is Tennessee's largest convention hotel. The 1,067-room facility, with its blend of colonial Williamsburg and Southern plantation architectural styles, is a favorite stop for many of the country music industry's top performers.

The Presidential Ballroom, which will house the honors luncheon and the business session, has 30,000 square feet of space, including a permanent 40-by-60-foot stage. The opening business session on Sunday afternoon, January 10, will be held in the 20,000-square-foot Tennessee Ballroom.

## International design

The structure was designed by a team of architectural experts who visited conservatories in England, Scotland, Italy and Canada.

Dining at the Opryland Hotel covers everything from casual to elegant. Rachel's Kitchen is available for all-day service, while the Old Hickory Restaurant is for formal dining. Memories of the old South are rekindled at Rhett's, a restaurant in the conservatory with a light-hearted menu.

## Other points of interest

Although the Opryland Hotel, site of the 1985 NCAA Convention, is situated on the grounds of Nashville's most popular tourist facility, the state capitol of Tennessee offers Convention delegates many other activities with which to occupy their spare time. Here are some other points of interest in Nashville:

**Grand Ole Opry**—Now in its 62nd year, the Grand Ole Opry has renamed Nashville "Music City USA." Since its founding in 1925, the Grand Ole Opry has never missed a Saturday night performance.

The Grand Ole Opry has had a number of homes over the years, outgrowing in succession the original WSM Studios, a tabernacle, a theater, War Memorial Auditorium and the famous Ryman Auditorium in downtown Nashville.

The current location at Opryland USA, which seats 4,400 people, was dedicated March 16, 1974, and is the largest broadcast studio in the world.

In January, only three performances are held each week—one on Friday nights and two on Saturday nights. The Friday show is held from 7:30 p.m. to 11 p.m., and the Saturday shows are 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. to midnight.

Tickets are difficult, but not im-

possible, to obtain. About one-third of the seats for each performance are held open.

Reserved and general-admission tickets are sold for each performance. Reserved seats, which cost \$9 each, are available only through the mail and must be ordered well in advance. About two-thirds of the 4,400 seats are sold in this fashion.

The remaining one-third of the seats are general admission. These tickets go on sale every Tuesday prior to the upcoming weekend's shows and are sold on a first-come, first-served basis at the Grand Ole Opry ticket office.

Inquiries about Grand Ole Opry tickets may be addressed to Grand Ole Opry Ticket Information, Room 4840, 2802 Opryland Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37214. The telephone number is 615/889-3060.

**The General Jackson**—Located

at 1812 Opryland Drive, the paddlewheel showboat offers morning, daytime and evening cruises on the Cumberland River from its dock at Opryland USA. Every cruise is highlighted by a musical stage production in the Victorian Theater. Ticketing: Daytime cruises, \$9.95; evening cruises, \$29.95 (\$24 for children 4-11 years). The telephone number is 615/889-6611.

**Ryman Auditorium**—116 Fifth Avenue North, 615/254-1445. Home of the Grand Ole Opry from 1943 to March 1974. Admission: adults, \$1.25; children 6-12, 75 cents; under six years, free. Guided tours throughout the day. Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Twitty City**—1 Music Boulevard, 822-6650. This complex includes Conway's Showcase, which features Conway Twitty's life story using light and sound displays. Admission:

adults, \$6; children 6-12 years, \$2; under six years, free. Operating hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**The Hermitage and Tulip Grove**—Restored homes of Andrew Jackson and Andrew Jackson Donelson. The Hermitage features beautiful landscaping and gardens. Admission: adults, \$3.75; children 6-13 years, \$1.25; under six years, free. Operating hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Cheekwood Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center**—End of Belle Meade Boulevard, 352-5310. Arts and paintings are contained in the 60-room Georgian mansion. Beautiful gardens and botanic hall. Admission: adults, \$2.50; children 7-17 years, \$1; under seven years, free. Operating hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

**State Capitol**—741-2692. Com-

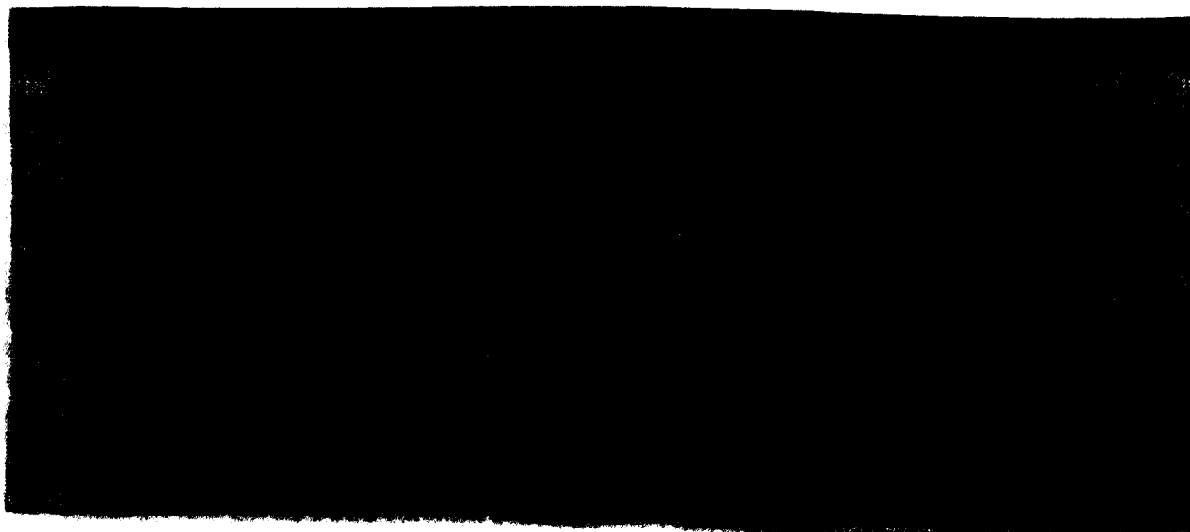
pleted in 1859, the grounds contain the tomb of President James K. Polk and statues of Andrew Jackson, Sgt. Alvin York and Sam Davis. Free tours Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**Tennessee Performing Arts Center**—505 Deaderick Street, 741-2787. Broadway shows, major orchestras, ballet. For ticket information, write Ticket-Master, 505 Deaderick Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.

**Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum**—4 Music Square East, 256-1639. Museum dedicated to entertainers, composers and leaders of the country music industry. Visitors can sit in RCA Studio B, where greats like Elvis Presley and Dolly Parton have recorded early hits. Admission: adults, \$6; children 6-11 years, \$1.75. Operating hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

## Russell Athletic.<sup>®</sup>

A legend born on the playing field.



**R**ugged. Dependable. Functional.  
That's the reputation Russell Athletic has earned by outfitting America's top collegiate athletes for generations. Authentic American sport.



Russell Athletic is a registered trademark of Russell Corporation for athletic apparel.  
© 1987 Russell Corporation

# Irish game-breaker Brown wins Heisman Trophy

By James M. Van Valkenburg  
NCAA Director of Statistics

Notre Dame's Tim Brown, a game-breaking impact player who averaged a remarkable 45.4 yards per touchdown and 14.5 yards per all-purpose play over the past two years, won the 1987 Heisman Trophy over passing champion Don McPherson of Syracuse.

The next question is whether Brown's injured shoulder will be healed in time for the Cotton Bowl game in his home town of Dallas (vs. Texas A&M). Coach Lou Holtz is confident that Brown, "the man who took us there," will be ready.

Brown is a receiver and return specialist who also helps the team in rushing and blocking. His figures are even more remarkable when you consider that Notre Dame's starting quarterback and best passer, Terry Andrysiak, was lost for the year early in the fourth game. Then, in practice before game six vs. Southern California, Brown dove for a pass and dislocated his shoulder.

"It was a slight separation, but we feared he would miss the game," Holtz said. "He started, but then we threw an interception, he made the tackle, landed on his shoulder and injured it again. We didn't want to say much about it for obvious reasons. He played the rest of the season with it and also played with a broken ring finger."

At the Heisman ceremony, Brown insisted the injury "didn't bother me too much... when I landed on it, I'd have to come out of the game for a couple of plays."

Brown unquestionably took a strong early lead in the race on the basis of 71- and 66-yard punt-return touchdowns on national television against a Michigan State team that later won the Big Ten Conference title and a Rose Bowl bid. To suggestions that he won mainly because he played at Notre Dame, Brown retorted: "I'm certainly not going to sit here and apologize for going to Notre Dame."

McPherson led Syracuse, the nation's most improved team (up six games over 5-6 last year), to a perfect 11-0 regular season. By beating Auburn in the Sugar Bowl, the Orangemen would have a chance at the national championship if Oklahoma and Miami (Florida), the other two perfect teams, wind up in a tie in the Orange Bowl.

"If Notre Dame wanted an 11-0 season, it should have had Don McPherson as quarterback," said Syracuse coach Dick MacPherson at the ceremony in New York. "He took us there."

Brown, a 6-foot, 195-pounder with 4.31 speed for 40 yards, averaged 14.2 yards per play and 46.7 yards per touchdown this season. Nebraska's Johnny Rodgers, the last receiver-runback player to win the Heisman, in 1972, averaged 12.6 yards per play and 21.2 per TD that year and 13.7 and 29.1 his last two years with a play distribution much like Brown's. More about that comparison later.

In high school, Brown averaged 45.9 yards per touchdown for a team that won only four games in three years. He averaged one TD every 12 times he touched the ball in high school and one TD every 11.9 plays at Notre Dame while averaging 42.3 yards per touchdown over his entire career for the Irish.

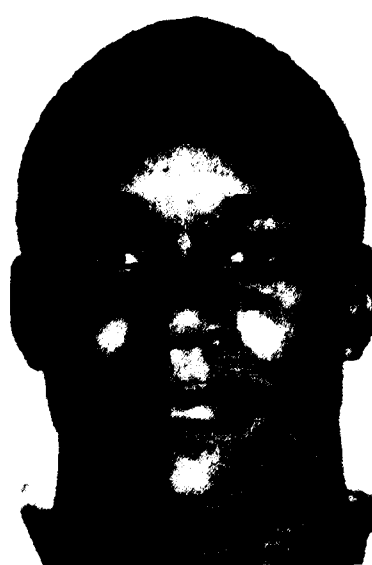
His mother did not know he was playing football until the high school band director inquired as to his whereabouts. "I thought he was playing in the band, but his father had signed the papers for him to



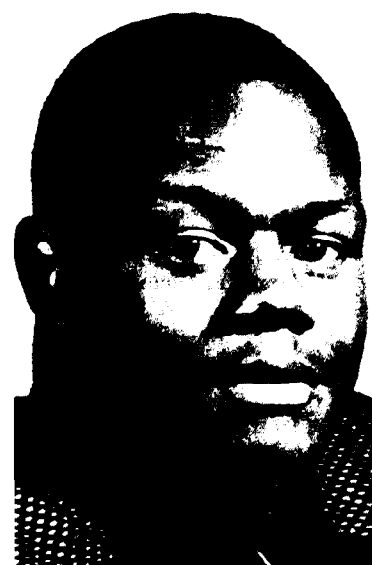
**Heisman Trophy winner Tim Brown, Notre Dame, averaged 14.2 all-purpose yards a play**



**Syracuse quarterback Don McPherson is the I-A passing-efficiency champion**



**Oklahoma State sophomore Barry Sanders claimed the I-A kickoff-return title**



**San Diego State's Paul Hewitt won the Division I-A scoring title for 1987**

play football," his mother says.

Notre Dame and Brown faced the nation's toughest schedule, according to the NCAA computer. Its Division I-A opponents won 71, lost 34 and tied two vs. other I-A teams when not playing Notre Dame, for a .673 winning percentage.

## Rushing, scoring and all-purpose

The rushing race went down to the wire with three players gaining more than 1,600 yards in one of the tightest finishes in history. Elbert "Ikey" Woods, Nevada-Las Vegas senior with the advantage of playing his last game after the others had finished, wins at 150.7 yards per game to 150.5 for Pittsburgh junior

his last two seasons, but this is to be expected since a greater percentage of Rodgers' plays were rushes and punt returns, which are much shorter plays than pass receptions and kickoff returns. Here is the chart covering the last two seasons for each player:

Per play:	Brown	Rodgers
Rushing .....	4.3	5.6
Receiving .....	20.9	16.8
Punt returns .....	13.2	16.2
Kickoff returns .....	24.0	27.1
On touchdown plays .....	45.4	29.1
On all plays .....	14.5	13.7
Per game:		
All plays .....	11.9	12.7
All yardage .....	171.8	173.7
Points .....	4.4	8.7

Over the two years, 56.8 percent of Rodgers' plays were rushes and punt returns vs. 49.4 percent for

mum of 200 attempts) and touchdown percentage at 9.6 (the record is 10.6 by Brigham Young's Jim McMahon in 1980). Auburn's Jeff Burger led in completion percentage at 66.7, with Hartlieb next at 65.6. Long Beach State's Jeff Graham led in interception avoidance at 2.02 percent.

The national total-offense champion is San Diego State's Todd Santos at 307.3 yards per game, rushing and passing combined, to edge San Jose State's Mike Perez at 292.1. Tulane's Terrence Jones was responsible for 28 touchdowns running and passing, with McPherson next at 27, then Santos 26. Air Force's Dowis, as mentioned, set a rushing record for quarterbacks. Next were Jamelle Holieway of Oklahoma (860) and Marshall Taylor of Northern Illinois (826).

On the career charts, Santos set an all-time I-A record for passing yardage at 11,425, and his 10,513 in total offense is second to the record 11,317 by Doug Flutie, Boston College, the 1984 Heisman winner. Duke's Steve Slayden is next in passing at 8,004, and his 8,129 total offense ranks 13th all time. McPherson added 1,251 rushing to his passing total for 7,063 total offense.

Florida's Kerwin Bell, next in both total offense (7,030) and passing (7,585), led all seniors in passing efficiency at 136.5, ninth among those with at least 500 completions. Minnesota's Rickey Foggie, next at 6,941, became only the third I-A player in history to pass more than 4,000 (4,903) and rush more than 2,000 (2,038).

Perez, with just 20 career games, set a I-A per-game record at 309.1 in total offense.

Holieway leads all current quarterbacks in career rushing at 2,532, making him a threat next year to the record 3,299 by Fred Solomon, Tampa, in 1971-74.

## Receiving and all runbacks

Houston junior Jason Phillips wins the receiving crown at nine catches per game. Virginia freshman Keith McMeans is the interceptions champion at 0.90 (nine in 10 games). Stanford junior Alan Grant is the winner in punt-return average at 16.52, and Oklahoma State sophomore Barry Sanders takes the kickoff-return title at 31.57.

Phillips won by a whopping 22-catch margin over a pair of seniors who tied for second—San Jose State's Guy Liggins and Tulane's Marc Zeno, at seven catches per game. Liggins led the nation in receiving yards at 1,208, a scant two more than Zeno.

Syracuse junior Tommy Kane is

on top in touchdown catches at 14. In yards per catch among the top 100 receivers, it is Kane 22, Notre Dame's Brown 21.7 and Arizona State's Aaron Cox 20.

On the career charts, Zeno set an all-time I-A record for career receiving yards at 3,725, and his 236 catches is fourth. Liggins ended up eighth all-time in catches per game at 6.78, Stanford's Brad Muster ninth in total catches at 196. Louisiana State's Wendell Davis tied for 12th at 183.

In yardage, the current player second to Zeno is a junior, New Mexico's Terance Mathis, with 2,939. Then come Davis 2,708, Brown 2,493, Cox 2,480, South Carolina's Sterling Sharpe 2,444 and Miami's (Florida) Mike Irvin, another junior, 2,423.

In career interceptions, Irvin's teammate, Bennie Blades, tied for seventh with 22, and Arizona's Chuck Cecil reached a ninth-place tie on 21.

## Punting and field goals

Ohio State's Tom Tupa wins the punting crown at 47.03, becoming the first quarterback to win the punting title since Georgia's Zeke Bratkowski back in 1953. In field goals, South Carolina freshman Collin Mackie gained a tie for the championship with Florida State's Schmidt, the career scoring record-holder, as mentioned, by kicking three vs. Miami (Florida) December 5. Both made 23 for 2.09 per game.

On the career charts, Michigan State's Greg Montgomery (45.42-yard average), Tupa (45.17) and Colorado's Barry Hilton (44.92) now rank 2-3-4 in all-time punting average. In field goals, Schmidt (73), Fresno State's Barry Belli (70) and Miami (Ohio) Gary Gussman (68) reached 6-8-9 on the all-time list. Belli also reached seventh in scoring with 326 points.

## Toughest schedules

Notre Dame, as mentioned, played the nation's toughest I-A schedule at 71-34-2 for .673. In second place is Florida State. Its I-A foes were 60-29-4 for .667 against other I-A teams when not playing Florida State. (Ties are computed as half won, half lost.)

Others in the top 20 are South Carolina .655, Alabama and Boston College tied at .643, Florida .636, Maryland .621, Iowa State .602, Pittsburgh .600, Michigan State .5954, Oregon State .5952, Mississippi State .5947, Kansas .592, Georgia Tech .588, Ohio State .586, California .583, Penn State .581, Nebraska and Texas tied at .578 and Rice .571. (All games vs. teams below I-A are deleted.)



## Football notes

Craig "Ironhead" Heyward, with Oklahoma State senior Thurman Thomas third at 146.6.

San Diego State junior running back Paul Hewitt wins the scoring crown at 12 per game, and Kent State junior Eric Wilkerson, a tailback with 1,221 rushing yards, wins the all-purpose title at 188.6 yards per game.

Two season records were set by underclassmen. Tennessee's Reggie Cobb scored 20 touchdowns, the most ever by a freshman. Air Force sophomore Michael Dowis set an all-time mark for rushing yards by a quarterback with 1,315 out of the wishbone.

In yards per carry among the top 100 rushers, Oklahoma senior Patrick Collins led at 7.63, followed by Nebraska's Keith Jones at 7.25, Florida State's Sammie Smith at 7.15 and Georgia freshman Rodney Hampton at 7.06.

On the career chart, Thomas led all seniors in rushing at 4,595, 12th highest ever, with Michigan State's Lorenzo White next at 4,513 for 14th. Then come Jamie Morris of Michigan at 3,944 and Tony Jeffery of Texas Christian 3,749. The top junior is Alabama's Bobby Humphrey at 3,228. In career points by nonkickers, it is Thomas 272 and White 246. In career all-purpose, it is Morris 5,631, Thomas 5,526 and Brown (with just 442 in rushing) 5,020.

Florida State kicker Derek Schmidt set a career scoring mark with 393 points.

Now, we go back to the Brown-Rodgers comparison mentioned earlier. Brown, as we said, has a higher per-play average as a senior and for

Brown, who had longer TD plays but fewer TDs.

Most all-purpose player comparisons are rendered invalid by a mismatch in play emphasis, but Brown and Rodgers are fairly close in this respect. Rodgers set a I-A record in yards per all-purpose play in 1971 at 15 (using minimums of 125 plays and 1,500 yards), and Brown just missed it last year at 14.8. Rodgers averaged 36.9 yards per touchdown that year and 30.3 for his entire career. He also played for a stronger team, as Nebraska won national championships in 1970 and 1971 and after the 1972 season trounced Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl, 40-6 (its third victory in three years in Miami).

## Passing and total offense

McPherson is a 6-foot, 182-pounder from West Hempstead, Long Island, New York. He is a cool and confident psychology major and a nonconformist if there ever was one. He showed up with a Craig Heyward mask on a stick at the Heisman ceremony and put it over his face when the camera came his way. He won the passing title with a long, last-minute drive to edge West Virginia in the final game, 32-31. That enabled him to edge UCLA's Troy Aikman, 164.3 rating points to 163.6, with Iowa's Chuck Hartlieb third at 161.4 in the tightest passing race in many years. His older brothers were high school legends at West Hempstead. His father is a New York City detective.

McPherson led the nation in both yards per attempt at 10.22 (just missing the record 10.31 by Iowa's Chuck Long in 1983, using a mini-

# Oklahoma again wins six titles in team statistics

Oklahoma last year became the first team in Division I-A football history to win six major team statistical championships. This year, the Sooners did it again, winning six more to give them an incredible 12 titles in two seasons.

A year ago, Oklahoma became the first team to sweep all four major defensive titles, and the Sooners added two offensive crowns. This year, the Sooners won three offensive and three defensive crowns—leaving only two of the eight major team titles for the other 103 teams in I-A.

Oklahoma repeated in rushing offense (428.8 yards per game—third highest in I-A history to the record 472.4 by Oklahoma in 1971 and the 438.81 by Oklahoma in 1974), scoring offense (43.5), scoring defense (7.5), total defense (208.1 rushing-passing yards allowed per game), and pass defense (102.4).

For their sixth title, the Sooners won in total offense at 499.7, replacing San Jose State. The rushing-defense title won by Oklahoma a year ago went to Michigan State this year, at 61.5. The passing-offense crown was won by San Jose State a second straight year, this time at 338.1.

For three straight years, Oklahoma has won the pass-defense and total-defense titles, after never winning either one in I-A history dating back to 1937. Its domination in pass defense was complete, as it led in fewest yards per attempt at 4.5 and permitted only three touchdown passes while intercepting a country-leading 10.08 percent of opposing passes (25 of 248).

Interestingly, Oklahoma's only two defeats in this three-year span were to Miami (Florida) and Vinny Testaverde (27-14 and 28-16), whose passing gave Miami the jump while the Miami defense was stopping the Oklahoma running game. Oklahoma's Orange Bowl opponent, of course, is Miami. Both are unbeaten, but please note that Miami has lost twice in bowls (to Tennessee and Penn State) in the same three years while going undefeated in regular-season play over the same span.

The other team titles went to Southern California in turnover margin at 1.64 per game (gaining 18 more interceptions and fumbles combined than it lost the same way), to Ohio State in net punting at 40.7, to Stanford in punt-return average at 15.4 and to Oklahoma State in kickoff-return average at 23.7. There is no record for punt-return touchdowns since this was not kept in the early days, but Southwestern Louisiana had seven, which must be one of the highest ever.

Syracuse led the country in passing yards per attempt at 10.07, in yards per completion at 18.1 and in team passing efficiency at 161.8. In touchdown percentage, Nebraska led at 9.88 as 16 of its 162 attempts were TDs. Syracuse had 9.20, Oklahoma 9.09.

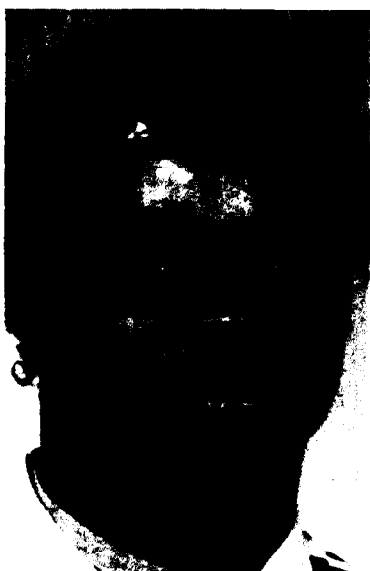
## National trend

Helped by a strong increase in rushing, the nation's Division I-A teams set all-time records this season in scoring at 46.1 points per game (both teams combined) and total offense at 715.5 rushing-passing yards per game.

Rushing yardage, 348.4 yards per game, was the highest since 1980 and almost 13 yards above the 335.6 in 1986. The increase largely was due to higher efficiency, as yards per carry at 3.92 was the highest since the 3.94 back in 1975, the year that rushing yardage reached its all-time high of 408.9. More option offense



**Todd Santos, San Diego State, is the Division I-A champion in total offense**



**Nevada-Las Vegas' Elbert "Ickey" Woods earned the I-A rushing crown**



**Ohio State punter Tom Tupa claimed the Division I-A title with a 47.03 average**



**Texas A&I's Johnny Bailey won the Division II rushing and scoring titles**

and the liberalization of blocking rules permitting greater use of hands likely are responsible, coaches say. The former total-offense high was 710.5 in 1985.

The higher yards per carry brought an all-time high of 5.01 yards per total-offensive play, breaking the 4.95 of the past two seasons. This happened despite the fact that

current pace.

Ferris State senior Dave DenBraber set division career records for passing yards at 8,536 and for 200-yard passing games at 25, but North Carolina Central junior Earl "Air" Harvey is breathing down his neck with 8,252 passing yards and 24 games of at least 200 yards. With a year to go, Harvey is certain to

gether could set collegiate marks in 1988.

Ashland junior Dave Biondo won the passing-efficiency title (154 rating points). Cal State Northridge freshman Albert Fann won in kickoff-return average (29.3), and Minnesota-Duluth junior Mike Petrich took the interceptions title (nine in 11 games).

The other three crowns went to seniors—Savannah State's Ronald Day in punt-return average (19.1), Southern Utah State's Jeff McComb in punting (44.4) and Central Florida's Ed O'Brien in field goals per game (1.70; his career 50 ranks second).

## Division III leaders

In Division III, many outstanding seniors boast superb career figures, so many that another spotlight is needed. It is one of the best senior classes in division history.

Chuck Downey of Stony Brook, an outstanding defensive back, re-wrote the division record book in punt returns and combined punt, kickoff and interception returns and set some all-time collegiate all-divisions NCAA records as well.

Emory and Henry's Gary Collier, barely edged by Samford's Jimbo Fisher for the season passing-efficiency crown (175.4 to 174.8—the second and third highest ratings ever), set a record for career passing efficiency at 148.6 (Division III is now 16 years old).

Randolph - Macon's Remon Smith reached third in career rushing at 4,276 yards and Ripon's Paul Brandenburg fourth in passing yards at 7,320.

Fisher, who came with coach Terry Bowden from three years at NAIA member Salem College, finished with 7,530 passing yards and 8,357 in total offense, but he will not be listed in the NCAA tables because he spent three seasons in the NAIA.

Downey shares the collegiate record of seven punt-return touchdowns with three players—Widener's Billy "White Shoes" Johnson (1971-73), Nebraska's Johnny Rodgers (1970-72; he won the Heisman in 1972) and Oklahoma's Jack Mitchell (1946-48). His 10 TDs in combined punt and kickoff returns means he shares that collegiate mark with Virginia Union's Anthony Leonard (1973-76). He holds division records for career punt-return yards (1,198) and average (20, minimum 1.5 per game), and combined kick and punt return yards, and combined yards (2,478) and average (23.4). Including his 13 career interceptions, his 2,660 yards for all runbacks, his 22.4 average and his 11 TDs all are records. He also gained yardage in receiving and

rushing.

Only five players in history besides Downey have totaled more than 1,000 yards in both punt returns and kickoff returns. They are Devon Ford (Appalachian State, 1976), Anthony Carter (Michigan, 1982), Troy Slade (Duke, 1975), Willie Drewery (West Virginia, 1984) and Joe Markus (Connecticut, 1982).

Collier also set a division record with 80 career TD passes and he (with 33) and Fisher (34) bettered the season record for TD passes. Hiram's Don Devorsky ended up ninth at 7,059 and Collier 11th at 7,036 in career total offense.

Smith, a little guy (5-7 and 170) from Houston, Texas, attained his high rushing rank with 233 yards against long-time rival Hampden-Sydney, whose David Kelly reached 3,443, second to Smith among 1987 seniors. The two Virginia schools are just 70 miles apart. Kelly, an economics major, has a 3.200 grade-point average (4.000 is perfect), and Smith has a 3.350 GPA in mathematics. Kelly is from Grafton, Virginia.

Knoxville's Keith Winston, the punt-return champion, set a career record of 22.9 using a minimum of 1.2 returns per game. Season rushing champion Chris Dabrow of Claremont-Mudd-Scripps had the fourth highest average in division history at 165.1. Interceptions champion Mark Dorner of Juniata set a season record with his 15 steals. Receiving champion Chris Vogel of Knox (8.7) also led in yards (1,326) and TD catches (15). Curry's Michael Waithe won the scoring crown at 14.3, and Willamette's Todde Greenough won in total offense at 283.1.

Ferrum's Anthony Drakeford won in kickoff-return average, Rhodes' Ty Brunson in field goals and Knoxville's Kevin Albert in punting. Whittier's Rod Pesak averaged a record 35.8 on 10 interceptions, and his three TDs tied the record. A. J. Pagano of Washington and Jefferson reached second in career scoring at 323 points, while Waithe was fourth at 294.

A long-standing NCAA rule is that a school must report its figures by midseason to qualify for the final rankings. Wisconsin-Stevens Point reported only once, at the end; otherwise Kirk Baumgartner would have led in total offense at 337.5 and Theo Blanco in receiving at 9.6. They are not listed as season champions, but in fairness to them they will hold five major records—Baumgartner with 3,755 passing yards and 3,712 in total offense, and Blanco with 106 catches, 1,616 receiving yards and 2,418 in all purpose.



## Football notes

passing was down a second straight year from the record high in 1985, but still third highest ever. Yards per attempt (6.78), completion percentage (52.6—lowest since 1982) and touchdown passes per game (2.09) all were below 1986 levels. Passing emphasis also dipped slightly, as 37.9 percent of all total offensive plays were passes vs. the record 38.1 of a year ago.

Higher field-goal accuracy of 67.2 percent, second only to the record 68.2 in 1984, contributed to the scoring record. This sent field goals per game up to 2.25, second to the record 2.30 in 1984, and offset the drop in TD passes. Rushing gets nearly all the credit for the record yardage and points.

## I-AA down

This 10th season of Division I-AA saw big gains by the defense, as offensive figures were well down, almost across the board. Total offense (668.3) fell 20.3 yards per game and was the lowest since 1984. Passing (351.1) fell almost as much and was the lowest since 1983. Rushing showed a tiny increase to 317.2 from last year's 315.8, but yards per carry fell to 3.68 from 3.72. Passing emphasis also was down to 38.6 percent, as was yards per attempt (6.48—lowest since 1982).

Scoring fell to 44 points per game, lowest since 1984, despite a record 1.81 field goals per game (breaking the 1.72 set a year ago) and a record 61 percent accuracy.

## Division II leaders

The underclassmen have the spotlight in Division II—or most of it, at least.

For instance, Texas A&I sophomore Johnny Bailey, with two straight national rushing championships, already has more career yards at 3,609 than any 1987 senior ended with (South Dakota State's Dan Sonnek finished his career at 3,304).

Bailey is a big threat to the all-time collegiate or all-divisions NCAA record of 6,082 rushing yards by Pittsburgh's Tony Dorsett in 1973-76, if he continues at his

smash these records and more. Harvey already outranks DenBraber in career total offense, 8,266 (fourth) to 8,115 (fifth) and has run or passed for 80 touchdowns (the career record is 96).

An Evansville senior passing combination did win a pair of championships—Randy Hobson led in total offense at 296.4 and Billy Joe Masters in receiving at 9.4 catches per game (a division record for running backs; he also had 754 rushing). Ashland junior Chris Harkness set a division record at 27.6 yards per catch (minimum 40 catches; he caught 41 for 1,131 yards).

Bailey, who also won the scoring title, is 5-9 and 180 with great moves and quickness. He is from Houston and led Yates High School to the state class 5A championship in 1985. He came to Texas A&I because of his grades: "By the time I got serious about school it was too late—Proposition 48 got me." He says he found Kingsville livelier than expected and now it "is just like my second home."

A year earlier, Heath Sherman had come to Texas A&I from El Campo, 60 miles from Houston, and rushed for 1,111 yards at tailback. Sherman not only yielded his tailback spot, but his fierce blocking paves the way for Bailey. Now, Sherman has 3,528 rushing and 42 TDs in three seasons. In the last two seasons, they have combined for 6,026 rushing yards and 446 points.

A season-long lower-back problem limited Bailey to "only" 1,598 yards in 10 games. It kept him out of the final game. He had a division-record 2,011 as a freshman. Sherman went down with a knee injury in the ninth game. If both are healthy next year, Bailey could break the division career rushing mark (5,042) as a junior. When his partner went down, Bailey said in hushed tones: "He was more than a runner and blocker—our relationship was very close and tight." Says Sherman, "Hey, I'm alive, I'm just not available." Their three-year figures to-



# Football Statistics

Season final

## Division I-A individual leaders

RUSHING									
CL	G	CAR	YDS	AVG	TD	YDSPG			
Elbert Woods, Nevada-Las Vegas	Sr	11	259	1658	6.4	10	150.73		
Craig Heyward, Pittsburgh	Jr	11	357	1655	4.6	11	150.45		
Thurman Thomas, Oklahoma St.	Sr	11	250	1613	6.5	18	146.64		
Tony Jeffery, Texas Christian	Sr	10	202	1353	6.7	10	135.30		
James Morris, Michigan	Sr	11	259	1469	5.7	11	133.55		
Lorenzo White, Michigan St.	Sr	11	322	1459	4.5	14	132.64		
Blair Thomas, Penn St.	Jr	11	268	1414	5.3	11	128.55		
Keith Jones, Nebraska	Sr	10	170	1232	7.2	13	123.20		
Sammie Smith, Florida St.	So	10	172	1230	7.2	7	123.00		
Emmitt Smith, Florida	Fr	11	229	1341	5.9	13	121.91		
Todd McNaught, Temple	Jr	9	249	1058	4.2	6	117.56		
Mark Higgs, Kentucky	Sr	11	193	1278	6.6	10	116.18		
Bobby Humphrey, Alabama	Jr	11	238	1255	5.3	11	114.09		
Jim Bell, Boston College	Sr	9	213	1015	4.8	3	112.78		
Joe Henderson, Iowa St.	So	11	262	1232	4.7	5	112.00		
Darrell Thompson, Minnesota	Jr	11	224	1229	5.5	10	111.73		
Eric Wilkerson, Kent St.	Jr	10	234	1221	5.0	10	111.00		
Steven Webster, Southern Cal	Sr	10	206	1109	4.6	6	110.90		
Gaston Green, UCLA	So	12	194	1315	6.8	10	109.58		
Michael Dowse, Air Force	Fr	10	215	1064	4.9	13	106.40		
Bernie Parmelee, Ball St.	Jr	11	235	1170	5.0	16	106.36		
John Harvey, UTEP	Jr	11	223	1161	5.2	10	105.55		
Eric Metcalf, Texas	Jr	11							

SCORING							
	CL	G	TD	XP	FG	PTS	PTPG
Paul Hewitt, San Diego St.	Jr	12	24	0	0	144	12.00
Derek Schmidt, Florida St.	Sr	11	0	47	23	116	10.55
Reggie Cobb, Tennessee	Fr	12	20	0	0	120	10.00
Thurman Thomas, Oklahoma St.	Sr	11	18	2	0	110	10.00
John Harvey, UTEP	Fr	11	18	0	0	108	9.82
Collin Mackie, South Caro.	Fr	11	0	37	23	106	9.64
Alfredo Velasco, UCLA	So	11	0	46	18	100	9.08
Bernie Parmelee, Ball St.	Fr	10	15	0	0	90	9.00
Harold Green, South Caro.	So	10	15	0	0	90	9.00
Kenny Jackson, San Jose St.	Sr	11	16	2	0	98	8.91
Lars Tate, Georgia	Sr	10	14	2	0	86	8.60
Greg Cox, Miami (Fla.)	Sr	11	0	43	17	94	8.55
James Rouse, Arkansas	Jr	12	17	0	0	102	8.50
Heikoti Fakava, Hawaii	Jr	12	17	0	0	102	8.50
Rob Houghtlin, Iowa	Sr	12	0	39	21	102	8.50
David Treadwell, Clemson	Sr	10	0	28	18	82	8.20
Dayne Williams, Florida St.	Jr	11	15	0	0	90	8.18
R.D. Lashar, Oklahoma	Fr	11	0	50	10	89	8.09
Tim Vestling, Syracuse	Sr	11	0	43	15	88	8.00
Keith Jones, Nebraska	So	10	13	2	0	80	8.00
Kimble Anders, Houston	So	11	14	0	0	84	7.64
Tommy Kane, Syracuse	Jr	11	14	0	0	84	7.64
Lorenzo White, Michigan St.	Sr	11	14	0	0	84	7.64

PASSING EFFICIENCY									
CL	G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	ATT	TD	RATING
(Min. 15 att. per game)									
Don McPherson, Syracuse	Sr	11	229	129	56.33	11	4.80	2341	10.22
Troy Aikman, UCLA	Jr	11	243	159	65.43	6	2.47	2354	9.69
Chuck Hartlieb, Iowa	Sr	12	299	186	62.20	8	2.68	2855	9.55
Rodney Peete, Southern Cal	Jr	11	291	175	60.14	9	3.09	2460	8.45
Eric Jones, Vanderbilt	Jr	11	229	139	60.70	11	4.80	1954	8.53
Jeff Burger, Auburn	Sr	11	267	178	66.67	9	3.37	2066	7.74
Todd Santos, San Diego St.	Sr	12	492	306	62.20	15	3.05	3932	7.99
Tom Hodson, Louisiana St.	So	11	265	162	61.13	9	3.40	2125	8.02
Terrence Jones, Tulane	Jr	11	319	192	60.19	13	4.08	2551	8.00
Steve Walsh, Miami (Fla.)	So	11	298	176	59.06	7	2.35	2249	7.55
Mike Power, Boston College	Jr	11	233	133	57.08	9	3.86	2071	8.80
Mike Perez, San Jose St.	Sr	11	408	243	59.56	13	3.19	3260	7.99
Bill Musgrave, Oregon	Fr	10	234	139	59.40	8	3.42	1836	7.85
Troy Taylor, California	So	9	278	169	60.79	12	4.32	2081	7.49
Scott Mitchell, Utah	Fr	11	188	109	57.98	4	2.13	1448	7.70
Scott Secules, Virginia	Sr	11	298	174	58.78	8	2.70	2311	7.81
Danny McGoin, Cincinnati	Sr	10	268	158	58.96	8	2.99	2013	7.51
Steve Clayton, Duke	Sr	11	395	230	58.23	16	4.05	2924	7.42
Jeff Francis, Tennessee	Jr	9	201	121	60.20	8	3.98	1512	7.32
Mike Gundy, Oklahoma St.	So	11	287	170	59.23	11	3.83	2106	7.34
Ronnie Barber, Cal St. Full.	Sr	12	265	147	55.47	10	3.77	1931	7.29
Scooter Molander, Colorado St.	Jr	12	407	237	58.23	18	4.42	3168	7.78
Tom Tupa, Ohio St.	Sr	11	242	134	55.37	10	4.13	1786	7.38

RECEIVING									
CL	G	CT	YDS	TD	CTPG				
Jason Phillips, Houston	Jr	11	99	875	3	9.00			
Guy Liggins, San Jose St.	Jr	11	77	1208	10	7.00			
Marc Zeno, Tulane	Sr	11	75	1208	13	7.00			
Ron Jenkins, Fresno St.	Sr	11	73	1132	8	6.84			
Terance Mathis, New Mexico	Jr	11	72	993	7	6.55			
Wendell Davis, Louisiana St.	Jr	11	67	1048	7	6.09			
Kendall Smith, Utah St.	Sr	11	66	415	0	6.00			
Shane Hall, New Mexico	Sr	12	68	786	3	5.67			
Bill Hoffman, Wyoming	So	11	62	587	0	5.64			
Roger Boone, Duke	Jr	11	61	978	8	5.55			
Hart Lee Dykes, Oklahoma St.	So	11	61	707	6	5.55			
Kimble Anders, Houston	Sr	11	61	561	2	5.55			
James Saxon, San Jose St.	So	11	59	1115	12	5.36			
Ernie Jones, Indiana	So	11	59	701	3	5.36			
Steve Broussard, Washington St.	Jr	11	58	659	3	5.36			
James Dixon, Houston	Jr	10	53	673	4	5.30			
Dennis Ross, Iowa St.	Jr	11	58	891	10	5.27			
Robb Thomas, Oregon St.	Sr	11	58	723	3	5.27			
Anthony Hardy, Purdue	Jr	12	63	826	3	5.25			
Carl Harry, Utah	So	11	57	1093	11	5.18			
Clarkston Hines, Duke	Fr	10	51	548	3	5.10			
Matt Bellini, Brigham Young	Sr	11	56	862	5	5.09			
Sterling Sharpe, South Caro.	So	11	56	825	3	5.09			
Phil Ross, Oregon St.	So	11	56	825	3	5.09			

ALL-PURPOSE RUNNERS									
CL	G	RUSH	REC	PR	KOR	YDS	YDSPG		
Eric Wilkerson, Kent St.	Jr	11	1221	269	0	584	2074	188.55	
Thurman Thomas, Oklahoma St.	Sr	11	1613	184	0	141	1938	176.18	
Eric Metcalf, Texas	Jr	11	1161	238	324	202	1925	175.00	
Terance Mathis, New Mexico	Jr	11	36	1132	16	677	1861	169.18	
Craig Heyward, Pittsburgh	Jr	11	1655	198	0	0	1853	168.45	
Tim Brown, Notre Dame	Sr	11	144	646	401	452	1843	167.55	
Bobby Humphrey, Alabama	Jr	11	1255	170	0	356	1781	161.91	
Blair Thomas, Penn St.	Jr	11	1414	300	0	58	1772	161.09	
Tony Jeffery, Texas Christian	Sr	10	1353	257	0	0	1610	161.00	
James Morris, Michigan	Sr	11	1469	126	0	147	1742	158.36	
Elbert Woods, Nevada-Las Vegas	Sr	11	1658	46	0	0	1704	154.91	
John Hood, Central Michigan	So	11	1121	91	0	489	1701	154.64	
Derek Hill, Arizona	Jr	11	16	798	237	621	1672	152.00	
Kendall Smith, Utah St.	Jr	11	0	1048	293	258	1599	145.36	
Reggie Cobb, Tennessee	Fr	12	1197	198	0	326	1721	143.42	
Lorenzo White, Michigan St.	Sr	11	1459	115	0	0	1574	143.09	
James Dixon, Houston	Jr	11	0	659	0	908	1567	142.45	
Ernie Jones, Indiana	Sr	11	2	1115	0	448	1561	141.91	
Brian Taylor, Oregon St.	Jr	11	411	364	0	784	1559	140.73	
Kimble Anders, Houston	So	11	841	707	0	0	1548	138.73	
Anthony Hardy, Purdue	Sr	11	723	264	0	542	1526	138.73	
Emmitt Smith, Florida	Fr	11	1341	184	0	0	1525	138.64	

	TOTAL OFFENSE						TOTAL OFFENSE				
	CAR	GAIN	LOSS	NET	ATT	YDS	PLS	YDS	YOPL	TD*	YDSPG
Todd Santos, San Diego St.	70	123	367	244	492	3932	562	3688	6.56	26	307.33
Mike Perez, San Jose St.	42	110	157	47	408	3260	450	3213	7.14	23	292.09
Barry Garrison, New Mexico	60	194	292	98	489	3163	549	3085	5.58	19	278.64
Steve Layden, Duke	99	260	216	44	395	2924	494	2968	6.01	23	269.82
Terrence Jones, Tulane	138	627	244	363	319	2551	457	2934	6.42	26	362.18
Bret Snyder, Utah St.	78	186	298	113	427	2887	505	2774	5.49	20	252.09
Todd Ellis, South Caro.	84	131	280	129	385	2902	469	2773	5.91	20	251.36
Craig Burnett, Wyoming	29	34	68	34	66	2739	445	2785	6.21	22	249.36
Tim Roseberry, Washington St.	139	511	214	297	380	2446	529	2763	5.19	16	249.36
Eric Jones, Vanderbilt	179	630	165	665	229	1954	408	2619	6.42	22	238.09
Erik Wilhelm, Oregon St.	41	63	186	123	423	2736	464	2613	5.63	17	237.55
Rodney Peele, Southern Cal	59	212	121	91	291	2480	350	2551	7.29	22	231.91
Dan McPherson, Syracuse	110	396	197	199	229	2340	331	2540	7.49	27	230.91
Scooter Molander, Colorado St.	72	83	487	414	407	3168	479	2754	5.75	16	229.50
Troy Taylor, California	80	190	207	-17	278	2081	338	2064	6.11	19	229.33
Dave Telford, Fresno St.	64	138	229	91	351	2589	415	2408	6.02	12	227.09
Chuck Hartlieb, Iowa	41	75	213	-138	299	2655	340	2717	7.99	20	226.42
Rich Backin, Bowling Green	50	105	163	-58	330	2211	380	2153	5.67	14	215.30
Scott Seales, Virginia	57	152	107	45	296	2311	353	2266	6.67	18	214.18
Troy Aikman, UCLA	73	187	238	-51	243	2354	316	2233	7.29	18	209.36
Jay Gruden, Louisville	56	105	296	-190	397	2481	453	2301	5.06	18	208.27
Mike Bates, Miami (Ohio)	41	50	207	-157	359	2218	400	2081	5.15	8	206.10
Steve Walsh, Miami (Fla.)	33	66	74	-8	298	2249	331	2241	6.77	20	203.75



# Football Statistics

Season final

## Division III individual leaders

RUSHING						FIELD GOALS										INTERCEPTIONS									
CL	G	CAR	YDS	TD	YDSPG	CL	G	FGA	FG	PCT	FGPG	CL	G	NO	YDS	IPG									
Chris Dabrow, Claremont-M-S	Sr	9	265	1486	13	185.1	Ty Brunson, Rhodes	Fr	10	25	15	60.0	1.50	Mark Dornier, Juniata	Sr	10	15	202	1.5						
Chris Hickey, Bates	Sr	8	208	1266	17	158.3	Doug Dickason, John Carroll	Sr	9	21	13	61.9	1.44	John Rogers, Frank & Marsh	Jr	10	11	116	1.1						
Remon Smith, Randolph-Macon	Sr	8	234	1154	8	144.3	Doug Hart, Grove City	Sr	8	16	11	68.8	1.38	Mike Gallagher, Bridgewater (Mass.)	Sr	9	9	83	1.0						
Reese Wilson, MacMurray	Sr	10	269	1425	17	142.5	Jerry O'Riordan, Wagner	Fr	10	19	13	68.4	1.30	Jerry Kehm, Fordham	Jr	10	10	106	1.1						
George Rainey, Wis.-Whitewater	Sr	11	279	1567	15	142.5	Rich Donahue, Norwich	Sr	9	16	11	68.8	1.22	Tom Dickason, Thiel	Jr	8	8	57	1.0						
Gregg Bohannon, Bowdoin	Sr	8	205	1092	11	136.5	Jon Wiese, Buena Vista	Sr	10	22	12	54.5	1.20	Craig Burns, Plymouth St.	Sr	11	10	138	.9						
Russ Kring, Mount Union	Sr	10	282	1364	18	136.4	Karl Zacharias, St. Norbert	Sr	10	17	12	70.6	1.20	Scott Stanilos, Moravian	Jr	10	9	84	.9						
Anthony Lawrence, Bridgewater (Va.)	So	10	253	1349	10	134.9	Rick Vander Horst, Central (Iowa)	Sr	10	19	12	63.2	1.20	Bob Wall, Wilkes	Sr	10	9	75	.9						
Dave Jones, Dayton	Sr	10	266	1291	19	129.1	Andy Milne, Rochester	Jr	10	19	12	63.2	1.20	Marty Johnson, Lawrence	Sr	9	8	68	.9						
Dean Lowry, Georgetown	Jr	7	152	900	10	128.6	John Ivory, Wash. & Jeff.	Fr	9	13	10	76.9	1.11	Eric Hamilton, Knoxville	Sr	7	6	100	.9						
Ted Pretasky, Wis.-Lacrosse	Jr	10	213	1250	15	125.0	Duy Dang, Hope	Fr	9	13	10	76.9	1.11	Chuck Carucci, Westfield St.	Fr	7	6	50	.9						
Tim Fankos, Tufts	Jr	8	185	995	5	124.4	Mark Collinsworth, Occidental	Fr	9	13	10	76.9	1.11	Joe Haselwander, St. Norbert	Sr	10	8	111	.8						
Lorne Conyers, Baldwin-Wallace	Sr	10	168	1221	7	122.1	Anthony Colosurdo, Montclair St.	Jr	10	18	11	61.1	1.10	Ray Reimer, Moravian	Jr	10	8	50	.8						
Tom Polacek, Washington (Mo.)	Sr	9	199	1090	9	121.1	Rich Long, Gettysburg	Jr	10	14	11	78.6	1.10	David Harris, Montclair St.	Jr	10	8	69	.8						
A.J. Pagano, Wash. & Jeff.	Sr	9	210	1080	13	120.0	Tom Timperman, Georgetown	So	7	15	7	46.7	1.00	Paul Gindlesperger, Earlham	Jr	9	7	29	.8						
Mike Codella, Hofstra	Jr	10	207	1187	15	118.7	Steve Moffatt, Albion	Fr	9	16	9	56.3	1.00	Mike Burns, Lowell	So	8	6	45	.8						
Joe Clifton, Trenton St.	Sr	10	223	1176	9	117.6	Nate O'Steen, Hamilton	So	8	10	8	80.0	1.00	Tim Baines, Worcester St.	Fr	8	6	138	.8						
Steve Pisciotta, Cortland St.	Sr	9	203	1012	10	112.4	Sean Ward, Allegheny	Jr	10	13	10	76.9	1.00												
Ray Rogers, Alfred	So	10	184	1100	11	110.0																			
Bobby Starks, Hiram	Jr	9	229	987	13	109.7																			
John Calcaterra, Trinity (Conn.)	Sr	8	177	856	10	107.0																			
Tony Barrett, Wittenberg	Jr	10	202	1062	6	106.2																			
Bob Feighan, Hamilton	Sr	8	167	849	3	106.1																			
Jimmy Whitney, Trinity (Tex.)	Jr	7	189	739	3	106.6																			
Jim Parker, Western New Eng.	Fr	8	175	841	9	106.1																			
Dennis Fraikes, Augustana (Ill.)	Sr	9	106	943	5	104.8																			
Leroy Horn, Montclair St.	Sr	9	198	933	7	103.7																			
Tony Broadnax, Rose-Hulman	Jr	10	217	1031	4	103.1																			
Greg Corning, Wis.-River Falls	Sr	10	217	1023	16	102.3																			
Steve Pente, Albion	Sr	9	211	912	8	101.3																			
Steve Bection, Rhodes	Sr	9	192	904	7	100.4																			
Michael Waithe, Curry	Sr	8	146	789	14	98.6																			
Tim Minou, William Paterson	Jr	10	165	953	8	95.3																			



# NCAA Record

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

**J. Michael Orenduff** appointed president at Maine-Farmington. He previously was vice-president for academic affairs at West Texas State. ... **The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle** named president at John Carroll, effective in May 1988. He is the school's executive vice-president and academic vice president. ... **Richard A. Lynde** appointed acting president at Montclair State, where he is vice-president for academic affairs. ... **Tilden J. LeMelle** named interim president at Hunter, effective January 1, 1988. He is the school's provost and vice-president.

## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

**Steve Cobb** named assistant AD for marketing and promotions at Xavier (Ohio). He previously was assistant manager of Music Hall in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a former traveling secretary for the Cincinnati Reds.

## COACHES

**Men's basketball**—**Saul Lerner** selected at Molloy. He previously was a coach and player in the Israel Basketball Association and is a former basketball and track coach at Wingate High School in Brooklyn, New York.

**Football**—New Haven's **Chris Palmer** named at Boston U. Palmer's New Haven teams posted 8-2 records in each of his two seasons at the school. He also has been an assistant at Connecticut, Lehigh and Colgate, as well as in the Canadian

Football League and United States Football League. ... **Dick Crum** resigned at North Carolina. ... **Emory Hale** resigned after seven seasons at Austin Peay State, where his teams compiled a 33-42 record. Hale is expected to be reassigned to a temporary position at the school. ... **Bob Andrus** announced his retirement after 21 years at Wesley, which joined Division III two years ago after changing from a junior college to a four-year school. Andrus' teams compiled a 97-98-3 record. ... **Jim Carmody** resigned after six seasons at Southern Mississippi, where his teams compiled a 37-29 mark.

**Men's golf**—**Roy Lee** resigned after 2½ years in the part-time position at Georgia State, where he will continue to serve as assistant dean of students.

**Men's soccer**—**Walter Bahr** announced his retirement after 14 seasons at Penn State, effective December 31. His 17-year coaching mark of 205-78-32 includes three seasons at Temple and 12 Penn State appearances in the Division I Men's Soccer Championship. Bahr was the National Soccer Coaches Association's coach of the year in 1979.

**Women's softball**—**Joan Tamblin** named at Metropolitan State, where she also will coach women's volleyball. ... **Diane Whaley** promoted from assistant at Rollins, where she also is assistant director of residential life. She also has assisted with softball at Rhode Island.

**Women's volleyball**—**Joan Tamblin** appointed at Metropolitan State, where she also will coach women's softball. Tamblin replaces retiring volleyball coach **Pat Johnson**, whose teams compiled a 320-174 record through 12 seasons.

## STAFF

**Development director**—**Jay Sharin** selected for the new position at Brooklyn. ... **Event coordinator**—**Lisa Martin** named coordinator of the Ohio Relays. She is a graduate student at Ohio.

## NOTABLES

**Chase N. Peterson**, president at Utah and a member of the Presidents Commis-

sion, named chairman-elect of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. ... **Paul Banta**, head men's soccer coach at Coastal Carolina, named Southern region coach by the U.S. Soccer Federation's Olympic Development program.

## POLLS

### Men's Water Polo (Final)

The top 20 NCAA men's water polo teams as selected by the American Water Polo Coaches Association through November 30, with records in parentheses and points:

1. California (26-3) ..... 100
2. Southern Cal (22-8) ..... 95
3. UC Irvine (20-8) ..... 90

4. UCLA (25-10) ..... 85
5. Pepperdine (20-16) ..... 78
6. Stanford (20-9) ..... 77
7. Long Beach St. (14-15) ..... 70
8. UC Santa Barb. (12-16) ..... 65
9. Fresno St. (14-16) ..... 60
10. Claremont-M-S (23-11) ..... 55
11. UC San Diego (14-13) ..... 49
12. Pacific (10-18) ..... 43
13. Brown (16-10) ..... 38
13. Cal St. Los Angeles (9-11) ..... 38
15. Navy (20-13) ..... 32
16. Loyola (Ill.) (7-7) ..... 25
17. Iona (24-11) ..... 19
18. UC Davis (10-6) ..... 16
19. Air Force (12-17) ..... 9
20. Bucknell (14-11) ..... 6

## Spielman is third Buckeye to win Lombardi

in 1973. "When I look up and see myself around guys that are going to bowl games, it hurts me deep inside," the 6-foot-2, 234-pound Spielman said. "I'm jealous of them."

The other three finalists for the award were University of Oklahoma tight end Keith Jackson, Auburn University linebacker Tracy Rocker and Syracuse University nose guard Ted Gregory.

Spielman had 156 tackles for the Buckeyes this season, 78 of them solos. Spielman's 1987 total gave

him 546 career tackles.

Jackson, a 6-3, 241-pounder, set a school record with an average of 28.1 yards per catch this season, and his 1,759 receiving yards ranked second on the Sooners career list.

Gregory was injured in the seventh game of the season but finished the year second in unassisted tackles with 38. He has 242 career tackles.

Rocker, the only junior among the finalists, led Auburn tacklers as a freshman in 1985 and, despite an injury this season, has 254 career tackles and 16 quarterback sacks.

## Legislation and Interpretations Committee minutes

Acting for the Council, the Legislation and Interpretations Committee:

1. Considered the application of Case No. 193, which provides in part that Bylaw 1-2 (b) would not be applicable to contacts with a prospective student-athlete by an established family friend or neighbor, it being understood that such contacts are not made for recruiting purposes and are not initiated by the institution's coaching staff member; agreed that the principle expressed in Case No. 193 would permit such contacts between an institutional staff member or an enrolled student-athlete and a prospective student-athlete off the institution's campus, it being understood that the institutional staff member or enrolled student-athlete is an established family friend of the prospect, and such contacts are not initiated by the institution's coaching staff or made for purposes of recruitment.

2. Reviewed a previous Council-approved interpretation (August 1974) indicating that the Professional Golfers Association (PGA) is not a "recognized professional sports organization" under the terms of Constitution 3-1, inasmuch as the PGA is an organization of individual members similar to NACDA and various coaches associations; concluded that the provisions of O.I. 2, therefore, would permit the PGA to provide actual and necessary expenses to individuals covering travel and meal costs for their participation in the United Van Lines PGA Junior Championships.

3. Considered a previous Council-approved interpretation (reference: Item No. 16 of the minutes of the committee's July 23, 1987, conference and Item No. 10 of the minutes of the committee's September 17, 1987, conference) noting that an institution is not required to adjust financial aid for those student-athletes and institutional coaching staff members who receive meals in conjunction with away-from-home practices and contests, inasmuch as those meals are considered incidental to the involvement of the student-athletes and coaches in intercollegiate competition; agreed that student-athletes who are not receiving athletically related financial aid (e.g., walk-ons) may receive the benefit of a training-table meal during the permissible playing and practice season in those instances in which the student-athlete's schedule is affected by involvement in practice activities, provided the student-athlete has previously paid for the same meal (e.g., dinner) at an institutional dining facility; further, all student-athletes are permitted to receive a postgame meal or snack following a home athletics contest, which could result in the student-athletes' receiving more than three meals from an institution on a particular day.

4. Reviewed a previous Council-approved interpretation (April 1986) stipulating that a dental examination is permitted in conjunc-

tion with a regular preseason physical examination per Bylaw 3-1(d), but dental care such as teeth cleaning and provisional filling is not permitted unless the expense relates to an injury that occurred during practice or intercollegiate competition; concluded that an institution is not permitted to pay the expenses for dental work related to extensive tooth decay, unless the dental work performed directly relates to an athletics injury and is necessary in the treatment of the injury that occurred during practice or intercollegiate competition; agreed, however, that a member institution is permitted to pay the expenses for medication taken by a student-athlete during the permissible playing and practice season in order to enable the student-athlete to participate in intercol-



Conference No. 24  
November 18, 1987

legiate athletics, even if the original cause for the medication was not athletically related.

5. Reconsidered two previous interpretations (reference: Item No. 15 of the minutes of the committee's July 17, 1987, conference and Item No. 15 of the minutes of the committee's October 8, 1987, conference) noting that a member institution may choose to participate in one 26-week or 21-week "traditional" segment and, if so, the institution may participate in the total number of contests permitted in both the traditional and nontraditional seasons per Bylaws 3-3(a)-(1) through (6); concluded that a member institution should not be permitted to participate in one 26-week or 21-week "traditional" segment for purposes of combining the total number of contests; further, that all contests played during a nontraditional segment that takes place in the fall must occur prior to January 1 of the academic year; conversely, all contests played during a nontraditional segment that takes place in the spring must occur after January 1 of the academic year.

6. Reviewed the application of Constitution 3-1(h)-(2), which indicates that an institution may provide actual and necessary expenses incurred by the spouse of a student-athlete in accompanying the student-athlete to a certified postseason football game or an NCAA championship event in the sport of football in which the student-athlete is certified eligible to participate; agreed that the application of Constitution 3-1(h)-(2) would permit a member institution to provide actual and necessary expenses incurred by the children of a student-athlete accompanying the student-athlete to a certified postseason football game or NCAA championship in the sport of football; further, agreed that Bylaw 7-1(c)-(1) (volunteer coach) and Bylaw 7-1(h) (graduate assistant) would permit member institutions to provide to graduate assistants and volunteer coaches the actual and necessary expenses for spouses

and children of the volunteer coaches and graduate assistants to attend a certified postseason football game or NCAA championship in the sport of football.

7. Reconsidered a previous committee interpretation (reference: Item No. 11 of the minutes of the committee's October 21, 1987, conference) concerning the application of Bylaw 2-3 (special events criteria) and Constitution 2-2(a), noting that the committee's position might be affected by a previous Council-approved interpretation (August 1984), which indicated that the National Basketball Association (NBA) was precluded from being involved in a certified college all-star basketball contest as an identified sponsor; confirmed that the 1984 Council-approved interpretation would preclude a professional sports organization from serving as a title sponsor of such a contest and from making significant financial contributions to the all-star game; agreed, however, that the application of Constitution 2-2(a) would not preclude the NBA from purchasing a large block of tickets to the all-star contest and from being involved as a commercial advertiser in the televising of the game.

8. Reviewed the application of Case No. 86, which indicates that an institution may pay the transportation costs of each student-athlete: (1) from the student-athlete's home or the campus directly to the site of the event or the event practice site, and (2) from the event site to the campus following the event. If the student-athlete arranges his or her transportation from the event site, an institution may provide the student-athlete the cash equivalent of the transportation costs described in (2), provided the amount does not exceed the actual cost of the transportation the institution planned to provide if the student-athlete had not made his or her own arrangements; agreed that the institution may make the expense payments described in (2) even if the institution, rather than the student-athlete, arranges the transportation for the student-athlete, noting that the student-athlete's fare may not exceed tourist (or comparable) class, and the student-athlete must leave the event site within 48 hours after conclusion of the event.

9. Reconsidered a previous committee interpretation (reference: Item No. 14 of the minutes of the committee's August 21, 1987, conference), which concluded that Constitution 3-2(e) [institutional responsibility] would require that the institution advise a publication (which presents an annual review of an institution's previous season in a sport) that the provisions of Bylaws 1-1(b)-(3) and 1-10 would prohibit the owners of the publication from seeking sponsorship from local businesses (some of which involve representatives of the institution) in order to place the publication in the libraries of the high schools within the state; agreed that inasmuch as the publication presents the member institution's season from a historical perspective utilizing previously published newspaper articles (as distinguished from providing recruiting information), the provisions of Bylaws 1-1(b)-(3) and 1-10 would

not prohibit this type of activity, provided the institution is not directly involved with placement of this publication in the high schools and the publication's owners independently seek sponsorship for the publication, which is limited in distribution to the state in which the member institution is located; asked the staff to review the provisions of Bylaw 1-1(b)-(3) to develop guidelines defining "printed recruiting aids."

10. (Divisions I and II) Concluded that the application of Bylaw 3-1(c) requires a member institution to count within its 26-week limitation any practices or competitions that occur subsequent to the completion of the academic year, but prior to the conference championship; agreed that for purposes of this legislation, an academic year would be extended to include a conference championship or the institution's last regular-season contest, whichever occurs last.

11. (Divisions I and II) Reviewed the application of Bylaw 1-3 (evaluation periods) to a situation in which a member institution's coach seeks to attend and evaluate athletics contests involving prospective student-athletes who have not started classes for the ninth grade or had their 15th birthdays; agreed that an institutional coaching staff member is not bound by the evaluation period specified in Bylaw 1-3 when observing contests involving prospective student-athletes who have yet to start classes for the ninth grade or to have their 15th birthdays, provided the member institution has not triggered any of the provisions of O.I. 100 (e.g., initiated telephone contact) in regard to the recruitment of any of the involved prospective student-athletes.

12. (Divisions I and II) Reviewed and confirmed that the provisions of Bylaws 6-3(a) and (b) (countable players) and O.I. 601 require that an institution count toward its maximum awards limitations those student-athletes receiving O.I. 600 aid from the athletics department or aid for which the athletics department interceded on behalf of the recipient, regardless of whether the student-athlete engages in intercollegiate competition, except as noted in Case No. 368 when the student-athlete's eligibility is exhausted; confirmed that the provisions of

O.I. 601 indicate that a recruited player receiving financial aid set forth in O.I. 600 granted without regard in any degree to athletic ability would "count" against the institution's maximum awards limitations once the player engages in varsity intercollegiate competition; noted, however, that this legislation would not require an institution to continue to "count" toward its maximum awards limitations a student-athlete who initially was countable per O.I. 601, but for whom the institution can document a change in the source of the financial aid from one year to the next; agreed that if the source of financial aid changes, a student-athlete who was "countable" one academic year may be considered an exempted player, provided the provisions of O.I. 601 and Bylaw 6-4 are satisfied; recommended that the Council amend O.I. 601 to indicate that the statement of the admissions officer that the student's admission and financial aid were granted without regard in any degree to athletic ability would apply only to the student-athlete's initial year of residence, and subsequent certification statements would relate only to the administration of financial aid for the particular academic year involved.

13. (Division I) Reviewed the application of Bylaw 7-1(c)-(1) [volunteer coach] to a situation in which an institution's volunteer coach has been asked to serve as color commentator for the Tip-Off Classic; concluded that in this instance, the restriction in Bylaw 7-1(c)-(1) against scouting opponents would not preclude the volunteer coach from serving as color commentator, inasmuch as the institution utilizing the volunteer coach is not scheduled to compete this year against either of the participants in the Tip-Off Classic.

14. (Division I) Considered the application of Case No. 185, which permits a Division I institution to employ on a part-time basis a coach of a high school or junior college who remains associated with the high school or junior college in a coaching capacity in a different sport; agreed that a member institution is permitted to hire as a men's soccer coach an individual who remains associated with the high school as the women's soccer coach.

## MCC tournament games on TV

All games of the 1988 Midwestern Collegiate Conference men's basketball championship will be televised in cooperation with the SNI Sports Network, a St. Louis-based television syndicator, it has been announced jointly by MCC Commissioner James W. Shaffer and SNI President Greg J. Maracek.

"The MCC Basketball Championship Network" will provide coverage of all five games of the 1988 MCC tournament March 10 to 12 in Market Square Arena in Indianapolis.

Stations in Dayton, Detroit, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati have committed to the first-ever syndicated television network coordinated through the MCC and an outside syndicator on a tournament-wide basis. Each station will be required to carry a minimum of one first-round, one semifinal and the championship games.

The MCC and SNI also will provide production for ESPN's national cable telecast of the MCC finals, which was announced by the conference earlier this fall.

**News quiz answers:** 1-(c). 2-(c). 3-(d). 4-(c). 5-(d). 6-(a). 7-(b). 8-(c). 9-(a). 10-(b).

# Oklahoma places five on AP football all-America team

By Herschel Nissenson

A record-tying five players from No. 1-ranked Oklahoma—including repeaters Keith Jackson at tight end and guard Mark Hutson, plus three members of the nation's top-ranked defense—have been named to the Associated Press 1987 all-America college football team.

Second-ranked Miami (Florida), No. 3 Florida State and No. 6 Auburn each had two players on the all-America team, which includes three other holdovers from 1986—Ohio State linebacker Chris Spielman; Miami defensive back Bennie Blades, and Notre Dame's Tim Brown, a flanker, kick returner and running back.

Brown, a wide receiver on the 1986 all-America team, made the 1987 squad as a return specialist, the first time the AP team has included such a position.

The all-America wide receivers are Marc Zeno of Tulane, the NCAA all-time leader in reception yardage, and Indiana's Ernie Jones, player of the year in the Big Ten Conference.

The all-America team is selected by the AP's sports editor, college football editor and regional sports editors. A player must make his all-conference or all-sectional team to be considered for the all-America first team.

Oklahoma's defensive representatives are linebacker Dante Jones, defensive player of the year in the Big Eight Conference; Darrell Reed, a four-time all-Big Eight selection, and free safety Rickey Dixon.

Since the AP released its first all-America team in 1925, only Army's 1945 national champions had five first-team players. The 1945 team consisted of only 11 players—there were no separate offensive and defensive units—and Army was represented by tackles Dewitt "Tex" Coulter and Al Nemetz, guard John Green, and backs Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard.

The 1987 all-America backfield includes Syracuse quarterback Don McPherson, who led the Orangemen to a best-ever 11-0 regular season, a No. 4 national ranking and a berth in the Sugar Bowl, and running backs Craig "Ironhead" Heyward of Pittsburgh and Thurman Thomas of Oklahoma State.

Thomas was the Big Eight's offensive player of the year, while Heyward finished second nationally in rushing with 150.4 yards a game.

McPherson not only led Syracuse to a perfect regular season and a shot at the mythical Division I-A national championship, but also was the national leader in passing efficiency.

The 260-pound Heyward is one of three juniors on the 25-man all-America squad. The others are Texas A&M's John Roper, a defensive end-outside linebacker, and Florida State cornerback Deion Sanders. The other 22 first-teamers are seniors.

The rest of the offensive unit consists of tackles Dave Cadigan of Southern California and Stacy Searels of Auburn, guard John McCormick of Nebraska, center Ignazio "Nacho" Albergamo of LSU, and Clemson placekicker David Treadwell.

Rounding out the defensive unit are down linemen Chad Hennings of the Air Force Academy and Daniel Stubbs of Miami (Florida), linebackers Kurt Crain of Auburn and Paul McGowan of Florida State, and punter Tom Tupa of Ohio State.

Jackson, an outstanding blocker, also was the leading receiver on an



Brian  
Blades



Darrell  
Reed



Marc  
Zeno

Oklahoma team that threw only 99 passes all season and completed just 34 of them. The 6-foot-3, 242-pounder caught 13 for 358 yards—a 27.5-yard average—and four touchdowns.

Hutson is the leader of what is generally considered to be the nation's top offensive line.

Dante Jones, who filled in for suspended all-America Brian Bos-

worth in last year's Orange Bowl and was named the game's most valuable lineman, led the 1987 Sooners with 118 tackles.

Reed is the first player in the Big Eight's 30-year history to make the all-conference first team four times. His 81 tackles included eight sacks.

Dixon tied an Oklahoma record by intercepting eight passes this season and finished his career with

16.

Tulane's Zeno is the all-time major-college leader with 3,725 reception yards.

Indiana's Jones caught 59 passes for 1,115 yards, an 18.9-yard average. His yardage total and 5.3 catches per game led the Big Ten.

John Matsko, Southern Cal's line coach, says Cadigan is "reminiscent of all the great USC offensive

linemen." The 280-pound Cadigan knocked opposing linemen off their feet 151 times, an average of 13.7 a game.

Searels, one of the top offensive linemen in Auburn history, was a key blocker for tailbacks Bo Jackson and Brent Fullwood his first three seasons.

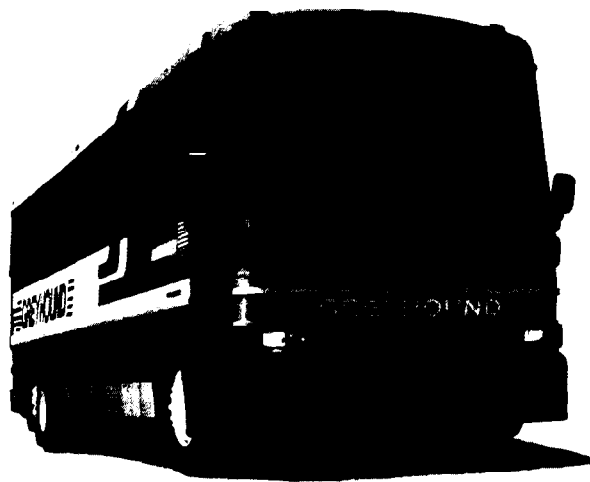
McCormick, described by Nebraska coach Tom Osborne as "an exceptionally good player," was the first three-year starter in the Cornhuskers' offensive line since two-time Outland Trophy winner Dave Rimington from 1980 to 82.

LSU's Albergamo not only is an outstanding blocker, but also will be honored next week as one of the National Football Foundation's scholar-athletes for 1987.

Treadwell, who began his career as a walk-on at Clemson, connected on 18 of 21 field-goal attempts this

See Oklahoma, page 17

## Behind every great team is a great coach.



When it comes to moving college teams from place to place, Greyhound® provides a special kind of coaching. The kind of coaching that's reliable, timely and trusted.

It's that kind of coaching that has made Greyhound the official motorcoach carrier for the NCAA Championships.

Greyhound has over 70 years' experience and a fleet of modern coaches that are unbeaten by any other bus company. Our team of drivers has the most experience in the business. And each of our coaches is fully equipped for charter travel with climate-controlled environments

and wide reclining seats to assure our passengers' comfort. Plus, there's a nationwide network of Greyhound service facilities working 24 hours a day.

So if you've got a group that needs coaching, call Greyhound Travel Services at 1-800-872-6222 or 1-800-USA-NCAA. And team up with the travel professionals.



Official Motorcoach Carrier for NCAA Championships



## Oklahoma

Continued from page 16

season. He won five games in three years with last-minute kicks.

Texas A&M's Roper helped the Aggies win their third consecutive Southwest Athletic Conference crown with a team-leading 104 tackles, 23 of them behind the line.

Hennings was the defensive player of the year in the Western Athletic Conference. He had a WAC record 24 sacks for minus-182 yards among his 87 tackles, along with seven forced stops behind the line, five forced fumbles, three fumble recoveries and five pass breakups.

Hennings and Miami's Stubbs are among the three finalists for the Outland Trophy as the nation's top interior lineman. Stubbs is Miami's all-time leader with 38½ sacks and has at least one in 20 of the last 26 regular-season games. With one regular-season game remaining, Stubbs has 63 tackles, 8½ sacks and 12 other tackles for minus yardage.

Auburn's Crain scored two touchdowns from his inside linebacker position this season.

Florida State coach Bobby Bowden calls McGowan "the best blood-and-guts linebacker in college football today. In 33 years of coaching, I have never had a better linebacker."

Ohio State's Spielman had a well-balanced season—78 solo tackles and 78 assists, giving him 546 career tackles. He was the most valuable player in last year's Cotton Bowl victory over Texas A&M.

Blades, Miami's career interception leader, made his 19th theft against Notre Dame last week, most by any active Division I player. He led the nation with 10 interceptions last season.

Sanders gives Florida State two first-team all-Americas for the first time. Besides tying for the team lead with four interceptions, he averaged 11.91 yards on 32 punt returns.

Tupa, who also served as Ohio State's regular quarterback, led the nation in punting with a 47.03-yard average on 63 kicks.

Nissenson is the Associated Press football writer.

## Publications available from NCAA

The Association's Annual Reports for 1986-87 and two new editions of the NCAA rules series are among the publications available from the NCAA in December.

The Annual Reports includes reports of the Executive Committee and the treasurer; a statistical review of the past year; financial summaries of all 1986-87 NCAA championships; reports from each of the Association's standing committees, and the abridged minutes of the NCAA Council, Executive Committee and Presidents Commission.

The book is available to the membership for \$4 and to nonmembers for \$8.

The 1988 Baseball Rules and the 1988 Men's Lacrosse Rules are the two new rules books available. Each publication sells for \$3.

First-class postage for all NCAA publications is an additional \$2 per book.

To receive an order form for any of the Association's more than 50 publications, including The NCAA News, write or call NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201, 913/384-3220.

## Division I field hockey all-Americas named

The 1987 College Field Hockey Coaches Association/Penn Monto all-America team is composed of 32 players representing 18 institutions.

Tracey Fuchs of Connecticut received first-team honors for the third straight year. Lori Bruney and Maryellen Falcone of North Carolina were named to the first team for the second consecutive year.

North Carolina, the runner-up in the 1987 NCAA Division I Field Hockey Championship, had four players selected to the team. Stanford and Connecticut each had three players. The 12 teams that participated in the Division I championship are represented by 22 players.

The team is selected by a committee of CFHCA members and is based on in-season play and statistics. The complete team follows:

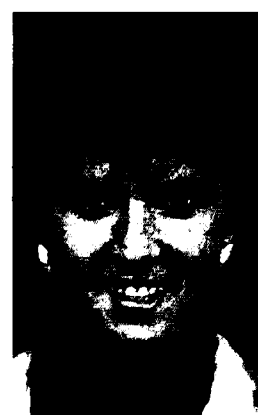
**First team**—Cheryl Adams, Providence; Lori Bruney, North Caro-



Tracey Fuchs



Sandra O'Gorman



Lori Bruney

lina; Ami Chitwood, Stanford; Maryellen Falcone, North Carolina; Tracey Fuchs, Connecticut; Peggy Griesbaum, West Chester; Peggy Hilinski, New Hampshire; Cathy Large, Old Dominion; Diane Madl, Connecticut; Sandra O'Gorman, Providence; Elizabeth Tchou, Iowa; Kim Turner, Maryland; Jessica

Wilk, Maryland; Tami Worley, Penn State; Ligaya Yrastorza, California; Tracey Yurgin, North Carolina.

**Honorable mention**—Kiki Brown, California; Jane Catanzaro, Temple; Kelly Dawson, Ball State; Kathy DeAngelis, Massachusetts; Jill Fisher, Old Dominion; Betsy

Gillespie, North Carolina; Karen Jones, Stanford; Cathy Lunghi, Connecticut; Ann Mucera, Northeastern; Erica Richards, Iowa; Cecile Savelkoul, San Jose State; Monique Scally, Delaware; Diane Schleicher, Penn State; Gretchen Scott, West Chester; Alison Smith, Stanford; Tracy Whitehurst, Virginia.





# Interpretations compilation

(Editor's Note: In the October meeting of the NCAA Council, the Special NCAA Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification presented a compilation of interpretations from Legislative Assistance columns published in *The NCAA News* from March 1984 through June 1987. The compilation includes published, Council-approved interpretations that are not included in the 1987-88 NCAA Manual; published staff interpretations not included in the Manual, and miscellaneous other interpretations, including restatement of certain regulations for emphasis. The Council directed that the compilation be published in *The NCAA News* to afford the membership an opportunity to challenge any of these interpretations, after which the special committee is authorized to select those that will be incorporated in the proposed revision of the NCAA Manual. The compilation began in the December 1 issue and concludes in this issue.)

## 20-year-age rule

*B 5-1-(d)-(3), (1987 Column No. 10)*

The appropriate method of calculation under Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(3) is to count each 12-month period dating from the student's 20th birthday and to determine whether a season of competition occurred during each such period. The Council noted that in no event shall the student-athlete be charged with more than one year of competition in that sport in any 12-month period after the student's 20th birthday.

In this regard, the situation has been reviewed in which such a student-athlete participates in organized competition after the 20th birthday and then enrolls (during the same 12-month period) in a member institution. Under such circumstances, the student-athlete must complete the institution's season in the applicable sport within the same 12-month period in order to avoid being charged with an additional season of eligibility. If the institution's season extends beyond the 12-month period, the student-athlete would be charged with an additional season of eligibility during his first year of participation in intercollegiate competition.

## Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(3)—track and field

*B 5-1-(d)-(3), (1987 Column No. 23)*

A student-athlete's eligibility under NCAA Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(3) [20-year age rule] in the sport of track and field would be affected for purposes of indoor track, outdoor track and cross country if the student participates in organized track competition (in any of these three forms, including road racing) during the time period specified in the regulation. In other words, participation in any of the three forms of track competition during the time period specified in Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(3) would result in the utilization of seasons of eligibility under this rule in all forms of track competition.

## Seasons of competition

*B 5-1-(d)-(1), (1987 Column No. 3)*

A Division II student-athlete's participation in indoor or outdoor track competition prior to August 1, 1986, would be considered participation in separate sports per the regulation in effect at that time, and a student-athlete who has participated in those sports separately prior to this effective date would have his or her remaining number of seasons of eligibility for indoor or outdoor track determined on the basis of the regulation in effect at that time.

## Redshirt and hardship

*Case No. 287, B 5-1-(d), (1987 Column No. 2)*

Although NCAA legislation contains no specific reference to redshirting, it may be the practice of an institution to withdraw a student-athlete from all competition (both varsity and subvarsity) in a sport during a season.

A student-athlete could be redshirted at any point during his or her period of eligibility. The provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(d) stipulate that a student-athlete will be eligible for four seasons of intercollegiate competition in a sport. Any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be considered as a season of competition in that sport. Further, Case No. 287 (1987-88 NCAA Manual) defines intercollegiate competition for purposes of determining a student's number of completed seasons of competition. Practicing with an institution's intercollegiate team and being on the team's bench in uniform during games does not count as a season of competition, provided the student-athlete does not participate in any portion of the intercollegiate event.

The provisions of NCAA Bylaw 5-1-(d)-(2) state that for Division I institutions, a student-athlete may be granted an additional year of competition by the conference or the institution for reasons of "hardship," which is defined as that incapacity resulting from injury or illness under the following conditions: (a) It occurs in one of the four seasons of intercollegiate competition at any four-year collegiate institution for members of Division I, or at any two-year or four-year collegiate institution for members of Division II or Division III, and (b) the injury or illness occurs when the student-athlete has not participated in more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his or her sport or has not participated in more than two of the institution's completed events in that sport, whichever number is greater, provided the injury or illness occurred in the first half of the season and resulted in incapacity to compete for the remainder of the season. Any contest (including a scrimmage) with outside competition is countable under this limitation.

For example, an institution that conducts competition at various times during the year in a sport (e.g., tennis, golf, baseball, lacrosse, softball, volleyball, soccer) that has a traditional championship season in the spring or fall would include all formal or informal scrimmages, exhibition or practice games and regular-season games against outside competition occurring during the academic year in calculating both the number of events in which the student-athlete has participated and the number of the institution's completed events in the sport.

## Satisfactory progress

*B 5-1-(j)-(6)-(ii), Case No. 324, (1986 Column No. 24)*

Under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(ii) and Case No. 324, a member institution has the discretion to include a student-athlete's complete academic record (including that achieved in a junior college) in determining the individual's eligibility under the satisfactory-progress rule in an instance in which the student-athlete attends a member institution, then enrolls in a junior college and subsequently returns to the original member institution.

## Satisfactory-progress rule

*B 5-1-(j)-(6), (April 11, 1984)*

In adopting NCAA Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6), Division I and Division II member institutions have established minimum satisfactory academic

progress requirements that must be met in order for student-athletes to be eligible to represent them. Case Nos. 323 through 328 set forth official interpretations concerning this legislation.

Effective August 1, 1984, a student-athlete at a Division I or Division II institution will be required to declare a major by the beginning of the third year of enrollment (fifth semester or seventh quarter) in a collegiate institution in order to remain eligible. From that point, the calculation of credit hours to determine eligibility under Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6) will be based upon hours earned or accepted for degree credit in the student's specific baccalaureate degree program.

For example, any student-athlete who is (in the spring of 1984) completing at least the fourth semester or sixth quarter of collegiate attendance must declare a major at the beginning of the 1984 fall semester to be eligible in the 1984-85 academic year. During 1984-85, the student-athlete must satisfy the requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6) through satisfactory completion of hours acceptable toward that major to be eligible for intercollegiate competition for the 1985-86 academic year.

Any student-athlete who is unable to or does not declare a major by the beginning of the third year of enrollment shall be ineligible for intercollegiate competition until a major is declared.

The satisfactory-progress rule can be satisfied in either of two ways: (a) The student-athlete satisfactorily completes an average of 12 hours per term as set forth in Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(ii)-(1), or (b) the student-athlete satisfactorily completes 24 semester or 36 quarter hours between seasons of competition as set forth in Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(ii)-(2). In order to utilize the latter option, the student-athlete already must have completed a season of competition in that particular sport at the certifying institution. Each year, student-athletes' eligibility can be determined through the use of the option that is most beneficial to his or her eligibility.

The following are examples of the application of each option for complying with the satisfactory-progress rule to specific situations: [Note: References to the first and second options are to Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(ii)-(1) and Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(ii)-(2), respectively.]

1. Question: A 2,000 nonqualifier does not participate in intercollegiate practice or competition during the freshman year at a Division I institution but satisfactorily completes 24 semester hours of acceptable degree credit. During the fall semester of the sophomore year, the student is enrolled full time and competes in a fall sport (e.g., football, cross country, women's volleyball) but satisfactorily completes only 10 hours that term. During the spring semester of the sophomore year, the student enrolls as a full-time student and wishes to participate in a different spring intercollegiate sport. Would the student be eligible in the spring sport?

Answer: No. The satisfactory-progress rule must be applied separately for each sport on the first day of classes in the term in which the student begins a season of competition (game or scrimmage with outside competition) in that sport. The student would not be eligible under the first option because the student had not completed an average of 12 hours for each term in academic years in which the student was enrolled as a full-time student. The student's eligibility could not be determined by using the second option of the progress rule because the student had not engaged previously in a season of competition in that sport.

2. Question: A freshman satisfactorily completes 24 semester hours of acceptable degree credit during the first academic year in attendance and participates in intercollegiate competition during the spring of that year. During the fall semester of the student's sophomore year, the student is not enrolled as a full-time student. The student returns to the institution as a full-time student for the spring semester of that year and wishes to participate in a second season of intercollegiate competition in a spring sport. On what basis may the student-athlete become eligible?

Answer: The student-athlete would be eligible under the first option, which requires an average of 12 semester or quarter hours only for those previous terms in academic years in which the student was enrolled full time (e.g., two semesters). Because the student was not enrolled as a full-time student during the fall semester of the sophomore year, initially the institution would not be required to include that term in demonstrating an average of 12 hours completed per term for that student. However, if the institution uses the first option in subsequent certifications for the student, the fall term of the sophomore year shall be considered unless the missed-term exception of Case No. 332 (Page 382, 1986-87 NCAA Manual) would be applicable to the student's situation. The institution could not use the second option for this student-athlete because the student did not complete 24 semester hours between seasons of competition in the sport in question.

3. Question: The same student identified in Question No. 2 returns the next fall and wishes to participate in the fall competitive program for the same spring sport. What standards must the student meet to be eligible for this fall competition during the third year?

Answer: Under the first option, unless the student qualifies for the missed-term exception for the fall semester of the second year, the student would be required to have accumulated 48 semester hours of acceptable degree credit. If the missed-term exception is applicable, the student could be eligible by the satisfactory completion of 36 semester hours of acceptable degree credit. The second option would not be a viable alternative inasmuch as only one term had elapsed since the beginning of the student's last season of competition in the sport.

4. Question: Part (d) of the answer in Case No. 328 (international competition) permits the first option to be prorated at 12 hours per term of actual attendance during an academic year in which a student is not enrolled for a term or terms as a result of participation in Pan American, Olympic or World University Games. Does this exception also apply to terms that are missed for training or tryouts in connection with such competition?

Answer: No. Only actual competition in the games can be the basis for the exception.

## Satisfactory-progress rule—missed-term exception

*B 5-1-(j)-(6)-(vi), Case No. 328, (1987 Column No. 9)*

The Divisions I and II subcommittees of the Legislation and Interpretations Committee have reviewed the missed-term exception to the satisfactory-progress rule permitted per Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(vi) and Case No. 328 [1987-88 NCAA Manual]. The missed-term exception is available one time during a student-athlete's entire period of collegiate enrollment if the student-athlete missed a complete term or consecutive terms during an academic year, subject to certain specified conditions set forth in Case No. 328-(a).

A student-athlete may not utilize hours earned while enrolled as a part-time student during the "missed term" in order to meet the satisfactory-progress requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6). A member institution certifying the eligibility of a student-athlete who has utilized

the missed-term exception shall not count the term(s) or any hours earned by the student-athlete as a part-time student during that period. Instead, the student-athlete's eligibility must be determined on the basis of the number of other terms during academic years in which the individual was regularly enrolled and the number of hours completed during those terms.

## Exchange-student eligibility

*B 5-1-(m)-(4); B 5-1-(m)-(1), (6), (12), (13) and (14); B 5-1-(k)-(5); Case No. 305; (1986 Column No. 2)*

Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(4) provides for an exception to the normal transfer residence requirement for a student enrolled in the certifying institution for a specified period of time as a bona fide exchange student participating in a formal educational exchange program that is an established requirement of the student-athlete's curriculum. Institutions that request Eligibility Committee approval of the exchange program must include documentation that the transfer is a curriculum requirement.

Students participating in voluntary exchange programs (e.g., National Student Exchange, semester abroad, cooperative exchanges between individual institutions) do not qualify for a waiver of the residence requirement under Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(4). Such a student may qualify to be eligible immediately at the certifying institution under Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(14) or, if enrolling in a Division III institution, Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(12) or (13). The student then could reestablish eligibility upon return to the student's original institution after participation in a cooperative educational exchange program under Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(1), provided the student is to receive a baccalaureate degree from the institution from which the student transferred to participate in the exchange program.

Foreign-exchange students may establish eligibility under the legislation cited above, as well as Bylaws 5-1-(m)-(6) and 5-1-(k)-(5) and Case No. 305 (1987-88 NCAA Manual). This legislation provides a waiver of the normal transfer residence requirement for a student who is sent by the government of the student's nation or is sponsored by the U.S. Department of State, Rotary International, the Ford Foundation, the Institution of International Education or similar organizations.

## Junior college transfer waiver

*B 5-1-(n)-(1), (1987 Column No. 7)*

The provisions of NCAA Bylaw 5-1-(n)-(1) normally permit a transfer student from a junior college to receive a waiver of the residence requirement if the NCAA Eligibility Committee concludes that the student changed institutions in order to continue participation in a sport because the student's original junior college dropped the sport from its intercollegiate program or never sponsored the sport on the intercollegiate level while the student was in attendance at that institution. This waiver opportunity is provided subject to the understanding that the student never attended any other collegiate institution that offered intercollegiate competition in that particular sport and provided the student earned at least a minimum 2,000 grade-point average at the junior college.

An individual who is a nonqualifier and transfers from a junior college would be precluded from utilizing Bylaw 5-1-(n)-(1) in order to waive the residence requirement at a Division I member institution.

## Certifying compliance with Bylaw 5-1-(m)-(14)

*B 5-1-(m)-(14), (1987 Column No. 10)*

A student-athlete whose financial assistance has been reduced from its original amount may be considered to have received athletically related financial assistance that was "not renewed" for purposes of meeting this criterion, it being understood that the necessary written verification as to the reasons for the aid reduction is in order.

## Division I academic-reporting procedure

*B 5-6-(e), B 10, (1986 Column No. 27)*

For Division I institutions that have classified a single men's sport and/or a single women's sport in Division II or Division III in accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 10-3, the committee ruled that the Division I academic-reporting requirement [Bylaw 5-6-(e)] would not apply to the student-athletes participating only in a sport so classified.

Similarly, Division II or Division III institutions that conduct a single men's sport (and/or a single women's sport) in Division I would not be required to submit a report for purposes of Bylaw 5-6-(e).

Several additional interpretations have been provided by the national office in response to questions concerning the academic-reporting procedure, and these interpretations are listed below to assist Division I member institutions in completing the report:

1. In Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on the academic-reporting form, the term "entering" refers only to those individuals classified by the institution as first-time freshmen and does not include transfer students from either two- or four-year institutions. Only those questions related to the calculation of graduation rates would require information concerning transfer students.

2. In Question No. 1 on the form, reference to the institution's special-admissions authority is intended to elicit information concerning the institution's authority to admit students who fail to meet the established academic admissions standards that normally are considered applicable for entering students by the institution and is not intended to relate to waivers of the institution's deadlines for receipt of applications or admissions material.

3. In Question No. 2 on the form, the requested high school grade-point average for each entering or recruited student-athlete in the sports of football and men's basketball for the 1985-86 academic year should be furnished based on the initial eligibility standard (2,000 rule) in effect at the time of those students' matriculation, not the revised 2,000 core-curriculum requirement effective August 1, 1986.

4. Also in Question No. 2, both the SAT and ACT scores should be reported for each student, if available; however, if the institution requires only an SAT or ACT score for admission purposes and both scores are not available, the report should include whichever test score is required by the institution.

5. Question No. 3 on the form requests information concerning recruited student-athletes who competed in intercollegiate athletics during the 1984-85 academic year. Please note that all recruited student-athletes who represented the institution during 1984-85 are to be included in this group, regardless of whether those individuals received financial assistance. Individuals who did not compete during the 1984-85 academic year (e.g., redshirts) would not be included.

6. Also in Question No. 3, student-athletes who completed eligibility in 1984-85 and returned for the 1985-86 academic year having met satisfactory academic progress standards should be included in column (d), even though the individuals would not have represented the institution in intercollegiate athletics during the 1985-86 academic year.

See *Interpretations*, page 19

# Interpretations

Continued from page 18

(Editor's Note: The following 17 items, which relate to NCAA Bylaw 5-1-(j), are official interpretations that were published in the Legislative Assistance column.)

## Definition of a core course

(1986 Column No. 8), (1986 Column No. 25), (1986 Column No. 29), (1987 Column No. 31)

For the purpose of meeting the core-curriculum requirement, a "core course" is defined as a recognized academic course (as opposed to a vocational or personal-services course) that offers fundamental instructional components in a specified area of study. Courses that are taught at a level below the high school's regular academic instruction level (e.g., remedial, special education or compensatory) shall not be considered core courses regardless of course content. Please note that for courses taken prior to during the 1986-87 academic year to be considered core courses, at least some instructional elements (as listed below) must be included; however, effective with courses taken during the 1987-88 academic year and thereafter, at least 75 percent of the instructional content of a course must be in one or more of the required areas (as listed below), and "statistics," as referred to in the mathematics section, must be advanced (algebra-based).

**English**—(three units required). Core courses in English shall include instructional elements in the following areas: grammar, vocabulary development, composition, literature, analytical reading or oral communication.

**Mathematics**—(two units required). Core courses in mathematics shall include instructional elements in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, statistics or calculus.

**Social science**—(two units required). Core courses in social science shall contain instructional elements in history, social studies, economics, geography, psychology, sociology, government, political science or anthropology.

**Natural or physical science**—(two units required, including at least one full unit of laboratory classes if offered by the high school). Core courses in natural or physical science shall include instructional elements in biology, chemistry, physics, environmental science, physical science or earth science.

**Additional academic courses**—(two units required). The two remaining units of additional academic credit must be from courses in the above areas or foreign language, computer science, philosophy or nondoctrinal religion (e.g., comparative religion) courses.

## Core-curriculum interpretations

1. A "unit" shall represent approximately 180 classroom instructional hours.

2. The core-curriculum grade-point average may be calculated using the student's 11 best grades from courses that meet the distribution requirements of the core curriculum.

3. Generally, only courses completed in grades 9-12 may be considered core courses; however, the NCAA Council has approved the limited use of eighth-grade courses for purposes of satisfying the requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j). In accordance with the Council's action, a prospective student-athlete would be permitted to utilize eighth-grade courses to satisfy core-curriculum requirements only if the courses taken in the eighth grade are considered by the high school to be equivalent to courses normally taken in the ninth grade or above.

4. A student who repeats an entire year of high school may utilize appropriate courses taken during that academic year to fulfill the core-course requirements; however, summer school after the senior year may not be utilized for this purpose.

5. All courses used to establish a student's grade-point average, with the exception of Nos. 3 and 4 above, must be completed within the student's first eight semesters of high school. Courses taken following the completion of the student's eighth semester (i.e., summer school after the senior year) may not be used to satisfy the core-curriculum requirements.

6. A student may count a repeated course only once and must present 11 different (nonrepeated) courses in meeting the core-curriculum requirements. Further, the student may use the best grade in the repeated course in the calculation of the core-curriculum grade-point average.

7. Independent-student or correspondence courses may not be used to satisfy the core-curriculum requirements.

8. Students entering Division I institutions as freshmen in the fall of 1987 and thereafter must have satisfactorily completed all courses used to satisfy the core-curriculum requirements. Satisfactory completion is defined as a nonfailing grade (i.e., a grade of D or above).

9. A college course may be utilized to satisfy core-curriculum requirements if accepted by the high school (provided the course would be accepted for any other student) and placed on the student's high school transcript prior to completion of the student's first eight semesters of high school (grades 9-12).

10. A one-year course that is spread over two years (e.g., elementary algebra) shall be considered as one course.

11. The principal of the high school from which the student graduated is the individual who makes the decision as to whether a particular course qualifies as a core course, it being understood that a member institution is responsible for verifying that the information received from the high school is valid.

12. The NCAA Administrative Committee has approved the use of high school courses for the learning-disabled and handicapped to fulfill the core-course requirements under certain specified conditions. The NCAA national office should be contacted for information regarding these conditions.

## Grade values

The grade values listed below are to be used in determining a student's grade-point average in the core courses:

- A 4 quality points
- B 3 quality points
- C 2 quality points
- D 1 quality point

In determining the core-curriculum grade-point average, each grade earned in a course must be converted to this 4.000 scale. Pluses or minuses within a grade level shall not receive greater or lesser quality points. A school's normal practice of weighting honors or advanced courses may be used to compute the quality points awarded in those courses and the accumulative grade-point average, provided a written statement verifying the grading policy accompanies the prospective student-athlete's official grade transcript.

## Test-score requirements

The minimum-required SAT or ACT score must be achieved no later than July 1 immediately preceding the individual's first full-time enrollment in a collegiate institution and must be achieved under national testing conditions on a national testing date [i.e., no residual (campus) testing or regional testing dates].

1. The Council has approved the following interpretation regarding

SAT and ACT scores for students entering Division I institutions during the 1987-88 academic year:

a. For students utilizing the SAT examination, the highest scores achieved on the verbal and mathematics sections of the SAT from two different national testing dates may be combined in determining whether the student has met the minimum test-score requirement.

b. For students utilizing the ACT examination, the highest scores achieved on the individual subtests of the ACT from more than one national testing date may be combined in determining whether the student's composite score has met the minimum test-score requirement.

Note: The Council has agreed to extend this opportunity to combine scores achieved on more than one national testing date to students initially entering Divisions I and II institutions during the 1988-89 academic year.

2. The Administrative Committee has approved the use of scores achieved during a nonstandard administration of the SAT or ACT for learning-disabled or handicapped students only, and only under certain specified conditions. The NCAA national office should be contacted for information concerning these conditions.

3. All students, foreign and domestic, must take either the SAT or ACT in order to satisfy the present requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j).

## Overall GPA—final term

(1986 Column No. 12)

A high school graduate who presents an overall accumulative minimum grade-point average of 2.000 (but who fails to present the required grade-point average in the core curriculum and achieve the required test score) may receive financial aid under the specified circumstances. The required 2.000 grade-point average under these circumstances must represent the individual's accumulative high school grade-point average following completion of the individual's final term, and the sixth-, seventh- or eighth-semester accumulative grade-point average alternative (which was permitted under the previous 2.000 rule) could not be utilized in such cases.

## Training table

(1986 Column No. 33)

The provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2) would permit a partial qualifier (who receives athletically related financial assistance) to receive training-table meals, provided such meals are considered to be a portion of the individual's regular board allowance. A partial qualifier may receive room and board expenses in accordance with the provision of athletically related financial assistance, and training-table meals could be provided in conjunction with that award. These meals would be distinguished from "practice" activities in which a partial qualifier is restricted from participation.

## Learning-disabled and handicapped students

(1986 Column No. 20)

The following criteria and procedures have been approved 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 NCAA Academic Requirements Committee would approve the student's completion of the test-score requirement on a case-by-case basis.

## Learning-disabled students

(1986 Column No. 23)

In order for learning-disabled or handicapped student-athletes to utilize courses to meet the core-course requirement, the high school principal must submit a written statement to the NCAA indicating that the students in such classes are expected to acquire the same knowledge, both quantitatively and qualitatively, as students in "regular" classes and that the same grading standards are employed in such classes as those utilized in "regular" classes.

Courses taught at a level below the high school's regular academic instructional level will not be considered core courses. Provided appropriate documentation is received, the Academic Requirements Committee would recommend approval of the use of such courses on a case-by-case basis.

## Complimentary admissions

(1986 Column No. 36)

A nonqualifier or a partial qualifier would not be permitted to receive the four complimentary admissions described in NCAA Constitution 3-1-(g)-(3); however, a nonqualifier or a partial qualifier may receive [per Constitution 3-1-(h)-(6)] admission to all of the institution's regular-season home intercollegiate athletics contests. This action was taken on the basis that these individuals should be permitted to utilize complimentary admissions for their own attendance at the institution's home games but should not receive the benefit of additional complimentary admissions to provide to other persons.

## Student hosts

(1986 Column No. 36)

A nonqualifier [per Bylaw 5-1-(j)] or a partial qualifier [per Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2)] would not be permitted to serve as a student host under the provisions of Bylaw 1-9-(j)-(2). These individuals are not in a position during their initial year of enrollment in a member institution to be considered team members who would be entitled to utilize such entertainment in order to participate in the institution's intercollegiate athletics recruiting program.

## Eighth-grade courses

(1986 Column No. 36)

A prospective student-athlete would be permitted to utilize an eighth-grade course (limited to courses taken in the eighth grade that are considered by the high school to be equivalent to core courses normally taken in the ninth grade or above) to satisfy the core requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j). Please note that his interpretation would be effective with those students first enrolling in member institutions in the fall of 1986 and may result in the modification of the status of currently enrolled student-athletes and enable them (under these specified conditions) to become qualifiers.

## Multidivision classification

(1986 Column No. 37)

The Administrative Committee has reviewed the requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j) as they would relate to member institutions with multidivision-classification status that sponsor one sport in Division I.

The committee noted that it would be necessary for these institutions to utilize the Student-Athlete Information Form in determining eligibility and to comply with all requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j) in the administration of the Division I sport. Any member institution with multidivision-classification status that has questions regarding the application of this legislation should contact the legislative services department.

## International competition

(1986 Column No. 39)

A partial qualifier or a nonqualifier is precluded from involvement during the initial year of residence on a national team in international competition.

## Outside competition

(1987 Column No. 19)

NCAA Case No. 350 (1987-88 NCAA Manual) prohibits a partial qualifier or nonqualifier from participating during the first year of enrollment at a Division I member institution in athletics competition on an institutional club team or outside sports team. The provisions of Case No. 350 would not apply to outside competition during the summer following the conclusion of the initial academic year; further, the application of Case No. 350 would permit partial qualifiers or nonqualifiers to participate during the initial academic year in limited "tryouts" for an outside team, subject to the understanding that partial qualifiers or nonqualifiers would be prohibited from representing such a team in outside competition during the initial academic year and could not actually compete on the outside team until the summer following the academic year.

## Practice sessions/academic activities

(1987 Column No. 12)

A student who is ineligible for practice under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j) may not attend or participate in any manner (e.g., as a team manager) in organized athletics practice activities, regardless of whether the student received athletically related financial aid under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2).

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

A partial qualifier may participate in conditioning, physical-fitness or weight-lifting activities if those activities are not supervised by any coach, with the exception of the institution's strength coach, provided such activities do not involve arrangements that would be defined as "practice" under the provisions of O.I. 302, 303, 304, 305 or 306.

## Form No. 48-C

(1987 Column No. 22)

Division I member institutions would be required to secure a copy of NCAA Form No. 48-H (Academic Courses) and complete NCAA Form No. 48-C [Information for Certification of NCAA Freshman Athletics Eligibility Compliance With Bylaw 5-1-(j)] for each prospective student-athlete who will first enroll in a Division I member institution beginning with the 1987-88 academic year. However, this policy would relate to prospects whose eligibility has not yet been certified and would not require those member institutions that already have certified a prospect's eligibility through the previously used Bylaw 5-1-(j) Student-Athlete Information Form to complete the new form for the same prospect.

It would be necessary for these institutions to utilize Form No. 48-C in determining eligibility and to comply with all requirements of Bylaw 5-1-(j) in the administration of the Division I sport. Any member institution with multidivision-classification status that has questions regarding the application of this legislation should contact the legislative services department.

## Summer orientation programs

(1986 Column No. 26)

1. An entering student-athlete may qualify for financial aid in conjunction with participation in a member institution's summer orientation program only if the standard for selecting the participants is applied on an objective basis to both athletes and nonathletes.

2. Assuming the appropriate standard for selection of participants is met, financial assistance to attend an institution's summer orientation program may be provided to a Bylaw 5-1-(j) nonqualifier involved in such a program.

3. If such financial assistance (to attend the summer orientation program) is provided to a partial qualifier per Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(2), the receipt of such aid alone would not count as a year of eligibility for the individual.

4. It is not permissible to provide a student-athlete a cash stipend to compensate for summer employment earnings lost as a result of participation in a mandatory orientation program.

(Editor's Note: The following official interpretations have not been published in the Legislative Assistance column. They are included in this compilation in light of the significance of Bylaw 5-1-(j).)

(October 11, 1984)

Concluded that a student-athlete at a Division I member institution should not have been certified eligible as a 2.000 qualifier as an entering freshman in 1981 and that the provisions of Case No. 345 now must be applied to his eligibility, noting that the individual transferred to a four-year high school after completing his ninth-grade year in a junior high school and, although it was the normal practice of the high school from which he graduated to include grades from the ninth through 12th grades in making a grade-point calculation, it calculated this individual's grade-point average on his final three years only. The Administrative Committee noted that the intent of Case Nos. 344, 345 and 347 is that grade-point averages for prospective student-athletes should be calculated in the same manner as those for all students in the high school, and inasmuch as the high school from which the young man graduated considers the ninth grade as the first year of high school, his high school grade-point average must include the ninth-grade record.

(November 23, 1984)

Ruled that a student-athlete's status as a 2.000 qualifier must be determined by the grade-point-average calculation method normally utilized by the high school for all its students, per Case No. 345; therefore, a high school cannot increase the value of "weighted" high school grades in behalf of a student-athlete unless the high school determined the value of those grades in the same manner for all students, rather than only for special requests.

(December 13, 1984)

Reviewed the application of the 2.000 rule and Case No. 337 to the

See Interpretations, page 20



# Interpretations

Continued from page 19

eligibility of individuals who did not graduate from high school, then enrolled as full-time students in junior college and then completed the General Educational Development (GED) test and obtained high school equivalency diplomas; ruled that the individuals' status as 2,000 qualifiers was determined upon their initial regular enrollment in the two-year institutions, consistent with the principle set forth in Case No. 337; therefore, their eligibility at the member institution must be determined under Bylaw 5-1(j)-(9).

**(February 27, 1986)**

Affirmed that a student-athlete's initial eligibility under the 2,000 rule [Bylaw 5-6(b)] must be determined on the basis of the grade-point average achieved by the student as calculated by the method utilized for all students at the high school at the time of the student's graduation; therefore, the principle of Case No. 345 applies to the high school's grading policies at the time the student graduated, not to its current or future policies.

**(March 13, 1986)**

Decided that the required overall 2,000 grade-point average under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(j)-(2), as it becomes effective August 1, 1986, must represent the individual's accumulative high school grade-point average at the completion of the individual's final term, and the sixth-, seventh- or eighth-semester accumulative grade-point-average alternative (which was permitted under the previous 2,000 rule) could not be utilized in such cases.

**(April 13, 1986)**

Took the following actions regarding the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(j):

1. Affirmed that no exception provision exists to permit special testing arrangements for foreign students or to permit any prospective student-athletes to take courses in summer school after their high school graduation in order to comply with the core-curriculum requirements.

2. Concluded that a student who graduated from high school prior to the beginning of the 1985-86 academic year and who now seeks to enter a Division I member institution for the first time in the fall term of 1986-87 should be considered a qualifier or nonqualifier on the basis of his status under the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(j) that were in effect at the time of the student's high school graduation.

**(August 13, 1986)**

The Division I Steering Committee reported these actions regarding the committee's recommendations relating to Bylaw 5-1(j):

1. Agreed that the laboratory class in natural or physical science shall be one full year; further, the class may be composed of one-half unit of the laboratory course and one-half unit of another laboratory course (e.g., half in biology, half in chemistry).

2. Agreed that "statistics" in the mathematics requirements shall be replaced (effective in the fall of 1987) by "advanced statistics (algebra-based)." This also precludes the use of a business statistics course.

3. Agreed that early-decision students (those leaving high school early to enter a member institution under an early admissions program based on outstanding academic work) must meet all requirements of Bylaw 5-1(j) except high school graduation.

4. Agreed that a proficiency test may not be substituted for core courses.

5. Held for further study a recommendation that situations involving students who complete high school in more than four years be handled on a case-by-case basis and that the higher grade received be used in the case of a repeated course.

6. The committee reversed a recommendation of the Academic Requirements Committee and specified that the athletics academic support system shall be available to Bylaw 5-1(j) nonqualifiers and to partial qualifiers under Bylaw 5-1(j)-(2).

7. Approved the following recommended procedure for certification of the nonrecruited walk-on student-athlete for 1986 and 1987 entrants only:

- a. The admissions officer/registrar may complete the NCAA Student-Athlete Information Form, and this will constitute temporary certification;

- b. The certifying institution shall have the temporary certification verified by the secondary school within 45 days, commencing with the day the student-athlete reports for practice, and

- c. The student-athlete may not compete until verification has been received.

**(October 23, 1986)**

Concluded that the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(j), as adopted by the Association's Division I membership, would not permit the substitution of a score achieved by a student-athlete on the Washington (state) Precollege Program test for the SAT or ACT score normally required under this legislation, noting that if the ruling were granted as requested, a precedent would be set in regard to similar tests that may be conducted by other states.

**(November 20, 1986)**

Expressed the opinion that institutions (or conferences) should not include photographs or names of nonqualifiers or partial qualifiers per Bylaw 5-1(j) in their game programs, brochures or press guides, but decided to leave the matter to institutional discretion and not to issue an interpretation in that regard at this time.

**(November 20, 1986)**

Took the following actions regarding the preparation of a revised brochure explaining the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(j) to high school principals and guidance counselors:

1. Affirmed that the standard for "successful completion" of a core course is a passing grade, as has been reported in the past; further, "successful completion" of the course would not be determined at the discretion of the high school, but would depend solely on whether a nonfailing grade had been earned by the student.

2. Determined that the use of eighth-grade courses to satisfy the core-curriculum requirement can apply against both the number of required courses and the distribution requirements.

**(December 18, 1986)**

Reviewed the application of Bylaw 5-1(j) to the eligibility of student-athletes who appear to meet the requirements of the regulation but subsequently are notified that their test scores have been invalidated by the applicable testing service; concluded that no institutional responsibility would be involved in such a case until notification is received from the testing service (assuming that no coaching staff member or other representative is involved in an arrangement for a fraudulent test). At the point of such notification, the institution must declare the student-athlete ineligible under Bylaw 5-1(j), and the matter then should be referred to the NCAA Eligibility Committee for a determination (on a case-by-case basis) as to any appropriate loss of eligibility beyond the remainder of the freshman year.

**(January 4, 1987)**

The Division I Steering Committee agreed that student-athletes

should be permitted to establish eligibility per Bylaw 5-1(j) by utilizing independent-study courses offered through the American School, Chicago, Illinois, with the understanding that the Academic Requirements Committee will review each such situation on a case-by-case basis. [Conference No. 18, Minute No. 1-t.]

**(January 4, 1987)**

The Division I Steering Committee approved the recommendation of the Academic Requirements Committee that repeated academic years can be used to meet the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(j). It also affirmed the current interpretation that no courses taken in any summer term after the last academic year in high school can be counted toward the core-curriculum requirement in Bylaw 5-1(j). [Conference No. 20, Minute No. 1-h.]

**(February 5, 1987)**

Affirmed that the index scale in 1987 Convention Proposal No. 64, which originally was established for freshmen entering subsequent to August 1, 1987, and prior to August 1, 1988, should be modified accordingly to be consistent with the amended effective date for that proposal, thus making the index scale effective for freshmen entering subsequent to August 1, 1988, and prior to August 1, 1989.

**(February 19, 1987)**

Agreed that the provisions of Bylaw 5-6(b)-(2) permit the Academic Requirements Committee to review on a case-by-case basis the application of Bylaw 5-1(j) as it relates to high schools with grading systems that do not utilize any number or letter grades.

**(March 19, 1987)**

Approved a recommendation from the Academic Requirements Committee that for purposes of implementing Bylaw 5-1(j), prospective student-athletes whose combined composite test scores of ACT examinations result in a fraction (e.g., 13.5, 13.2) be permitted to round up from a minimum of .5 to the next whole number (e.g., 13.5 is changed to 14.0, but 13.2 is counted as 13.0); affirmed that prospective student-athletes initially entering Division I institutions during the 1987-88 academic year are permitted to utilize the highest scores achieved on the individual subtests (e.g., English), it being understood that the combined composite test score must contain one score from each individual subtest.

**(March 19, 1987)**

Affirmed that a prospective student-athlete whose regular collegiate enrollment is delayed for one or more years normally shall establish initial eligibility per Bylaw 5-1(j) based on the requirements in effect at the time of the prospective student-athlete's high school graduation, including the use of the sliding scale, if any, in effect at that time; agreed that a prospective student-athlete also is permitted the alternative of establishing initial eligibility based upon the requirements in effect at the time of initial enrollment at a Division I member institution, if the new standard is more favorable to the student's situation.

**(March 19, 1987)**

Took the following actions regarding the application of Bylaw 5-1(j)-(5):

1. Affirmed an earlier interpretation (reference: Item No. 14 of the minutes of the committee's February 19 conference) that a nonqualifier who attends a four-year institution less than one academic year and then transfers to a Division I member institution is prohibited from practicing, competing and receiving financial aid while serving the one-year residence requirement as a transfer student; agreed that a partial qualifier per Bylaw 5-1(j)-(2) is permitted to receive aid (but not practice or compete) under these circumstances.

2. Determined that Bylaw 5-1(j)-(5) applies only when a nonqualifier transfers from a four-year collegiate institution to a Division I member institution before completing the first academic year of enrollment, noting that when this transfer occurs subsequent to the completion of the first academic year of enrollment, such an individual would be subject to the transfer provisions of Bylaws 5-1(j)-(4) and (7).

3. Concluded that the provisions of Bylaw 5-1(k)-(1), not Bylaw 5-1(j)-(5), apply to a nonqualifier who attends a four-year institution and then transfers to a junior college before enrolling in a Division I member institution, it being understood that the transfer to the Division I member institution occurs after the individual has completed the first academic year of collegiate enrollment.

**(April 13, 1987)**

The Division I Steering Committee sustained the existing interpretation that permits prospective student-athletes who repeat an entire year of high school to utilize appropriate courses taken during the repeated year to fulfill the core-curriculum requirement of Bylaw 5-1(j); further, it rejected the Legislation and Interpretations Committee's suggestion that the eight-semester limitation be eliminated in all circumstances. [Conference No. 5, Minute No. 12.]

**(April 13, 1987)**

Voted to revise Case No. 343 to specify that an individual is not subject to the initial-eligibility standards in Bylaw 5-1(j) if he or she tests out of the freshman year entirely and is admitted to the institution as a sophomore.

**(April 13, 1987)**

Approved a recommendation that nonrecruited walk-ons may be certified by the institution temporarily and that the member institution must receive verification of the core courses used in certification within 45 days of the first day the student-athletes report for practice; noted that a completed Form No. 48-H from the high school will serve as the basis for verification.

**(April 13, 1987)**

Approved in principle a recommendation that alternate testing dates be permitted if such dates are substitutes for testing dates canceled due to weather conditions or similar unavoidable circumstances and if they are certified as such by the testing service involved; directed the Legislation and Interpretations Committee to consider this matter and report its decision in The NCAA News.

**(April 13, 1987)**

Approved a recommendation that the General Educational Development (GED) test be used for foreign student-athletes in the same manner as for U.S. students; i.e., it substitutes for the diploma requirement, but not for the core-curriculum or test-score provisions.

**(April 13, 1987)**

Approved a recommendation that the test-score requirements be applied to domestic and foreign student-athletes alike, with the understanding that there can be no indexing for a foreign student-athlete when the foreign grading system is not translatable to U.S. equivalents.

**(April 13, 1987)**

Academic Requirements. The Division II Steering Committee deferred to the Division I Steering Committee on this report and other actions relating to Bylaw 5-1(j), but noted that Bylaw 5-1(j) and its various interpretations will apply to Division II members effective August 1, 1988, and the Division II committee will continue to review

all such matters in the interim.

**(April 23, 1987)**

Agreed that a foreign student-athlete who graduated from high school in November 1985 and whose high school academic year began in January and ended in November 1985 is not considered to be a member of the 1986 graduating class and, therefore, is not subject to the test-score and other initial-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 5-1(j).

**(April 23, 1987)**

Confirmed that 1987 Convention Proposal No. 67, amending Bylaw 5-1(j), prohibits a prospective student-athlete who is a midterm high school graduate from utilizing SAT or ACT test scores achieved subsequent to the July 1 date preceding initial college enrollment; concurred with the Council recommendation that the Academic Requirements Committee be authorized through legislation to establish criteria for exceptions to the application of Bylaw 5-1(j) that would permit an adjustment of the deadline for achieving test scores under such circumstances.

**(June 4, 1987)**

Reviewed a Council-approved interpretation that alternate SAT or ACT testing dates are permitted for purposes of Bylaw 5-1(j) when the original national testing date is canceled due to weather conditions or similar unavoidable circumstances, provided the alternate dates are certified by the involved testing service; agreed this principle would apply to a situation in which a student-athlete is unable to take such a test for religious reasons, it being understood the criteria specified in the Council's interpretation are met.

**(June 18, 1987)**

Reviewed the application of a previous Council interpretation regarding the core-curriculum requirement of Bylaw 5-1(j), which stipulates that a one-year course that is spread over two years (e.g., elementary algebra) shall be considered as one course, and considered a situation in which a high school awards two units of credit for such a course; concluded that if the high school does not offer the two-year course on an accelerated track (i.e., if there is no alternative to complete the course work in one year), the student may receive two units of credit for the course.

**(June 18, 1987)**

Reviewed Case No. 341, indicating that for establishing initial eligibility under Bylaw 5-1(j), only scores from GED tests taken by a student-athlete after one calendar year has elapsed from the date the student-athlete's high school class (i.e., the last class of which the student was a member while enrolled in a high school) normally graduates shall be used, and considered a situation in which a prospective student-athlete attempts and passes the GED examination prior to high school graduation but is permitted to return to high school within the first eight semesters of enrollment in order to complete the regular curriculum requirements, thus earning a high school diploma upon completion of the course work; concluded that such a student should be permitted to use courses completed after his return to high school in order to meet the core-curriculum requirements, provided the courses are completed within the student's first eight semesters of high school enrollment, inasmuch as the individual would be completing all of the requirements of Bylaw 5-1(j) within the normal matriculation time period.

## Limitations on financial aid awards

*B 6, O.I. 601, (1987 Column No. 19)*

The term "recruited" as used in Bylaw 6 and O.I. 601 would apply only to the prospective student-athlete's recruitment by the certifying member institution. Accordingly, in determining whether a student-athlete would be considered "countable" or "exempted" under the legislation governing limitations on financial aid awards, the issue of whether the student-athlete was "recruited" as a prospect would be determined on the basis of whether the individual was recruited by the certifying member institution. The prospect's recruitment by any other member institution would not relate to the application of this legislation.

## Countable players

*B 6-4(d), O.I. 600, (1985 Column No. 27)*

As Divisions I and II member institutions calculate the maximum-awards limitations for each sport, it is important to note that the NCAA Council has determined that income earned through employment in an institution's athletics department or on athletics facilities is countable financial aid per Bylaw 6-3- and O.I. 600 and that Bylaw 6-4(d) cannot be used to exempt a recruited student-athlete who is receiving such aid from counting toward the financial aid limitations. This is the case regardless of the source of funds (e.g., work-study program) or the office or department hiring or paying the student-athlete (e.g., financial aid or physical-plant offices), inasmuch as such arrangements, regardless of the involvement of the institution's athletics department personnel, cannot be considered as unrelated to the student-athlete's athletics involvement or ability.

## Equivalency limitations

*B 6-5(b), B 6-5(h), (May 21, 1984)*

The NCAA Council approved an interpretation in reference to the application of the maximum equivalency limitations on financial aid awards set forth in Bylaws 6-5(b) and (h). On the recommendation of a special Council subcommittee, the Council determined that the sum of all fractional and maximum awards received by student-athletes shall not exceed the total limit (based on equivalencies) for the sport in question for the academic year as a whole. The application of the limitations to the entire academic year was preferable to requiring that the limitations not be exceeded at any time during the year and was consistent with the approach taken by a majority of conferences and member institutions.

## Tuition waivers as institutional aid

*B 6-5, O.I. 600, (1984 Column No. 19)*

A member institution that provides in-state or out-of-state tuition waivers for its countable student-athletes must count such waivers as institutional financial aid per O.I. 600 (page 116, 1986-87 NCAA Manual) as that term applies to limitations on financial aid awards under the provisions of Bylaw 6.

For example, an institution that provides a countable student-athlete in the sport of baseball with an in-state or out-of-state tuition waiver would be required to include the amount of such waiver in computing the maximum financial aid awards for that sport as set forth in Bylaws 6-5(b) and (h).

## Expenses for scouting opponents

*B 7-1, B 7-2, (1984 Column No. 23)*

Under the provisions of Bylaw 7-2, a Division I member institution shall not pay or permit the payment of expenses incurred by its athletics department staff members or representatives, including professional scouting services, to scout its opponents or individuals who represent its opponents in any sport except basketball, football, *See Interpretations, page 21*



# Interpretations

Continued from page 20

lacrosse and women's volleyball. In those sports, it shall be permissible for the institution to pay expenses for only one person to scout each opponent on only one occasion. This legislation does not permit a member institution's volunteer coach or undergraduate coach to scout opponents in the above-mentioned sports and receive any expenses in connection with such scouting activities, inasmuch as Bylaw 7-1 specifically limits the amount and type of expenses that these individuals may receive.

## Extension for graduate assistant coaches

B 7-1-(h), (1985 Column No. 17)

As set forth in Bylaw 7-1-(h), an individual may not serve as a graduate assistant coach at a particular member institution for a period of more than two years unless the Council has granted an exception. The Council determined that exceptions will be granted only when circumstances clearly supported by objective evidence establish that the graduate assistant coach was unable to attend the collegiate institution for reasons that are unrelated to athletics or to personal or family finances and that are beyond the control of either the coach or the institution. Any such extension would cover the exact number of calendar days that the coach was unable to attend the member institution plus the time that elapses between the date the individual became able to return to the institution and the individual's first opportunity to enroll in a regular term.

In developing this interpretation, the Council determined that the intent of the legislation was to provide a limited opportunity for an individual to gain coaching experience and not necessarily to complete a specific graduate degree. It was noted that many graduate degrees could not be completed in two years if the student enrolled in only the minimum academic course load required by the legislation. Accordingly, the Council concluded that if extensions were granted to all those who did not complete a degree in two years, the two-year restriction would become meaningless.

## Football and basketball volunteer coaches

B 7-1-(c)(1), (1986 Column No. 2)

Football and basketball volunteer coaches at Division I member institutions are permitted to receive expenses directly related to their coaching duties (limited to training-table meals, transportation, and room and board at away games, and a maximum of four complimentary tickets). No other compensation or remuneration of any sort from the institution's department of athletics is permitted, and the volunteer coach is not permitted to recruit or scout off campus.

## Part-time coaches

B 7-1-(g), (1986 Column No. 12)

1986 Convention Proposal No. 88 stipulated that if a Division I-AA member institution sponsors a junior varsity intercollegiate football team in addition to varsity and freshman teams, that member institution may employ or otherwise utilize two additional part-time coaches in the sport of football. Under this legislation, if a member institution sponsors a junior varsity intercollegiate football team in addition to its varsity team, but does not sponsor a freshman team, the institution may not utilize the additional part-time coaches and also must remain subject to the more restrictive football coaching staff restrictions that were adopted by Division I-AA through 1986 Convention Proposal No. 87.

## Part-time coach—expenses

B 7-1, (1987 Column No. 11)

The Division I subcommittee of the Legislation and Interpretations Committee has reviewed inquiries from several member institutions

concerning the payment of expenses for part-time assistant basketball coaches to attend the 1987 National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) convention. The subcommittee determined that this type of expense would be considered an acceptable employee benefit available under similar circumstances to other institutional employees. Accordingly, the subcommittee concluded that it would be permissible for a Division I member institution to provide actual and necessary expenses for its part-time assistant basketball coach to attend the 1987 NABC convention.

## Undergraduate student-athlete coach

B 7-1-(c)(2), (1987 Column No. 11)

The provisions of Bylaw 7-1-(c)(2) permit a Division I member institution to utilize (under certain specified conditions) an undergraduate student-athlete as a coaching assistant in football or basketball. One of the applicable conditions is that the undergraduate student-athlete receive no compensation or remuneration of any sort from the institution other than the financial aid received by the individual as a student-athlete. The Division I subcommittee of the Legislation and Interpretations Committee has reviewed this regulation and noted that the restrictions in Bylaw 7-1-(c)(2) would preclude a member institution from providing the use of an automobile to an undergraduate student-athlete coach to entertain a prospective student-athlete during an official paid visit to the institution's campus.

## Financial aid limitation

B 10-1-(a), B 11-1-(i), B 6, B 3-4, (1987 Column No. 4)

Bylaw 11-1-(i) provides in part that subdivisions may not vote separately on the definition of "commonly accepted educational expenses." It is the Council's interpretation that this regulation would take precedence over the normal legislative principle that only those institutions that sponsor football vote on legislative issues that pertain only to that sport. Accordingly, an amendment from any Division I sponsor designed to increase the maximum amount of financial aid that an individual student-athlete could receive under this regulation would be voted upon by the full Division I membership. This would be the case even if the proposal pertained only to the sport of football.

## Multidivision classification

B 10-2-(b), (1986 Column No. 6)

A proposal was adopted to amend Bylaw 10-3-(b) to permit a Division II member to petition to be classified in Division III in a sport if there is a Division III championship in that sport but no Division II championship. The committee concluded that this alternative would not be available to a Division II member in reference to a sport in which a National Collegiate (rather than Division I) Championship is conducted for Divisions I and II, inasmuch as a Division II member may participate in such a championship in accordance with its own eligibility rules.

## Indoor track championships

B 10-6-(c), B 11-3-(a), (1985 Column No. 18)

The NCAA Council has approved the following interpretations concerning NCAA Bylaw 10-6-(c) for those Division II member institutions that wish to declare their intention to participate in Division III men's or women's indoor track championships:

1. No student-athlete who receives financial assistance contrary to Division III financial aid regulations set forth in Bylaw 11-3-(a) would be eligible to compete in the Division III track championships. For example, a student-athlete who is the recipient of an athletics grant-in-aid in any sport at the Division II institution would not be eligible for the Division III championships.
2. In accordance with subparagraph (2), such a Division II member

institution must schedule and play more than 50 percent of its contests against members of Division III. If the majority of institutions participating in a particular indoor track competition are Division III members, the Division II institution may count that contest as a Division III competition.

## Minimum contest requirements

B 11-4-(b), (1987 Column No. 21)

Member institutions are reminded when making up their playing schedules that each institution's individual teams must engage in a minimum number of intercollegiate contests against four-year, degree granting collegiate institutions in order to meet membership criteria related to the conduct of varsity intercollegiate athletics programs. Further, contests against a collegiate institution's club team may not be counted toward meeting these minimum requirements. Although these requirements would not preclude a member institution from scheduling club teams, the minimum standard in each sport must be met with contests against varsity intercollegiate teams.

## Drug-education program

(1986 Column No. 30)

Student-athletes could participate in presentations to students at elementary and secondary schools subject to the following provisions: (1) The involvement of student-athletes from member institutions is solely for the purpose of making presentations regarding drug abuse and not related in any way to recruiting activities; (2) any financial assistance provided by member institutions to student-athletes involved in these activities would be limited to the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the student-athletes, and (3) a member institution may provide expenses for such activities only if they take place within a 30-mile radius of the institution's main campus.

## Interpretations Column No. 4

Miscellaneous (1987 Column No. 19)

Interpretations columns (as distinguished from Legislative Assistance columns) are published in The NCAA News solely for the purpose of identifying revisions in official interpretations that are approved by the Council for inclusion in the NCAA Manual's case book (i.e., those interpretations that are presented in the form of situations, questions and answers). Generally, the Interpretations columns are published less frequently than the Legislative Assistance columns, which include summaries of other official interpretations made by the Council and the Legislation and Interpretations Committee. If the two columns appear in the same edition of The NCAA News, the effort is made to include both on the same page of the News; however, such an arrangement is not always possible based on available news space.

## Interpretations requests—policy

Miscellaneous (1987 Column No. 18)

The Council has confirmed the existing policy that only the chief executive officer, faculty athletics representative, director of athletics and primary woman administrator of athletics programs at each member institution are authorized to request interpretations from the Association's legislative services department. Please note, however, that this policy would permit the director of athletics and the chief executive officer of a member institution to designate individuals (e.g., an admissions or financial aid officer) as substitutes for them to call the national office and request interpretations. Such an appointment or designation must be reported to the national office in writing in order for the designated individual to be properly authorized. The substitution will be permanent (unless the national office subsequently is advised in writing of an authorized change), and each institution (regardless of such substitutions) will remain limited to a total of four individuals authorized to request interpretations from the national office.

# Preferred-seating legislation appears to have been derailed

In fast-paced developments last week, legislation granting taxpayers a deduction for 80 percent of any amount contributed to a college or university in exchange for preferred seating at athletics events may have fallen victim to political maneuvering and the intense time pressures confronting Congress as it moves to implement the Federal deficit-reduction agreement negotiated with the Reagan Administration.

The Senate Finance Committee December 3 voted to approve a tax plan that would raise the additional revenues mandated by the deficit-reduction agreement. The tax package, which will become part of the Senate budget reconciliation bill, had been expected to include technical corrections to the 1986 Tax Reform Act and miscellaneous tax provisions that had been approved by the committee for inclusion in the reconciliation bill in mid-October, one of which was the preferred-seating provision.

However, House Ways and Means Committee chair Dan Rostenkowski, D-Illinois, announced that he would not accept technical corrections as part of the summit legislation because certain revenue-losing measures that he had included in the House bill to win support had been excluded from the deficit-reduction package. Rostenkowski took the position that unless the Senate adopted a "clean bill," everything in the House bill would be back on the table.

Faced with this dilemma, the procedural and political complexity of implementing the summit agree-

ment, and severe time constraints, the Senate Finance Committee reluctantly decided to strip all of the technical corrections and miscellaneous tax provisions—including the preferred-seating provision and the repeal of the exemptions granted in 1986 to the University of Texas,

Austin, and Louisiana State University—from the Senate bill.

The reconciliation bill is expected to reach the Senate floor the week of December 7. If it is passed by the Senate, conference with the House will follow.

The Senate Finance Committee

action and Rostenkowski's statement have greatly diminished the prospects for enactment of the preferred-seating measure this year.

Because the House plans to send to conference the reconciliation bill that it passed in late October, which contains the preferred-seating pro-

vision, that provision conceivably could be adopted as a revenue-neutral technical change. It now appears almost certain, however, that the technical corrections and miscellaneous tax provisions will not be further considered by Congress until next year.

# Records-disclosure case taken under advisement

Files on recruiting investigations are known to many NCAA sources and should be made public, attorneys for news organizations contend.

The lawyers have asked the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans to uphold a Federal district court ruling in Texas that both the Southwest Athletic Conference and the NCAA are subject to the state's disclosure laws.

U.S. District Judge James Nowlin ruled in Texas in 1986 that the records must be made public, although the documents have remained secret during the appeals process.

After a day of questioning attorneys for both sides during the first week in December, the three-judge panel took the case under advisement and gave no indication when it might rule.

The case originated as a suit filed by the Dallas Morning News, Belo Broadcasting and the Dallas Times Herald in 1985. The news organizations asked a Federal court to make the NCAA and the SWC abide by the Texas Open Records Act and

surrender documents concerning five years of its investigations of Southern Methodist University.

Much of the discussion in the New Orleans court focused on whether the NCAA and SWC receive public funds or can be considered public bodies. Also a prime topic was whether the Texas Open Records Act could be applied outside the state—to SWC member University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, for instance.

Austin attorney Jack Belagia, representing the news organizations, said many NCAA sources know about the scandalous material, and the public has the right to know about verified infractions.

Attorney Bob Roller of Austin, representing the NCAA, said investigators are often told scandalous tales about recruits and recruiting, but many of those stories can never be confirmed.

"Much of the information in our files is not verified. Much of it is scandalous in nature and never verified," Roller said. "Nevertheless, it is kept in our files."

Those files, he said, are confiden-

tial and must be kept confidential to protect those being investigated, as well as those who give information to investigators.

"Everyone is for open government, but reasonable lines must be drawn," Roller said. "The act was never intended to involve the NCAA."

Both sides were questioned stiffly by the appellate panel, the Associated Press reported.

Judge Jere S. Williams asked Belagia how the law might apply to a Rhode Island athlete recruited by Texas schools but signed by a California school. If the law could be applied that broadly, all 50 states could become involved, making it impossible for the NCAA to investigate irregularities, the judge said.

"I do not buy the argument that it makes it impossible for the NCAA to do business," Belagia responded.

Bob Middleton of Dallas, representing the SWC, questioned whether the public-records act can apply outside of Texas.

"The issue in the case is whether the sovereign state of Texas intends to make the sovereign state of Ar-

kansas subject to its power," Middleton said.

"Are you sort of saying that if it weren't for Arkansas being in the Southwest Conference, you'd have no case?" asked Williams.

"No, your honor," Middleton responded.

"I think the issue here is whether the Southwest Conference is supported by public funds," Judge Homer Thornberry said.

Middleton agreed that the involvement of public funds is a major issue, but he defined public funds narrowly, saying there is no legislative appropriation for funding the conference or the NCAA.

Thornberry asked both sides to present their arguments against throwing the case out of Federal court and sending it to the Texas Supreme Court.

The NCAA has rarely lost a major court case, generally winning on the basis that courts have no jurisdiction because the NCAA is a private organization of members who voluntarily subject themselves to rules drawn up by the members.

# Faculty reps review academics-related proposals

Faculty athletics representatives at NCAA member institutions soon will be receiving a report on the first-ever meeting of an academic review committee, composed of faculty reps, which has scrutinized legislation to be considered by delegates at the Association's 1988 Convention in Nashville.

"The academic review committee met in Kansas City November 18 and 19," said John A. Hogan, faculty athletics representative at Colorado School of Mines and chair of the Faculty Athletics Representatives Forum. "For the first time, every faculty rep is going to receive detailed information on the academic implications of legislation submitted to the NCAA Convention."

"The committee reviewed every proposal to determine the academic implications for the student-athlete and for the institution," Hogan added. "It is our hope that all representatives will read our evaluation of the 1988 Convention legislation

and be prepared to offer their own views at our January 9 forum in Nashville."

Other faculty athletics representatives who joined Hogan on the academic review committee were George Andrews, Oberlin College; Francis W. Bonner, Furman University; Richard Dunn, University of Washington; Carla Hay, Marquette University; George M. Schubert, University of North Dakota, and Charles Vahlkamp, Centre College. Hogan said the agenda for the Nashville forum includes more than an hour for discussion of the committee's report.

## Three agenda items

That meeting will be held from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the Opryland Hotel's Tennessee Ballroom and will include three major agenda items: the future direction of the Faculty Athletics Representatives Forum, 1988 Convention legislation, and a workshop on the faculty athletics representative at work.

Here is a detailed look at each item.

## Future direction

Reports from two forum subcommittees, one of them the academic review group, will kick off this portion of the forum. Also reporting will be a subcommittee that has been working on a proposal defining a more formal role for faculty reps in the NCAA.

Hogan then will speak to the group, addressing the rhetorical question, "What is the proper direction for faculty athletics representatives as a deliberative body within the NCAA?"

## Legislation

NCAA President Wilford S. Bailey, faculty rep at Auburn University, will present a report on revision of the NCAA Manual. Bailey chairs the Special NCAA Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification.

Appalachian State University professor Alan J. Hauser will follow

Bailey. He will present an update from the American Association of University Professors.

Following Hauser's presentation will be the time for discussion of 1988 legislation mentioned earlier. "We will begin this portion of the forum in a division round-table format," Hogan noted. "We then will reconvene as a group, hear reports from each division and finish with general discussion on legislation before 1988 Convention delegates."

## Workshop

Faculty reps in attendance will break into division groups at the beginning of the workshop on the

FAR at work. They then will reconvene for a general discussion on the issue.

"The workshop is a feature we have added to the forum in response to feedback from those who have attended in the past," Hogan said. "Representatives will outline the 12-month process of certifying athletics eligibility."

Hogan chairs the forum. Other officers include Douglas S. Hobbs, University of California, Los Angeles, vice-chair, and Frederick L. Hemke, Northwestern University, secretary-treasurer. Bonner and Schubert serve on the group's executive committee.

## Championships Corner

**Men's Gymnastics:** Institutions interested in hosting the 1989 National Collegiate Men's Gymnastics Championships should contact Lacy Lee Baker at the national office by December 31.

## The Market

Readers of The NCAA News are invited to use The Market to locate candidates for positions open at their institutions, to advertise open dates in their playing schedules or for other appropriate purposes.

Rates are 55 cents per word for general classified advertising (agate type) and \$27 per column inch for display classified advertising. Orders and copy are due by noon five days prior to the date of publication for general classified space and by noon seven days prior to the date of publication for display classified advertising. Orders and copy will be accepted by telephone.

For more information or to place an ad, call 913/384-3220 or write NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.

## Positions Available

### Athletics Director

**Athletic Director:** Large private athletic club is accepting applications for Athletic Director. Successful candidate must have a bachelor's degree in related field, master's degree desirable. Must have strong leadership and administrative skills including budget and management responsibilities. 2.5 years' experience as college or university Athletic Director or Assistant Athletic Director preferred. Director reports to the general manager. Send resume, salary requirements and references to: Washington Athletic Club, Personnel, P.O. Box 1709, Seattle, Washington 98111. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Athletics Trainer

**Part-Time Assistant Athletic Trainer:** Northern Illinois University is accepting applications for the position of part-time assistant athletic trainer for women's athletics. This person will assist the head athletic trainers and assistant athletic trainer in the care and management of athletic injuries. Bachelor's degree required. NATA certification preferred. Send letter of application, resume and three letters of recommendation to: Wayne Vaupe/Barb Pearson, Head Athletic Trainers, Huskie Stadium, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115-2854. Position available November 1, 1987. Applications accepted until position is filled.

**Assistant Athletic Trainer, Instructor in Health**

**and Exercise Science Division:** (Search Reopened) Assist head trainer in monitoring the health care of 400 men and women athletes; teach athletic training classes in division; assist in planning operational activities of internship athletic training program; travel with and care for women's athletic teams; assist head trainer in supervising the conditioning, acute injury care, and rehabilitation of athletes utilizing working knowledge of exercise physiology, biomechanics, weight training and nutrition; assist head trainer in supervising and preparing intern student trainers working toward NATA certification. MA degree preferred, athletic training certification required with two years full-time experience as a trainer. \$18,000 (annual), 10-month appointment. Starting Date: February 1, 1988. Application Deadline: December 31, 1987. Send letter of application, resume, three letters of recommendation and copy of transcripts to: Mr. Clint Thompson, Head Athletic Trainer, Northeast Missouri State University, Pershing Building, Kirksville, MO 63501, 816/785-4166. Equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

### Director

**Director, FCA/Michigan:** Full-time position effective June 1, 1988. Qualifications: 1) Experience as athlete, coach, or sports administrator; 2) Personal commitment to Jesus Christ and his church; 3) Experience and ability as staff and financial administrator; 4) Ability to meet and motivate adults and student-athletes; 5) Personal maturity, self-motivation, and communication skills. Duties: 1) Articulate and activate a statement of purpose and goals for Michigan-FCA; 2) Develop and administer annual budget; 3) Work closely with national and regional FCA office; 4) Create and develop local adult chapters and student-athlete huddles; 5)

Organize, stimulate, and supervise work of volunteer state board of directors; 6) Promote and direct annual camps and conferences; 7) Develop fund-raising program through visitation and correspondence; 8) Develop ongoing publicity and information materials. Salary: Negotiable. Send letter of application, resume, and at least three references to: Bernie Larson, 116 Wagonwheel Lane, Battle Creek, Michigan 49017, by January 1, 1988. Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Operations

**Coordinator Of Athletic Operations & Finance:** Responsibilities: Assist the University's athletic directors in the areas of fiscal management and specific areas of athletic operations. Will assist in the development and monitoring of athletic budgets, maintain detailed records for the annual Title IX report, process scholarship applications, design a system of internal controls to protect organizational assets, supervise and oversee concessions and security operations, oversee the financial affairs of all athletic events, the sale of individual and season tickets, oversee insurance claims processing and arrange participant travel. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree in business with an emphasis in production management. Must have a minimum of one year of accounting coursework and five years of experience in the operation of an athletic facility. Please send a letter of application, vita, and 3 to 5 current letters of recommendation by January 4, 1988, to: Mary Soroko, Chairperson of the Search Committee, St. Cloud State University, 205 Administrative Services Building, St. Cloud, MN 56301. SCSU is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educator.

## Ticket Manager

**Assistant Ticket Office Manager:** Columbia University is accepting applications for a full-time Assistant Ticket Office Manager to

assist Ticket Manager in daily operation of athletic ticket office, which includes both the sale of intercollegiate athletic tickets and memberships to the recreation facility. Duties include the sale and accountability of tickets, preparation of deposits of all athletic revenue in keeping with University accounting procedures, manning the ticket window and other related duties as assigned. Experience in bookkeeping and accounting relating to ticket operation preferred, ability to deal and communicate with public, must be able to handle details and meet deadlines. Deadline for application is December 30, 1987. Send letter of application, a resume and a list of references to: Albert Carlson, Associate Director of Athletics, Columbia University, Dodge Physical Fitness Center, New York, NY 10027. Columbia University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Aquatics

**Aquatics:** The Department of Physical Education at Calvin College is seeking a full-time faculty position in Physical Education. Responsibilities will include Aquatic Director, Varsity Swim Coach, and teaching in the areas of aquatics and gymnastics. The candidate must have a current Red Cross and Water Safety Instructor Certificate. An M.A. Degree is required (Ph.D. preferred). Applicants with other areas of specialization in teaching and coaching (W. Basketball, W. Track, M. Soccer) will also be considered. Calvin College is a four-year Christian liberal arts college affiliated with the Christian Reformed Church. Please contact: Dr. James R. Timmer, Chairperson, Department of Physical Education, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI 49506. Deadline is December 11, 1987. Calvin College is an equal opportunity employer.

## Field Hockey

**Women's Field Hockey/Instructor:** Methodist

College, Fayetteville, North Carolina. To serve as head coach for women's field hockey in Division III with an additional responsibility in accordance with strengths. Master's degree required. Will be responsible for the entire women's field hockey program, including recruiting, budgeting, scheduling and teaching in the physical education department. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and background. Application deadline: January 1, 1988. Please submit letter of application, resume, transcripts and three current letters of recommendation to: Tom Austin, Director of Athletics, Methodist College, 5400 Ramsey Street, Fayetteville, NC 28311. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Football

**Athletics:** Varsity Football Coach, Charlotte Country Day School, a coeducational, independent day school with tradition of excellence in athletics. Responsibilities: leadership in development of football program—junior high, junior varsity, and varsity; teaching either in an academic discipline or physical education. Requirements: minimum B.S. degree, 5-10 years' coaching experience at collegiate or secondary level, head coaching experience preferred, understanding of independent school philosophy. Salary commensurate with experience and degree. Equal Opportunity. Affirmative Action Employer. Send letter of application, resume and 3 letters of recommendation by January 8, 1988, to: Will Chassey, Athletic Director, Charlotte Country Day Schools, 1440 Carmel Road, Charlotte, N.C. 28226.

**Assistant Football Coach:** San Francisco State University, Department of Physical Education, has a full-time position as assistant football coach and teacher of physical education. Bachelor's degree required, master's degree preferred. Degree in physical education preferred. Teaching competencies must include intermediate level in at least two activity areas and breadth at the beginning level. Evidence of ability to work constructively in the professional environment preferred. Evidence of ability to successfully teach and coach among diverse ethnic populations preferred. Salary is \$25,248 to \$33,192. Position available August 1, 1988. Qualified applicants should submit a cover letter, detailed vita, transcripts for all college work and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Jean L. Perry, Chair, Department of Physical Education, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, California 94132. Materials received after February 12, 1988, cannot be assured full consideration. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Head Football Coach:** University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree; extensive experience with a major football program, preferably as a head coach or as a top assistant; ability to supervise a Division I football program; demonstrated commitment to academic excellence; commitment to NCAA regulations. Send resume to: John D. Swofford, Director of Athletics, P.O. Box 2126, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**Assistant Football Coach:** University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree. See The Market, page 23

## DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS MARSHALL UNIVERSITY Huntington, West Virginia

Marshall University invites applications and nominations for the position of Director of Athletics. The position reports directly to the President and is responsible for providing leadership and management of a combined intercollegiate program for men and women. Marshall is a member of the Southern Conference and is an NCAA Division I-AA member in football and Division I in all other sports. The Athletic program is considered an integral part of the total educational program of the university.

Requirements for the position are a bachelor's degree, a master's degree preferred, and prior experience in collegiate athletics administration. Applicants must present high ethical standards, a strong commitment to academic progress and achievement for student-athletes, a commitment to both men's and women's intercollegiate sports program, and a sensitivity to the ethnic diversity of the university community, demonstrated competency in the management of human resources, fiscal affairs, interpersonal communication and promotional skills, leadership, and media relations is required.

**Salary:** Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

**Application Deadline:** January 4, 1988.

**Starting Date:** As soon as possible.

Letters of nomination and application along with a resume and three letters of recommendation, and references to:

Dorothy Hicks, Chair  
Athletic Director Search Committee  
Office of the President  
Marshall University  
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

Marshall University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer and invites and encourages applications from minorities and women.

## HEAD FOOTBALL COACH POSITION

Edinboro University of PA is seeking an individual to fill the position of Head Football Coach. This position is a full-time twelve month appointment. **QUALIFICATIONS:** The successful candidate must possess a Bachelor's Degree, an advanced degree is preferred. The candidate should possess successful head coaching experience, a thorough knowledge of the NCAA organization and have excellent organizational skills. **RESPONSIBILITIES:** These include, but are not limited to: organization and administration of a Division II competitive football program in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE (PSAC), recruiting and developing student athletes, following the guidelines of Edinboro University and the PSAC.

Only qualified candidates should submit a letter specifying this particular position and a detailed resume including the names, addresses and telephone numbers of at least three references to Daryl L. Lake, Associate V.P. for Human Resources, EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Edinboro, PA 16444, BEFORE December 14, 1987. ONLY INFORMATION IN HAND ON DECEMBER 14, 1987, WILL BE CONSIDERED. The anticipated starting date for this position is January 1, 1988. Edinboro University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

EDINBORO UNIVERSITY



## DIRECTOR OF INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

Director sought to preserve and enhance well-established and highly valued men's and women's intramurals program with no intercollegiate athletics.

**Qualifications:** Organizational and leadership abilities required to administer program compatible with our unique academic program; bachelor's degree required; 1-3 years' experience in similar area preferred; BS or MS in recreation or physical education desirable.

Full-time, 9-month position beginning September 1988. Starting Salary: \$18,000 to \$22,000, excellent benefits package.

Send letter of application and resume by February 8, 1988, to:

Norrie Loomis  
Director of Personnel  
St. John's College  
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

An EOE

## The Market

Continued from page 22

lor's degree; college coaching experience preferred; ability to coach in a Division I football program; commitment to NCAA regulations; commitment to academic excellence. Send resume to: Richard A. Baddour, Associate Director of Athletics, P.O. Box 2126, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**Assistant Football Coach.** Responsibilities include coaching and teaching the technical aspects of football under the direction of the head coach and/or coordinator; other assignments may include recruiting, advising, budget, films, financial aid, eligibility, conditioning, camps, travel and housing arrangements, equipment, and promotions. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required. Preferred successful coaching experience at the collegiate level or successful head coach at the high school level. Salary is commensurate with experience. Applications will be accepted through December 18, 1987, or until positions are filled. Send letter of application to: Ron Wellman, Athletic Director, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

## Strength/Conditioning

**Fitness/Strength Director.** University of Arkansas Athletic Department. Qualifications: Master's degree in P.E. or exercise physiology. Must have five years' experience as head fitness/strength coach at a Division I college or university. Must have had varsity football or basketball playing experience at a Division I college or university. Must have proven experience in nutrition, fitness programs, stress reduction and individualized planned "off-season" programs in nutrition, fitness and strength development. Must be a Certified Strength and Conditioning Specialist. Send applications, resume and three letters of reference to: Mr. J. Frank Broyles, Director of Athletics, University of Arkansas, Broyles Athletic Complex, Fayetteville, AR 72701, by December 31, 1987. The University of Arkansas is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

## SPORTS INFORMATION OFFICER UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

The Sports Information Officer will be responsible for all aspects of sports information and media-related services for the Intercollegiate Athletic Program at the University of California, Davis. Excellent public speaking, writing and editing skills desired. Ability to work independently and maintain a high level of productivity. Apply to UC Davis, Employment Office, TB 122, Davis, California 95616, for Job #1613 by January 15, 1988. For required application materials call 916/752-0531 Monday thru Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Salary: \$32,300 to \$48,500, commensurate with experience.

E.O.E.

## NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

### Assistant Athletic Director for Promotions and Marketing

**Purpose:** To coordinate all promotions, publications, marketing and public relations for Intercollegiate Athletics. Priorities to be given to the revenue-producing sports with the clearly defined intent to acquire and maintain customers.

**Qualifications:** Bachelor's degree is required, master's degree is preferred, in Marketing, Mass Communications, or related discipline. Has demonstrated successful experience in promotions, advertising and public relations. Experience with electronic media is desirable. Must possess major-market oral and written communication skills. Must have knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations.

#### Responsibilities:

- Reports to Director of Intercollegiate Athletics.
- Display strong oral and written communication skills.
- Represent university at various events — committees.
- Coordinate with the Sports Information Department all print materials.
- Develop and implement marketing and promotional plans for department with appropriate personnel.
- Assist with games management.
- Develop corporate sponsorship packages.
- Develop and negotiate T.V. and radio contracts.
- Aid in the development of a courtesy car program.
- Acts as chief administrator of spirit and student support groups.
- Develop Intercollegiate Athletic Speakers Bureau.
- Work with local and regional media and broadcast networks.
- Have a thorough knowledge of NCAA rules and work within regulations.
- Any other duties assigned by the Athletic Director.

**Salary:** Commensurate with experience and qualifications.

**Effective Date of Appointment:** February 1, 1988.

**Application Deadline:** Nominations or applications received before December 15, 1987, will be given preference, but applications will be received and reviewed until position is filled. Send letter of application, resume, and three letters of reference to:

Chair, Screening Committee  
Intercollegiate Athletics  
Northern Illinois University  
101 Evans Field House  
DeKalb, IL 60115

Northern Illinois University is an equal opportunity employer and has a strong commitment to the principles of Affirmative Action, Title IX, and Section 504.

## Volleyball

**Assistant Volleyball Coach.** Appointment date is negotiable. Salary is commensurate with experience and background. Responsibilities: Assist the head coach with conditioning, practices, recruiting, correspondence, travel and scouting. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required, master's degree preferred. Experience as a player and/or collegiate level. Commitment to and responsibility for adhering to all rules and regulations of MSU, Big Ten Conference and the NCAA. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1988. Send letter of recommendation with a minimum of three references to: Douglas W. Weaver, Director of Athletics, Michigan State University, 218 Jenison Field House, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1025. MSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution.

## Physical Education

**Olivet College, Intercollegiate Athletics/Physical Education.** Head Women's Volleyball and Softball Coach. Position available January 1, 1988. Assistant Professor. Full-time, regular faculty position. Responsibilities include: attracting qualified scholar-athletes, and teaching in P.E. department in an elective co-educational program. Master's degree with a concentration in P.E. preferred and experience in coaching required. Send letter of application, resume, and two letters of reference, transcripts to: Jare Klein, AD, Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan 49076.

**Physical Education/Athletic Training, tenure-track position, assistant/associate professor to direct NATA athletic training specialization program;** teach courses in athletic training curriculum; supervise student trainers; athletic training with both men's and women's teams. Qualifications: M.S., NATA certification, and a minimum of three years of clinical supervision of student trainers in an NATA accredited program required. Ph.D. in related field or RPT certification and more extensive experience preferred. Submit by February 20, 1988, letter of application, vitae, transcripts from colleges attended, at least three current letters of recommendation, and statement of professional goals to: Dr. Dora Metrelis, Women's Physical Education Department, Southern Connecticut State University, 501 Crescent St., New Haven, CT 06515. Women and minorities strongly urged to apply. AA/EOE.

**Kentucky Wesleyan College, Chairperson for Physical Education.** This is a tenure-track position at the Assistant or Associate Professor level. Ph.D. required for the background in kinesiology and exercise physiology, and additional teaching competencies in physical education activities desired. Deadline for Applications: February 1, 1988. Send a letter of application, resume, graduate transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Robert E. Shimp, Academic Dean, Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky 42302-1039. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Graduate Assistant

**Graduate Assistantships.** Master's Degree Program in Sport Coaching, Sport Fitness Management, Sport Management, and Sports Medicine. Graduate Assistantships and Scholarships are available for the 1987-88 academic year. Assistantships include tuition waiver and a \$3,300 stipend. Interested students should apply immediately. For more information contact: Director of Admissions, United States Sports Academy, One Academy Drive, Daphne, Alabama 36526, toll free 1-800-262-8772. The Academy accepts students regardless of race, religion, sex, age or national origin.

**Graduate Assistant, Promotions and Fund-Raising.** Georgia State University is seeking a graduate assistant to assist with promotions and fund-raising for the Athletic Association. Duties include: assisting in the organization and promotion of a concert, celebrity golf and tennis tournament, and booster activities. The stipend is \$1,366 per quarter (out-of-state tuition waiver) and the assistantship is available for Winter and Spring Quarter. Send letter of application and resume to Kathryn N. Edwards, Georgia State University Athletics, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303.

**Graduate Assistant/Women's Athletic Trainer.** Responsibilities: Work in women's training room under the direction of head women's trainer. BS required, preferred NATA certified. Effective January 4, 1988. Send a letter of

introduction, and updated resume with special attention to athletic training experience, education and two letters of recommendation, to: Dr. Jan Stocker, Assistant Athletic Director, Florida State University, Suite 100, Tully Gym, Tallahassee, FL 32306-3035. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

## Open Dates

**Football, Division III.** University of Wisconsin-Superior has an open home or away date for September 10, 1988. Contact: Dr. Steve Becker, Athletic Director, at 715/394-8371.

**Hawaii Calls.** BYU Hawaii needs 3 more basketball teams to round out competition for the United Air Lines Tourney scheduled for November 25, 26 and 28, 1988. Interested parties please contact Dr. LeRoy Overstreet, Athletic Director, 808/293-3751 or 293-9097 for details.

**Women's Basketball.** Oregon State University needs two Division I teams to travel to the beautiful Northwest for December 9, 10, 1988, tournament. Guarantee negotiable, plus lodging breaks. Please contact Alan Lambert, 503/754-2800.

**Salisbury State College** has two available dates for football contests as follows: October 29, 1988; October 28, 1989; November 12, 1988; November 11, 1989. Please contact William E. Lide at 301/543-6340 or 6341 if any of these dates are of interest.

**Women's Basketball, Division I.** University of Nebraska is seeking home contest for the 1988-89 season on 11/29/88, 12/6/88 and 12/14/88. Guarantee or return game possible. Contact: Steve High, Assistant Coach, 402/472-6462.

**Football, Division II.** Grand Valley State University is seeking a home contest on 9/24/88. Other open dates: 9/16/89, 9/23/89, 9/22/90 and 10/27/90. Guarantee possible or extended contract. Contact: Tom Beck, 616/895-3176.

## HEAD FOOTBALL COACH

Carthage College in Kenosha, Wisconsin, seeks applications and nominations for the position of head football coach. The individual will be responsible for building a strong football program under NCAA Division III guidelines. Carthage competes in the College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin. The candidate should have successful coaching experience and the ability to recruit, teach and motivate young men. Send applications or nominations by January 8, 1988, to: August R. Schmidt, Athletic Director, Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53141.



AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

## CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY SAN LUIS OBISPO DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

Applications/nominations are invited for the position of Director of Athletics, with an intended appointment date of March 1, 1988. The Director is responsible to the President of the University on policy matters and reports directly to the Vice President for Academic Affairs. The Director (a) is responsible for the overall supervision of the University's Intercollegiate Athletics program, including the management of personnel, finances, program promotion, facilities, and equipment; (b) is required to demonstrate strong management and communication skills; (c) must have an understanding of the role of athletics within the University structure and its relation to the educational mission of the University; (d) must be an advocate of positive academic progress of those students participating in intercollegiate athletics; and (e) must possess the ability to work effectively with students, faculty, and administration, as well as off-campus constituencies.

Candidates will possess a minimum of a master's degree in an appropriate field, with a doctorate preferred and university- or college-level experience as a Director of Athletics or an Associate Director of Athletics. Experience must provide evidence of an understanding of all facets of a broad athletics program.

Cal Poly offers a comprehensive Intercollegiate Athletics program with 9 men's and 8 women's teams (men's football, soccer, wrestling, and baseball; men's and women's basketball, cross country, track, tennis and swimming; and women's volleyball, gymnastics, and softball). Wrestling and women's volleyball participate at the Division I level as members of the Pac-10 and PCAA, respectively; all others at the Division II level.

The salary is commensurate with the background and experience of the individual selected. All rights associated with this appointment are governed by the Management Personnel Plan adopted by the Board of Trustees of The California State University.

Application/nominations must be submitted by December 31, 1987. Applicants should include a current resume and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of at least three professional references. Applications, nominations and inquiries should be addressed to:

Frank T. Lebens  
Associate Vice President for Academic Programs  
California Polytechnic State University  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407  
(805)756-2186

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

Cal Poly employs only individuals lawfully authorized to work in the United States. All qualified persons are encouraged to apply.

## SPORT MANAGEMENT

Faculty position, rank open, to begin in September 1988. Assistant or Associate positions are tenure-track appointments. Ph.D. in business and management experience in the sports industry preferred. Rank and salary commensurate with education and experience. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae and three reference letters by February 26, 1988, to:

Search Committee, Sport Management Program  
Hicks Building  
University of Massachusetts  
Amherst, MA 01003  
AA/EOE

## KENYON COLLEGE DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS

Kenyon College invites nominations and applications for the position of Director of Physical Education and Athletics. Kenyon particularly encourages qualified women and minority candidates to apply. With an enrollment of 1,500 resident undergraduates, Kenyon is a member of the North Coast Athletic Conference and the NCAA Division III. The Physical Education and Athletic Department has ten full-time staff members who coach 21 intercollegiate varsity teams (11 men's and 10 women's teams), administer intramural and co-recreational programs and teach physical education courses for credit.

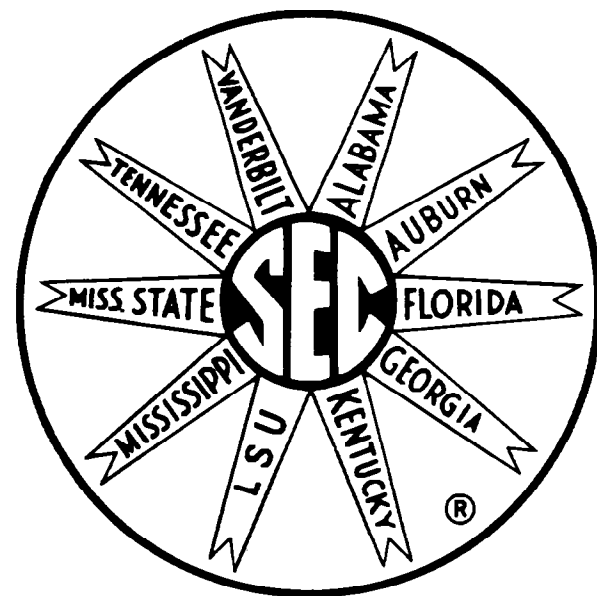
We are seeking an experienced administrator who can provide strong leadership for departmental programs and set standards and goals comparable to Kenyon's distinguished academic programs. Candidates must have a demonstrated proficiency for: the development and operation of physical education, intercollegiate, intramural and recreational activity programs; staff supervision; creative managerial skills; preparing and administering annual budgets; and understanding and interpreting conference and NCAA regulations and policies.

The Director will be expected to work harmoniously with students, faculty and alumni groups, and, by being an effective spokesperson for the department, provide support for the College's public relations programs. A coaching assignment is required.

Qualifications for the position include a master's degree, although a terminal degree is preferred. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Twelve-month contract, one month vacation. Starting date—soon after appointment as possible but no later than June 1988. Applications must be received no later than January 11, 1988. Send inquiries or applications to:

Prof. Peter Collings  
Chair, Search Committee  
Kenyon College  
Gambier, Ohio 43022

An Equal Opportunity Employer



## COMMISSIONER SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

The Southeastern Conference invites applications and nominations for the position of Commissioner. The Commissioner is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Conference and is elected by a majority vote of the Chief Executive Officers of the ten member universities. The current Commissioner has recently been selected as Executive Director of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The Southeastern Conference, founded in 1932, is in Division I of the NCAA and has the following membership: University of Alabama, Auburn University, University of Florida, University of Georgia, University of Kentucky, Louisiana State University, University of Mississippi, Mississippi State University, University of Tennessee, and Vanderbilt University.

Candidates must possess a bachelor's degree, and graduate degrees are desirable. In addition to having a thorough understanding and appreciation of academic institutions, candidates should also have strong administrative, interpersonal, communication and promotional skills; knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations governing intercollegiate athletics; and a familiarity with both men's and women's intercollegiate sports programs.

Salary for the position will be commensurate with experience and ability. Starting date will be determined with the candidate.

The review of applicants and nominations will begin on December 1, 1987. Applications and nominations should be sent to:

Dr. James E. Martin, President  
Southeastern Conference  
Suite 900  
Central Bank Building  
Birmingham, Alabama 35233

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer



# Things looking up in women's volleyball, top coaches say

**By Cheryl A. McElroy**  
**The NCAA News Staff**

**Women's volleyball coaches across the nation believe their sport may be on the verge of something big. Ask some of the top coaches across the nation and you will hear comments on:**

- The potential for attracting major television coverage.
- A general increase in media coverage.
- Changes in the game that appear to be attracting more spectators.
- Stronger skill development in younger players.

Much of the discussion centers on the Division I championship, where increased media attention has attracted more spectators and improved the sport's popularity.

## Big crowds expected

Hosted by Purdue University, the December 17-19 Division I Women's Volleyball Championship will be staged at Indianapolis' 17,533-seat Market Square Arena. Mail-order ticket sales already exceed 5,000, and Nancy Cross, Purdue's coordinator of public relations and promotions, expects sales to increase dramatically right before the event.

"Indiana fans in the past have not expected a sell-out and therefore will wait to the last minute to buy tickets," said Cross. "The tickets we have sold so far have been to people who want the best seats."

A capacity crowd—which would exceed the crowd at the 1987 Division I Women's Basketball Championship—could boost women's volleyball as a priority among network television executives, according to Coaches Conversation, a newsletter published by the American Volleyball Coaches Association.

"Right now, we are hoping to get major television coverage," said University of California, Los Angeles, coach Andy Banachowski. "The sport already has come a long way

## Plan progresses

The Big Ten Conference moved closer to a postseason basketball tournament December 2 when the Joint Group of Faculty Representatives and Athletic Directors approved a recommendation for the tourney.

The joint group received the recommendation from athletics directors, who had acted on the recommendation of a Big Ten ad hoc committee. The next move is for the Big Ten's Council of Ten, made up of presidents and chancellors of the institutions, to vote on the matter.

The Council of Ten is scheduled to meet in Chicago December 14, and part of the agenda will include voting on the recommendation. If the Council of Ten approves, and a majority vote is needed, the first tournament will be held at the end of the 1988-89 season in the Indianapolis Hoosier Dome.

## News to change publication date

**This issue of The NCAA News marks the end of the Monday publishing schedule. Beginning with the December 16 issue, the News will be published every Wednesday through June 22, 1988. The biweekly summer schedule will begin with the July 6 issue.**

This issue includes the final 1987 football statistics for Divisions I-A, II and III. The final football attendance figures will be included in the January 6 issue.

in getting public attention, but the teams still are deserving of more attention than they're receiving."

### Progress being made

Though some coaches believe volleyball still has a way to go in obtaining more media attention a lot of progress has been made. "Media coverage already has increased tremendously in the past four to five years, especially if you think in terms of how long volleyball has been around compared to other sports," said Doug Dannevik, head coach at the University of California, San Diego.

"I see volleyball as the premier sport for women, but because of the nature of the game, it's a difficult sport to televise," said Peggy Martin, Central Missouri State University head coach. "We're still in a pioneer



**Andy Bana-chowski**

stage as far as television coverage itself goes."

## Something for everyone

Coaches speculate that volleyball's popularity as a spectator sport is increasing because the sport offers something for everyone—quickness,

strategy and finesse, to name a few of the aspects. "Women's volleyball is tremendously fluid," said Dannevik. "It has the grace of ballet and the explosiveness of basketball."

"And the game is becoming more powerful as blocking and spiking increasingly are becoming more important elements," Dannevik said. "The changes in momentum also make the game exciting to watch. A team can make a great comeback; whereas in a sport such as basketball, that doesn't happen."

"Another factor that makes volleyball an exciting sport for the fans is the fact that there's not a time clock involved," said Martin. "The winner can't be determined by the clock."

### Skill development noted

As evidence of the sport's en-

hanced image, Janice Kruger, head coach at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, points out the quality of players coming from the high school ranks. "High school players are becoming more proficient in developing their skills," Kruger said. "The rest of the nation, especially the Midwest, is catching up with the West Coast in terms of ability."

"The growth volleyball has seen the past four or five years really has been dramatic," California State University, Northridge, coach Walt Ker said. "Kids get interested in the sport at a younger age; parents and friends get interested and turn out for matches.

"It used to be that we got good athletes. Now," Ker added, "not only are we getting good athletes, we're getting good volleyball players."

[illegible]