

# The NCAA News



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## Quote

### Collegiate athletics delivers on promises

The following comments were reported by members of the news media covering the 82nd annual NCAA Convention in Nashville January 10-14:

**Walter Byers, executive director emeritus NCAA**

"I leave intercollegiate athletics totally convinced that it delivers on its promises to its student-athletes really better than higher education and its process delivers to the student body generally."

**Mitchell H. Raiborn, professor of accounting Bradley University**

"Some institutions need financial consulting assistance. Some institutions are chasing a rainbow, and the money spent will probably be higher than revenues. In some cases, spending exceeds the maximum potential revenue."

**Neal H. Pilson, president CBS Sports**

"Television money reduces the need for additional funds from taxpayers, students, parents and alumni. We feel that the relationship with television is a good business proposition for the schools if they manage and administer that money properly."

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

"That league (National Football League) gleans millions to be used to pay \$2 million salaries a year for world-class athletes on the football field. These enormous profits do not revert to the NCAA institutions."

"Revenue-sharing (among NCAA members) is absolutely meaningful."

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## Convention boosts Pell limit, enhances trend to 'federation'

Rhetoric and banner headlines notwithstanding, delegates to the Association's 1988 Convention in Nashville enacted more important legislation than they defeated.

Certainly, votes to abandon discussion of a Division I-A football championship and to reject adding grade-point requirements to the satisfactory-progress legislation in Division I garnered most of the attention and generated much of the comment surrounding the January 10-14 meetings at the Opryland Hotel. A quick glance through the complete list of voting actions published elsewhere in this issue of The NCAA News, however, reveals that delegates:

- Increased to \$1,400 (from \$900) the amount of Pell Grant funds Division I student-athletes may receive in addition to full athletics grants.

- Moved legislation regarding the reporting of coaches' outside income from the constitution to the bylaws, advancing the "federated" concept of NCAA rules.

- Began work toward creation of a I-AAA football division.

- Affirmed Division III institutions' commitment to awarding need-based aid only.

- Added a minimum-grade-point-

average requirement (2.000 on a 4.000 scale) in Division I to Bylaw 5-1-(j) for junior-college transfer students.

- Acted to permit student-athletes to become involved with fund-raising activities for charitable causes.

- Approved a voluntary, off-season drug-testing program for football-playing members.



Convention voting summary on page 11

- Granted the Council authority to waive the provisions of Bylaw 5-1-(j) for student-athletes whose overall academic record indicates compliance with the intent of that legislation.

### 'A good Convention'

"All in all, it was a good Convention," said Richard D. Schultz, NCAA executive director, following conclusion of the business session a half-day ahead of schedule.

"The thing that I was pleased about was the feedback and positive attitude I got from the delegates. Part of it was feedback to comments made on Sunday (during Schultz' State of the Association address,

the text of which may be found on page 11), but the whole Convention seemed to be very positive.

"I feel that we've really got a chance of doing some things in the next few years even though there's a lot of challenges out there."

### Two votes spotlighted

Most public attention on Convention actions focused on two votes by Division I members. The first, a 98-13 passage of Proposal No. 72, directed the NCAA Special Events Committee's Postseason Football Subcommittee to "discontinue its consideration of a possible format for a Division I-A football championship until such time as there is compelling evidence that the Division I-A membership believes that such a championship is in the best interests of intercollegiate athletics and college football generally and Division I-A football in particular."

That roll-call vote, which was designated by the NCAA Presidents Commission, took place during the Division I-A business session January 12.

"This vote is going to put (the issue) aside for a while," Schultz said, "but it will come back again. We have a chance of having it when the football coaches finally decide

See Convention, page 2

## Council, Executive Committee get new members

Seven new members were elected to terms on the NCAA Council at the 1988 Convention in Nashville.

New Division I members include James W. Lessig, commissioner, Mid-American Athletic Conference; Douglas S. Hobbs, professor of political science, University of California, Los Angeles; Susan Collins, assistant director of athletics, George Mason University, and James W. Shaffer, commissioner, Midwestern Collegiate Conference.

Elected in Division II was Marjorie A. Trout, director of women's athletics, Millersville University of Pennsylvania.

Division III new Council members include Rocco J. Carzo, director of athletics, Tufts University, and Charles J. Gordon, director of

athletics, Rhodes College.

Reelected to serve full Council terms were B. J. Skelton, dean of admissions and registration, Clemson University; Charles Whitcomb, professor of recreation/leisure studies, San Jose State University; Frederick E. Gruninger, director of athletics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Thurston E. Banks, associate professor of chemistry, Tennessee Technological University; Joseph N. Crowley, president, University of Nevada, Reno; Jerry M. Hughes, director of athletics, Central Missouri State University, and Karen L. Miller, director of athletics, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Council members whose terms

See Council, page 2



Alvin J. Van Wie



Rocco J. Carzo



Susan Collins



Charles J. Gordon



Douglas S. Hobbs



James W. Lessig



James W. Shaffer



Marjorie A. Trout

# Convention

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that's what they want. Right now, there isn't any support from the coaches. When they're opposing it on one side and the (college) presidents are opposing it on the other side, there isn't much chance that you're going to have legislation."

During the January 13 general business session, Proposal No. 39 attracted most of the attention. During the morning session, Divisions I and II approved the legislation by roll-call vote (163-151 in Division I, 125-31 in Division II), adding minimum-GPA requirements to Bylaw 5-1-(j)-(6)-(ii), which deals with satisfactory progress.

After lunch, a move to reconsider in Division I passed (168-135), and the morning's action ultimately was overturned (143-162). A Division II move to reconsider was defeated, 103-38. For now, then, Division II members will require student-athletes to have at least a 1.600 GPA after their first season of competition to remain eligible under satisfactory-progress legislation. The required GPA after two seasons is 1.800, and it escalates to a minimum 2.000 after completion of the third and subsequent seasons of competition.

Division I voting action kept its current legislation intact. In essence, it leaves the determination of satisfactory progress to regulations adopted by individual institutions.

## Action not antiacademics

"Don't misinterpret what you heard," Schultz told media members in a post-Convention news conference. "I don't think you heard a vote against academics or academic requirements."

"Some of the schools that were opposing (No. 39) have some of the highest academic standards in the country.... I think it's a real concern on the part of a lot of those institu-

tions as to how they could equitably come up with a grade-point (based) academic-progress rule."

"When it comes down to grading systems," Schultz added, "you're going to see universities fight more to protect the autonomy of their grading systems than any other thing that they do. Don't overreact and feel that what you saw and heard was a vote against academic requirements or graduation rates. I don't think that's what it was."

"This is not a new issue," he noted. "This is the first time that this issue has been passed and came back on reconsideration and failed. It's been there, and it's gradually picking up momentum. There's more understanding for it."

"One of these days, it's going to pass and stay there."

## I-AAA football possible

One item that did pass was Proposal No. 89, which directs the Council to present appropriate legislation to establish a Division I-AAA football classification at next year's Convention.

"I personally think it's a good move," Schultz noted. "I think it solves a number of problems."

"It solves a big problem for Division III. It also presents an opportunity for schools that are in Division I and have the facilities and other resources to have a football program in their division that they feel they can afford."

General principles outlined in the resolution included need-based financial aid, a limit of 10 games (including postseason contests) each season, and strict reduction or elimination of spring practice.

## Other actions

Following are highlights of other Convention actions, presented in the order that they appeared in the Official Notice and Convention Pro-

gram:

Proposal No. 45—Passed by Divisions I and II, this amends Bylaw 5-1-(j) to permit the Council to waive the initial-eligibility requirements of the bylaw based on objective evidence that a student's overall academic record warrants the waiver. An example, which occurred in 1987, involved a student-athlete with a high GPA and qualifying test scores who was ruled ineligible due to taking the SAT or ACT test on an inappropriate date.

Proposal Nos. 49 and 50—Adopted by Division I, these measures add a cumulative 2.000 GPA requirement for initial eligibility of junior college transfer student-athletes.

Proposal No. 59—By roll-call vote (208-101), Division I members upped the limit of permissible Pell Grant awards for athletics grant-in-aid recipients to \$1,400 (from \$900). Another proposal (No. 58) that would have exempted the entire Pell Grant amount that a student-athlete qualified for was defeated by roll call, 208-100.

## 'The Alford rule'

Proposal No. 66—All divisions voted to amend Constitution 3-1-(e) to permit student-athlete involvement in the direct promotion of a charitable or educational project, provided that all funds generated by the effort go directly to the charitable or educational organization. Media members covering the Convention tabbed this "the Alford rule," since it deals with activities like those that were highly publicized when former Indiana University, Bloomington, student-athlete Steve Alford was declared ineligible for one game for his involvement in a charity-calendar project.

Proposal No. 70—Passage of this measure enables Division III

student-athletes to use their athletic ability, if selected as part of a random drawing, to win prizes (e.g., during a half-time shoot-out at a basketball game).

Proposal No. 78—As amended by Convention delegates, this measure provides that the titles of certified postseason football games shall conform to NCAA policies regarding products or activities that may be detrimental to the welfare of student-athletes or the image of higher education and intercollegiate athletics. Among other things, references to alcoholic beverages or tobacco products in bowl names will be prohibited.

Proposal No. 79—Action by all divisions took the Association out of the certification business for non-collegiate gymnastics and track and field meets.

## Off-season drug testing

Proposal No. 80—Football-playing members in all divisions voted to establish a voluntary drug-testing program, to deal primarily with anabolic steroids, that will permit NCAA testing of football players between January 1 and the end of the academic year. An amendment to report results to an institution only upon request was passed.

Proposal Nos. 82, 83 and 84—These resolutions authorize the Special Committee on Deregulation and Rules Simplification to include a new set of principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics and the mechanics for creation of administrative regulations into the manuscript of the revised NCAA Manual, which is expected to be introduced for approval at the 1989 Convention.

Proposal No. 86—Adopted by a common vote of all divisions, this measure moves legislation regarding coaches' reporting of outside income

from the constitution to the bylaws, where each division may act separately on it. The vote was seen as another step toward greater federation of NCAA regulations.

## Need-based aid affirmed

Proposal Nos. 92 and 93—Division III members, by roll-call votes, reaffirmed their intent to award financial aid only on the basis of need. Bylaw 11 now will contain language that specifically prohibits the consideration of athletic ability in the formulation of financial aid packages.

Proposal No. 119—Seen as a blow to several annual recruiting publications, this legislation, passed by all divisions, precludes athletics department staff members from evaluating or rating prospective student-athletes for news media, scouting or recruiting services prior to the written offer of financial aid or acceptance by the prospect of an admission offer.

Proposal No. 129—A common vote of all divisions passed this measure, which authorizes the Academic Requirements Committee to waive the enrollment and satisfactory-progress requirements of Constitution 3-3 for student-athletes who, because of participation in the Olympics, could lose eligibility.

Proposal No. 130—Similar to No. 79, this measure was adopted by a common vote of all divisions and gets the NCAA out of the certification business for high school all-star games. An amendment that was passed by the Convention retained the limit of two on the number of all-star games a high school student-athlete may participate in before graduation without loss of collegiate eligibility for one year.

A complete summary of all voting actions appears on page 11.

# Council

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expired are Don J. DiJulia, commissioner, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference; Mikki Flowers, associate director of athletics, Old Dominion University; David L. Maggard, director of athletics, University of California, Berkeley; Vernon M. Smith, University of Toledo; Richard B. Yoder, director of athletics, West Chester University of Pennsylvania; Robert W. Hatch, director of athletics, Bates College, and Russell J. Poel, professor of chemistry, North Central College.

Following are biographical sketches of the new Council members.

## Carzo

Carzo has been on the athletics staff at Tufts since 1966 and has served as athletics director at the school since 1974.

He received a bachelor's degree from the University of Delaware in 1954 and a master's degree from the school in 1956.

After a year in high school coaching, Carzo returned to Delaware in 1956 as an assistant football coach. He also served as head men's lacrosse coach at the school for two seasons. In 1960, he moved to the University of California, Berkeley, as an assistant coach, remaining there until moving to Tufts in 1966.

He was head football coach at the school from 1966 through 1968, head lacrosse coach from 1966 through 1973 and golf coach from 1973 through 1980. He also became involved in administration during that time.

Carzo was named assistant athletics director in 1969 and held that

position until being named AD in 1974.

## Collins

Collins holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Dayton and a master's degree in physical education from Northern Illinois University. From 1973 through 1979, she compiled a 191-86 record as head women's volleyball coach at Ohio State University.

At George Mason, she oversees the operations of nine sports teams (baseball, golf, women's soccer, women's softball, men's tennis, women's tennis, men's volleyball, women's volleyball, and trap and skeet), as well as the school's cheerleaders and pep band.

Collins also directs the athletics department's academic support program, working with admissions, financial aid, student housing and other student services.

## Gordon

Gordon played three seasons as a member of the intercollegiate golf team at his alma mater, Central Michigan University. He holds undergraduate (1974) and graduate degrees from the school.

In 1975, he was named assistant director of intramural sports programs at Indiana University, Bloomington, and held that position until 1978. He then was named director of intramurals at Washington University (Missouri) and served in that capacity from 1979 through 1982.

Gordon was named assistant director of athletics at Washington (Missouri) in 1982 and served two years before accepting the athletics

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Eugene F. Corrigan



Don J. DiJulia



Rosemary Fri

## Executive Committee adds three members

Three new members were appointed to the NCAA Executive Committee by the NCAA Council following the 1988 Convention in Nashville, and a fourth new member begins service by virtue of his election by the membership as Division III vice-president.

Don J. DiJulia, commissioner of the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, was appointed to a two-year term. He will be eligible for reelection. Rosemary Fri, director of women's athletics at Millersville University of Pennsylvania, was appointed to a three-year term and is not eligible for reelection. Eugene F. Corrigan, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, was appointed to complete the term of Harvey W. Schiller, who recently was named executive director of the

U.S. Olympic Committee. He had been commissioner of the Southeastern Athletic Conference. Corrigan will be eligible for reelection.

Leaving the Executive Committee are Connie J. Claussen, coordinator of women's athletics at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, and Robert H. Frailey, American University.

Alvin J. Van Wie, director of athletics at the College of Wooster, automatically became a member of the Executive Committee when he was elected Division III vice-president by the Convention. He replaced Judith M. Sweet, director of athletics at the University of California, San Diego, on the committee and as division vice-president.

Following are biographical sketches of the new Executive Com-

mittee members.

## Corrigan

Corrigan became commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference in 1987, replacing the late Robert C. James. He previously worked for the ACC as director of the service bureau under Commissioner James H. Weaver from June 1967 through June 1969.

A graduate of Duke University, Corrigan has held coaching, teaching and administrative positions at a number of institutions, including the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University, and the University of Notre Dame. He also served as assistant commissioner of the ACC.

After a nine-year stint as AD at Virginia, Corrigan was named to a

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# Presidents Commission adds seven new members

Seven new members began serving four-year terms on the NCAA Presidents Commission at the conclusion of the 82nd annual Convention January 10-14 in Nashville.

The new members were chosen by presidents of NCAA member institutions who voted by mail ballot for candidates representing the respective divisions within the NCAA.

New members and their divisions are as follows:

• **Division I:** Dwight D. Vines, Northeast Louisiana University (Division I-AA West region), and Rev. Timothy S. Healy, Georgetown University (Division I-AAA at large).

• **Division II:** Asa N. Green, Livingston University (Region 2), and Walter R. Peterson, Franklin Pierce College (at large).

• **Division III:** Edward G. Coll Jr., Alfred University (Region 2); Anthony J. Diekema, Calvin College (at large), and Charles E. Glassick, Gettysburg College (Region 2).

Following are biographical sketches of the new additions to the 44-member Commission:

## Coll

Coll has been president of Alfred since March 1982. He previously served in various positions at the University of Miami (Florida), where he first joined the administrative staff in 1963 as an assistant to the vice-president for development affairs. Coll later served as director of corporate and foundation relations and as director of development at Miami before becoming secretary of the university corporation in 1972.

One year later, he was named Miami's vice-president for development affairs and served in that post until his appointment at Alfred.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Coll earned a bachelor's degree in philosophy at Duquesne University, which also awarded him the honorary doctor of humane letters degree in 1983. He was the recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship during the summer of 1985.

He is a longtime member of the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education and currently is a trustee at large and a member of CASE's executive committee. Coll also is a member of the National Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect and is an honorary trustee of the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes. He also serves on various local and regional civic and educational boards.

## Diekema

Diekema has been involved in the administration of higher education since enrolling as a graduate student at Michigan State University in 1956. While completing a master's degree in sociology and anthropology and a doctorate in sociology at Michigan State, he served in such positions as assistant director of housing, admissions counselor, assistant director of admissions and scholarships, and assistant registrar.

He also was an instructor and lecturer in sociology and anthropology from 1959 to 1964.

Diekema became assistant dean of admissions and records at the University of Illinois at the Medical Center in 1964, and was named director of admissions and records in 1966. He also served as a research associate in medical education and assistant professor of sociology before being named associate chancellor and associate professor of medical education in 1970.

In 1976, Diekema was named president at Calvin, where he had earned a bachelor's degree in sociology and psychology in 1956.

He is a former member of the board of directors for the American Association of Presidents of Independent Colleges and Universities and former chair of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan. Diekema also is a former NCAA Council member.

## Glassick

Glassick has held instructional and administrative posts at several institutions, culminating with his selection as president at Gettysburg in 1977. He also has been a professor of chemistry at Adrian College, dean for academic affairs at Albion College, and vice-president and provost at the University of Richmond, as well as vice-president of the Great Lakes Colleges Association.

The native of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, has a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Franklin and Marshall College and a master's degree and doctorate from Princeton University. He also has received honorary degrees from Dickinson Law School and the University of Richmond.

Glassick was voted one of the nation's 100 most effective college presidents in a 1986 study conducted by James L. Fisher and funded by the Exxon Education Foundation. The former Danforth Foundation associate has served on the editorial boards of two publications, *Liberal Education* and *Educational Record*. He also has been active in the American Association of Colleges and the Council for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania, and is a former president of the Council of Lutheran Church in America Colleges.

In addition, Glassick is a consultant to numerous educational and professional organizations and has been active in various civic and religious organizations.

## Green

Green, who served during 1986 as NCAA Division II vice-president and was a member of the NCAA Council from 1983 to 1987, has been president of Livingston since March 1973.

He served as director of development for Birmingham-Southern College from 1966 to 1971, then was named director of development at Dickinson College. He also was an instructor at the University of Ala-

bama Extension Centers in Montgomery and Birmingham during the late 1950s. During his wide-ranging career, he also has been a special agent of the U.S. Army's Counterintelligence Corps and city manager of Mountain Brook, Alabama.

The Maine native received his bachelor's degree, cum laude, at Bates College; a master's degree in political science at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and a doctor of laws degree from Jacksonville State University.

Green began NCAA service in 1980 as a member of the Division II Steering Committee. He also served on the Association's former Long Range Planning Committee and was a member of the ad hoc committee that drafted legislation to establish the Presidents Commission.

During the 1979-1980 academic year, Green served as president of the Gulf South Conference.

## Healy

Healy became president of Georgetown in 1976 after stints as executive vice-president at Fordham University and vice-chancellor at the City University of New York.

The New York City native holds degrees from Woodstock College; the Faculties Saint Albert in Louvain, Belgium; Fordham, and Oxford University in England, where he received his doctorate in English literature.

He has published two books on John Donne and has written articles for several national-circulation magazines and newspapers, including *The New Republic*, *Newsweek*, *Saturday Review*, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *Los Angeles Times*, *London Times*, *New York Times* and *Washington Post*.

Healy currently is a member of the National Commission for the Study of Migration and Cooperative Economic Development and has been a member of the Folger Library Commission, the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, the Middle States Commission on Higher Education, and the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on South Africa. He also has been a director and chair of the American Council on Education and the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, and has been chair of the National Committee on Accreditation.

## Peterson

A former governor of New Hampshire, Peterson has been president of Franklin Pierce since 1975.

He served as governor from 1969 to 1973, following four years' service as speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. From 1974 to 1975, he was president of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.

The Nashua, New Hampshire, native attended William and Mary College and the University of New Hampshire before completing his undergraduate degree at Dartmouth, where he played basketball. He also served as a Naval officer in the Pacific during World War II.

He is a member of the New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission, chairman of the New Hampshire College and University Council, a delegate from New Hampshire to the New England Board of Higher Education, and a director of the Center for Constructive Change. Peterson also is a past director of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

In addition, Peterson is treasurer of a real estate sales and investment firm and is a past president of the

New Hampshire Realtors Association.

## Vines

Vines has been affiliated with Northeast Louisiana since he joined the school's management faculty in 1958. He was named dean of the college of business administration in 1964 and became president in 1976.

A tennis enthusiast, Vines was a member of the varsity team at Northwestern State University (Louisiana), where he received a bachelor's degree in business administration and was named the outstanding business graduate in 1957. He also earned the master of business administration degree at Louisiana State University and a doctorate in business administration at the University of Colorado.

Vines has been president of the Conference of Louisiana Colleges and Universities and the Louisiana Board of Trustees Institutions' presidents' council. He also has been involved in numerous educational and business organizations and has planned many seminars and workshops for business executives on

various professional topics.

Maintaining his interest in tennis, Vines has been secretary-treasurer of the Louisiana State Tennis Association, a member of the Louisiana Tennis Patrons Foundation's board of trustees and a correspondent for the California-based publication *Tennis West*.



Edward G. Coll Jr.



Anthony J. Diekema



Charles E. Glassick



Asa N. Green



Rev. Timothy S. Healy



Walter R. Peterson



Dwight D. Vines

## Calendar

January 31-February 3	National Youth Sports Program Committee, Tucson, Arizona
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



# Comment

## Case against paying athletes is economic—and moral

By Edward E. Bozik

The proposition that college athletes, particularly those engaged in revenue-producing sports, such as football and men's basketball, should be paid for their services is being raised more frequently. This idea is supported by a variety of arguments, many of which can be categorized under two major headings: morality and economics.

Among the moralistic assertions: The notion that there is such a thing as a student-athlete is a myth. The popular contention is that these young men are athletes, pure (and not so pure) and simple, and whatever educational benefits they may gain while engaged in intercollegiate athletics are limited and shallow. Cases are cited of the individual who can read only at the elementary-



Edward E. Bozik

school level or whose communication skills are practically nonexistent.

To this the coup de grace is then added: the graduation rates of institution X, Y or Z. If those one, two or three institutions are that bad, the argument goes, it follows then that all others are as bad or worse.

Thus, one need not marshal other equally persuasive moral arguments centered on abuses in recruiting, grade fixing, drugs, gambling and other assorted ills. The university is hoisted with its own petard. It has failed in one of its most fundamental obligations: to educate young people.

The second major moral objection may be even more compelling. The critics assert that intercollegiate athletics, like the rest of our society, is inherently racist, only more so. Young black men are being exploited for their athletics ability. Many, if not most, are being thrust into a college educational environment for which they are ill-prepared academically or socially. Athletics Darwinism (not to mention social Darwinism) quickly sorts out the favored few (less than two percent)

who make it into the nirvana of professional athletics. The vast majority, once their collegiate eligibility has expired or been foreshortened by academic or social failure, are returned to the urban ghettos or rural wastelands from which they first appeared.

If, however, in our Brave New World, morality is not a necessary and sufficient justification to provide adequate financial recompense for the so-called student-athlete, are there not compelling economic arguments? After all, are not the colleges and universities of this country reaping millions, if not billions, of dollars from the ever-burgeoning, not-so-cottage industry of intercollegiate athletics?

It might seem that both economic and social justice cry out to put an end to this travesty and permit

college football and basketball players to be paid at least their fair share of this bonanza. But there are counterarguments that can be advanced with sufficient logic and validity to support the status quo, and they can be marshaled into the same moral and economic categories used by the critics.

We find it less than surprising that the critics who assert the lack of academic integrity among colleges and universities concerning their student-athletes would ignore—or dismiss as exceptional—anecdotal evidence of highly successful academic performance in such institutions as Notre Dame, Duke, Virginia, Georgetown, Boston College, Providence, Vanderbilt, Northwestern, Michigan and Stanford.

Why, however, would they not consider the first complete survey of graduation rates among Division I members, conducted by the NCAA in 1986? There, among a plethora of data and comparisons, one finds some revealing and myth-destroying information. All recruited student-athletes in Division I, for instance, graduate at a rate of 67 percent, a number that is eight percent higher than their nonathlete counterparts. (The comparable numbers for the University of Pittsburgh are 84 percent for student-athletes and 67 percent for the nonathlete population.)

For those who would argue that the other sports are inflating the graduation rate, it is worth noting that football players in the Division I institutions in the Northeastern region graduate at a rate of 76 percent and their basketball-playing counterparts at a rate of 75 percent.

There are some substantial and, yes, distressing demographic differences in the academic success rates around the nation. Yet, on balance, the critics would be hard-pressed to support their contention that, based on graduation rates alone, the academic integrity of our colleges and universities is seriously at risk.

The critics also might be surprised to find that major fields among those graduating are spread across over 14 major disciplines and that less than 10 percent of these student-athletes major in physical education. Heaven forbid they should discover that eight percent major in engineering and over 20 percent in business management. Nor would the critics be willing to consider the civilizing influence and intellectual growth that occur among all students who attend a university, whether they graduate or not. We are so enamored as a society with quantifiable indices of success, growth and development that those which are not amenable to numerical equivalencies are largely ignored. Having attended college for one, two or three years is translated into failure unless there is a baccalaureate degree in hand.

The critics come closer to the mark with accusations of racism and exploitation of minority student-athletes. Blacks graduate at rates lower than their counterparts. They also bring lower standardized test scores and generally poorer high school backgrounds with them as they enter college. The relatively new eligibility requirements of the NCAA, the so-called Proposition 48, clearly has had a greater negative

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## Athletes' on-camera antics should be outlawed

Durward Buck, columnist

Lakeland (Florida) Ledger

"Here are some of the things we can do without during 1988: All that gesturing, dancing, finger-pointing, high-fiving, low-fiving, head-butting, body gyrations and on-camera mouthings that we have to put up with just to watch a football game.

"For a while, it was merely immature hot-dogging. Now, it has reached an infantile level that should be outlawed.

"If you watch two teams for which you have no ties, it's a big bore.

"If you like one of the teams in a game, the antics of a player who makes a tackle, deflects a pass, scores a touchdown or downs a punt are almost embarrassing. After all, that's your team they are representing. If you dislike one of the teams in a game, the same antics are inexcusable."

Mike Archer, head football coach

Louisiana State University

The Atlanta Constitution

"I'm for it (a Division I-A play-off) because I'd like to see the championship decided on the field.

"Luckily, the last two years, the championship has been decided on the



Mike Archer



George Chaump

the brighter ones or leaving behind those who need extra help.

"Local school boards still are in the best position to do that, using Bennett's proposal as a basis of discussion and review."

George Chaump, head football coach

Marshall University

Huntington (West Virginia) Herald-Dispatch

"I've been lucky. I've met the right people. I've learned a lot about the people here and respect them. They're nice to be around. They're sincere and genuine.

"They appreciate good football. They have not been spoiled by the good times; they're hungry for success. They're so cooperative. In two years, I don't think I've had one bad call on a radio show. I'm ready for the phone

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### Opinions

field with No. 1 vs. No. 2, but if Syracuse had beaten Auburn, I think it would have had just as much right to say it was No. 1 as Miami (Florida)—and I'm a Miami graduate.

"Every other NCAA sport in all divisions decides its championship on the field except Division I-A football. I'm for keeping the bowls, using them in the play-off system."

Omaha World-Herald

Excerpted from an editorial

"Not every student is capable of mastering quadratic equations. Four years of high school literature courses may seem like too much for students who would rather have their teeth drilled than read a book.

"Still, there is much to commend in Education Secretary William J. Bennett's 'dream curriculum' as a standard against which school boards can measure course offerings.

"... it is reasonable and desirable that all students be exposed to most of the kinds of courses Bennett sees as important. Everyone, regardless of whether he has been to college, should know his native language and understand how numbers work.

"It is nearly impossible to function at any level without such knowledge and understanding. Nobody should be completely ignorant about art and music. Both are unique to human beings; an understanding and appreciation of them can add quality to anyone's life.

"The challenge is to raise standards for all students without holding back

## With television, things usually don't get better

By Glenn Dickey

San Francisco Chronicle

Television changes everything, not usually for the better. Even in the regular season, it is an unwelcome change, as schools have to change the times of games, and sometimes even the days, to accommodate the wishes of television executives.

That trend accelerates in the bowl-game period when bowls are rearranged to fit into the television schedule. If they have to be moved, they are, as the Fiesta Bowl was last year.

More than that, television inflates the importance of the most meaningful games and downplays the others. Because the Orange Bowl matched the Nos. 1 and 2 teams in the polls, the other bowl games suffered in comparison.

The bowl games have come to be seen as television extravaganzas, just another vehicle to keep the millions of couch potatoes happy, lest they go into withdrawal.

Thus, the plan that will not die: a college football play-off to decide the No. 1 team. If you regard these games as mere entertainment, the play-off idea makes sense, and an informal ESPN poll reported that 91 percent of those responding were in favor of a play-off.

But these are college players, not professionals, in these games. They are on scholarship, not salary; and even at Stanford, a scholarship is worth considerably less than an average pro salary.

Some of them even go to class. A play-off schedule would disrupt their classroom time; it would cause more stress on young bodies that don't need that; it would create additional mental pressure.

Altogether, it is a bum idea. But as long as television is promoting college football as an entertainment extravaganza, it will seem reasonable to many people.

### The NCAA News

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# Case

Continued from page 4

impact on black student-athletes than on their white counterparts.

But one must ask the question: Has intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, responded more fully to the imperatives of equal opportunity than other sectors of our society? We believe a case can be made that the colleges and universities of this country over the last quarter century have provided opportunities for black athletes far greater than any single national program, public or private. In fact, a compelling case might be made that intercollegiate sports programs have had a greater impact for equal opportunity for disadvantaged students of all races than any other program, save the World War II and Korean War G.I. Bills.

Still, the economic question persists: Since universities are generating huge revenues from football and basketball, should they not share this largesse with the participants who make it all possible? In fact, there are those who would argue that if the universities are not more forthcoming with this "fair share," then the players should form a union to force their demands.

The first argument that must be made is that student-athletes in football and basketball Division I programs are already being "paid."

Their payment is in the form of financial aid grants for tuition, room, board, books and fees. These aid packages range in value from \$5,000 to \$16,000 for a two-semester academic year. Add to this the financial aid provided for the summer term (in which a substantial number of student-athletes now enroll) and costs increase by another one-third.

At the University of Pittsburgh, for example, the average cost per

education for their children, if not unthinkable, would require substantial borrowing even if other forms of financial aid were available.

These are true costs to an athletics department budget (contrary to the public perception that they are somehow written-off) and, next to staff personnel costs, they compose the largest item in an athletics budget. To be sure, there are only 95 football players and 15 basketball players on

**"If college football and basketball players were to be paid directly for their service, beyond what is now provided in the form of financial aid, our universities would, of necessity, eventually become franchise owners of professional teams."**

year (including in- and out-of-state student-athletes) is approximately \$10,000, or \$47,000 for the 4.7 years it takes for the average student-athlete to graduate. (Tuition costs at private institutions are substantially higher.) We are talking about after-tax dollars—which is what the parents of nonathletes use to pay these costs. If the parents of a student-athlete were to pay these bills, they would be, in effect, paying an additional \$11,750 if they were in a 25 percent tax bracket. For those parents in the zero tax bracket, a college

scholarship in any given year. But what about the 300-plus student-athletes in the other varsity programs? At Pitt, these programs receive only 60 percent of the NCAA allowable limit on financial aid. Nonetheless, our financial aid budget totals \$1.7 million, and someone must pay this bill.

Another common perception is that football and basketball revenues are more than sufficient to pay for the costs of those scholarships, as well as overhead and operating costs for an athletics program,

repair and renovation of facilities, and new capital construction—and still have a large profit margin.

While revenues from football and basketball are impressive, there is not a college athletics program in the country that earns enough money from these two sports to pay all the bills, particularly if they were to be held to the same bottom-line accounting and auditing standards that are common in business and professional athletics.

Now, consider these questions. How much rent do athletics departments pay for their facilities? How much capital have they invested in the land and buildings? How much do they pay in taxes for real estate and facilities? The answer is, of course, precious little, if anything.

But let us not obscure the major issue. If college football and basketball players were to be paid directly for their service, beyond what is now provided in the form of financial aid, our universities would, of necessity, eventually become franchise owners of professional teams.

Quite apart from the fact that this role somehow does not fit into the traditional mission of teaching, research and public service, it can be argued fairly persuasively that universities do not operate businesses very well. Faculty and administrators are not trained with a bottom-line, profit-or-loss mentality. More-

over, shared governance, a fundamental academic management principle, does not work very well in the purely business world.

Having said all this, there is need for reform and rule changes regarding financial aid to student-athletes. There are a fair number of student-athletes whose families cannot provide the estimated \$1,400 per year each student normally spends for the incidental costs of a college education (clothing, laundry, entertainment, telephone and transportation).

To these, the Pell grants provide relief in the form of annual grants of up to \$900. NCAA rules, however, preclude these student-athletes from personally receiving the total of \$2,100 annually to which their non-athletics peers are entitled if they qualify for a full grant. The rule is patently unfair and should be changed. (At the recent NCAA Convention in Nashville, the maximum allowable under the Pell Grant was raised to \$1,400.)

On balance, however, we cannot concede that paying student-athletes directly for their participation in basketball and football is either desirable or necessary.

*Bozik is director of athletics at the University of Pittsburgh and a member of the NCAA Executive Committee.*

# Opinions

Continued from page 4

to ring for a challenge. That's very satisfying to a coach.

"Players today are more open and mature. They're not narrow, they're world-wise. They've been exposed to so much more. I like the attitude of our players. They're no trouble. You have to make them believe you're on their side. Be fair and firm; that's all they want."

**Arnold Washton, M.D.**

**Substance abuse recovery expert**

*The Associated Press*

"Alcohol is more toxic to the brain than cocaine. It kills brain cells. Cocaine won't do that. Alcohol is more toxic than heroin. It rots the insides. Heroin won't do that.

"If you needed a prescription to get alcohol, it would fail the approval standards of the Food and Drug Administration."

**Mitch Chortkoff, columnist**

*Basketball Weekly*

"The three-point shot, so badly maligned when it was introduced prior to last season, is growing on me.

"It now seems an important part of the game. Maybe it is too easy, but maybe that was the idea.

"Make it easy enough so it'll be a regular part of a team's strategy, not a gimmick.

"Also, it's not as easy as originally believed. UCLA's Reggie Miller, who was supposed to make a mockery of the shot last season, hit just over 40 percent."

**Kenneth A. Free, commissioner**

**Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference**

*Chicago Tribune*

"We have our responsibilities to the black community, and you've got to question whether playing some lesser-known white school is going to help, especially if we can't buy footballs.

"And it's enjoyable for me to be around an all-black crowd enjoying a game, and then depositing a check that's going to help my program. I don't need to play Notre Dame and get my socks whipped and love it. It only hurts my credibility.

"One day, I'd like to play the University of North Carolina, and we'll agree not to play any whites, and they won't play any Blacks. I'd love to see the outcome."

**John B. Slaughter, chancellor**

**University of Maryland, College Park**

*The Dallas Morning News*

"In some ways, trying to apply the same standards (academic) to every institution is just fraught with great problems.

"I think we're not at all convinced that the right methodology has yet been put in place to do this properly."

**William Banach, assistant superintendent**

**Macomb (Michigan) Intermediate School District**

*Chicago Tribune*

"It's no wonder many (teachers) would not become teachers, given a chance to choose careers again. It's no wonder many are considering early retirement or jobs outside education.

"Indeed, self-esteem of teachers may be education's No. 1 internal challenge. People—administrators, school board members, parents and others—need to understand that criticism bruises the spirit and erodes motivation... and that we can never have students with high self-esteem unless we first have teachers with high self-esteem."

# 'Miscellaneous' expenses important

By John Shaffer

*The Pittsburgh Press*

The issue of whether a college athlete should be paid is a controversial one. As a former college athlete, I've been exposed to both sides.

I've heard not only from people who shape the outcome of athletics events, but also from the decision-makers. My answer was and still is a conditional yes.

Most outsiders, upon hearing this question, immediately revere a stubborn "no way" without looking at the underlying issues. I also don't believe a college athlete should be paid, but rather compensated adequately for the full cost of a college education.

The U.S. government defines the cost of a college education as tuition, room and board, books, and miscellaneous expenses. An athlete on full scholarship receives compensation for all but the last item.

If we look deeper into these miscellaneous expenses, we'll find they include the necessities (laundry, notebooks, personal hygiene items, transportation expenses to and from home, bus tokens, paper, pens, etc.) and the frills (a pizza once in a while, a record that's bought just for the enjoyment, a ticket to the movies, telephone expenses to call home, an occasional late-night snack and some of the other luxuries of life).

College athletes have a difficult time funding these purchases unless they receive money from their parents or they have a job during the academic year or, possibly, in the summer.

College athletes on full scholarships cannot have a job during the academic year, with the limited exception of the Christmas holiday break. What if the athlete's season runs through the holiday season or possibly the athlete works hard enough to go to a bowl?

Also, what if the parents can't afford to send their kids money for these luxuries?

The only valid money-making

scheme, a summer job, looms as a possibility. For a college athlete, especially one competing in a fall sport, it's tough (not impossible, but tough) to hold down a job.

I don't propose that every athlete should be compensated enough to buy a car or wear the latest fashions. But I see athletes pinching pennies to participate in normal activities that make up the entire college experience. When these pennies aren't around to be pinched, then we see money being accepted from agents or athletes' scalping tickets or getting money through other illegal measures.

What an injustice when you ask a college athlete to make millions of dollars for your university and surrounding businesses, and the athlete can't say to his roommate, "Hey, let's go for a pizza; I'll buy."

These are the same businesses that are making money selling jerseys with athletes' numbers on them or with the athletes' likenesses on sweatshirts.

Anyone else could take these store owners to court for royalties or exploitation, but the college athlete can't.

Don't get me wrong, it's great to

be publicized and see your face on a sweatshirt, and I'm bitterly opposed to players directly receiving any monetary reward as a result of this publicity. Why not take some of this money and put it in a fund to benefit injured college athletes or to benefit a charity?

Where do you draw the line? Pay football players only at big-time football schools or only basketball players if their sport makes money, but not lacrosse players whose sport happens to lose money? None of these are adequate alternatives.

All athletes suffer the same lack of funds, whether their sport makes money or not. I believe compensating all full-scholarship athletes for the complete cost of their education is the answer.

I'll continue to agree with the government and include miscellaneous expenses as an important part of a full college experience for athletes and nonathletes. As athletes, we're not asking for financial security, but rather a chance to enjoy the entire college experience.

*Shaffer is a former varsity football player at Pennsylvania State University and currently is a graduate student at that institution.*

# 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** What is the NCAA special-effort program?

**A** The NCAA's special-effort program is designed to enhance the visibility of selected sports for a three-year period.

Promotional funds are allocated equally to men's and women's sports to develop graphics in the form of posters, magazine articles and championship-program features. Television promotional spots, highlights films and features are provided to television networks by means of the daily electronic feed from the NCAA's New York-based Television News Service.

In addition, network radio coverage of baseball's College World Series will be established in 1988. A press conference on women's volleyball at the site of the 1987 Division I championship was conducted in October.

The sports to benefit from the special-effort program are chosen by the NCAA Communications Committee. For more information, contact John T. Waters, NCAA director of promotion.

# NCAA Forum

Following are the texts of speeches delivered by the four principal speakers at the Presidents Commission National Forum, which was held during the 82nd annual Convention in Nashville January 10-14.

## Mitchell Raiborn Professor, Bradley University

Mr. Chairman, thank you. Distinguished delegates, good morning. It is a pleasure for me to appear before you today to talk about one of my favorite subjects, which is the revenues and expenses of intercollegiate athletics programs.

All of your institutions have several copies of the 1986 copyright publication from the NCAA entitled "Revenues and Expenses of Intercollegiate Athletics Programs." I am pleased to have been the primary researcher on this work since 1969, published in 1970, 1978—we have updated this study about every four years—1982, 1986. As Ted Tow at the NCAA office has commented, it has not been one of the best-selling publications ever done by the NCAA. But it is packed with good figures; it provides an insomnia cure for those who have difficulty sleeping late at night and wish to drop off mulling over a few numbers.

As we welcome in the new year with considerations of finances of intercollegiate athletics programs—it is a new calendar year but you are well into your fiscal year 1988—I thought that for opensers this morning you might be interested in knowing how much your various institutions will be spending if you happen to fall right on the average in your various Division I, Division II, Division III categories.

So the first thing this morning I would like to share with you are some 1988 budget forecasts dealing with total operating expenses for your athletics program. How much money will you be spending to field the various athletics programs represented here today? How much money will you be spending in the sense of operating expenses? What amount of cash has to be spent for grants-in-aid, salaries of coaches, other personnel, travel, equipment, facilities... things of this nature. Operating expenses, as we have defined in this study many times.

If you will let me begin with those institutions that field football—the football-playing institutions, Division I-A for the fiscal year 1988, including both men's and women's programs—we have compiled a forecast estimating \$9 million as being the average expenditure for Division I-A programs. Nine million dollars. Go through all the divisions here; you may wish to just jot down and confer with some of your colleagues and see how you come in relative to the average for these categories.

The probable maximum expenditure in Division I-A will be about \$18 million. By Small Business Administration standards, that's not a big company; but on the other hand, if you had an opportunity to do any type of work with a business organization that has \$20 million revenues or expenses, you know that is a pretty good sized company. That is spending on the high side.

Thirty-five percent of these Division I-A institutions will have a revenue shortfall. Revenue shortfall is a kind way of saying that these institutions will spend more money than they bring in, in terms of total revenues. Thirty-five percent will fail to break even. The average deficit—that is, the amount by which expenses exceed revenues—will be approximately a million dollars. One million dollars. About 15 or 20 of the institutions in Division I-A will have a deficit exceeding one million dollars, which of course for those institutions raises the typical philosophical questions of, well, are our programs too costly? Should we be spending this amount of money and this kind of effort? And other such budgetary considerations.

Division I-AA. Estimated annual expenses, \$3,400,000; probable maximum expense, about \$5 million. Sixty percent of these institutions will report deficits for fiscal year 1988. Sixty percent, with an average deficit of about \$800,000. There are about 20 institutions in Division I-AA that will have a deficit in excess of \$1 million for fiscal year 1988.

Moving ahead, again to the football schools, Division II. Estimated annual



Mitchell H. Raiborn

expenses, fiscal 1988, \$1,200,000; \$2,500,000 on the high side. Seventy-five percent of these institutions will report deficits. The average deficit, about \$500,000.

Finally, Division III football-playing institutions. Estimated annual cost, \$600,000; \$3,500,000 on the high side. Ninety-two percent reporting deficits. The average deficit, about \$300,000.

A quick rundown on the numbers; hopefully, those of you associated with football-playing institutions will find that these numbers are ball-park with respect to your own operations. But as one noted

that we'll no doubt have much discussion of during this 82nd Convention. Budget forecasts for operating expenses.

Let's look at two or three other issues related to finances while we are warming up here this morning.

What is the future for revenue growth? I know that some of our speakers are going to discuss this issue specifically. We are indicating that, in the vast majority of cases, institutions in these various categories are not breaking even; that substantial percentages, above 50 percent, are reporting deficits. Thus revenue growth, which likewise has exceeded our general rate of inflation during the 1970s and 1980s, is certainly a critical question.

Without peering too deeply into my crystal ball, I would like to indicate to you that the prospect for continued revenue growth at the rates that we have seen in the past for intercollegiate athletics programs is probably unreasonable. I think I will probably leave that with the comments to follow (from) some of our other speakers. Flat revenue growth, with regard to the fact that marginal revenues and marginal costs finally catch up.

How much higher can ticket prices for athletics events be? How much more revenue is there to be funneled into programs via telecast and other types of

The rates of increase in expenses, then, have to be looked at from a standpoint of how much longer can these rates of increase be justified or, in fact, are they essential? High growth rates for expenses.

So where to from here?

In a philosophical sense, some institutions within the NCAA membership need financial consulting assistance. They cannot seem, somehow, to manage their own budgetary business; they are spending money that in some cases has been known to exceed the total amount of revenues that could ever be derived from the category within which these institutions fall, and that simply is not good business or economic sense.

How can you get this financial consulting? I am not here to plug my own CPA financial consulting practice today; I know that is an unethical consideration. One way to do this is to conduct your own self-study at your institution.

How would you conduct a self-study? You have, if you will, the profile information available on all of the institutions in your various Divisions I, II and III classifications.

Where do you stand with respect to the average institution? Are you out there in two- and three-standard-deviation country, where the air is thin and you're all by yourself—the last of the big spenders? Some institutions fall into this category and they may do so unknowingly, for the simple reason that they do not know how they compare with all the rest of your institutions.

Need some help? Need to do some self-study. A financial data base is needed. A financial data base exists at the present time.

I am somewhat stale, not too frequently used, in my capacity as a researcher on the revenue and expense questions. The past umpteen years, part of my job has been to maintain the integrity and the safety of that data base so that numbers from your own institutions are not used indiscriminately or otherwise disclosed with the name of your institution in any way whatsoever.

This data base provides you with that kind of an opportunity, to find out, "Well, how do we stand compared to all the other institutions in our category? Do we have financial difficulties?"

I do not wish to come before you this morning and say "let's all take up the burden of worrying about breaking even and budgetary problems," when some of your institutions in fact do not have that type of budgetary problem at all... again, just like American households or business organizations. Some of your athletics programs bring in a lot of money. You have no difficulty meeting your expenses. To that extent, you have a different set of problems from those who are struggling

what its actual numbers were. I provided a thoroughly documented report to that institution indicating that "you're spending a million dollars more than you ever have a chance of bringing in, in terms of revenues."

I will not say that makes the decision for the institution, but certainly it does make it a little bit easier to see the road—that some institutions are chasing a rainbow. Chasing a rainbow in the sense that money spent is hoped some day to produce a higher level of revenues; and certainly within our division structure, for many institutions, that rainbow is never going to be seen—it will never be found. The spending levels exceed maximum potential revenues.

In that case, I think (the data base) is clearly able to show one institution how to save a million dollars a year; and I, likewise, with some degree of humor, now am able to convey to you that my consulting fee for that service became part of the institution's cost-cutting structure and program and, I suppose, insignificant as that was, perhaps at least that was some contribution to the financial welfare of the organization.

One other comment about financial matters and then I think I shall turn the podium over to our other speakers, that I not infringe upon their time with a plethora of numbers and things of this nature.

Administrative-expense ratios. Now, if you want to whittle a few thousand dollars off of your athletics budget in a cost-cutting, conservation type of move, where can you look? I would suggest that some of your institutions could look at what I refer to as an administrative-expense ratio. Take the expenses that are not related to specific sports, divide that by total expenses—operating expenses for your athletics program—and in essence see, "Well, what is the overhead cost of running this organization?" Expenses not related to specific sports, divided by total expenses.

That percentage seems to run about 25 percent for most of the Divisions I, II and III institutions. In Division I-A, on the other hand, that administrative-expense ratio is 36 percent on the average; and I think you can see that in some of those areas, the administrative and support-service groups have, shall we say, taken a bigger chunk of the total expense dollars.

I might, if I could, quote the Wall Street Journal from December 11, 1987; an article on tracking tuition—why college fees are rising so sharply. Please make a note these are not my comments. "The governing principle of colleges today is to raise as much money as they can and to spend as much money as they can." Some people call this the expense-preference theory, which is just another way of saying that charity begins at home. "It is the administration that decides what is spent and where, and they simply have been spending it on themselves."

Having to do with the general problem of rising costs at universities, many of you with college-age young people (who are) confronting the cost of educating your children... confront that head-on as consumers, from the standpoint of what you're paying for college education today. Which one of my colleagues has pointed out; in summary, he says, "It looks like one of the financial difficulties of intercollegiate athletics programs is that they happen to be connected to universities." That kind of comment is one that said, well, I suppose so, and where does that leave us and where can we go on from here? Because certainly, (athletics programs) are going to remain associated with universities and, to that extent, intercollegiate athletics programs simply reflect the overall trends that are affecting the cost structure in higher education today.

To the extent that we continue to document these trends—that we have a free but guarded tabulation of financial data for all your institutions so you can be guided in these decisions—is really a commendable action on the part of the NCAA; and certainly, I would hope that we would continue this effort of documenting how much money is made, how much money is spent, so that each of your institutions can budget your funds the way you choose to do so—in your own management style—and have access to that type of information and (I hope) continue to arrive at good decisions.

Thank you.

See Forum, page 7

***"Expenses have continued to increase for athletics programs on an annual basis ever since I first started documenting these financial considerations some 18 years ago, and the rate of increase in expenses has consistently exceeded the general rate of inflation in our economy."***

researcher indicated, an average is a number somewhere between a high number and a low number. We have big spenders and low spenders; this is true in our own family budgets. It is true in all types of organized entities that have financial considerations—intercollegiate athletics as well.

I give you the maximum probable expenses on these numbers so that those of you who are good with standard deviations can do a quick two-standard-deviation estimate and see if you are within 95 percent of the institutions within your category.

Expenses have continued to increase for athletics programs on an annual basis ever since I first started documenting these financial considerations some 18 years ago, and the rate of increase in expenses has consistently exceeded the general rate of inflation in our economy. This has been true throughout the 1970s and it continues to be true throughout the 1980s, which unfortunately places intercollegiate athletics programs in much the same position as medical costs. Why do these costs continue to increase year after year? And those questions, of course, have to be addressed at the level of the individual institutions.

Moving ahead with these forecasts. For those institutions that do not sponsor intercollegiate football, Division I, perhaps known as Division I-AAA—those basketball institutions in Division I with no football. Estimated annual expenses, \$1,500,000; probable maximum, \$2,500,000. Seventy percent of these institutions will report deficits averaging \$600,000.

Division II institutions with no football—estimated annual total expenses, \$800,000; a million on the high side. Seventy percent reporting deficits averaging \$300,000.

Finally, Division III without football. Estimated total operating expenses, \$300,000; maximum, \$1 million. Seventy percent reporting deficits; average deficit, \$125,000.

So what do all these numbers have to tell us?

We are into the fiscal year 1988. You probably are familiar with your own institutions' budgetary considerations, but I think this simply indicates by way of forecast that the spending goes on and that the questions essentially coming before this group have not been totally resolved with regard to whether this spending is a good use of money; is it justified? That brings up the philosophical issues

special events? An intriguing question. The future for revenue growth; a very important consideration.

And the expense side... the rates of increase for operating expenses for athletics programs, as I have indicated to you, have ranged anywhere from 10 percent for Division I institutions in the aggregate to 12 to 15 percent for some of the other categories. An annual increase in spending at the rate of 10 to 15, sometimes 18, percent, exceeding inflationary rates.

As our studies have documented in the past, this rate of increase in spending has been the primary cause for increased expenses of athletics programs. It cannot be blamed on inflation; it cannot be blamed on program expansion with more athletes, more coaches, more personnel, more facilities and events. It simply has to do with the question of spending control.

***"Is there ever enough honesty, truthfulness and integrity? Can we have too much of that? Doubtful, doubtful. Promote these qualities, provide full disclosure where these instances are lacking, so that money does not corrupt but money becomes an item of hopefulness for athletics programs."***

I think it would be a fair statement for us to indicate that in higher education today, good, solid budgetary control and cost control would not be the long suit of universities in America. We are not well-known for our abilities to control expenses (and when I say control expenses, I do not mean your old buddy who nitpicks at five- and 10-cent items on your travel report; that is budgetary control, but budgetary control at a higher level should we be spending this much money and is this justified and how does that need to be?).

Athletics programs, business organizations... any entity in our society that collects and spends money has the question of how much should we spend, just like your own households. I seem to be a member of a household where there is always a big spender around... somebody who, even though there is never enough money to go around, has no difficulty spending it whatsoever. That is a skill that is commonplace, and it carries over from the household into our business endeavors.

to try to break even.

Beyond the need for the financial data base and the ongoing research on revenues and expenses to document this information—make it available to members of the NCAA—I think there is obviously a need for accountability; not just accounting, but accountability, which interfaces with the philosophical and ethical considerations coming before this group on a constant basis.

Is there ever enough honesty, truthfulness and integrity? Can we have too much of that? Doubtful, doubtful. Promote these qualities, provide full disclosure where these instances are lacking, so that money does not corrupt but money becomes an item of hopefulness for athletics programs.

Bringing before you these forecasts this morning reminded me of one institution that did avail itself of the data-base services. With proper approval by the officers of that institution and the staff at the NCAA, I was able to gain access to the code number for that institution and see



# Forum

Continued from page 6

## Robert Atwell President, American Council on Education

Thank you, John (Slaughter, Presidents Commission chair). I am very honored to be here and I commend you and the Presidents Commission for organizing this forum.

I start with a question. Are the well-publicized problems that plague big-time intercollegiate athletics simply isolated cases in an otherwise healthy enterprise, or is the system basically unhealthy; a condition that goes far beyond the need for tighter enforcement and some modification of the present rules?

I will argue that we have a major set of systemic problems that must be addressed if we are serious about restoring public confidence in intercollegiate athletics. If my view is correct, then we must take care to diagnose and treat the underlying pathology lest we deal only with the symptoms. Thus, while I applaud the tougher sanctions initiated by the Presidents Commission and welcome the additional enforcement resources that the NCAA is applying to the problem, these first steps should not be confused with long-term solutions.

So let me first assert that the efforts to keep the football programs of about 100 institutions and the basketball programs of perhaps 200 or more institutions free of scandal are being overpowered—not by the forces of evil but by economic and social forces more potent than many of us realize. The problems that have afflicted substantial numbers of programs in a relatively small number of institutions have brought discredit by association to all of American higher education, not just in athletics and not simply to the institutions directly affected. Thus we all, irrespective of division or place within our institutions, have a stake in the reform of the big-time programs.

Parenthetically, I am aware that there are serious problems in baseball, hockey and track, just to name three other sports, but those problems pale when contrasted with the problems associated with football and basketball. And I am very aware that there is an upside to the big-time football and basketball programs. A successful program can do much for the morale and spirit of the institution and its community.

The underlying causes or elements of the problem include an overemphasis on winning at the expense of other values and overconcern with spectator sports and spectator facilities, as opposed to better facilities for and more emphasis on participation in lifelong fitness activities; a tolerance for the academic compromises that stem from the economic and social pressures, and the thoroughly perverse tendency when comparing institutions to suggest a link between athletics accomplishments and institutional quality or prestige.

Well, having at least partially described one person's view of the problem, let us look at the underlying causes.

First, we live in a sports-crazed society in which collegiate and professional spectator sports generate billions of dollars at the gate and in television advertising, not to mention gifts from the more affluent among the college faithful. The spectator-sports craze is accentuated by the media.

The press dwells almost exclusively on big-time college and professional football and basketball to the exclusion of the less well-known institutions and the less spectator-oriented sports. In thinking about the role of the press in collegiate athletics, I am indebted to a very cogent op-ed piece by Southern Methodist University President Kenneth Pye, which I commend to your reading. Anyone who deals with the sports press and as well with regular news correspondents knows how overstuffed are the sports departments of so many of our newspapers. Only a few of the major newspapers in this country have even one education writer. But the lowliest local paper has a sports staff that has to keep busy by overreporting the big-time programs while giving short shrift to virtually everything else.

The media may not have created the sports-crazy society, but the media have often spoken with forked tongue about the problem, and they're certainly not part of the solution. There is a hypocritical tendency on the part of some sports editorial writers to decry the scandals in big-time athletics while ignoring the plain fact that their own reporting and editorial policies have been major contributors to the problem.

But the media only aids and abets the less wholesome dimensions of the sports

craze. As parents who would rather watch sports than introduce our kids to lifelong fitness activities, as school-board members and school-district taxpayers who permit ex-coaches to teach social studies or to divert excessive resources to athletics, as newspaper readers who first open the sports page, as fans who demand the head of losing coaches and as booster-club members who would rather contribute to athletics than to academics, as faculty representatives who become seduced by the perks, we are all in varying degrees guilty as charged.

When it comes to sports, we need to examine our own basic values and ask, do we still believe it's not whether we win or lose, but how we play the game that counts; do we really believe that fair play and sportsmanship are as important as winning, and is the real essence of sports that, at its best, it will teach us as much about losing as about winning? The losing-is-dying, winning-is-everything, you-have-to-do-whatever-you-have-to-do-to-win mentality functioning in our society is so deeply rooted that it will take a reordering of our basic values to bring about serious change.

A second cause of our problem in collegiate athletics lies in the economic realities of the big-time programs.

As so many of you know much better than I, it is very expensive to run a



Robert  
H. Atwell

into the public schools and the family structure of the nation. The dream in the heads of so many youngsters that they will achieve fame and riches in professional sports is touching, but it is also overwhelmingly unrealistic. Parents and teachers should be telling kids that they ought to get an education, because the chances of becoming professional athletes are somewhere between slim and none. That mind set is developed long before college. But colleges have an obligation to make it clearer than they have to the students, the parents and the schools that very few make a living in professional sports. Unfortunately, I could argue that

***"If one had to point to a single factor among the many that have corrupted college sports, it would be money."***

program of 12 to 15 sports each for men and women at the highest level of competition. And one of the supreme ironies in college athletics is that the institutions that emphasize athletics the most are the ones that subsidize it the least. It is the Division II and Division III institutions and some of the I-AA institutions that treat athletics as another college or university activity worthy of at least some institutional resources. But most of the institutions with big-time programs insist that intercollegiate athletics pay for itself.

What that really means is that football and/or basketball must make enough to carry those sports and everything else. And for most institutions, this is asking a lot. The only way to accomplish this economic objective is to sell tickets, attract television, make the basketball play-offs or football bowl games, and attract some financial support from the booster clubs; and all too often the budget is balanced by the booster-club gifts, and it is axiomatic that the more important booster support is to the finances of the program, the more influence the boosters will wield. The bowl-game and television revenue-sharing eases the pressure to win somewhat, particularly in football. The fact remains, the only sure way to generate the income is to win and the only way to win is to have the best-bred, highest-priced coaches and the best athletes, and thus we have all the temptations to cut the rule-book corners.

As my friend, California State University, Long Beach, President Steven Horn, has said, "It is a vicious cycle in which we have to make more money to spend on more things and on and on and on." If one had to point to a single factor among the many that have corrupted college sports, it would be money.

The growing relationship between professional sports and intercollegiate football and basketball programs is a prominent and very troubling aspect of the role that money now plays at the college level. The perception that college sports have been professionalized has contributed to the growing public cynicism. The lack of clarity in the role of agents and the perception that colleges have become, in effect, the minor leagues for professional football and basketball are very troubling for anyone who believes in the amateur student-athlete model.

The need to succeed on the field and balance the budget has caused some severe academic compromises. Some of the worst excesses pertaining to initial eligibility and satisfactory progress, including the phenomenon known as majoring in eligibility, have been addressed in recent years through Rule 48, Rule 56 and other salutary legislation. (Georgetown University men's basketball coach John Thompson and (Pennsylvania State University football coach Joe) Paterno certainly exemplify the kind of athletics leadership we need to stress.

The academic problem really extends

college coaches may have a vested interest in perpetuating the myth rather than pointing out its inherent fallacy. But in the future the academic responsibility of colleges increasingly will extend to the public schools, because education is really all one system, a seamless web.

One of the academic compromises necessitated by the present structure of big-time college athletics is the diversion of governing-board and CEO attention.

I know many college presidents who resent the time and vigilance they must give to athletics, which is by no means at the academic center of the institution. Presidential attention to the academic enterprise suffers considerably from the pressures of athletics, and presidents have often been guilty of giving mixed messages to coaches and athletics directors—play within the rules but be sure to win. And governing boards, more often than not, are part of the problem rather than part of the solution. It is ironic how much attention governing boards can give to the hiring or firing of a football or basketball coach and how little attention they give to the building of the physics department.

***"I learned that most presidents earnestly desire the second alternative, the amateur student-athlete model, and some are even willing to pay the price in terms of the risks to their own careers, the jeopardy to their budgets and the wrath of important constituents."***

Faculty oversight, sad to say, has long since ceased to be effective in most institutions.

There is a working assumption out there that winning athletics programs equal winning seasons with legislatures and donors. I've heard that one argued both ways, but it is a little like the predicament of the rather unselective private college facing the questions of investing in the admissions program. There may be no relationship between the size of the admissions budget and the success of the admissions program, but one dares not run an experiment designed to show that there is no relationship. And so some presidents look the other way when the booster clubs generate millions for athletics while the academic programs are starved for gift support.

My own untested hypothesis is that athletics success breeds gifts for athletics but not for much else, and that legislative support is largely a function of other factors—most notably the physical condition of the state.

Well, faced with the problems that I

have tried to define and some propositions about causality, what are the alternatives?

Several years ago, I wrote that there were really three possibilities. Move to acknowledge professionalism in college football and basketball, pay the athletes a market wage, and remove the requirement that they be students. Secondly, make an earnest effort to return to the amateur student-athlete model; and third, do nothing. If doing nothing is the choice, I argued, we would surely arrive at the first alternative.

I learned that most presidents earnestly desire the second alternative, the amateur student-athlete model, and some are even willing to pay the price in terms of the risks to their own careers, the jeopardy to their budgets and the wrath of important constituents.

While courage is an essential part of effectuating the second alternative and while I could cite numerous examples of such presidential courage, it also requires a major investment of presidential time and old-fashioned political strategies to pull it off. When it comes to athletics, I have seen more presidential courage than presidential political sagacity.

If you as athletics directors, coaches, faculty representatives and CEOs believe that we have the kind of systemic problem I have tried to describe—and I am not so presumptuous to believe that you do share that view—how would we go about addressing the problems?

First and foremost, we must try to break the insidious connection between money and winning.

As you know, the National Football League distributes its television money equally among the 28 franchises. At the college level we approach that within conferences, but certainly not within Division I-A as a whole. Indeed, I would think that the effect of the free market for football television since the Georgia and Oklahoma lawsuit brought the NCAA monopoly to a close...the effect of that has been to concentrate the television income on even fewer institutions than may have been the case during the days of the NCAA monopoly. I can only wonder out loud if we are all happy with the results of that litigation.

In basketball, there seems to be less sharing than in football, particularly when it comes to the NCAA Division I men's tournament. I have also been intrigued by Al McGuire's idea of dividing the NCAA postseason basketball pot of gold by the 275 or so institutions that play Division I men's basketball.

Secondly, to recognize the saliency of academic values, I would cut the length of seasons, particularly in baseball and basketball.

More than 85 baseball games is simply incompatible with the student-athlete idea. And a basketball season that begins on October 15 with practice and ends after the first of April is an academic

and the same number of sports at the same level of competition.

Fourth, I would move to eliminate athletics scholarships, relying entirely on need-based aid with athletes treated the same as other students.

I am aware of the argument that athletes generate so much income and spend so many hours in practice and in competition that they should be rewarded for their efforts, but if we are serious about the amateur model, the commercial argument holds no water; and if we are not serious about the amateur model, the wages should be considerably higher in many cases. And if we insist on continuing athletics aid, then I think we should provide a full fifth year of support in recognition of the fact that many athletes do not graduate in four years and athletes have so many demands put upon them that it's really unusual for them to graduate on time.

Fifth, I would move to eliminate freshman eligibility in the sports of football and basketball, and would severely limit if not eliminate organized practice in that year and would not have junior varsity or freshman teams.

As a supporter of Rule 48, I believe it was a step in the right direction, but we could send an even more powerful message in saying that because of the unique pressures of football and basketball, students should become academically established before participating.

Sixth, coaches should routinely be given long-term contracts and those contracts should be subject not only to the NCAA and conference rules, but also to appropriate conduct on the court or on the field.

Coaches ought to be given a measure of job security in recognition of the pressures they face, and in return, they should be held to a code of conduct that befits a representative of an institution of higher learning. No baiting of officials, no tantrums, no abusing of athletes, and a concern for fair play and sportsmanship. Coaches should be expected to stress this primacy of education over athletics participation.

To bring about any or all of these and other desirable reforms calls for both courage and political organization at all three levels—the institutions, the conference and the NCAA.

Everything starts at the institutional level and it starts with the committed leadership of the CEOs, supported by the governing board. Because athletics disarrangement as a practical matter can never be unilateral, there must be agreement at least within conferences. Today I see presidential leadership being played out most effectively at the conference level, notably in the Big Ten, Pac-10 and ACC conferences. In these conferences, the presidents increasingly call the important shots and their leadership on that level will inevitably spill over into the NCAA.

Since I am speaking at an NCAA conference, it is perhaps both presumptuous and foolish to comment on the role of this organization. But since the American Council on Education and I personally have often in times past been painted by the media as pitted against the NCAA, I want to use the occasion to say again that the problems within collegiate athletics have not been caused by the NCAA.

Indeed, the NCAA has tried and is still trying to exert leadership to reform the system. The Presidents Commission is a noble experiment that has thus far produced mixed results—successes on the enforcement front in the New Orleans special Convention and a marked loss of momentum in last year's special Convention. But the structure is there, albeit not as potent a structure as some of us wanted. And the presidents who serve on the Presidents Commission are eager for reform.

The NCAA is fortunate, in my judgment, to have as its CEO Dick Schultz, whose vast experience and personal commitments stand him in good standing in moving this organization to strengthen the amateur student-athlete model. I want to pay also my tribute to Dick's predecessor, Walter Byers, who really built this association. In his last years in office, Walter was at times a voice in the wilderness, pointing to the problems that needed to be addressed. The NCAA remains the very promising vehicle for reform.

We do not need Federal legislation but we do need to show that we are capable of dealing with our own problems. And I remain cautiously optimistic that the conferences, the institutions and the NCAA can show the way.

Thank you.

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# Forum

Continued from page 7

## Christopher C. Fordham Chancellor, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Mr. Chairman, fellow panelists, members and guests of the Association, ladies and gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure to participate in this forum, and I do wish to compliment Chancellor Slaughter and the Commission on encouraging the kind of dialogue that I anticipate we will have before the day is through.

A consideration of the economic and other realities of college athletics and its problems must include the confrontation of the unmistakable societal preoccupation with sports. Regrettably, we the colleges have become the captives of that societal preoccupation. It is obvious that the economic implications of this societal preoccupation are far-reaching. Many of society's heroes are athletes and much of society's entertainment consists of athletics events. The economic consequences of these and related facts are staggering.

In addition to the obvious effects of commercialization in sports, I should like to examine briefly two issues that seem to be pivotal in improving college athletics and each of which expresses a more subtle but penetrating economic reality of the whole enterprise.

The first is my plea that we continue to discuss and increasingly consider the issue of freshman ineligibility. As late as 1973, a mere 15 years ago, freshmen were ineligible for varsity competition, thereby giving them an opportunity to make the transition from home and school to college and university life in the classroom; in the residence hall, and in personal, social and academic settings. It is my understanding that freshmen were made eligible at the behest of the athletics officials, because of an understandable need at that time to streamline budgets. Thus, establishment of freshman eligibility seems to have fundamentally an economic basis; and thereby freshmen were henceforth offered an impaired opportunity to make a satisfactory transition to college, and coaches were encouraged to recruit franchise players who could immediately make the teams winners, and the general public



Christopher C. Fordham

became almost as preoccupied with the recruitment of star freshmen as with any other aspect of athletics...clearly an expression of hyperbole.

The overwhelming logic to make freshmen ineligible in football and basketball in Divisions I and I-A consists primarily of the obvious academic considerations, as well as the need for a healthy transition to college life. These students need to concentrate on academics in the first year, since the beginning of college may set a future career pattern. Despite this compelling logic and the common sense that attends it, a variety of smoke screens have been employed to resist action. These smoke screens include excessive estimates of increased costs, anxiety about freshman programs, variation among students in terms of physical and emotional maturity, the burden of deciding what freshmen can and cannot do, and a lack of extensive research on the subject.

Note again, the key object of resistance—that of the possibility of increased costs. The resistance to this obviously desirable change, in my view, is indeed impressive, and I hope that the Presidents Commission and the membership will give serious consideration to putting students in academics first and returning to the sensible time when freshmen were ineligible for football and basketball.

A second, in my view, erosive phenomenon in college athletics, which may have subtly to do with economic considerations, is what I consider to be the tangible decline in sportsmanship and any sense of gentility between and among the contest-

ants.

It does not test our credibility to theorize that the commercialization of college athletics, which we all admit, is directly related to an excessive need to win and that in turn translates into many behavioral patterns. The spectacle of a head coach rallying his crowd before a game to a verbally abusive frenzy prior to the arrival of the visiting team is almost too debilitating to contemplate. The rising tide of...hostility, of abuse and harassment for visitors, and hatermongering among ordinary sports fans is dismaying. An activity that should be good-spirited is thus deprived of its nobility.

If one considers the physical violence of European soccer, on the one hand, one can only hope that the behavior which we are now seeing can somehow be ameliorated; and we should not forget that we are examples to high school and junior high school youngsters, and there is even some evidence of deterioration of sportsmanship in their programs. Let us address this matter of sportsmanship and reasonable gentility before matters deteriorate further. We proclaim that sports embody important human values, and I believe that they do; and surely that means a measure of stability and generosity between and among competitors.

I am suggesting that these two issues, the academic-values issue of freshman eligibility and the human-values issue of declining sportsmanship, together exemplify what I fear is the fundamental problem of sports in our society today, and that is a distorted sense of values. As important as economic considerations are, it may be that they are only symptomatic of the otherwise confused and distorted values system. We willingly pour countless millions of dollars into sports at all levels while the poor do without adequate medical care, people sleep in the streets, and our schools and colleges are deprived of needed academic support. Athletes are our heroes; as professionals, even the lesser lights among them outearn by manifold teachers, nurses, public-service workers, servants, and even professors and deans.

This distortion of values, while troublesome, is not necessarily and inherently evil. As we all know, much about sports is noble, and mankind's interest in athletic

competition goes back to ancient times. But in the setting in which we find them today, the stakes are simply too high and the values issue becomes critical.

It should be noted that society's obsession with sports is acted out largely through the media; in turn, the media capitalize on and frequently exaggerate each nuance, as is their constitutional privilege, and in many instances, their duty. This in turn may further distort our vision and understanding and further increase the focus of public attention on sports. Even off the playing field, items become, of all things, front-page news, often suggesting that it is the colleges themselves that lack values. This distortion, grotesque as it is, enables the media and the public to find scapegoats other than their own obsession.

As colleges and universities, we should be more than captive to this preoccupation. We should seek to guide and ameliorate its excesses, should we not? Society

Presidents Commission could turn its attention strongly to an inquiry into the nature of this values distortion and what, if anything, the collective academic community might do to inspire positive change. Can we, through inquiry, exploration and scholarship, come better to understand our individual and collective role as the captives of this societal obsession and the resulting usurpation of societies and our own institutional values? Until then, I fear that we may continue to languish from one excess and abuse and repair to another, seeing further value distortion along the way.

Surely, with the balanced resources available to us in our faculties, we can undertake prudently to study this phenomenon and to share what we learn, and come to understand with the various publics that we serve.

Thus, I would conclude that economic considerations in college athletics include at least two sets of issues. First, specific

***"In addition to the traditional teaching, research and public-service functions, we have increasingly been captured for a fourth mission—that of providing entertainment. Whether we are willing or unwilling captives of this mission, it seems to me we should try better to understand it."***

has thrust many responsibilities upon us and expectations are understandably high. In addition to the traditional teaching, research and public-service functions, we have increasingly been captured for a fourth mission—that of providing entertainment. Whether we are willing or unwilling captives of this mission, it seems to me we should try better to understand it. We should better understand the fervor that motivates and finances the real meaning of sports in the modern society, and how that meaning affects us in our institutions.

In a practical sense, perhaps we can best do this collectively. Perhaps the

problems often related to the unseemly need to win and consisting of shortcuts and resistance to constructive change. And second, the general issue of societal preoccupation, and a resulting distorted sense of values.

I seriously doubt that the full range of specific problems can be corrected and prevented without serious consideration of the underlying problems. We should continue to work on those specifics while we organize an effort better to understand and deal with what we may properly construe as overall societal problems.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

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## Council

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director position at Rhodes College in 1984.

### Hobbs

A native of Rochester, New York, Hobbs competed in track and basketball at Great Neck (New York) High School. He also was a member of the freshman basketball team at Harvard University, his alma mater.

A 1955 Harvard graduate, he received a doctorate from the school in 1966. From 1955 through 1958, Hobbs served as an officer in the U.S. Navy. He returned to his alma mater to pursue graduate work following discharge, but he returned to active duty briefly during 1962 and 1963.

Hobbs has been a member of the UCLA faculty since 1964 and has won four teaching awards.

Hobbs has been active in athletics affairs at the institutional, conference and NCAA levels while serving as UCLA's faculty athletics representative. Currently a member of the Association's Academic Requirements Committee, he is a former member of the Special Self-Study Advisory Committee.

### Lessig

Lessig is in the middle of his sixth year as commissioner of the MAC. The Canton, Ohio, native holds bachelor's (1957) and master's (1977) degrees from Bowling Green State University.

He served his alma mater in several capacities during the 1960s and 1970s and was named athletics director in 1978. He left the school for a time in 1969 (rejoining the staff in 1971) to work as an assistant basketball coach at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, and in several capacities with the Cleveland Cavaliers of the National Basketball

Association.

Lessig was named director of athletics at the University of Kansas, leaving a year later to become MAC commissioner.

### Shaffer

A native of East Lansing, Michigan, Shaffer is a 1974 graduate of Michigan State University, where he worked as an undergraduate in the sports information office. He served as sports information director at the University of Northern Iowa from 1974 to 1976.

Shaffer joined the NCAA staff as editor of The NCAA News in 1976. Before leaving the national office in 1984, he also served as assistant director of public relations and promotion, assistant director of NCAA Productions, and director of media services.

Since becoming commissioner of the Midwestern Collegiate Conference, Shaffer has overseen a move of the conference office to Indianapolis, the implementation of a constitutional membership obligation,

MCC sponsorship of women's sports, and the addition of the University of Dayton and the University of Notre Dame to the league roster.

### Trout

Trout is a 1957 graduate of Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania and holds a degree in health and physical education.

She joined the staff at Millersville in 1964 as head women's basketball coach and compiled a 99-54 record through 1976. From 1967 through 1978, she also served as head women's lacrosse coach and fashioned an overall record of 34-28-2.

Trout in 1972 was appointed Millersville's director of equal opportunity in sports, a position she held until being named director of women's athletics in 1981. She was elected the first president of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference's women's division in 1978.

As women's AD at Millersville, she handles administration of a program that includes nine varsity teams.

## Snyder's remarks anger black coaches' group

The head of the Black Coaches Association says he has been inundated with telephone calls, including one from a Justice Department official probing affirmative-action compliance in coaching hiring practices, in the wake of racially charged remarks by Jimmy "The Greek" Snyder.

"I was very shocked, very disappointed, too," Rudy Washington, BCA president and an assistant basketball coach at the University of Iowa, told United Press International. "Jimmy the Greek has made his living betting off black players. It bothered me and a lot of other

coaches."

Snyder, 70, a self-styled oddsmaker, was fired as a CBS Sports commentator January 16, one day after making controversial remarks about Blacks in an interview with a Washington television reporter.

Among the remarks Snyder made were statements that black athletes were superior to whites because during the Civil War "the slave owner would breed his big Black with his big woman so that he would have a big black kid. That's where it all started."

Snyder also was asked whether there should be more black coaches

in the National Football League, to which he replied: "They've got everything. I mean all the players are black and the only thing the whites control are the coaching jobs. I'm sure they'll take over that pretty soon."

Washington said he had received 50 to 60 calls from irate BCA members. Among the calls was one from a government official probing possible affirmative-action violations in hiring practices for coaching positions.

"It just heightens what we're trying to do," said Washington.

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similar position at Notre Dame in 1981. He served the Fighting Irish until being named ACC commissioner in July 1987.

Active in NCAA affairs, Corrigan has served on the Division I Men's Basketball Committee, the Men's Lacrosse Committee, the Long Range Planning Committee and the Council.

### DiJulia

DiJulia is a 1968 graduate of St. Joseph's University (Pennsylvania), where he was a member of the men's intercollegiate basketball team. After earning an undergraduate degree in political science, he began coaching as an assistant at Fairfield University.

After the 1970 season, DiJulia became an assistant at George Washington University, and he accepted a similar position at American University three years later. In 1976, he returned to his alma mater as athletics director, remaining there until he was hired as commissioner of the

East Coast Conference in 1982.

DiJulia served as ECC commissioner for two years. He was named to head the Metro Atlantic Conference in July 1984.

### Fri

Fri is in her 25th year as a member of the Northern Colorado athletics staff. The 1950 graduate of the University of California, Los Angeles, began at the school as an instructor of physical education and women's tennis coach.

She was named director of women's athletics at Northern Colorado in 1970 and was responsible for the development of several women's varsity intercollegiate programs. In 1983, she was named associate director of athletics when the men's and women's programs were combined.

Last summer, Fri also assumed additional responsibilities as men's tennis coach. Her women's teams in 1983 and 1986 finished fourth and sixth, respectively, in the NCAA championships. Fri was named Division II coach of the year by the Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association (ITCA) in 1984.

### Van Wie

Van Wie is a 1952 Wooster graduate and has been on the school's staff since 1960. He currently is professor of physical education, chair of the department of physical education and director of men's athletics.

As men's basketball coach at Wooster, Van Wie racked up 303 victories in 21 seasons, ranking him No. 2 on the school's all-time coaching list.

In addition to his undergraduate degree, Van Wie earned a master's degree from Northern Michigan University in 1963.



# Forum

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## Thomas J. Frericks Secretary-treasurer, NCAA

Thank you, Chancellor Slaughter. I, too, am pleased to be a part of this program.

It certainly would have been gratifying to be given a subject to discuss that is less controversial than one that tends to immediately polarize the views of various segments of the membership, as revenue-sharing does.

During the special June Convention last year, coach Bo Schembechler of the University of Michigan warily made the statement that it would appear that some factions within the NCAA think it is more blessed to receive than to give.

Putting that proposition somewhat differently, educational institutions are essentially competitors for students, donations, legislative appropriations and, if you will, victories over one another on the playing field. There is a perpetual self-interest involved that is understandable when a major institution raises a serious question as to why it should share athletics income when those that are richly endowed do not share with other institutions their endowments and tuition fees.

Revenue-sharing is a subject that has received a great deal of discussion at past Conventions in the various division championships committee meetings and in sessions of the Executive Committee. Some of my preliminary comments may seem to be simplistic in nature, but I believe they should be mentioned as threshold considerations in any presentation or discussion of revenue-sharing arrangements in intercollegiate athletics, since they have guided previous decision-makers in their deliberations.

First, there is very little revenue-sharing between and among colleges in areas other than intercollegiate athletics.

The Federal government, of course, distributes tax grant funds among a variety of institutions. Foundations allocate money to different institutions and, of course, state legislators annually tax and spend on behalf of institutions of higher education within the state. The fact remains, however, that there is very little precedent for the sharing of generated funds by colleges and universities, except in the instances mentioned or, I suppose, where there are consortium arrangements.

Second, the idea of distributing revenue from intercollegiate athletics appears to be based on a joint-venture philosophy, as a conference arrangement might do. That is to say, that the mutual participation of colleges as a matter of scheduling, setting common rules of conduct and eligibility, and vying for national-championship honors places the various institutions in the common enterprise, and the concentrated effort of the various participants presumably leads to larger financial rewards to all participants. This has led to the thought that the spoils, so to say, should not belong exclusively to the victors; but likewise, there are serious reservations about sharing them with those who do not directly contribute or are not a part of a formal arrangement.

Third, I think it is fair to say that the impulse to share revenues for the good of the game has lessened, or at least certainly has not grown as the rewards have become larger. There are several reasons for this, I believe. The added cost pressures on intercollegiate and educational budgets; a more commercially oriented attitude among athletics management; the view that distribution of net receipts should have some direct relationship to the contribution of the recipients, to the joint enterprise, and, I suppose, the belief that the membership, the NCAA by itself, does not automatically constitute a commonality of interest that permits institutions of different interests and diverse educational missions to set the rules of conduct and financial obligations for all members.

With those general statements in mind, let me proceed to a brief description of the present major revenue-sharing arrangements in intercollegiate athletics, and from there to a commentary on some of the possibilities of the future. No attention is being paid here to the devices within an institution in the arrangement of its financial affairs, either in the allocation of money from the institution to the athletics department or vice versa, or the distribution of donations and contributions between the institution and its athletics department. Also, to my knowledge, there is no ad hoc arrangement in existence for independent institutions—that is, those institutions without conference affiliation—to allocate moneys among them-

selves. For independent institutions, usually the only sharing occurs as a result of the game contract governing the finances of a particular contest.

There is a device existing within the College Football Association whereby those institutions that choose to participate in the CFA television package and do not receive income from a television appearance are paid a certain amount of money as a fee for committing their rights to the CFA. The participants in the CFA football television series pay a percentage of their income to the common pool to finance this activity.

There are diverse financial distribution formulas in virtually all of the major athletics conferences, and these distribution formulas apply to income received by the conference members from participation in postseason football games; NCAA championship tournaments, particularly the NCAA Division I men's basketball tournament; from football television activities; conference championship events, and like sources. The extent of these arrangements varies.

The percentages of the distributions are different as to the number of shares



Thomas J. Frericks

revenue-sharing and operating costs.

Formation of a foundation for the Association will greatly assist in meeting the future financial needs. We need to be creative in our thinking. In my judgment, there has been growing resistance, or at least no increased desire, to enlarge the revenue-distribution apparatus of intercollegiate athletics.

I have alluded to some of the reasons earlier. I believe there are two major

***"It seems an accepted fact... that the major universities and colleges... are willing to subscribe a reasonable amount of money to the maintenance of the NCAA as the national governance and service organization, because myriad benefits flow back to major institutions as well as to other members of the Association. To tax the (revenue) producers more heavily and distribute more funds to the nonrevenue producers... in my opinion, this is not plausible..."***

allocated to the producing conference members and the extent to which conferences offset operating expenses against such revenues. The sharing principle, however, is the same, in that a conference member, which may have not participated in a football bowl game, national-television appearance or NCAA revenue-producing event, may receive as much as \$1 million in a given year in a major football-and basketball-playing conference.

There is a built-in revenue-sharing factor in NCAA administration. Foremost is a long-accepted principle that participants in NCAA championships that generate money should share in the distribution of those moneys.

The sharing principles are well-known by the members and are detailed in the various handbooks of the championships, and the financial reports of these championships are printed in The NCAA News, so I will not remark upon the detail. In summary, though, for the 1986-87 college year, the NCAA distributed to member institutions \$37.3 million from championship events, \$547,000 in marketing proceeds, \$1.3 million from copyright royalties, for a total of \$39 million.

Of the \$79.4 million current budget of the NCAA for 1987-88, 81.2 percent of the revenues of the Association come from the Division I men's basketball tournament. It is anticipated that in fiscal year 1988, the same payments that I have listed for 1987 will amount to \$41.4 million—an increase of \$2.3 million.

Additionally, it should be noted, as Dick Schultz mentioned yesterday in his address, the Executive Committee allocated over \$5 million of the new basketball television contract to programs or activities that would assist the general membership, rather than increasing further the payments to the competing teams. Undergraduate and postgraduate scholarships were established or enlarged. Moneys were allocated to conferences for basketball officiating, compliance, enforcement and drug-education programs, and the advancement of ethnic minority and women hiring opportunities. Likewise, Divisions II and III block grants were substantially increased.

The membership can feel a great deal of comfort with the budget for 1987-88 and probably the two succeeding years, primarily due to the basketball television contract with CBS.

But I am sure Mr. Pilson, in his presentation on television, will indicate to us that we cannot expect the current growth of the television income. We must find alternate sources of income for future

considerations.

First, from a standpoint of a major revenue-producing institution, there is a fundamental question of why it should share the revenues generated and the prestige and success of the institution and its athletics programs with other colleges and universities that have made no direct contribution to development of these revenues.

Second, if revenues are to be shared, then there should be a form of arrangement (among) those institutions that have the capability and resources to contribute substantially to the enterprise. This takes

on the so-called joint-venture approach, whereby each participant in the joint venture maintains its own identity but agrees to unify with other selected members to pursue an objective of mutual benefits.

It seems an accepted fact of life that the major universities and colleges of the country are willing to subscribe a reasonable amount of money to the maintenance of the NCAA as the national governance and service organization, because myriad benefits flow back to major institutions as well as to other members of the Association. To take the present arrangement and a more pronounced revenue-sharing configuration, or to put it more bluntly, tax the producers more heavily and distribute more funds to the nonrevenue producers... in my opinion, this is not plausible under the present membership structure of the Association.

The conference sharing programs, it would appear, have come into being because they essentially further an individual self-interest. The stronger and better balanced the conference, the more acceptable and logical is the principle of revenue distribution. It strengthens programs of other conference members and presumably makes for more balanced competition, which enhances all other revenue sources—gate receipts, television, tournament and bowl-game participation. In less well-balanced conferences, revenue-sharing does exist, but the extent of it is more limited because there are fewer institutions bringing in the income and the producers are reluctant to share as much of the income with conference members that essentially are not revenue-producing for the conference.

When you extend this set of circumstances to a broader constituency, it becomes increasingly more difficult to show to the major revenue producers why it is in their best interest to share revenue with a diverse and different clientele.

The point here, I guess, is that there is some sharing in place now through the NCAA tournament and membership arrangements; but the idea of greater sharing of athletics receipts within the divisions is quite different, and the present division arrangements, in my view, do not bring together sufficiently like institutions that would advance the concept of revenue-sharing beyond the present circumstances.

I would like to close these observations with some what-ifs, which hopefully hold out some thought-provoking ideas for future discussion.

First, if all the members of Division I-A were to work out a new television arrangement, either with the assistance of an antitrust exception or without it, and the major producers were satisfied with

the arrangements achieved within the group, I suspect that a more advanced revenue-sharing arrangement could be put in place.

Second, if the major basketball institutions within Division I with the most successfully structured programs were to form an arrangement for basketball television purposes, I would think a revenue-sharing formula could be achieved. It seems to me the key to any such what-if speculation depends upon whether the institutions have regularly scheduled arrangements with each other in-season, and thus the conduct of the program of the members is important to each other.

Third, if the consortium of institutions were bound together in a national marketing and merchandising arrangement, with the names of the institutions packaged together with the NCAA marks... I believe that a revenue-sharing arrangement there would be quite acceptable to all. The reason is that this marketplace would determine the makeup of the group; and, interestingly enough, this type of financial accommodation has operated successfully through the NCAA Japan-based Far East marketing program in the last couple of years, and stands on the threshold of a major breakthrough in the domestic market.

I guess my view of the situation becomes apparent as a result of the foregoing commentary. Using a national governance structure to force revenue-sharing between and among institutions that have little common athletics interest could be disastrous.

Whether it is desirable to pursue new revenue-distribution concepts depends mainly on the makeup of the institutions. That configuration should emerge from the institutions themselves that wish to pursue it voluntarily, as opposed to being forced into it through some legislative mechanism that would find the majority of the major income-generating members dissatisfied with the results.

This is not to say that all possible avenues should not be pursued in the future, such as the distribution of the basketball tournament monies were for the financial benefit of the total membership this past year. But unless some what-ifs develop, it would appear that the present revenue-sharing arrangements best satisfy the diverse makeup of the membership.

I hope these comments have enlightened you a little about a very complex problem and will stimulate some thoughts about how to approach this important subject matter in the future.

Thank you.

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## Slaughter criticizes schools on lack of minority coaches, administrators

University of Maryland, College Park, Chancellor John B. Slaughter says the nation's colleges and universities deserve a failing grade for lack of progress in hiring minority coaches and athletics administrators.

Slaughter, chair of the NCAA Presidents Commission, told the American Council on Education January 18 that minority-hiring gains aren't likely in athletics until schools increase their number of minority faculty members.

"I generally agree that, if we offered letter grades to higher education, higher education would deserve an F in terms of what it has done to improve the place of Blacks, Mexican-Americans and American Indians in places of responsibility," Slaughter said.

"It's not likely, in my opinion, that we're going to make a significant amount of progress in the area of coaching positions and administrative positions in intercollegiate athletics unless higher education addresses the more significant problem of the lack of presence of minorities at all levels of higher education."

Less than two percent of the faculty members at colleges across the country are black, and less than seven percent are in administrative

posts, Slaughter claimed.

Slaughter and NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz attended the conference to outline NCAA and Presidents Commission efforts to bring about improvements within the intercollegiate athletics body, the Associated Press reported.

Slaughter added that since the NCAA cannot mandate to members what their hiring practices should be, gains in minority hiring may be slowed.

"I feel more confident that the NCAA... will take a more positive stance than some of the member institutions will," Slaughter said.

## Dooley has a second angioplasty

University of Georgia football coach and athletics director Vincent J. Dooley underwent a second angioplasty at Emory University Hospital January 19 to clear a narrowing artery, but his doctor said he could be released as early as January 20.

Dooley went to the hospital for tests to determine if his arteries have remained clear since the first angioplasty was performed October 20.

During the procedure, doctors use a tiny balloon to open up arteries that have narrowed.

Emory spokeswoman Judy Smith said Dr. John Douglas, who performed both procedures, reported

"I'm somewhat dismayed when I come to realize the NCAA, really, is made up of all those member universities, and the universities have not demonstrated a great deal of success in the lot of minorities."

Slaughter said the NCAA program would include making its members more aware of minority hiring goals, awarding grants for minorities and women to pursue graduate degrees in athletics administration, an internship program at NCAA headquarters for minorities, and seminars to help minority assistant coaches improve their marketability.

that one of the two areas treated earlier showed signs of narrowing. "This one was redilated," she said. "The other site showed splendid results."

"The total procedure lasted about an hour," she added. "Coach Dooley is doing just fine now. He will be admitted for observation... but probably will be able to return to Athens January 20 or 21."

Dooley will be able to resume full activity as soon as he is released, Douglas said.

Smith quoted Barbara Dooley, the coach's wife, as saying, "It's full steam ahead as always."

# Forum

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## Neal H. Pilson President, CBS Sports

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning. My thanks to the chancellor and the NCAA Presidents Commission for inviting me to participate in these important sessions. I hope I can make a small contribution, to explain the role television plays in the world of college athletics.

I understand Billy Packer was your first choice as a speaker, but Billy cannot talk for less than two hours at a time and he was disqualified; I am CBS's designated 20-minute speaker.

Also, as the final speaker, I have the advantage to comment on prior speakers, so I may digress from time to time but I promise to be brief.

Finally, I guess I stand here with my green badge as a media executive and as a symbol of America's dramatic interest in sports, an issue that Mr. Atwell and Chancellor Fordham addressed. Fortunately, my prepared remarks deal with that issue. I hope I can persuade you that I am not the problem. So here goes.

Bob Dylan's 25-year-old lyric, "The Times, They Are A' changing," could not be more appropriate that it is today, as we look ahead to the business of televised college sports in the 1990s. Throughout the entire television industry, we are in a period of transition—a period of transition from the stable, predictable, structured and understandable era of the 1960s and 1970s to, perhaps unfortunately, the unstable, unpredictable and unstructured era that is ahead of us in the late 1980s and 1990s.

In the time allotted to me this morning, I would like to examine how the changing television marketplace is affecting college sports, explain how CBS is involved with

the college area, and urge you to consider television revenues in a far more favorable light than they are usually portrayed—not as a curse, but as a business opportunity.

The traditional television marketplace has not just changed; it has virtually disappeared, and a far more complex and uncertain economic environment has taken its place. Even though many of you are familiar with the following numbers, viewed together they provide overwhelming evidence of the changes in the competitive marketplace that had supported uninterrupted growth of network television for the past 35 years. And this is all directly relevant to the business of televised college athletics, because these factors impact the bottom line of most of the institutions, universities, associations and conferences represented here today.

Here is some of the evidence.

First, in 1970 cable television was a trivial factor in the broadcasting landscape, with audiences too small to warrant measurement. In 1987, close to 80 percent of American television homes are passed by cable, over 42 million households; nearly 50 percent of all homes subscribe to basic cable service and roughly 25 percent also subscribe to pay services.

Second, while the average television viewer in 1970 received only four or five channels—three of which were the networks—today's average viewer receives close to 20 channels and many receive in excess of 40.

Third, since 1970, we have gone from none to over 50 basic cable programming services and 16 paid cable services offering a diverse array of just about every type of programming, from news to sports to rock video.

Fourth, in 1960, there were 129 full-powered independent broadcast stations. Today there are 317.

Lastly, the overnight success of the VCR is perhaps the most stunning story. Since 1984, VCR penetration has skyrocketed from 11 percent to 48 percent. Over 40 million television households are today equipped with video cassette recorders.

What has all this meant? It has changed dramatically the three basic elements of the television business—audience, advertising and programming. The audience shift has been profound, from a combined 90 percent prime-time network share in 1980 to 73 percent in 1986 and less in 1987. Advertising revenues must now be shared with competing video services such as cable and barter syndication. Cable advertising alone rose at a 59 percent rate over the past six years. Programs and sports events that used to go automatically to the three networks are now being aggressively purchased by those alternative distribution systems.

This obviously is just a quick summary. Nonetheless, it shows that television is no longer a unified and coherent industry and that the notion of scarcity of television alternatives, which has always been the underlying premise of television economics, is simply no longer true.

Now, what has been happening specifically in the area of televised college sports, particularly football and basketball—my charge this morning?

Less than 10 years ago, network television was the only carrier of major collegiate football. However, in 1987, CBS and ABC broadcast only 16 percent of all college football games offered on television. Although the networks are contributing a smaller piece of the total pie, the choices available to the viewing public have increased tremendously. Approximately 300 games were carried on television in 1987, up tenfold in just eight years. Many markets receive as many as eight or nine games on a weekend.

In college basketball, the overall picture is even more staggering. Prior to 1970, not one regular-season game was broadcast on network television. Combining over-the-air and cable broadcasts for the current season, we estimate that one in every four college games will be televised. That means well over 1,300 games will be available to college basketball viewers in the country. The three networks can claim only 60 games—about four percent of that 1,300-plus game schedule.

While national cable, local stations and syndicators have joined the ranks of televised college sports in what many have called a saturated market, the reality is that never before has the sports fan been able to choose from such a vast array of options and never before have the sports of college football and college basketball enjoyed such a huge audience.

In 1987, we estimate the total combined rating points for all carriers of college football exceeded 22. Just 10 years earlier, ABC, as the only carrier of college football, averaged a 13.2 rating. That combined rating of 22 represents an audience that is 67 percent larger than in the days of one-network exclusivity, and yet seven percent larger than in the early 1980s under the last NCAA plan.

For college basketball in 1987, our sports research estimates 22 to 24 total-rating-points average per week for the regular season for all carriers. This means over 27 million viewers are watching college basketball each week.

I digress for a minute as I mention these figures. What we are talking about here is measuring the taste, the appetite, the enthusiasm of the American public for athletics, and this is a general theme that I will discuss as I go through my remarks. It is something that we cannot overlook, and if I am going to say this once, I am going to say it several times—media do not set the tastes and trends of the American public. The American public does that. We reflect those tastes and trends.

So everytime I hear that media are responsible for all of this interest in sports, I have to turn it around. I have to tell you that it is my judgment that we are reflecting a very healthy and very enthusiastic American interest in what we do in sports in this country—college and professional.

The rapid growth of televised college sports, with increased product and competing homes, not surprisingly has left the networks with a declining number of viewers, although CBS did increase its viewership of college football this past year over 1986 levels. In a recent report from the advertising agency BBD&O, college football was reported to show a 30 percent decrease in network viewership, with regular-season college basketball down 20 percent—this is on the networks. The decrease for these two sports did



Neal H. Pilson

exceed the average decrease of 16 percent for network sports viewing across the board.

But please, do not misinterpret my remarks to mean that CBS is losing its enthusiasm for college sports. To the contrary, we currently devote more than 30 percent of our broadcast time to college athletics—substantially more than either ABC or NBC.

Our nine-year commitment to the NCAA basketball tournament and regular-season college basketball is well-known to everyone here, and we have just concluded a very successful college football year with the CFA. We have long-term agreements with several conferences to continue our regular-season basketball coverage into the 1990s, and this year, for the first time, the final game of the College World Series will be carried on network television by CBS.

However, what increased competition has forced us to do at CBS is to reexamine what we feel makes network television

*“... we in television are very sensitive to the issue of the media's influence on college athletics. We are concerned as parents, alumni and citizens about the recruiting of college athletes, the quality of their educational opportunities and their rate of graduation.”*

unique, and determine how best we can serve a changing audience.

Network television, despite all the technological advances by the industry, remains the only system that can deliver programming simultaneously to every television home in the United States. With the simple flick of a switch, a network program is capable of being viewed in nearly 90 million homes; and that is twice as many as ESPN, the leading carrier on cable in terms of homes, and obviously more than any other cable carrier.

In fact, however, it is far more economical—and this is one of the trends that are currently taking place—for the networks to reach all of the TV homes with one event than it is for them to distribute two, three or four events at one time. While network television will remain the best vehicle for reaching the largest audience, cable and syndicated broadcasters have found their niche in the industry as well.

The same BBD&O report found that college football broadcasts on national cable and syndication have risen 150 percent, with basketball showing a 40 percent increase since 1983. And with the emergence of local syndication, regional college football and basketball have now become almost the exclusive domain of the nonnetwork broadcast entities.

That is why, in this era of proliferation, I think the networks will be concentrating on marketing national games to the widest possible audience. It is our strongest suit and we must move in that direction, since every business—and every university and conference, for that matter—seeks a distinctive and unique image to differentiate its product or sell its service.

Just by way of example, our ratings show that in ACC land, generally the local, syndicated ACC football carrier generates a better rating in his area than

we do with our national game; and the same is generally true in the Big Ten or SEC. But overall, nationally, we reach a sufficiently large audience throughout the country with our national game of the week to make our business work, and that is how we are differentiating our product from all the other competing carriers that are out there.

While I am on the subject of our changing industry, I would like to touch upon another issue that concerns college athletics and that constantly gets attention in newspapers around the country, and in this room this morning.

Television's role in college sports is often criticized as adversarial, manipulative and detrimental to the health and welfare of athletes and their schools. Some even say television's money breeds commercialism, the pressure to win at all costs, violations of NCAA rules and abusive student-athletes.

Let me read several excerpts from a report on the state of college athletics: "Equivocation, false statements concerning eligibility and other forms of dishonesty are to be numbered among the fruits of commercialism. Commercialism motivates the recruiting and subsidizing of players, and the commercial attitude has enabled many young men to acquire college educations at the cost of honesty and sincerity. More than any other force, it has tended to distort the values of college life and to increase the emphasis upon the material and the monetary."

That was from the Carnegie Foundation Report on College Athletics, dated October 24, 1929—long before the advent of television. But as you all know, more than a half century later, the issue of corruption of the student-athlete remains in the spotlight, with television and the media (among) the alleged culprits.

Not surprisingly, I find fault with this criticism, because we in television are very sensitive to the issue of the media's influence on college athletics. We are concerned as parents, alumni and citizens about the recruiting of college athletes, the quality of their educational opportunities and their rate of graduation. But we must recognize, ladies and gentlemen, that the solution to these issues—indeed, the same issues that concerned the Carnegie Foundation nearly 60 years ago—rests with the college and university community. And, judging from what I have seen at recent meetings of the NCAA and what I understand was an outstanding speech by Dick Schultz yesterday, there is a strong will within this organization to meet this challenge.

Certainly, there is a lot more money available now than in 1929, and most of it is in the form of television revenue. But I submit that that money should be viewed by our society and by us in this room as a positive force and as an enormous and attractive resource for higher education.

CBS alone will disburse in the neighborhood of \$80 million this year to the nation's colleges and universities. The total of all television moneys will probably exceed \$150 million this year and over \$750 million over the next five years. Please note that this revenue generated from television has no strings attached and may be used for any purpose. We do not tell college athletics how to spend their money, we do not tell the NFL, we do not tell the NBA, golf, tennis—they are free to spend that money as they choose. While, on an occasional basis, TV may ask for a date or time change of a college event, the number of such requests measured against the total number of televised events is relatively inconsequential, and the schools involved can always say no and sometimes they do. I ask for Coach John Thompson's indulgence when we request a TV timeout during his games—that does occur from time to time.

However, for participating colleges and universities, I would again say that television money reduces the need for additional funds from taxpayers, in the case of state-supported institutions; from parents; from alumni, and from students. It is money the schools can use for libraries, for scholarships, professors' salaries, research and new classrooms, or for new football stadiums, recruiting athletes or raising coaches' salaries. The choice is yours to make.

The networks demonstrate their concerns for higher education in additional ways. Each week during the college football season, CBS, with the financial backing of Chevrolet, recognizes the player of the game, and with the financial backing of Toyota, the Toyota leadership awards; and the sponsors contribute money to

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## Collegiate

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ingless absent the involvement of the two multibillion-dollar enterprises (NFL and National Basketball Association) to which most of the world-class athletes go."

### Richard D. Schultz, executive director NCAA

"If you're giving athletes money (in increasing the Pell Grant exemption) in an attempt to avoid under-the-table payments from boosters or agents, it's not a valid reason. All you've done is raise the ante."

### Roy Kramer, athletics director Vanderbilt University

"Graduation rates are important, but they are not as important as what a student graduates in."

### John Thompson, men's basketball coach Georgetown University

"Am I the only capitalist in this room? I wondered why Gorbachev received such a welcome when he came to Washington. Now, I know why."

"When I was poor, there was no revenue-sharing. Now that I have money, they want to change the rules. I think whatever Georgetown earns should go to Georgetown."

### Fred Russell, columnist Nashville Banner

"Rather than feeling exploited, the great, great majority of football and basketball players are pleased and honored to have a part in producing revenue that helps lesser sports programs to continue."

### Wilford S. Bailey, president NCAA

"While maintaining the integrity of legislation, I think the NCAA is slowly moving in the direction of more flexibility, toward allowing waivers to rules in certain instances."

### Sam Jenkins, executive director Sun Bowl

"Whether a (Division I-A) play-off is a matter of time will probably be decided in the next two or three years when we see what impact the new TV contracts might have on the major bowls."

"My own personal opinion is that even a one-game play-off will have a pretty devastating effect on the smaller bowls. I don't think the major bowls have as much of a problem with it as we do."

### Robert H. Atwell, president American Council on Education

"The underlying causes or elements of 'the problem' (in keeping intercollegiate athletics free of scandal) include an overemphasis on winning at the expense of other values; an overconcern with spectator sports and spectator facilities as opposed to better facilities for, and more emphasis on, participation in lifelong fitness activities; a tolerance for the academic compromises that stem from the economic and social pressures; and on a thoroughly perverse tendency, when comparing institutions, to suggest a link between athletics accomplishments and institutional quality or prestige."

# Summary of all actions on legislation at 82nd Convention

Following is a listing of the legislative actions taken by the delegates attending the 82nd NCAA Convention January 12-13 in Nashville.

This report is designed to provide an immediate review of the Convention decisions. It presents the specific action taken on each numbered proposal and on each amendment to an amendment during the Convention. The numbers of the proposals (1 through 163) are the same as those in the Convention Official Notice and the Convention Program, as well as the compilation of amendments (e.g., No. 37-1) and other proposals (No. 164) distributed to delegates at the Convention.

All approved proposals, unless amended, are effective on the dates indicated in the Official Notice and the Convention Program and will be included in the 1988-89 NCAA Manual, which will be distributed to the membership in March.

Amendments to amendments are listed with the proposals they were to amend. Each includes a statement of the basic intent for those readers who do not have a set of the amendments distributed during the Convention.

Proposals finally approved (all or in part) are in bold type and are indicated further by an asterisk before the proposal number.

## Constitution consent package

\*No. 1—Approved. \*No. 2—Approved. \*No. 3—Approved. \*No. 4—Approved. \*No. 5—Approved. \*No. 6—Approved. \*No. 7—Approved. \*No. 8—Approved. \*No. 9—Approved.

## Bylaws consent package

\*No. 10—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 11—Approved by Divisions I and II. \*No. 12—Approved by all divisions. No. 13—Withdrawn. \*No. 14—Approved by Divisions I-A and I-AA. \*No. 15—Approved. \*No. 16—Approved after being removed from consent package. \*No. 17—Approved. \*No. 18—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 19—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 20—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 21—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 22—Approved by Division I. \*No. 23—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 24—Approved by Divisions I and II. \*No. 25—Approved by Divisions I and II.

\*No. 26—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 27—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 28—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 29—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 30—

Approved by all divisions. No. 31—Defeated after being removed from consent package. (Approved by Division I, vote not declared in Division III, defeated by Division II; approval of all divisions required.) \*No. 32—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 33—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 34—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 35—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 36—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 37—Approved by all divisions as amended by No. 37-1, after being removed from consent package. \*No. 37-1—Approved by all divisions [Amendment to No. 37 to delete references to rules function.] \*No. 38—Approved by all divisions.

## Presidents Commission grouping

\*No. 39—Approved by Division II, defeated by Division I. Division I first approved proposal, 163-151, with three abstentions, roll-call vote. Later motion to reconsider was approved by Division I, 168-135, with three abstentions, roll-call vote, after motion to cease debate was approved. Division II first approved proposal, 125-31, with one abstention, roll-call vote. Later motion to reconsider was defeated by Division II, 38-103, roll-call vote, after motion to cease debate was approved. No. 40—Withdrawn. \*No. 41—Approved by Divisions I and II as amended by No. 41-1. \*No. 41-1—Approved by Divisions I and II. [Amendment to No. 41 to specify that eligibility is determined by the student-athlete's academic record in existence at the beginning of the fall term.] \*No. 42—Approved. \*No. 43—Approved.

## Academics

No. 44—Defeated by Division II. First defeated, 39-112, roll-call vote. Later motion to reconsider defeated, 30-100, roll-call vote, after motion to cease debate was approved. \*No. 45—Approved by Divisions I and II. \*No. 46—Part B approved by Division II; Part A referred to NCAA Council by Division I. No. 47—Defeated by Division I. No. 48—Defeated by Division I, 70-223, as amended by No. 48-1. No. 48-1—Approved by Division I. [Amendment to No. 48 to reinstate provisions regarding eligibility for financial aid and practice.] \*No. 49—Approved by Division I. \*No. 50—Approved by Division I.

\*No. 51—Approved by Divisions I and II. \*No. 52—Approved by Division II. \*No. 53—Approved by Division II. No. 53-1—Defeated by Division II. [Amendment to No. 53 to change July 1 to September 1 or opening of fall term, whichever occurs first.] No. 54—Defeated by Division II. \*No. 55—Approved by Division II. \*No. 56—Approved as amended by No. 56-1. \*No. 56-1—Approved. [Amendment to No. 56 to clarify that a bona fide exchange student must be

enrolled in at least a minimum full-time program of studies and maintain satisfactory progress toward a degree at the student's preceding educational institution.] No. 57—Withdrawn.

## Financial aid

No. 58—Defeated by Division I. Chair ruled that a referral of No. 58 also would moot No. 59, per Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised. Motion to overrule chair approved. Motion to refer to Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism defeated, 114-196, with seven abstentions, roll-call vote. No. 58 then defeated, 100-208, with seven abstentions, roll-call vote. \*No. 59—Approved by Division I, 208-101, with seven abstentions, roll-call vote. [Note: Council withdrew sponsorship, which then was assumed by Division I Steering Committee.]

No. 60—Defeated by all divisions as amended by No. 60-1. No. 60-1—Approved by all divisions. [Amendment to No. 60 to specify that supplies could not exceed \$200 in value. After clarification that the \$200 limit would be per academic year, all divisions again approved the amendment to the amendment.] No. 60-2—Accepted as editorial in nature. [Amendment to No. 60 to change "materials" to "supplies."] No. 61—Defeated by all divisions. No. 62—Defeated after delegate objection to withdrawal.

\*No. 63—Approved by Division I A as amended by No. 63-1; approved by Division I-AA unamended. Division I-A vote was 66-42, with three abstentions, roll-call vote. Division I-AA vote was 44-42, with two abstentions, roll-call vote. \*No. 63-1—Approved by Division I-A, 76-33, with three abstentions, roll-call vote; defeated by Division I-AA, 37-49, with one abstention, roll-call vote. [Amendment to No. 63 to specify that the grant limit shall be 30 for the 1988-89 academic year and 25 thereafter.] No. 64—Defeated by Division II, 31-64, with three abstentions, roll-call vote.

## Amateurism

\*No. 65—Approved. \*No. 66—Approved. \*No. 67—Approved. \*No. 68—Approved. \*No. 69—Approved. \*No. 70—Approved by all divisions and by Division III (Part D), as amended by No. 70-1. \*No. 70-1—Approved by all divisions. [Amendment to No. 70 to specify that receipt of the prize must be consistent with official interpretations, as well as with Bylaw 4-1.] No. 71—Withdrawn. No. 71-1—Ruled out of order. [Amendment to No. 71 to delete reference to wristbands and all references to tennis.]

## Championships, special events

\*No. 72—Approved by Division I-A, 98-13, with one abstention, roll-call vote. No. 73—Defeated by Division I after delegate objection to withdrawal. \*No. 74—Approved. No. 75—Withdrawn. No. 76—Defeated. Approved by Divisions I and III but defeated by Division II; approval of all divisions required. Later

motion to reconsider defeated.

No. 76-1—Defeated. Approved by Division II but defeated by Divisions I and III; approval of all divisions required. [Amendment to No. 76 to delay effective date to September 1, 1989.] No. 77—Withdrawn. \*No. 78—Approved by all divisions as amended by No. 78-1. \*No. 78-1—Approved by all divisions. [Amendment to No. 78 to delete reference to executive regulation, to specify NCAA policy of not advertising or appearing to promote products or activities that may be detrimental to student-athletes or to image of higher education and intercollegiate athletics, to delete reference to six percent alcohol volume, to delete reference to personnel or individuals promoting gambling, and to prohibit use of names popularly associated with such products or organizations.] \*No. 79—Approved by all divisions.

## General

\*No. 80—Approved by all divisions as amended by No. 80-1. \*No. 80-1—Approved by all divisions. [Amendment to No. 80 to specify that results would be reported to member institution only on request and to delete reference to Association research.] \*No. 81—Approved. \*No. 82—Approved as amended by No. 82-1. \*No. 82-1—Approved [Amendment to No. 82 to include the actual wording of the proposed "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics."] \*No. 83—Approved. \*No. 84—Approved. \*No. 85—Approved. \*No. 86—Part A approved. Part B approved by Divisions I and II; defeated by Division III. \*No. 87—Approved as amended by No. 87-1. \*No. 87-1—Approved. [Amendment to No. 87 to specify that a conference must conduct at least four sports for men and/or women in order to vote on football issues.] No. 88—Withdrawn. [Proposal was moot due to December action by Executive Committee consistent with provisions of proposal.]

## Membership and classification

\*No. 89—Approved. \*No. 90—Approved by all divisions. Division I vote was 142-136; Division II, 67-64; Division III, 99-76. Later motion to reconsider defeated by all divisions. No. 91—Defeated. Proposal received favorable vote of 338-198 but two-thirds majority required. \*No. 92—Approved by Division III, 173-54, roll-call vote. \*No. 93—Approved by Division III, 172-61, with one abstention, roll-call vote. Earlier motion to refer defeated by Division III, 24-202, with two abstentions, roll-call vote. No. 94—Moot due to adoption of No. 93. No. 94-1—Moot due to adoption of No. 93. [Amendment to No. 94 to clarify that the relative percentages of aid components (gift, loan, work study) must be consistent for all students.] No. 95—Defeated by Division III, 74-128. No. 96—Withdrawn. \*No. 97—Approved by Division III.

## Enforcement

\*No. 98—Approved by all divisions as amended by No. 98-1. \*No. 98-1—Approved by all divisions. [Amendment to No. 98 to affirm that an institution shall be provided notice of violations, have an opportunity to appear before the committee and have an opportunity to appeal the committee's findings.] \*No. 99—Approved. \*No. 100—Approved. \*No. 101—Approved. \*No. 102—Approved.

## Recruiting

No. 103—Defeated by Divisions I and II as amended by Nos. 103-1, 103-2, 103-4 and 103-5. No. 103-1—Approved by Divisions I and II. [Amendment to No. 103 to delay effective date to August 1, 1989.] No. 103-2—Approved by Divisions I and II. [Amendment to No. 103 to specify different dates in tennis and to list men's and women's tennis separately.] No. 103-3—Defeated by Divisions I and II. [Amendment to No. 103 to change the proposed dates in baseball and to include 29 days to be identified by each institution.] No. 103-4—Approved by Divisions I and II. [Amendment to No. 103 to change the proposed dates in men's soccer.] No. 103-5—Approved by Divisions I and II. [Amendment to No. 103 to permit two alternative recruiting periods, rather than one.]

\*No. 104—Approved by Divisions I and II. \*No. 105—Approved by Divisions I and II as amended by No. 105-1. \*No. 105-1—Approved by Division I (118-99) and by Division II. [Amendment to No. 105 to include ice hockey.] \*No. 106—Approved by Division I-A. \*No. 107—Approved by Division I-A (62-49) and by Divisions I-AA and II. No. 108—Moot due to adoption of No. 107. \*No. 109—Approved by Division II. \*No. 110—Approved by Division II. No. 111—Withdrawn. No. 112—Moot due to adoption of No. 110. No. 113—Withdrawn. \*No. 114—Approved by Divisions I and

II. \*No. 115—Approved. \*No. 116—Approved. \*No. 117—Approved by Division III. \*No. 118—Approved by Divisions I and II; moot for Division III due to adoption of No. 117. \*No. 119—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 120—Approved by Divisions I and II.

\*No. 121—Approved by Divisions II and III. \*No. 122—Approved by all divisions. No. 123—Moot due to adoption of No. 122. \*No. 124—Approved by Divisions I and II; moot for Division III due to adoption of No. 125. \*No. 125—Approved by Division III. \*No. 126—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 127—Approved by all divisions as amended by No. 127-1. \*No. 127-1—Approved by all divisions. [Amendment to No. 127 to delete prohibition of institutional staff member in selection or assignment of participants in state games.] No. 127-2—Moot due to adoption of No. 127-1. [Amendment to No. 127 to exempt individuals already appointed to positions involving selection of participants for 1988 state games.] \*No. 128—Approved by Division II, 114-73. Later motion by Convention to rescind that action was defeated, 298-264, two-thirds majority required.

## Eligibility

\*No. 129—Approved. \*No. 130—Approved as amended by No. 130-1. \*No. 130-1—Approved. [Amendment to No. 130 to reinstate provisions of current subparagraph (3).] No. 131—Defeated by all divisions after motion to cease debate approved. No. 132—Defeated by Division I. \*No. 133—Approved by Divisions II and III; defeated by Division I. \*No. 134—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 135—Approved by Division I. \*No. 136—Approved by Divisions II and III. \*No. 137—Approved by Division I as amended by No. 137-1. \*No. 137-1—Approved by Division I. [Amendment to No. 137 to limit application of its provisions only to ice hockey.] No. 138—Defeated by Division II. \*No. 139—Approved by Division III.

## Playing seasons

\*No. 140—Approved by Division I as amended by Nos. 140-1, 140-2 and 140-4; approved by Division II as amended by No. 140-4. Motion to reconsider was approved by Division II to enable it to take action on No. 140-4, which was not moved in that division earlier. \*No. 140-1—Approved by Division I; not moved in Division II. [Amendment to No. 140 to delay effective date to August 1, 1988.] \*No. 140-2—Approved by Division I. [Amendment to No. 140 to retain academic-year limitation in water polo.] No. 140-3—Defeated by Division I. [Amendment to No. 140 to permit squad members to be employed as camp counselors and participate on outside amateur teams.] \*No. 140-4—Approved by Divisions I and II. [Amendment to No. 140 to permit baseball coaches who had signed a contract to coach in a summer baseball league program to do so in 1988.]

\*No. 141—Approved by Division II. No. 142—Defeated by Division III. \*No. 143—Approved by all divisions as amended by No. 143-1. \*No. 143-1—Approved by all divisions. [Amendment to add reference to authorization in official interpretations.] \*No. 144—Approved by all divisions. \*No. 145—Approved by all divisions. No. 146—Withdrawn. \*No. 147—Approved by all divisions. No. 148—Withdrawn. No. 149—Defeated by Division III. \*No. 150—Approved by Division I. No. 151—Defeated by Division III. \*No. 152—Approved by Division I as amended by No. 152-1. \*No. 152-1—Approved by Division I. [Amendment to No. 152 to delete reference to USTA.] \*No. 153—Approved by all divisions. Vote in Division I was 147-122. \*No. 154—Approved by Division II. \*No. 155—Approved by Divisions II and III; defeated by Division I.

## Personnel

No. 156—Defeated by Division I. No. 156-1—Defeated by Division I. [Amendment to No. 156 to add baseball to the exception.] No. 156-2—Defeated by Division I. [Amendment to No. 156 to add ice hockey to the exception.] No. 157—Withdrawn. No. 158—Withdrawn. No. 159—Withdrawn. No. 160—Defeated by Division I-AA, 29-46. \*No. 161—Approved by Division I-AA, 49-23. \*No. 162—Approved by Division I-AA. \*No. 163—Approved by Division I.

## Other

\*No. 164—Approved. [Resolution to establish a Walter Byers Postgraduate Scholarship Committee to administer that new scholarship and select its recipients; also, to direct the Council to report appropriate legislative, financial and administrative considerations at the 1989 Convention.]

# Forum

Continued from page 10

each recipient's school's general scholarship fund.

We feel the relationship with television is a good business proposition for the institutions, if they manage and administer the television moneys properly. We see them now bringing into their administrative and athletics departments people who are trained in business evaluations and opportunities. Financial consulting services are available as well, as Professor Raiborn mentioned. Institutions are treating college sports as a big and important business and we encourage them to do so.

CBS was very pleased to learn that the NCAA had established a fund to benefit student-athletes whose eligibility has expired but who have not completed their course of study. We understand it was a plan of \$9 million—a fund to be set up substantially from NCAA basketball tournament revenues, a large portion of which is CBS television dollars. It again proves the point that television dollars can relieve some of the financial burden on institutions, students, alumni and parents, while at the same time providing a positive incentive to young athletes.

Clearly the proliferation that has affected the sports television business and all broadcasting in general reflects the strong preference of Americans for more and more video programming. Again, I come back to the theme that what we are doing here in our industry is reflecting the tastes, the trends, the appetite, the enthusiasm of the American public.

I must take exception, respectfully, with Mr. Atwell. I think that we have to understand that blaming the media is a

convenient target, but I think it misses the point. Believe me, if the American public was not interested in sports, I would be back with a law firm and most of my colleagues in TV sports and in the sports press would have other assignments. We are here doing what we're doing because we are serving, really, the interests... we're serving the appetite... we're serving the enthusiasm of the American public for sports. And in television, we measure

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those viewing decisions every day; in fact, every 15 minutes.

Whether we agree or not, whether we are comfortable with the situation or not, our society has placed a strong value on televised college sports; not as high, to be sure, as on professional football or baseball, but far higher than on boxing, soccer, bowling, hockey and a million other sports

that, believe me, would trade places in a minute with college football and basketball.

We know, based on our rating services, that the American audience wants to see college sports on television; and through their viewership support, they nurture and encourage a system that pays colleges and universities for the right to broadcast their games. To paraphrase a popular television commercial, ladies and gentlemen, you have earned that support. You have earned it in fierce competition with all other programming—not just sports that is available for television. The excitement, the drama, the entertainment values of college sports translate so beautifully through our medium, I am confident you will retain your share of audience and therefore the support of television networks, advertisers and subscribers—right into the next century.

Winning is not an American tradition that started with college athletics. It reflects an aggressive some say frontier—philosophical approach to life that places a premium on excellence through competition, a premium that fundamentally mirrors our free enterprise, capitalist system; that may or may not be better or worse than other systems, but surely is distinctively American and surely is now being copied in societies around the world, for better or for worse.

I happen to think that this system is sound. What it needs are people of good will, of integrity and pride, to make it work. And those people are right here in this room; and I thank you for being such an attentive audience.

Thank you very much.



# Text of Schultz's 'State of Association' address

Following is the text of NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz's first "State of the Association" address, which was presented January 10 during the NCAA Convention in Nashville.



Richard D. Schultz

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Even though I officially started on September 1, I think the pace has been very rapid ever since I was named in June. It's been interesting, it's been challenging, it's been very positive.

As Wil (Bailey) mentioned, I've spent much time out of Mission (Kansas), but I think that's very important. And I think you'll be interested to know that the individual who has encouraged me most to travel and to get with the membership is Walter Byers.

What I would like to do is to talk about the Association, or the NCAA and, really, two things. Because when we talk about the NCAA, we talk about and refer to the professional staff in Mission, the various committees, the Council and Executive Committee; and in the same breath, we talk about intercollegiate athletics in general.

When we talk about the NCAA as an association, I think that you'll find the Association is in very good shape. And again, I would like to credit one person in particular for the shape of the Association.

We've all been very fortunate to have the outstanding leadership of Walter Byers for 36 years. He is one of the finest administrators that I have ever had the opportunity to know and associate with, and he's been extremely helpful and cooperative to me in making my transition a very smooth one.

Your Association is in excellent shape financially, it has an excellent professional staff, and we've established a program of constant evaluation so that we can be more efficient in doing our jobs and be of greater service to you.

Legislative services has been the "whipping dog" for the Association for many, many years. And one of the common complaints of all of us—myself included, when I was in your seat—was that it all depended on who you got on the telephone as to what the interpretation might be. And this frustrated many of us.

I think legislative services has dealt with that in a very positive way. You'll be interested to know that every interpretation that has ever been made by the Association is now computerized. And regardless of who you get on the telephone, there will be a consistency of interpretation as long as you don't word your question in a little different way.

I think, also, that the conference-contact program that they have established is very important. It's my goal to be sure that that voice on the other end of the telephone that you have been communicating with as conferences will become known to you as a personality.

We hope that that person will have a chance to visit annually at any of your conference meetings so that we can establish some personality to the Association and its business affairs with the membership.

And very shortly, the DialCom system will be in place, which will give you or your conference an opportunity to dial directly into the NCAA computer and get an interpretation at any time of the day. We think that this will help facilitate the process and will take some load off the staff but will be very effective for you as you go about your daily business.

Perhaps one of the least known new areas or departments of the Association is the compliance staff, the compliance department. We intend to publicize that much more, but under John Leavens' leadership, I think that this is one of the most positive things that the Association has done in many years.

Those institutions that have taken advantage of the compliance people have been very positive in their feedback. It's a department that is there to help you in your rules compliance. And I think as they work hand in hand with the new institutional studies and we go further in developing a peer-review process, you will find that this will be an excellent tool for you to use in developing your program of compliance.

Also, some new initiatives have been taken—thanks to a very lucrative new television contract that will provide grants to the individual qualifying conferences to develop new programs and new initiatives in compliance, as well as officiating improvement, drug education and minority opportunities.

That contract also is providing a new

resource in undergraduate scholarships for men and women athletes who have completed their institutional financial aid but still have not graduated. How that program will work will be available to you this spring, and we hope that that will be in place and available by this fall for those students who qualify.

I think the conference grant, especially to deal with compliance, and the new compliance department give us an opportunity to develop an early warning system that will allow us as member institutions and athletics departments to stay ahead of the game; to be sure we're doing things properly; and if a small problem develops, it is a small problem. And because of this system, it does not develop into one that creates an emba-

***"I think the conference grant, especially to deal with compliance, and the new compliance department give us an opportunity to develop an early warning system that will allow us as member institutions and athletics departments to stay ahead of the game...."***

arrassment for you as an institution and intercollegiate athletics in general.

Now, as we move to some of the current issues that we face in intercollegiate athletics and some of the important things that are happening, I think we have to start with the Presidents Commission National Forums. The first Forum was held in June. It was very successful, and the feedback was very positive.

We have another opportunity to participate (January 11), this June and at the 1989 Convention. This Forum provides a unique opportunity. We can establish some guideposts for the future of intercollegiate athletics—if we get involved, if we attend and if we participate. And if we will use this as an opportunity to exchange ideas and develop consensus.

An outstanding group of speakers has been arranged for this Convention. The same will be true in June, and it's up to you people to be sure that that Forum is effective and that it accomplishes its mission.

The Manual revision that is going on has been referred to as very, very important. I would urge you take a look at the display (in the Opryland Hotel's Presidential Ballroom lobby) so that you have a feel for what's going on.

This has been a very important labor of many, many people over a long period of time, and we hope that the result will be very positive and will provide you with a user-friendly Manual that will unmask some of the mysteries of NCAA rules and regulations.

And then an area, I think, of great importance, is that we have to become much more aware of the needs of the individual student-athlete. I think we have to make a concerted effort to include student-athletes on more of our committees.

We need to know what they're thinking. We need to know what their concerns are. So many times, we make the mistake by trying to solve the problems for all the student-athletes and we really don't know what their concerns are.

We need to involve them more in our planning and in our practices. And at the same time, we need to provide more flexibility in our rules structure so that we can deal with some of the apparent needs and loopholes that have been created by some of the broad legislation we have passed.

We are a large organization, and we're going to talk about diversity in just a few minutes. But in passing legislation, sometimes it becomes so broad—to cover the

whole ball park—that innocent student-athletes fall in the gaps. We have to have the flexibility to deal with that and to deal with some of those issues on an individual basis.

And I would like to point out to you that in this Convention you have an opportunity to take that first step. Proposals 45, 65 and 66 are good starts in providing some of the flexibility that we need to put some common sense into our rules and the functioning of our Association.

When we talk about flexibility, we're talking about one side of the fence—as it deals with the everyday needs of intercollegiate athletics. We're not talking about flexibility when it comes to enforcement.

When we have schools and institutions that willfully violate the rules to gain a competitive action, there can't be any quarter given. And I think we can have flexibility in one area and firmness in the other.

As we talk about flexibility in rules, it brings us to the entire legislative process. At the very best, the process that has evolved over 36 years is cumbersome, complicated and frustrating. I think it probably evolved around two things, and there may be two solutions to that process.

First of all, I think it's important that we complete the federation process. We're halfway there now. We need to get the rest of the way to a fully federated Association just as quickly as we possibly can. We've

heard many innovative thoughts over the past years as to how we can deal with the cumbersome load of legislation.

And we have 160-some issues again today, which makes us think that perhaps this whole rules-simplification process is of no value. Because every two or three years, we're going to have to go through the same process again if we can't improve and control legislative process.

So we need to refine that. We need to be sure that we have a better quality of

cannot legislate integrity.

We can add more rules... we can complicate the rule book... we can triple the size of the enforcement staff. But unless each institution is ready to commit itself to complete integrity, we're never going to get there.

We need that commitment. And we need it today. If we can get that commitment, then we can move ahead and deal with many of these perceptions that surround the NCAA as a group and intercollegiate athletics specifically.

And when we talk about perceptions, the only way we can start is, for those of you who are at least my age and remember the "Pogo" comic strip, Pogo summed it all up: "We have met the enemy, and he is us."

We do more damage to ourselves than anyone else, just by the statements we make and some of the actions that we take. It's convenient, of course, to blame the NCAA—whatever that is—for everything wrong in intercollegiate athletics today.

But let's ask this question: What is the NCAA? Is it the executive director? Is it the professional staff in Kansas City? Is it the NCAA Council?

No. It's you people. It's the individual institutions that make the Association. The Council or the staff do not pass one piece of legislation. Every piece of legislation that is on the books and enforced is passed by you people. Every executive regulation and every method of running a championship is approved by this body.

Yet, this year we will spend over \$1 million defending the Association against itself because of rules and regulations that we have approved. What kind of an image and perception is that to create?

And when we take a look at intercollegiate athletics itself, and we ask the question of the average person on the street or the average media person, "What do you think about intercollegiate athletics?" they'll probably say, "Well, the universities are making millions of dollars off their athletics programs at the expense of the athletes. All the coaches cheat, athletes don't graduate and they're all drug addicts."

Nothing could be further from the truth.

But we have allowed that perception to be created and to exist. We all know that there are only a handful of schools that are making a profit off athletics programs. Most of you are hoping to break even at the end of the year.

And if there is a profit made in football and basketball, the football and basketball players are not being used to fill the

***"The latest graduation reports show that athletes in all divisions are graduating at a rate about eight percent higher than the rest of the student body. But we don't talk about that. And all athletes aren't drug addicts. We have tested thousands of athletes at championship events. Last year, about one percent were declared ineligible. The final numbers aren't in this year, but I suspect they will be even less."***

coffers of the university. They're being used to provide outstanding programs for other athletes in track and field and swimming and baseball and whatever. And I don't think those football and basketball players mind being used for the other athletes and their programs.

All coaches don't cheat, and most universities are working very hard to have strong programs full of integrity. As I've traveled around the country visiting with institutions, I've taken the time to visit with members of their governing boards, the chief executive officers, the athletics directors, and the message has been a very simple one. The governing boards have to vest full authority in the chief executive officer.

They can't be involved in the operation of the athletics program. They have to give that chief executive officer full authority to guarantee integrity from top to bottom. And it's his responsibility to hire athletics directors and coaches who emulate that same strength of character and dealings of integrity. And they will have, very simply, what we all want.

Athletes don't graduate? They can't be involved in the operation of the athletics program. They have to give that chief executive officer full authority to guarantee integrity from top to bottom. And it's his responsibility to hire athletics directors and coaches who emulate that same strength of character and dealings of integrity. And they will have, very simply, what we all want.

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And all athletes aren't drug addicts. We have tested thousands of athletes at championship events. Last year, about one percent were declared ineligible. The final numbers aren't in this year, but I suspect they will be even less.

We could take any segment of society today and test that same number, and you wouldn't come within 20 or 25 percent of that.

Together, we can change that perception. But it has to be a unified effort. It can't be a single voice.

We have to collectively move together to emphasize the positives that are available and that are happening in intercollegiate athletics today. It's a time for change.

And as I travel around the country and ask people what they think about change and should we have change, their first answer is yes, we need to change. What should those changes be? And I get about as many answers to that question as there are people whom I talk to.

And that, perhaps, points up one of the greatest problems that we have in the Association—the tremendous amount of diversity that we find in the organization.

Not just the diversity that we have in Division I. We're aware of that. We realize that we have programs in Division I from \$400,000 to \$15 million. You can't get much more diverse than that.

But we also have diversity in Division II and Division III, both in philosophy and mode of operation. As we deal with this great diversity and we try to decide on what the changes should be, there should be one thing that comes front and center.

Over the years, we have been very protective of our institutional autonomy when it comes to our academic affairs. And it's very important, as we discuss changes in athletics, that we are just as protective.

It is so important for each individual institution to have an intercollegiate program that, number one, fits the philosophy of that institution and secondly, fits the resources of that institution. And institutions with one philosophy should not try to force their philosophy on others that think differently and have different needs.

And if we can accomplish that feeling, then we have a chance to effect change. There are other changes that we have to deal with, but that may be the most important.

We have to address the agent issue. We have to address cost containment. We have to address a very important issue—one of being sure that we're doing everything that we possibly can to ensure that we have better access for women and ethnic minorities in all phases of the Association and in all the job opportunities that present themselves in intercollegiate athletics. And we hope that we can provide a good model in the national office for how to accomplish that.

It's time to change. That change should be affected only if we, as a group, can establish mutual trust. Trust may be the most important issue.

If we can trust each other in our conferences, in our associations together, and if we can develop trust in the Association as an organized group and towards the members, then we have a chance to make federation work.

If we trust what goes on in other divisions, we have a chance at having complete integrity in the operation of our programs. And we have a chance of creating consensus within the great philosophical differences that we share as institutions.

Competitive athletics is so important to our nation. It has been for years, and it always will be. People in our country, both young and old, have placed programs and institutions and coaches and athletes on very high pedestals.

And when we slip, it's a gigantic slip, because that pedestal is so high. Part of our challenge, as a group, needs to be returning our programs, our coaches and our athletes to their rightful positions as true role models—not just for the young people in this country, but for the middle-aged and the old as well.

That seems like a very heavy challenge. But if we work together and if we make a commitment, that challenge will take place. But we need your commitment. And we need the commitment from all of your people—all your coaches and all your athletes.

But if together we make a commitment to integrity... we make a commitment to trust... we will have the commitment to meet the challenge.

# NCAA Record

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

**Francis T. Borkowski** named president at South Florida. He previously was executive vice-president and provost at South Carolina. **Irene W. D. Hecht** appointed president at Wells. She previously was dean of the school of liberal arts and sciences at Sangamon State.

## DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

**Albert Avant** selected at Chicago State. He previously was an executive for 21 years with the Amoco Oil Company, serving most recently as a regional field manager for the Amoco Motor Club. Avant played varsity basketball at Marquette and Western Illinois, where he was a 1961 graduate, and was a high school football and basketball coach before joining Amoco.

## ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

**Gabe Ortiz** resigned as associate AD for business affairs at San Diego State to pursue opportunities in private business. He has been at the school since 1973. **Michael Moore** promoted from assistant AD in charge of operations at Evansville, where he has been on the staff since 1983.

## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

**Rick Taylor** appointed assistant AD for marketing and sales at San Diego State. The former Arizona State basketball player previously was general manager of Manchester United, a professional-level sports organization in England.

## COACHES

**Men's basketball**—**Skip Chappelle** announced he will step down after 17 years in the post at Maine, effective at the end of the season. Chappelle will remain at the school as executive director of the Black Bear Fund, a fund-raising organization. He has coached the Black Bears to more than 200 victories since 1971.

**Men's and women's cross country**—**Arthur J. McKinnon** named at Colgate, where he also will coach men's track and field. McKinnon succeeds **Jan Hunsinger**, who resigned after 13 seasons.

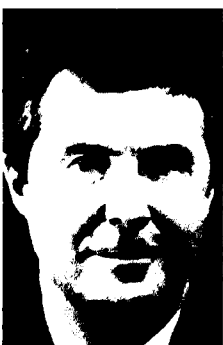
**Football** **Forrest Gregg** selected at Southern Methodist, his alma mater, which plans to resume its football program in 1989. Gregg has been head coach of the Green Bay Packers since 1984 and is also a former coach of the Cleveland Browns and Cincinnati Bengals, as well as the Canadian Football League's Toronto franchise. His professional coaching record is 80-96-1. Gregg also earned National Football League Hall of Fame honors as a player with the Packers and Dallas Cowboys. **Rick Rhoades** signed to a new three-year contract at Troy State, which won the 1987 Division II Football Championship. His teams compiled a 28-7-1 record through his first three seasons at the school, including a 12-1-1 mark last year.

**Football assistants**—**Mark Smith** named to the staff at Indiana State after two years as defensive coordinator at Rose-Hulman. He also has been an assistant at Bowling Green. Smith replaces **Pete Buha**, who resigned to enter private business. **Frank Sadler** dismissed at South Carolina, where he has been offensive coordinator for the past five years. He also has been offensive coordinator at Tennessee-Chattanooga and New Mexico. **Dana Bible** promoted to offensive coordinator and **Ed Schmidt** to defensive coordinator at San Diego State. Also receiving new duties on the staff were **Dan Underwood**, who remains assistant head coach but assumes responsibility for outside linebackers; **Jon Hoke**, who remains special-teams coach but assumes duties as defensive backs coach; **Ron Mims**, wide receivers coach, and **Mike Nelson**, inside linebackers coach.

Also, **Bill Dudley** appointed quarterbacks coach at Ohio State. The former Dayton and Wisconsin assistant served last season as a volunteer assistant at UCL. **Neal Richardson** given new duties as defensive line coach at Idaho State and **Kyle Whittingham** named linebackers coach at the school. Richardson has been at the school since 1983 and served the past two years as linebackers coach. Whittingham, a former Brigham Young standout, played part of the past season with the Los Angeles Rams after serving briefly as defensive coordinator at the College of Eastern Utah. **Len VandenBos** appointed defensive coordinator and head recruiter at Albion, where he also will serve as head men's tennis coach. He previously was a graduate assistant on the



**Ron D. Ticho**  
appointed SID  
at Lehigh



**Clifford T. McPeak**  
named to head  
volleyball association

football staff at Rice. **Ikey Fowler** named offensive line coach and recruiting coordinator at North Alabama. He is a former assistant at Alabama. Also, the school announced that **Steve Carter** will remain on the staff as defensive line coach.

In addition, **Ellis Johnson** selected to serve as defensive coordinator at Southern Mississippi. He has been outside linebackers coach at East Carolina for the past three seasons and is a former head coach at Gardner-Webb. Johnson also has been on the staffs at Citadel and Appalachian State. Also named at the school were **Jeff Bower**, offensive coordinator; **Larry Edmondson**, wide receivers coach, and **Rodney Allison**, running backs coach. Bower returns to his alma mater after a stint at Wake Forest and Edmondson was a graduate assistant coach last season at Arizona. Allison is a former assistant at Texas Tech and Duke. Southern Mississippi also announced that **Mark McHale** and **Thomas Coleman** will remain on the staff. **Joe Hadachek** promoted from graduate assistant coach to a full-time position at Drake.

Also, **Thaddeus Buggs** and **Greg Polnasek** named linebackers coach and defensive line coach, respectively, at Illinois State. Buggs is a former linebackers coach, academic coordinator, and strength and conditioning coach at Grand Valley State, where he also coached women's track in 1984 and 1985. Polnasek has been defensive coordinator at Albion for the past five years and also has served on the staff at Bowling Green. **Jim Cavanaugh**, **Gregory Blache** and **Les Herrin** hired at North Carolina. Cavanaugh comes to the school as wide receivers coach after six years at Maryland, including one season as offensive coordinator. He also has coached at Virginia Military, North Carolina State, Marshall and Virginia. Blache was named defensive line coach after serving last season at Kansas; he also has coached at Notre Dame, Tulane and Southern-Baton Rouge, as well as with the Jacksonville Bulls of the United States Football League. Herrin comes to North Carolina as outside linebackers coach after three years at East Carolina, including two seasons as defensive coordinator. He also has been on the staffs at Appalachian State and Clemson.

In addition, **Bill Delaney** appointed linebackers coach at Wagner. He is a 1987 graduate of Springfield, where he served last season as defensive line coach. **Jim Cochran** named administrative associate for the football program at Missouri after two years as football recruiting coordinator at Kansas. He is a former head coach at Independence (Kansas) Community College and a former assistant at Northern Colorado. **John Devlin** appointed defensive coordinator at Tulane. He has been assistant head coach and linebackers coach at Temple for the past two seasons and is a former defensive coordinator at Maryland and Kentucky. Also, Tulane announced that **Bill Shaw** will assume new duties as defensive line coach. **Edward W. Argast** selected to coach the offensive line at Colgate. He previously was offensive line coach at Merchant Marine for six seasons, in addition to serving as offensive coordinator for the past three seasons. Argast also has served on the staffs at Bates and Princeton. **Ed Lambert** named running backs coach at Baylor. He previously was on the staff at New Mexico.

**Women's gymnastics**—**Jena Agosta** selected at Montclair State. She previously was a member of the academic staff for three years at Passaic Valley High School in New Jersey, where she is a former girls' gymnastics coach. Agosta replaces **Kieth Harris**, who stepped down due to an illness.

**Men's tennis** **Pete Iorillo** appointed at John Carroll, his alma mater. He previously was an assistant at Cleveland Heights High School in Ohio. **Len Van-**

**denBos** selected at Albion, where he also will serve on the football staff as defensive coordinator and head recruiter.

**Men's track and field**—**Arthur J. McKinnon** named at Colgate, where he also will coach men's and women's cross country. He previously was part-time men's and women's track assistant for six years at Dartmouth. McKinnon replaces **Jan Hunsinger**, who resigned after 13 seasons.

**Men's volleyball**—**David Lee** selected at Vassar, his alma mater.

**Women's volleyball**—**Frank Fris-tensky** resigned after six seasons at Eastern Michigan to accept a job with the Institute for Sports Medicine in Switzerland. His teams compiled a 98-95-3 record during his tenure, including a 21-9 mark last season.

## STAFF

**Administrative interns**—**Thomas Burhoe** and **Valerie Cushman** hired at Vassar. Burhoe is a recent Massachusetts sports-management graduate and Cushman currently is a graduate assistant at East Stroudsburg.

**Fund-raising director**—**Skip Chappelle** named executive director of the Black Bear Fund at Maine. He will step down as head men's basketball coach at the school at the end of the season.

**Sports information directors**—**Ron D. Ticho** appointed at Lehigh, where he has been assistant director of the alumni association since December 1986. He replaces **Roger Clow**, who left the post after four years to become college relations officer for Lehigh's college of business and economics. **Tracey L. DeBlase** and **Joseph M. Scialabba** named assistant directors of college communications at Juniata, where Scialabba will succeed DeBlase as supervisor of the sports information department. DeBlase has been assistant director of public relations and publications since 1985 and Scialabba has been an admissions counselor at Juniata since 1986. **Allan A. Langer** appointed at Montclair State. He previously worked in the sports information office at Rutgers, where he is a recent graduate.

**Sports information assistant**—**Dale A. Gallagher** selected at Kent State, where she previously was editor of internal publications for the school's news and information office. She also is a former graduate assistant in Kent State's sports information office.

**Trainers**—**Thomas A. Ford** hired as head trainer at Oakland, replacing **Sandra Jordan**, who resigned. Ford has been head trainer for the past 5½ years at Cypress Creek High School in Houston, Texas. **Gail Wadley** appointed head trainer at Albion. She previously served on the training and teaching staffs at Iowa and is a former clinic coordinator and athletics training liaison for the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. Wadley also has been a trainer at Drake and for the Iowa Oaks of the Women's Professional Basketball League.

## ASSOCIATIONS

**Clifford T. McPeak** selected executive director of the U.S. Volleyball Association, effective January 1, 1989. He has been the organization's associate executive director and will succeed outgoing executive director **Albert M. Monaco Jr.**, who is leaving to pursue other interests.

## NOTABLES

**John McKeon**, former men's soccer coach at Bridgeport and currently a faculty member at East Stroudsburg, received the National Soccer Coaches Association of America Honor Award in recognition of his contributions to collegiate soccer. McKeon, who also coached at Montclair State and East Stroudsburg before stepping down in 1981, is a former president and current executive secretary of the NSCAA. He also is a former member of the NCAA Men's Soccer Committee.

## DEATHS

**Rev. Joseph L. Shea**, faculty athletics representative at Boston College since

1957, died December 11. **Greg Veal**, a former Morgan State wrestler who won the 167-pound individual title at the 1983 Division II Wrestling Championships, was found dead December 29 of a gunshot wound to the head at his home in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## POLLS

### Division II Men's Basketball

The top 20 NCAA Division II men's basketball teams through January 11, with records in parentheses and points:

1. Fla. Southern (14-0)	160
2. N.C. Central (10-0)	150
3. Augustana (S.D.) (12-0)	146
4. Troy St. (Ala.) (12-0)	128
5. St. Cloud St. (12-1)	117
6. Southeast Mo. St. (11-1)	117
7. Clark (Ga.) (10-0)	109
8. UC Riverside (10-2)	98
9. Tampa (14-1)	92
10. Lewis (11-2)	79
11. Virginia Union (8-1)	77
12. Ky. Wesleyan (10-3)	63
13. Gannon (10-2)	59
14. Kutztown (7-2)	57
15. Lowell (11-2)	53
16. Stonehill (10-1)	40½
17. West Tex. St. (10-3)	28
18. North Dak. St. (10-2)	24
19. Norfolk St. (9-2)	12½
20. Ferris St. (10-2)	9½

### Division II Women's Basketball

The top 20 NCAA Division II women's basketball teams through January 10, with records in parentheses and points:

1. West Tex. St. (12-0)	159
2. Hampton (12-0)	152
3. Delta St. (10-1)	140
4. North Dak. St. (13-1)	131
5. Cal Poly Pomona (11-2)	121
6. New Haven (8-0)	115
6. Pitt-Johnstown (6-1)	115
8. Northern Ky. (12-0)	109
9. Mt. St. Mary's (Md.) (11-0)	97
10. Southeast Mo. St. (10-0)	88
11. North Dak. (14-0)	81
12. Valdosta St. (8-3)	70
13. Bentley (10-1)	59
14. Oakland (13-1)	54
15. St. Cloud St. (7-5)	39
16. Gannon (10-1)	35
17. UC Riverside (9-4)	29
18. Lake Superior St. (10-2)	26
19. Virginia St. (7-0)	24
20. Abilene Christian (13-2)	21

### Division III Men's Basketball

The top 20 NCAA Division III men's basketball teams through January 11, with records:

1. DePauw	10-2
2. Scranton	12-1
3. Hartwick	11-0
4. Neb. Wesleyan	12-1
5. Southeastern Mass.	7-1
6. Bridgewater (Va.)	10-1
7. Wittenberg	11-3
8. Jersey City St.	11-2
9. Southern Me.	9-1

## FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

### 1987 Division II Women's Tennis Championships

	1987	1986
Receipts	\$ 309.48	\$ 399.00
Disbursements	17,101.20	11,084.78
	(16,791.72)	(10,685.78)
Transportation expense	26,062.20	0.00
Deficit	(42,853.92)	(10,685.78)
Charged to general operating budget	16,791.72	10,685.78
Charged to division championships reserve	26,062.20	0.00
	42,853.92	10,685.78

### 1987 Division III Women's Tennis Championships

	1987	1986
Receipts	\$ 235.69	\$ 594.23
Disbursements	17,396.09	14,373.52
	(17,160.40)	(13,779.29)
Expenses absorbed by host institution	0.00	1,120.00
	(17,160.40)	(12,659.29)
Transportation expense	28,186.12	0.00
Deficit	(45,346.52)	(12,659.29)
Charged to general operating budget	17,160.40	12,659.29
Charged to division championships reserve	28,186.12	0.00
	45,346.52	12,659.29

### 1987 Division II Women's Track and Field Championships

	1987	1986
Receipts	\$ 1,227.00	\$ 1,571.38
Disbursements	36,571.84	23,961.57
	(35,344.84)	(22,390.19)
Expenses absorbed by host institution	0.00	484.90
	(35,344.84)	(21,905.29)
Transportation expense	51,699.78	0.00
Deficit	(87,044.62)	(21,905.29)
Charged to general operating budget	35,344.84	21,905.29
Charged to division championships reserve	51,699.78	0.00
	87,044.62	21,905.29

## Committee Notices

Member institutions are invited to submit nominations to fill interim vacancies on NCAA committees. Nominations to fill the following vacancy must be received by Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, in the national office no later than February 3, 1988.

**Division III Women's Volleyball Committee:** Replacement for Lawrence R. Bock, Juniata College, who resigned. Appointee must be a Division III representative of women's volleyball.

# Indiana had last perfect full season—32-0 in '76

By James M. Van Valkenburg  
NCAA Director of Statistics

Will we ever see another undefeated season in men's Division I basketball?

Well, "ever" is a long time, but one has to wonder. It has been 12 years since the last perfect full season—1976, when Bob Knight's Indiana team won it all at 32-0. It has been seven years since the last perfect regular season—1981, when Ralph Miller's Oregon State team was 26-0 entering the NCAA tournament and lost its first game, to Kansas State and Jack Hartman, 50-48.

Twelve years is the longest span in major-college basketball history without a perfect team. And Indiana is the only team to do it since UCLA's last perfect team in 1973, when Bill Walton's 21-for-22 shooting led to a championship-game victory (87-66) over Memphis State in St. Louis.

In those 15 years, only five teams ended the regular season without a loss. They were Indiana in 1975, loser to Kentucky in the regional finals; Rutgers in 1976, which reached the Final Four and lost twice to finish fourth; Indiana State in 1979, loser to Michigan State in the memorable Larry Bird vs. Earvin "Magic" Johnson championship match, and the two teams mentioned above.

Even one-loss regular seasons are becoming rare, with just five in the 1980s. DePaul and Ray Meyer had three, in 1980, 1981 and 1982, and all three lost the first game in the NCAA tournament. The other two were Alcorn State under Davey Whitney in 1980, 1-1 in the tournament, and Nevada-Las Vegas under Jerry Tarkanian, 33-1 before losing to eventual champion Indiana in the Final Four semifinals a year ago.

## Only two left

The season is not even half over and already the undefeated list is down to two teams: Temple under John Chaney is 13-0, and Brigham Young under Ladell Andersen is 12-0 through games of January 18. Both have tough road games ahead. BYU has Western Athletic Conference trips to UTEP and New Mexico, while Temple must go to Nevada-Las Vegas and North Carolina.

WAC observers thought BYU might lose at Wyoming January 15, but the Cougars won impressively, 83-67. The next day, Connecticut won at Syracuse, and Maryland won at Duke. There is more playing talent than ever in Division I; it is widespread, and there are more outstanding coaches than ever. And there are no more surprises with so many games on television to be taped and viewed.

## UCLA 4-for-4

John Wooden took four undefeated UCLA teams to the NCAA tournament, and all four won the championship—in 1964, 1967, 1972 and 1973. No other team or coach has more than one undefeated NCAA champion in the 49-year history of the tournament. San Francisco under Phil Woolpert did it in 1956, North Carolina under Frank McGuire did it in 1957, and Indiana and Knight in 1976, as mentioned. Ten other teams entered the tournament with a perfect record and lost—Columbia in 1951, Ohio State in 1961, Houston and St. Bonaventure in 1968, Marquette and Pennsylvania in 1971, and the four mentioned above in the last 15 years.

It adds up to 17 undefeated entrants in NCAA tournament history,



**Katie Weyenberg, Weber State, leads Division I women in field-goal percentage**



**Louis Newsome, North Alabama, tops Division II field-goal shooters at 78.7**



**Central Missouri State junior Tammy Wilson is the top rebounder in Division II**



**Trenton State's Greg Grant leads Division III men in scoring at 34**

with seven champions. UCLA is four-for-four in championships; all others, three-for-13. Of the 10 that lost, four reached the Final Four—Ohio State, Houston, Rutgers and Indiana State. Ohio State and Indiana State finished second; the other two, fourth.

Seven more teams finished the regular season undefeated. Four had no postseason competition; two lost in the National Invitation Tournament, and one—24-0 Long Island under Clair Bee in 1939—won the NIT.

## Other perfects

In men's Division II, only Clark (Georgia) at 13 games and North Carolina Central at 12 still were perfect through games of January 18; while in Division III, there were

off, January 17 and 18, and Rittgers went skiing with his family. Film crews went home empty-handed January 18. "That's the difference between a Division I kid and a Division III kid like Rittgers," said SID Bill Gannon. "He didn't think about the publicity or realize what he had done." By the way, UC San Diego, down 16-27 when Rittgers began his 24-point trip to the line, went on to win the game, 110-85. Rittgers also made a three-pointer and finished the game with 33 points.

## Pistol Pete

Ever since "Pistol Pete" Maravich, the race for college basketball's season scoring record has been a race for fourth place. Maravich owns the highest, second-highest

5. Assists were not part of official NCAA statistics in that era, but he improved his average each year. And what is his average in assists? We once asked Bud Johnson, then LSU sports information director. "About 5½ a game—eight at home and three on the road," Johnson replied. In addition, many of his misses were rim-rollers tapped in by his teammates. Maravich indeed was a one-and-only.

Just two other Division I players have reached a 40-point average even once. Furman's Frank Selvy did it (41.7 in 1954) with history's only 100-point game—he averaged 39.6 in his other games that year. Mississippi's Johnny Neumann hit 40.1 in 1971.

No one else has reached 39 points a game but five players hit 38—just one since the free-throw rule of 1973. That one was Freeman Williams of Portland State at 38.8 in 1977—a bomb-lover who undoubtedly would be over 40 with the three-pointer.

Now comes Bradley senior Hersey Hawkins, averaging 37.4 for 12 games through January 18. Hawkins shoots 51.6 percent and averages only about 26 field-goal attempts per game in a very up-tempo Bradley offense, so he certainly is not a gunner. He would rather talk about his passing (more than four assists per game) or his rebounding (about seven a game, though he is only 6-3) or his movement without the ball ("That's what I do best."). Bradley coach Stan Albeck, a former pro coach, says he "runs the same offensive sets for Hersey that we did for George Gervin, Otis Birdsong and Michael Jordan—that tells you how I feel about him."

## Quotes of the week

Florida men's coach Norm Sloan, after a reporter asked him why he had gone back to a man-for-man defense after successfully using a zone the previous four games: "I've never liked a zone defense—it looks like five guys being held up in a convenience store." (Dean Diltz, Florida assistant SID)

Temple senior Tim Perry after scoring his 1,000th career point, on receiving a congratulatory hug and kiss from coach John Chaney: "I knew he was going to kiss me. That's why I only gave him my cheek." (Marie Wozniak, Temple acting assistant SID)

Georgia State men's coach Bob Reinhart after seeing his team hit just 11 of 30 free throws in an 84-75 loss to Mercer: "We practice free throws every day, but that's the only individual part of basketball. It's between them and the Lord—I can't take the shots for them." (Martin Harmon, Georgia State SID)

This is Kansas State's 38th and final season of men's basketball in 11,220-seat Ahearn Field House, scene of many famous games, 13 conference championships and 362 victories, including that 69-62 stunner over Oklahoma January 16. Kansas State has won nearly 80 percent of its games in Ahearn, but that is not the only reason Missouri men's coach Norm Stewart dreads playing the final game there March 5. Stewart told Tom Shatel of the Kansas City Star: "You never want to play the last game in any place. They'll have all the ghosts of everybody back."

Stewart once walked onto the floor at Ahearn wearing a construction hard hat. Another time, after his team upset Kansas State, he was asked what he told his team at half time. Stewart told broadcaster Dev Nelson: "I told 'em what Sparky Stalcup (former Missouri coach) used to tell us: 'There's a bucket outside the door. Before you go out there, reach in and grab you a handful of guts.'"

Middlebury coach Russ Reilly: "We are in the midst of our fifth rebuilding year in a row." (Max Peterson, Middlebury SID)

Jon Felski, Indiana/Purdue-Fort Wayne men's assistant coach, after the team snapped a four-game losing streak: "We finally have the monkey off our back." Responded first-year head coach Andy Piazza: "That little monkey had grown into King Kong." (Chris Seidel, Indiana/Purdue-Fort Wayne SID)

Asked about the most unusual thing that has happened to him, District of Columbia's Cyril Cox, a 6-7 center from St. George's, Grenada, responded this way: "Surviving the invasion of my country and having the good sense to come to the United States to play basketball at UDC." He is a favorite of men's coach Wil Jones for his habit of always following instructions to the letter in practices and games. (Jim McCannon, District of Columbia SID)

Ten of Marymount's (Virginia) 13 players had grade-point averages above 3.000 last semester, six made the dean's list, and their combined average was 3.200. This marks the third straight semester the Marymount men averaged above 3.000. (Webb Hatch, Marymount SID)

**Quiz answer:** Kansas reached the Final Four under four different head coaches—Forrest C. "Phog" Allen in 1940, 1952 and 1953; Dick Harp in 1957; Ted Owens in 1971 and 1974, and Larry Brown in 1986. (Six made it under three different coaches—Arkansas, Duke, North Carolina, North Carolina State, UCLA and Villanova.)



## Final Four Quiz:

Only one college has reached the Final Four under four different head coaches. Name the college and the four coaches. Answer later.

none after the last two lost January 18. At the same point, there were 15 undefeated teams in the three women's divisions—Iowa (12 games), Louisiana Tech (13), Mississippi (14), Montana (13) and Montana State (12) in Division I; Hampton (15), Mount St. Mary's (Maryland) (14), New Haven (11), North Dakota (15), Northern Kentucky (14), Southeast Missouri State (12) and West Texas State (14) in II; Emmanuel (8), St. John Fisher (13) and Southern Maine (12) in III. New Haven's defending II national champions have won 39 in a row. North Dakota won only seven games all last season (7-20).

## Simply unbelievable

Can you even imagine a player making 24 straight free throws on a single trip to the line, sending his team's point total from 16 to 40 without any time elapsing on the game clock? UC San Diego junior Rob Rittgers did just that against Menlo January 16 at San Diego after 12 technical fouls were called on Menlo when two players started fighting. Both players received technicals and were ejected. Technicals also were called on the Menlo coach, his assistant and nine players (UC San Diego players stayed on their bench, obeying coach Tom Marshall).

Rittgers ended the game 30-for-30 at the free-throw line, an all-time, all-divisions NCAA record for consecutive free throws in a game and for highest percentage—minimum 30 made (Oklahoma State's Arlen Clark was 24-for-24 vs. Colorado, March 7, 1959; Louisiana State's Pete Maravich was 30-for-31 vs. Oregon State, December 22, 1969).

Marshall gave the team two days

and third-highest season scoring averages in history at 44.5 in 1970, 44.2 in 1969 and 43.8 in 1968. He is the only career point-a-minute player in history.

His recent, premature death brings back memories of his incredible bag of passing and ball-handling tricks that baffled Louisiana State opponents and electrified crowds.

Credit ever-winning Adolph Rupp of Kentucky with building the Southeastern Conference's spacious arenas, but credit the flamboyant, floppy-haired stringbean with the lucky dirty socks with filling those arenas, as well as inspiring kids all over the South. "The fans want you to win, but they want to be entertained, too," Pete often said. "Why not try to do both?" LSU's 22-10 record his senior year was its best in 16 years, or since Bob Pettit. His father, the late Press Maravich, then LSU coach, told critics: "Of course I want him to shoot. Would you make O. J. Simpson a linebacker?"

Maravich scored 50 or more points once every three games—28 times in 83 career games. With more games and freshman eligibility, most careers now are closer to 120 games, so Maravich under current rules would have more than 5,000 career points (his record is 3,667). He averaged more than 38 field-goal attempts per game and many would be three-point shots today, but these extra points would be offset by the 1973 free-throw rule that eliminated free throws on the first six common fouls of each half, or close to 12 per game (assuming a few in the act of shooting).

Pistol Pete also averaged 6.4 rebounds per game, although only 6-



# Basketball Statistics

Through games of January 18

## Men's Division I individual leaders

SCORING									
	CL	G	TFG	3FG	FT	PTS	AVG		
1. Hersey Hawkins, Bradley	Sr	12	143	37	126	449	37.4		
2. Daren Queenan, Lehigh	Sr	16	179	6	114	478	29.9		
3. Jeff Martin, Murray St.	Jr	15	164	11	83	422	28.1		
4. Dean Borges, Wagner	So	12	117	31	65	330	27.5		
5. Anthony Mason, Tennessee	Sr	14	141	22	69	373	26.6		
6. Gerald Hayward, Loyola (Ill.)	Jr	13	128	6	72	334	25.7		
7. Troy Bradford, Fairfield	Jr	12	108	19	68	303	25.3		
8. Jeff Grayer, Iowa St.	Sr	17	165	11	88	429	25.2		
9. Jim Barton, Dartmouth	Jr	11	92	32	60	276	25.1		
10. Byron Larkin, Xavier (Ohio)	Sr	13	128	7	80	323	24.8		
11. Ricky Berry, San Jose St.	Sr	14	115	28	84	342	24.4		
12. Marty Simmons, Evansville	Sr	13	116	16	62	310	23.8		
13. Dan Majerle, Central Mich.	Sr	15	134	18	71	357	23.8		
14. Chad Tucker, Butler	Sr	14	124	8	77	333	23.8		
15. Michael Anderson, Drexel	Sr	13	103	17	86	309	23.8		
16. Danny Manning, Kansas	So	15	153	2	71	379	23.7		
17. Tom Lewis, Pepperdine	So	17	163	2	73	401	23.6		
18. Lionel Simmons, La Salle	Sr	15	140	26	47	353	23.5		
19. Billy Wheeler, Manhattan	Sr	17	143	16	97	399	23.5		
20. David Rivers, Notre Dame	Sr	13	101	29	74	305	23.5		
21. Rick Smith, Marist	Sr	12	102	0	77	281	23.4		
22. Ron Simpson, Rider	Sr	13	119	33	33	304	23.4		
23. Gary Grant, Michigan	Sr	16	137	20	80	374	23.4		
24. Richard Morton, Cal St. Fullerton	Sr	14	119	37	52	327	23.4		

BLOCKED SHOTS									
	CL	G	NO	AVG					
1. Rodney Blake, St. Joseph's (Pa.)	Sr	15	64	4.3					
2. Elden Campbell, Clemson	So	14	55	3.9					
3. Roy Brown, Virginia Tech	Sr	14	55	3.9					
4. Tim Perry, Temple	Sr	12	47	3.9					
5. Mike Brown, Canisius	Sr	11	42	3.8					
6. Walter Palmer, Dartmouth	So	11	42	3.8					
7. Dean Garrett, Indiana	Sr	14	52	3.7					
8. Mike Butts, Bucknell	Jr	13	45	3.5					
9. Stacey King, Oklahoma	Jr	16	54	3.4					
10. Rick Smith, Marist	Sr	12	39	3.3					
11. Charles Smith, Pittsburgh	Sr	19	59	3.1					
12. Pervis Ellison, Louisville	Jr	12	37	3.1					

ASSISTS									
	CL	G	NO	AVG					
1. Anthony Manuel, Bradley	So	12	140	11.7					
2. Avery Johnson, Southern-B.R.	Sr	13	147	11.3					
3. Corey Gaines, Loyola (Calif.)	Sr	15	131	8.7					
4. Frank Smith, Old Dominion	Sr	14	117	8.4					
5. Howard Evans, Temple	Sr	13	107	8.2					
6. Glenn Williams, Holy Cross	Jr	14	113	8.1					
7. Ricky Grace, Oklahoma	Sr	15	120	8.0					
8. Marc Brown, Siena	Fr	12	94	7.8					

STEALS									
	CL	G	NO	AVG					
1. Mookie Blaylock, Oklahoma	Jr	16	75	4.7					
2. Aldwin Ware, Florida A&M	Sr	11	47	4.3					
3. Marty Johnson, Towson St.	Sr	14	56	4.0					
4. Haywood Workman, Oral Roberts	Jr	15	56	3.7					
5. Delray Brooks, Providence	Sr	13	47	3.6					
6. Chris Cowan, Montana St.	Sr	15	53	3.5					
7. Darryl McDonald, Texas A&M	Sr	17	57	3.4					
8. Tim Hardaway, UTEP	Jr	17	55	3.2					
9. Laurence Chisholm, Delaware	Sr	13	42	3.2					
10. Darryl Joe, Louisiana St.	Sr	13	41	3.2					

REBOUNDING									
	CL	G	NO	AVG					
1. Kenny Miller, Loyola (Ill.)	Fr	13	185	14.2					
2. Jerome Lane, Pittsburgh	Jr	14	176	12.6					
3. Randy White, Louisiana Tech	Jr	15	184	12.3					
4. Rodney Mack, South Caro. St.	Jr	14	171	12.2					
5. Harvey Grant, Oklahoma	Sr	16	192	12.0					
6. Lionel Simmons, La Salle	So	17	194	11.4					
7. Derrick Coleman, Syracuse	So	16	181	11.3					
8. Anthony Smith, Western Ky.	So	14	157	11.2					
9. Charles Shackelford, North Caro. St.	Sr	12	133	11.1					
10. Oliver Johnson, Baptist	Sr	12	154	11.0					

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE									
	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT				
1. Jarvis Basnight, Nevada-Las Vegas	Sr	15	98	136	72.1				
2. Anthony Katsaros, Brown	Sr	13	71	102	69.6				
3. Steve Grayer, Wichita St.	Jr	15	83	123	67.5				
4. Will Perdue, Vanderbilt	Sr	13	95	141	67.4				
5. J.R. Reid, North Caro.	So	13	94	140	67.1				
6. Kenny Cox, North Caro. A&T	Sr	11	61	91	67.0				
7. Eric Leckner, Wyoming	Sr	15	80	120	66.7				
8. Demetrius Abram, Jackson St.	So	13	100	150	66.7				
9. Dave Orlando, Princeton	Sr	11	71	108	65.7				
10. Erick Newman, St. Mary's (Cal.)	Jr	13	67	102	65.7				
11. Eiden Campbell, Clemson	So	14	109	166	65.7				
12. Tony Holfield, Illinois St.	Sr	13	71	109	65.1				
13. Jay Taylor, Eastern Ill.	Jr	13	101	156	64.7				
14. Garrison Davis, Old Dominion	Jr	14	82	127	64.6				
15. Vaughn Lutz, Robert Morris	Jr	13	71	111	64.0				
16. Arnell Jones, Boise St.	Sr	14	78	122	63.9				
17. Heder Ambrose, Baptist	Jr	14	85	134	63.4				
18. Dan Plondke, N.C. Charlotte	Sr	14	76	121	62.8				

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE									
	CL	G	FT	FTA	PCT				
1. Archie Tullios, Detroit	Sr	14	42	45	93.3				
2. Brent Price, South Caro.	Fr	13	33	36	91.7				
3. Dwight Parnell, Holy Cross	So	14	43	47	91.5				
4. Matt Rossignol, Maine	Jr	11	32	35	91.4				
5. Ed Titus, Rider	Sr	13	58	64	90.6				
6. Thomas Griffin, North Caro. A&T	Sr	11	48	53	90.6				
7. Rex Chapman, Kentucky	So	13	38	42	90.5				
8. Jeff Harris, Illinois St.	Sr	12	36	40	90.0				
9. Dwight Boyd, Memphis St.	Sr	10	36	40	90.0				
10. Jeff Grose, Northwestern	Jr	11	61	68	89.7				
11. Jim Barton, Dartmouth	Jr	17	118	132	89.4				
12. Todd Licht, Stanford	Fr	15	40	45	88.9				
13. Eddie Bird, Indiana St.	Sr	13	48	54	88.9				
14. Delray Brooks, Providence	Jr	13	40	45	88.9				
15. Greg Harvey, St. John's (N.Y.)	Sr	12	126	142	88.7				
16. Hersey Hawkins, Bradley	Jr	15	39	44	88.6				
17. Mark McCathron, San Francisco	So	14	60	68	88.2				
18. Chris Gaines, Hawaii	Jr	14	45	51	88.2				

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE									
	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT				
1. Glenn Tropf, Holy Cross	Jr	14	24	34	70.6				
2. Reginald Jones, Prairie View	Sr	12	29	43	67.4				
3. Dave Orlando, Princeton	Sr	11	30	50	60.0				
4. Fred King, Toledo	Sr	13	24	41	58.5				
5. T. Johnson, Central Mich.	Sr	15	47	81	58.0				
6. Corey Gaines, Loyola (Calif.)	Sr	15	23	40	57.5				
7. Blaine Russell, Centenary	Fr	14	25	44	56.8				
8. Trent Shippen, Colorado St.	Jr	13	21	37	56.8				
9. Carlos Dicenta, Hofstra	Jr	12	38	67	56.7				

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME									
	CL	G	NO	AVG					
1. Todd Lehmann, Drexel	So	13	51	3.9					
2. Jeff McGill, Eastern Ky.	Sr	13	51	3.9					
3. Lorenzo Sutton, Massachusetts	Sr	13	51	3.9					
4. Earl Watkins, Southwestern La.	Jr	15	57	3.8					
5. Gerald Padden, Nevada-Las Vegas	Jr	15	55	3.7					
6. Wally Lancaster, Virginia Tech	Jr	14	47	3.4					
7. Tony Ross, San Diego St.	So	15	50	3.3					
8. Troy Lewis, Purdue	Sr	16	53	3.3					
9. Dana Barros, Boston College	Jr	15	48	3.2					
10. Carlos Dicenta, Hofstra	Jr	12	38	3.2					

REBOUNDING									
	CL	G	NO	AVG					
1. Mike Butts, Bucknell	Jr	13	143	11.0					
2. James Gullely, Lamar	Sr	14	153	10.9					
3. Kenny Sanders, George Mason	Jr	13	142	10.9					
4. Stafford Riley, Southeastern La.	Jr	16	169	10.6					
5. Ronnie Morgan, North Tex. St.	Fr	13	137	10.5					
6. Levy Middlebrooks, Pepperdine	Sr	15	158	10.5					
7. Jeff Grayer, Iowa St.	Sr	17	174	10.2					
8. Dyrnon Nix, Tennessee	Sr	13	133	10.2					
9. Tyrone Hill, Xavier (Ohio)	So	13	133	10.2					
10. Peter Runge, Manhattan	So	16	163	10.2					

## Team leaders

SCORING OFFENSE				
	G	W-L	PTS	
1 Oklahoma	16	14-2	1756	109.8
2 Loyola (Calif.)	15	12-3	1598	106.5
3 Bradley	12	10-2	1164	97.0
4 Southern-B.R.	13	9-4	1233	94.8
5 Iowa St.	17	15-2	1603	94.3
6 Brigham Young	12	12-0	1125	93.8
7 Iowa	16	11-5	1490	93.1
8 Michigan	16	14-2	1483	92.7
9 Virginia Tech	14	10-4	1297	92.6
10 Duke	12	10-2	1110	92.5
11 Xavier (Ohio)	13	11-2	1202	92.5
12 Syracuse	16	12-4	1465	91.6
13 Southern Miss	13	11-2	1187	
14 Nevada-Las Vegas	15	14-1	1365	

# Basketball Statistics

Through games of January 9

## Men's Division II individual leaders

SCORING						
	CL	G	TFG	3FG	FT	PTS
1. Antonio Davis, Livingstone	CL	13	140	41	121	442
2. D. Cambrelen, LIU-Southampton	Sr	11	113	10	84	320
3. Tyrone Doleman, Pitt-Johnstown	Sr	11	119	14	62	314
4. Scott Bittinger, Oakland	Sr	12	128	1	63	320
5. Rod Ruth, Michigan Tech	Sr	14	153	0	67	373
6. Bailey Alston, Liberty	So	12	127	12	42	308
7. Herb Watkins, New Haven	Sr	11	115	14	36	280
8. Onndray Wagner, Alabama A&M	Sr	9	87	30	25	229
9. Steve Liford, Northeast Mo. St.	Sr	14	130	50	43	353
10. John Willis, Southwest Baptist	Sr	11	102	26	42	272

REBOUNDING						
	CL	G	NO	AVG		
1. Pete Dawson, Colorado Mines	Sr	11	154	14.0		
2. Anthony Ikeobi, Clark (Ga.)	Sr	10	140	14.0		
3. Dave Vonesh, North Dak.	So	12	159	13.3		
4. Norman Taylor, Bridgeport	Sr	13	169	13.0		
5. Jonathan Roberts, East Stroudsburg	So	9	117	13.0		
6. Tommy Gaines, Millersville	Jr	8	104	13.0		
7. Mike Holmes, Bellarmine	Sr	12	149	12.4		
8. Terry Davis, Virginia Union	Jr	9	111	12.3		
9. Gary Cromarte, Winston-Salem	Sr	11	135	12.3		

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE						
	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT	
1. Paul Burnett, Indiana (Pa.)	Jr	12	35	59	59.3	
2. M. Sundquist, Seattle Pacific	Sr	12	33	57	57.9	
3. Tony Dallas, Virginia Union	Sr	9	23	40	57.5	
4. M. Caprarola, West Chester	Sr	10	27	47	57.4	
5. M. Pullum, UC Riverside	Jr	12	39	69	56.5	
6. Jerome McCoy, Johnson Smith	Jr	10	22	39	56.4	
7. Pete Barton, Phila. Textile	Sr	9	18	32	56.3	
8. Kyle Persinger, Indianapolis	Fr	13	21	38	55.3	
9. S. Murphy, Mt. St. Mary's (Md.)	Fr	11	18	33	54.5	
10. Gary Paul, Indianapolis	So	13	46	85	54.1	

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE						
(Min. 5 FG Made Per Game)	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT	
1. Louis Newsome, North Ala.	Jr	9	59	75	78.7	
2. Alex Watson, Mt. St. Mary's (Md.)	Fr	13	67	89	75.3	
3. Donolly Tyrell, Fla. Southern	So	14	72	105	68.6	
4. Ricky Jordan, Edinboro	So	12	78	114	68.4	
5. Kris Kearney, Fla. Southern	Jr	14	96	144	66.7	
6. Fred Lewis, Tampa	Fr	13	79	119	66.4	
7. Norman Taylor, Bridgeport	Sr	13	125	189	66.1	
8. Mike Higgins, Northern Colo.	Jr	10	65	98	65.7	
9. Mike Davis, Grand Valley St.	Sr	12	72	110	65.5	
10. Don Emerson, Dowling	Jr	9	82	127	64.6	

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE						
(Min. 2.5 FT Made Per Game)	CL	G	FT	FTA	PCT	
1. Troy Kessinger, Rollins	Sr	13	34	34	100.0	
2. Butch Hills, Kutztown	Jr	9	24	25	96.0	
3. Lance Kimmel, Ashland	Sr	11	36	38	94.7	
4. Antonio Davis, Livingstone	Sr	13	121	128	94.5	
5. John Henderson, Oakland	Jr	12	66	72	91.7	
6. Charles Barrouk, Clarion	Sr	10	29	32	90.6	
7. Brian Koepfick, Mankato St.	Jr	12	37	41	90.2	
8. John Gaffney, Bentley	Jr	7	18	20	90.0	
9. Tim Shaheen, Shippensburg	Sr	9	32	36	88.9	
10. Marty Arenas, San Francisco St.	Sr	14	47	53	88.7	

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME						
	CL	G	NO	AVG		
1. Mike Sinclair, Bowie St.	So	12	50	4.2		
2. Mike Ziegler, Colorado Mines	So	11	45	4.1		
3. Todd Bowden, Randolph-Macon	Jr	12	47	3.9		
4. Lamont Walker, Virginia St.	So	13	49	3.8		
5. Rodney Harris, LIU-Southampton	Jr	11	40	3.6		
6. Steve Liford, Northeast Mo. St.	Sr	14	50	3.6		
7. Gary Paul, Indianapolis	So	13	46	3.5		
8. Jose Davis, Edinboro	Sr	12	41	3.4		
9. Duane Huddleston, Missouri-Rolla	Sr	11	37	3.4		

## Team leaders

SCORING OFFENSE						
	G	W-L	PTS	AVG		
1. Oakland	12	7-5	1281	106.8		
2. New Haven	11	9-2	1100	100.0		
3. Ferris St.	12	10-2	1191	99.3		
4. Grand Valley St.	12	10-2	1191	99.3		
5. Alabama A&M	9	8-1	889	98.8		
6. Rollins	13	11-2	1246	95.8		
7. Southern Utah St.	14	8-6	1341	95.8		

SCORING MARGIN						
	OFF	DEF	MAR			
1. Fla. Southern	93.6	68.1	25.5			
2. Tampa	90.8	68.5	22.3			
3. Augustana (S.D.)	91.9	71.6	20.3			
4. Ferris St.	99.3	80.8	18.4			
5. Alabama A&M	98.8	80.8	18.0			
6. Grand Valley St.	99.2	81.8	17.4			
7. Tenn.-Martin	88.7	71.4	17.4			

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE						
	FG	FGA	PCT			
1. Fla. Southern	484	848	57.1			
2. Augustana (S.D.)	432	796	54.3			
3. Virginia Union	309	576	53.6			
4. New Haven	412	770	53.5			
5. Tampa	477	893	53.4			
6. Troy St.	405	763	53.1			
7. Grand Valley St.	437	824	53.0			

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE						
	G	FG	FGA	PCT		
1. Delta St.	11	38	69	55.1		
2. Johnson Smith	10	54	100	54.0		
3. Augustana (S.D.)	12	45	84	53.6		
4. Winston-Salem	11	33	64	51.6		
5. UC Riverside	12	89	176	50.6		
6. Edinboro	12	66	134	49.3		

SCORING DEFENSE						
	G	W-L	PTS	AVG		
1. Cal Poly SLO	11	7-4	653	59.4		
2. Ashland	11	8-3	664	60.4		
3. Bloomsburg	9	7-2	575	63.9		
4. North Dak. St.	12	10-2	778	64.8		
5. Paine	8	7-1	525	65.6		
6. Winston-Salem	11	8-3	724	65.8		
7. Norfolk St.	11	9-2	725	65.9		

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE						
	W-L	PCT				
1. Fla. Southern	14-0	1.000				
2. Augustana (S.D.)	12-0	1.000				
3. Troy St.	11-0	1.000				
4. Clark (Ga.)	10-0	1.000				
5. Tampa	13-1	.929				
6. St. Cloud St.	12-1	.923				

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE						
	FT	FTA	PCT			
1. Rollins	268	334	80.2			
2. St. Joseph's (Ind.)	185	235	78.7			
3. South Dak. St.	178	233	76.4			
4. Chapman	276	364	75.8			
5. Ashland	184	244	75.4			
6. Livingston	248	329	75.4			
7. Quinnipiac	107	142	75.4			

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME						
	G	NO	AVG			
1. Randolph-Macon	12	115	9.6			
2. UC Riverside	12	88	7.4			
3. Jacksonville St.	12	88	7.3			
4. Indianapolis	13	92	7.1			
5. Grand Valley St.	12	84	7.0			
6. Northern Ky.	12	83	6.9			
7. Oakland	12	83	6.9			

## Women's Division II individual leaders

SCORING						
	CL	G	TFG	3FG	FT	PTS
1. Pam Hand, Valdosta St.	CL	11	114	6	64	298
2. Shalonda Young, Queens	Sr	13	134	4	60	332
3. Theresa Lorenzi, Bloomsburg	Jr	10	120	0	14	254
4. Lori Smith, Tampa	Sr	8	75	17	35	202
5. Shannon Williams, Valdosta St.	So	11	112	0	46	270
6. Kim Tayrien, Rollins	Jr	10	92	0	58	242
7. Lisa Walters, Mankato St.	Sr	11	106	0	43	255
8. Shelly Carter, Jacksonville	Jr	8	76	0	32	184
9. Jackie Dolberry, Hampton	Jr	12	95	34	38	262
10. Valetta Johnson, Norfolk St.	So	8	79	2	14	174

REBOUNDING						
	CL	G	NO	AVG		
1. Tammy Wilson, Central Mo. St.	Jr	11	156	14.2		
2. Gizelle Luke, Queens	Sr	13	178	13.7		
3. Montique Wade, Edinboro	So	9	123	13.7		
4. Jennelle Wilson, Alabama A&M	Sr	8	104	13.0		
5. Kathy Aheimer, Calif. (Pa.)	Sr	10	125	12.5		
6. Jessie Phillips, Virginia St.	Jr	7	87	12.4		
7. Jackie Anderson, Livingston	Jr	10	124	12.4		
8. Pam Stanfield, Liberty	Sr	8	98	12.3		
9. Valetta Johnson, Norfolk St.	So	8	95	11.9		

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE						
	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT	
1. Teenia Harris, North Ala.	So	10	24	39	61.5	
2. Heidi Lawrence, Indianapolis	Jr	10	32	56	57.1	
3. Margaret Thomas, Paine	Sr	10	16	28	57.1	
4. Jackie Farnan, New York Tech	Sr	12	24	47	51.1	
5. Marilyn Chung, New York Tech	Sr	12	21	43	48.8	
6. L. Schmucker, Eastern N. Mex.	Jr	10	20	43	46.5	
7. D. Wheeler, Southern Conn. St.	Sr	8	18	40	45.0	
8. Allis Parker, Lincoln (Mo.)	Fr	6	10	23	43.5	
9. S. Southworth, Denver	Sr	13	25	58	43.1	
10. Sandy Stodolsky, Calif. (Pa.)	So	10	25	58	43.1	

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE						
(Min. 5 FG Made Per Game)	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT	
1. Tracy Payne, St. Joseph's (Ind.)	Jr	12	105	151	69.5	
2. Marcine Edmonds, Cal Poly Pomona	Jr	13	78	119	65.5	
3. Dana Patsie, North Dak. St.	Sr	14	86	137	62.8	
4. Julie Sergeant, Bridgeport	Jr	10	67	107	62.6	
5. Kate Silavs, Indianapolis	Sr	10	70	112	62.5	
6. Jenny Brown, Mt. St. Mary's (Md.)	Sr	11	92	148	62.2	
7. Jill Halapin, Pitt-Johnstown	Sr	7	63	102	61.8	
8. Reagan Roach, Air Force	Sr	11	55	90	61.1	
9. Robin Bradley, Eastern N. Mex.	Sr	10	53	87	60.9	
10. Teresa Watwood, Lake Superior St.	Sr	12	70	115	60.9	

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE						
(Min. 2.5 FT Made Per Game)	CL	G	FT	FTA	PCT	
1. Jill Halapin, Pitt-Johnstown	Sr	7	20	22	90.9	
2. Cheryl Vail, St. Joseph's (Ind.)	Jr	10	25	28	89.3	
3. Kathleen Weber, LIU-C.W. Post	Sr	11	47	53	88.7	
4. Janet Clark, Northwest Mo. St.	Jr	11	46	52	88.5	
5. Julie Eisenschank, St. Cloud St.	Jr	12	30	34	88.2	
6. Sarah Howard, St. Cloud St.	Sr	12	49	56	87.5	
7. Laurie Kiessel, Michigan Tech	Jr	12	32	37	86.5	
8. Sally Mosay, Pitt-Johnstown	Sr	7	19	22	86.4	
9. Kelly Leintz, Northwest Mo. St.	Sr	11	46	54	85.2	
10. Kristi Mercer, Liberty	Fr	8	33	39	84.6	

# Former sports agent Abernethy to go on trial February 29

Former Atlanta sports agent Jim Abernethy, indicted on misdemeanor charges in Alabama after he admitted making payments to Auburn University defensive back Kevin Porter, will stand trial Febru-

ary 29, officials said.

Abernethy, accompanied by his attorney, Stephen C. Steele of Marietta, Georgia, and Assistant Attorney General William Wasden, turned himself over to Lee County

authorities January 14.

He was released on a \$1,000 cash bond shortly after he was booked at the county jail.

Lee County Sheriff Herman Chapman said Abernethy did not have to return to Alabama because state law does not allow a person to be extradited from another state on misdemeanor charges.

But Steele said, "That's not my understanding of Alabama law."

State Attorney General Don Siegelman said that Abernethy was indicted by a Lee County grand jury on misdemeanor counts of tampering with a sports event, violating the deceptive practices act and commercial bribery. Each count carries a maximum sentence of one year in jail.

Annette Hardy, a clerk with the

Lee County Circuit Court, said Abernethy would be arraigned January 22, with the trial set for February 29, the Associated Press reported.

Abernethy, who disclosed in December that he made monthly payments to Porter, has previously said that the grand jury investigation "sounds like sour grapes for Auburn fans who wanted Porter in the Sugar Bowl."

Porter, a senior cornerback, was declared ineligible for the New Year's Day game because of rules against dealings with agents. Abernethy said he believed Porter was paid about \$1,000 a month, plus bonuses.

Abernethy, who says he is no longer an agent, is thought to be the first person indicted for dealing

with a college athlete as a professional agent.

Siegelman has said that his office was doing everything it could "to get Jim Abernethy before a judge and jury." Asked if he expected the case to go to trial, Steele said, "Right now we do."

Porter, who prosecutors have said is not the target of the investigation, did not attend the grand jury session in Opelika.

Before meeting with the grand jury, Siegelman said he wanted to use every legal tool possible to discourage agent dealings with Alabama college athletes in violation of NCAA rules.

A new Alabama law governing sports agents took effect January 1, too late to prosecute Abernethy for his dealings with Porter.

## Hermann Award goes to Clemson's Murray

Clemson University senior forward Bruce Murray, who led the Tigers to the NCAA Division I Men's Soccer Championship this season, has been named the winner of the 21st Hermann Award.

Murray, a 1987 all-Atlantic Coast Conference selection, scored 51 points this season—including 20 goals—in being selected as the nation's top college soccer player. He led the ACC in goals and points and was second in assists this year.

Murray finished his career with 142 points and had either a goal or an assist in 56 of the 85 games he played at Clemson. He led the Tigers to a 2-0 victory over San Diego

was the key to his team's success this season.

"He is the most outstanding player that I have seen this year. Bruce will be remembered mostly for his brilliant ability to break open a game anytime," Ibrahim said. "He is a great athlete and a very skillful soccer player."



Bruce Murray

State in December to earn the NCAA soccer title.

"This is an award that I have dreamed about since I came to Clemson University," the Germantown, Maryland, native said. "However, my winning the Hermann is truly indicative of the total commitment of athletics at Clemson."

"Without the support of my teammates and the athletics department... I would not have been able to accomplish this goal."

Coach I. M. Ibrahim said Murray

## Fund campaign goes over top

A \$100,000 gift from a company formerly headed by an early pioneer of professional basketball has put the Basketball Hall of Fame's \$11.5 million fund-raising campaign over the top, the museum has announced.

The gift was made by the Zollner Foundation of Fort Wayne, Indiana, in memory of the late Fred Zollner, chair and chief executive officer and owner of the Zollner Pistons, which won World Professional Basketball titles in 1944, 1945 and 1946. Zollner later moved the franchise to Detroit and the team became the Detroit Pistons.

The gift was announced at the museum and shrine to the game's inventor, Dr. James Naismith, in a news conference attended by sportscaster Curt Gowdy and former NBA commissioner Larry O'Brien, both former Hall of Fame presidents, and Hall of Famers Bob Cousy and Edward S. Steitz.

The gift was made by Zollner's current chair and chief executive officer, Marjorie E. Bowstrom.

The Hall of Fame, which opened in June 1985 in downtown Springfield, began an \$11.5 million campaign in 1982, under the chairmanship of Cousy, with an \$8 million grant from the state.

Executive Director Joe O'Brien said the Hall of Fame has had nearly 930,000 visitors since it was opened 20 years ago on the Springfield College campus.

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# South Carolina bill seeks to end agents' illegal contacts

Legislation designed to stop professional agents from contacting college athletes and offering them money or other gifts has been proposed by South Carolina state Rep. Edward Simpson, a Republican whose House district includes Clem-

son University.

Simpson said his bill, prefiled for consideration by the 1988 General Assembly, would make it unlawful for agents to offer college athletes or their families financial inducements before their sports eligibility

expires. Under the measure, agents could be fined up to \$5,000 for violating the law if it is enacted, United Press International reported.

Simpson said there are no legal penalties now covering the situation, although the NCAA imposes sanctions against schools and players violating NCAA rules prohibiting such contacts and payments.

The lawmaker said players lose their remaining eligibility and schools are tainted when the NCAA penalizes them for violating the agent rule.

"In a way, it has been a problem in South Carolina," Simpson said. "Several years ago, one agent contacted a couple of Clemson players. It came out after their eligibility had expired.

"What I'm trying to do is make them (agents) pay a price if they choose to go this route."

Simpson said some college ath-

letes come from poor backgrounds and are vulnerable to agents who offer them \$1,000 or a car or offer to buy a house for the player's parents.

"It's a situation nobody wants to see," said Simpson. "We want to control it, and schools want to control it. I discussed the legislation with Clemson athletics director Bobby Robinson, and he supports it.

"It doesn't do the schools any good for the players to leave and for the schools to become tainted, and it doesn't do the players any good to lose their remaining eligibility to play."

NCAA rules allow agents to make contacts and offers to players only after they have played out their college eligibility, Simpson said.

"That has been no problem," the lawmaker said. "It is when they contact them in their sophomore and junior years that has become a problem."

Simpson said that players contacted by agents and offered financial rewards for signing would have to come forward and testify against the agents to make the charges stick.

Out-of-state agents would have to be extradited, he said.

Simpson personally favors allowing schools to give athletes limited spending money to cover laundry and other incidental expenses.

Rules are so tight now, he said, "I can't even invite a recruit over to my house for dinner. That would be a violation. It's a very touchy area."

Simpson hopes to get his bill out of committee and onto the House floor for debate but said a crowded agenda at the upcoming session may keep the bill from getting action this year.

"I suspect most members of the legislature would support it," he said.

## Southeast Missouri State considers Division I move

A task force on athletics affiliation at Southeast Missouri State University has unanimously recommended that the university consider participation in NCAA Division I, with the football program in Division I-AA.

Grace Hoover, department of home economics, chaired the 19-person task force that represented a broad spectrum of the campus community and the university service area.

The report, forwarded to Les Cochran, provost, cited enhancement of the university's image and the possibility of attracting additional quality students to the university as primary reasons for the recommendation. The report noted that the university has recently singled out several programs for national focus, including the teacher-education program and university studies.

The report indicates the elevation of the athletics program to Division I and the association with other schools at that level should result in more regional and national publicity for the university.

Currently, Southeast Missouri State competes in NCAA Division II and is a member of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Cost of the move to Division I was a concern of the task force. Overall, Division I would require an increase of yearly expenditures in the range of \$500,000 per year (\$250,000 from university sources and \$250,000 from contributions and athletics income). This cost

## Football at ODU probable by 1990

Officials at Old Dominion University, encouraged by changes in NCAA policy, say the board of visitors likely will take up the issue of whether to implement a football program at its April meeting, United Press International reported.

Delegates to the NCAA's Convention approved a resolution to create a classification—Division I-AAA—that will allow colleges that compete on the Division I level (with scholarships) in other sports to play nonscholarship football.

ODU last fielded a football team in 1940.

"I would say the chances of us entering the football business appear to be pretty good," Robert Stanton, rector of the board of visitors, told The (Norfolk) Virginian-Pilot.

"The board voted some time ago to field a football team once certain conditions are met. And this (Division I-AAA) was the major condition," he said.

Stanton said the board probably will take up the football issue at its April 7 meeting and that final action probably will come within six months.

"I'm not sure whether we could have a team in 1989, but we certainly could have a coach and begin recruiting by then," he told the newspaper.

James Jarrett, athletics director, said it is likely the school's first team would play in 1990.

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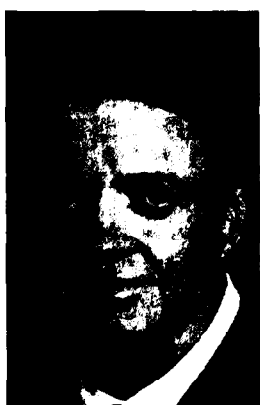
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Tom Osborne

## Rule will hurt his program, Osborne says

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, football coach Tom Osborne says a new NCAA rule limiting head coaches to one visit to a player he's trying to recruit will have a negative impact on the Cornhusker program.

"It seems like some head coaches want to get paid a whole lot of money, but they don't want to work," Osborne said at the Omaha Sports-casters Association's annual banquet January 14.

The rule, adopted at the NCAA Convention in Nashville, takes effect next year. A school still will be permitted to visit an athlete in his home three times—but only once by the head coach.

"It's kind of strange how head coaches are," Osborne told about 650 people in attendance. "I got a phone call from a coach in another conference about three weeks ago. The head coaches in that conference had agreed January 1 that they wouldn't go out on the road. Then they got nervous."

Not identifying the coach who called or his conference, Osborne said the league's head coaches had second thoughts—and said they would stay home during the recruiting season if Bill McCartney of Colorado, Barry Switzer of Oklahoma and Osborne agreed not to come into their area, the Associated Press reported.

"I said, 'No, I can't do that.' We live in a state of a million and a half people, and I have to go out and see people (players)," Osborne said.

Osborne said he visited quarterback Mickey Joseph of Marrero, Louisiana, five times last year, including all three of Nebraska's allowed home visits. Joseph, a high school all-America who many thought was headed for Oklahoma, signed with Nebraska.

## Coaches sought for sports camp

The United States Volleyball Association is offering coaching positions at the National Junior Elite Training Camp, to be held in cooperation with Russell Athletic.

The training camp will provide entry-level experience in the national-team program for high school seniors no older than 19 years of age and selected coaches.

The coaches will select the top 36 girls and 36 boys at tryouts scheduled for April 15 through 17 at Ohio State University and April 29-30 and May 1 at Stanford University. Tryouts also will be held in mid-March at a site to be announced.

The training camp will be July 10 through 23 at the University of Colorado. Coaches selected for the program must commit to the tryout and training-camp dates.

Coaches interested in the program should contact the USVBA, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909. Applications are due March 1 and selections will be announced March 8.

# Nonteaching staff adds to rising college costs

The escalating costs incurred by colleges and universities are partly caused by the large number of non-instructional workers such as counselors and financial aid officers, a study by the Education Department says.

The department's Office of Educational Research and Improvement said as much as 30 percent of the budgets at private four-year colleges went for administration, while 35 percent was used for instruction in the 1985-86 school year. Public four-year colleges spent 45 percent on instruction and 25 percent on administration.

Assistant Education Secretary Chester Finn said, "These are trends; these are not indictments," United Press International reported.

Finn conceded that the report supports complaints by Secretary of

Education William J. Bennett, who last February charged that school administrators constitute a "blob" that "continues to grow no matter what."

With more than \$120 billion a year spent on higher education, Finn said, "We aren't seeing productivity gains."

While overall college enrollment has remained steady in the 1980s, the College Board said tuition has risen six percent for public four-year colleges and eight percent for private four-year colleges for the 1987-88 academic year.

Inflation rose by less than four percent during the 12 months preceding July 1987.

In 1986-87, the average tuition charge was about \$1,100 for public colleges and \$6,200 for private colleges. Combined annual tuition,

room and board charges for all types of public institutions averaged \$3,800 and for private colleges, \$9,500.

Private four-year colleges spend more of their budgets on administration than public colleges, mainly because they often have more financial aid services and derive revenue from a wider variety of sources, adding to administrative complexity.

Between 1976-77 and 1985-86, the two fastest growing categories of expenditures at public universities were administration and research. The per-student administration costs at public universities increased by 20 percent compared to 10 percent for instruction. Research expenditures per student rose 22 percent during this same time period.

The report was based on national data; analysis of systems at the

Universities of Florida and Georgia, and reports submitted by higher education agencies of Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

## Binders available

Readers of The NCAA News are reminded that binders, which provide permanent, convenient storage of back issues of the paper, are available from the publishing department.

Each of the rugged, vinyl-covered binders holds 23 issues of the News. They may be purchased for \$7.50 each, or two for \$14. Orders should be directed to the circulation department at the national office (913/831-8300).

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# Parents' group seeks an end to Indian nicknames in sports

By Tony Kennedy

Team names like the Washington Redskins and Cleveland Indians have no more place in sports than would the San Diego Caucasians or Kansas City Jews, says a group fighting Indian references it considers racist.

Concerned American Indian Parents is distributing 1,000 posters featuring pennants for the fictitious teams. The poster, which also pictures an authentic Cleveland Indians pennant, is designed to raise awareness of the issue by offending people, said Phil St. John, leader of the Minneapolis-based group.

"To most people, Indian nicknames are disconnected from being racist," St. John said. "They can't talk about the pain because they don't feel it," he told the Associated Press.

The posters were created by Minneapolis-based Martin-Williams Advertising Inc. and funded in part by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Copies have been circulated around the country and mailed to team owners, including the Redskins' Jack Kent Cooke.

St. John mailed a letter to Cooke pleading for a change in the Redskins' name. A change in the name of the National Football League team would be an enormous catalyst for widespread change, St. John said.

## Late games for television bother Sutton

When it comes to late-night television, University of Kentucky head men's basketball coach Eddie Sutton would rather watch than perform.

"I'm not very pleased with the lateness of scheduling basketball games," Sutton said.

"I know Bobby Knight got on this kick last year, and I'm certainly going to pursue it. I just don't think it's right that television dictates when you play basketball."

Fifth-ranked Kentucky defeated Alabama, 63-55, in a game January

The team name is "racist, derogatory and demeaning to the American Indian," he wrote. He compared it to racial slurs for Blacks and Mexicans, which "would be totally unacceptable to the American people" as team names.

"I have no comment," Cooke said in a telephone interview from Los Angeles.

Other names the group would like to see changed include the Kansas City Chiefs, Atlanta Braves, Chicago Blackhawks, St. John's University (New York) Redmen and the University of North Dakota Fighting Sioux. (The National Directory of College Athletics published by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics shows that about 75 senior colleges in the U.S. have Indian or Indian-related names.)

They and others at all levels of sports reinforce the stereotype of the savage Indian, said Roy James Roberts, a member of the year-old group that has about 25 members.

"It's always the image of war-like Indians," said Fred Veilleux, another member of the group. "We weren't the aggressors."

Veilleux said Indian-derived team nicknames foster a "cowboy mentality" that Indians were "savage aggressors of good white Christians who crossed the West in wagon trains taming the wild."

Before tackling major-league teams, St. John lobbied Southwest High School in Minneapolis in May to change its nickname from Indians to Lakers, for the city's many lakes.

The idea came to him at a basketball game at which he and his eight-year-old son sat near a white fan who was dressed as an Indian war-

rior.

"He didn't want to look over there because he was ashamed of that," St. John said of his son.

He said the incident reminded him of his youth in Sisseton, South Dakota, where "being Indian was held against you."

After three months of meetings and explaining his request to faculty, students and parents, the school changed its nickname to the Lakers.

"It just did not make sense that you could choose a race of a people to be a mascot or a nickname for a school," said Harlan Anderson, Southwest's principal.

Anderson said there was little resistance to the change, partly because the school had backed away from Indian symbols after receiving similar complaints in the late 1970s.

Critics argue that Indian-derived

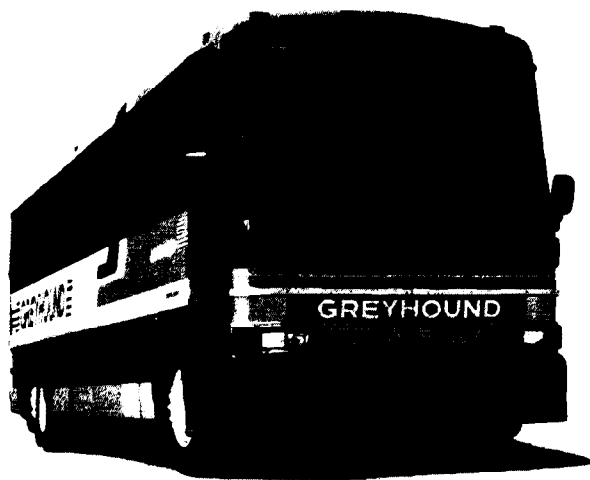
nicknames glorify the heritage of American Indians, calling to mind strength, athletics prowess and bravery.

But St. John argues that fans of opposing teams use racist slogans such as "scalp the Indians" and burn Indians in effigy. Once, on national television, an announcer previewing a Washington Redskins game opened with a warning that the Redskins were on the "warpath" and that their opponents should "circle the wagons" and protect their women and children, St. John said.

"It just goes on and on and that's what it leads to," St. John said. "A person can deal with the positives, but it goes further than that."

Kennedy writes for the Associated Press.

# Behind every great team is a great coach.



Eddie Sutton

13 that started at 10:20 p.m. (Eastern time) and was televised on ESPN.

Sutton complained that the teams had to wait more than 10 minutes after the scheduled tip-off to begin play and that his team had to stay overnight instead of returning home after the game.

"Maybe during the day, it's OK (for TV games), but that late at night it's an injustice to the student-athletes. We've got to remember that they are students first," said Sutton, who is president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

He said he called the Southeastern Conference office the morning of January 14, but "no one was in. But I am going to pursue it. Hopefully, they (the conference) will take a look at that, whether it's Kentucky or the other nine schools that are involved in that. I just don't think that's a good situation."

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# Eligibility appeals

## Eligibility Appeals Concerning Recruiting Violations (Includes all actions taken after November 16, 1987)

Institution	NCAA Rule(s) Violated	Facts	Recruiting Advantage	Result
Louisiana State University	B 1-4-(a); 1-4-(a)-(3)	Assistant coach's comments on prospective student-athletes and photographs of PSAs' official paid visits were published in local publication.	None	Eligibility restored.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	B 1-9-(a)	PSA stayed beyond 48 hours on official paid visit; PSA repaid return-trip travel expenses to university.	None	Eligibility restored.
State University of New York, Stony Brook	B 1 2 (h); Case No. 197	Transfer S-A withdrew from previous institution; contacted without obtaining permission from S-A's former institution.	None	Eligibility restored.
University of Kentucky	B 1-4-(a)	Assistant coach's comments on PSAs were published in local publication.	None	Eligibility restored.
Georgetown University	B 1-4-(a)-(3)	Head men's basketball coach commented to media regarding PSA.	None	Eligibility restored.
University of Southern Illinois, Carbondale	B 1-1-(b), 1-2-(b)	PSA's mother was contacted by representative of athletics interests; flight arrangements for visit to campus were made by assistant coach; PSA had already committed to attend university.	None	Eligibility restored.

## Eligibility Appeals (Other Than Those Involving Recruiting Violations) (Includes all actions taken after November 16, 1987)

Institution	NCAA Rule(s) Violated	Facts	Result
Florida Atlantic University	C 3-9-(i), 4-2-(f)-(1), 4-2-(f)-(3)	Student athlete did not sign S-A statement before competing; statement of another S-A who competed was missing from files.	Eligibility restored.

Colorado State University	B 5-1-(c)	S-A (golf) participated in four matches while enrolled in fewer than 12 hours.	Eligibility restored after withheld from first four matches in which S-A is otherwise eligible.
University of Miami (Florida)	C 3-1-(e)	Secretarial staff members provided footballs and posters autographed by S-As to be raffled at fund-raisers for churches and non-profit drug-education program.	Eligibility restored.
Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck	C 3-9-(c)	S-A participated in TAC-sponsored road race; university withheld S-A from two indoor meets.	Eligibility restored.
Stockton State College	C 3-9-(b)-(1)-(ii)	Two S-As participated on same NCAA-sanctioned summer league team for three games; S-As had received approval.	Eligibility restored.
Clemson University	C 3-1-(a)-(3)	S-A provided a meal and car transportation by sports agent; there was no agreement or contract between agent and S-A.	Eligibility restored upon re-payment of the costs of dinner and transportation.
Xavier University (Ohio)	C 3-1-(e); Case No. 45	Photographs of S-As were published in institution's basketball schedule poster with advertisements and without knowledge of the S-As.	Eligibility restored.
Loyola University (Illinois)	C 3-1-(e); Case No. 45	Drawing of S-As was published in institution's basketball schedule poster with an advertisement and without knowledge of S-A.	Eligibility restored.
University of Evansville	C 3-1-(e); Case No. 45	Photograph of S-A was published in institution's basketball schedule poster with an advertisement and without knowledge of S-A.	Eligibility restored.

# 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

**Director of Athletics.** Tulane University invites applications and nominations for the position of Director of Athletics. The position reports to the Executive Vice President and is responsible for providing leadership and management of a combined intercollegiate program for men and women. Tulane is a Division I-A member of the NCAA and not affiliated with a conference. Appropriate academic achievement and administrative experience are required. Applicants must present a strong commitment to academic progress and the unique opportunities of a highly selective private institution. The salary is commensurate with the qualifications and experience. Applications must be received by January 31, 1988. The successful applicant should be prepared to start immediately. Letters of nomination and application along with a resume and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Paul Nelson, Executive Vice President, Office of the President, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118. Tulane University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Athletics — Director of Athletics.** Worcester State College seeks individual to fill position of Athletic Director whose responsibilities would include organizing, planning and directing a comprehensive intercollegiate varsity/club sports program, and intramural program. Intercollegiate NCAA Division III program in ten sports for men/eight sports for women. Reports to Vice President, Student Affairs. Five years' administrative experience required with at least two of the five years in college athletic department. Master's degree required. Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Starting Date: September 1, 1988. Send letter of application and resume by January 29, 1988, to: Director, Affirmative Action, Worcester State College, Worcester, Massachusetts 01602-2997. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Complying with Title IX of Federal Laws and Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

**Athletic Director.** Regis College, Denver, Colorado. Regis College invites applications and nominations for the position of Athletic Director. Regis is a Jesuit college of approximately 4,500 (including 1,000 traditional undergraduates), located in a residential area about 10 minutes from downtown Denver and 20 minutes from the Rocky Mountains.

Candidates must possess a bachelor's degree (master's preferred), demonstrated administrative skills, coaching experience, the ability to write and speak effectively, and program planning skills. Candidates who have an understanding of and commitment to the tradition of Jesuit education are preferred. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Excellent fringe benefits. Applications received by February 20, 1988, will be assured consideration. Position available March 1, 1988. Start date negotiable. Applications should consist of a resume and telephone numbers of three references. References will not be contacted until candidate is notified and approved. Materials may be sent to: Dr. Thomas Reynolds, Vice President for Student Life, Regis College, 3539 West 50th Avenue Parkway, Denver, Colorado 80221-1099. Regis College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Administrative

**Faculty Position — Sport Administration.** The University of South Carolina is seeking qualified applicants for a senior-level faculty appointment in its Department of Sport Administration. This is a new academic department offering a baccalaureate degree with plans to develop a graduate program. The curriculum incorporates intensive study in business and economic principles combined with intensive courses in all aspects of sport administration. Applicants should be qualified to teach in two or more of the following fields: sport finance, management, marketing, or public policy. Applicants will be expected to fully develop a research program in one of the subject areas listed above. Rank and salary will be dependent upon qualifications. Letter of application, curriculum vita, and names of three references should be postmarked no later than February 15, 1988. Materials should be sent to: Dr. Ronald R. Ingle, Associate Dean, College of Applied Professional Sciences, University of South Carolina, Box C, Columbia, SC 29208. The University of South Carolina is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

### Fund-Raising

**Assistant Duck Athletic Fund Regional Director, Football Ticket Marketing (Portland).** Rank: Instructor. Education: Bachelor's degree required. Annual Salary: \$17,500 at a 1.0 FTE with excellent fringe benefits. Period Of Appointment: February 22, 1988 — June 30, 1988, 12-month appointment. Qualifications: Experience in marketing, promotions and sales. Athletic marketing or fund-raising experience preferred. Flexibility to work varied

hours and days. Writing and communication skills required. Ability to relate and communicate with people. Responsibilities: Coordinate marketing of football tickets in Portland area. Formulate and implement football season and group ticket campaign under the direction of the director of radio-TV and marketing. Assist Portland regional director in fund-raising activities. Help in marketing and radio-TV network duties as needed. Application Procedure: Submit letter of application, resume, three letters of recommendation and an academic employment application to: Steve Holwerda, Regional Director, Duck Athletic Fund, 720 SW 2nd St., Portland, OR 97204. Application Deadline: February 1, 1988.

### Sports Information

**Assistant Director Of Sports Information.** A newly created position which will report to both the SID and Men's Basketball SID. Responsibilities will include event management, publication editing and design, media services and statistical recording. Applicants will possess a strong writing/editing background and have at least two years' experience in the sports information field. Candidates should submit a cover letter, resume and three letters of recommendation to: Steve Hurlbut, Sports Information Director, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057. EO/AEE.

### Women's Coordinator

**Faculty Member/Women's Athletic Coordinator.** Saint Mary's College of Maryland, a public, co-educational, liberal arts institution of 1,300 students, located 68 miles southeast of Washington, D.C., on the Chesapeake Bay, seeks a faculty member who also will serve as women's athletic coordinator, beginning with the 1988-89 academic year. The successful applicant will minimally have earned a master's degree in physical education and will have had teaching and some administrative experience. Individuals who can coach one

or more varsity sports will be given preference. The specific faculty rank and salary will be determined by qualifications and experience. Saint Mary's is an NCAA Division III college, supporting varsity teams in 13 sports. The academic physical education program is a non-degree one, with the emphasis on participation and credit bearing, non-required, activity classes. There also is a very strong tradition of intramural sports. Interested candidates should submit (1) an application statement; (2) a resume, including lists of college-level physical education courses taken and taught and, where appropriate, an indication of participation in college athletics; and (3) the names and addresses of three references to: Physical Education Search Committee, Division of Human Development, Saint Mary's College of Maryland, Saint Mary's City, Maryland 20686. A deadline for receipt of applications is February 19, 1988. Saint Mary's is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply and to identify themselves as such.

### Basketball

**Women's Basketball: Head Coach/Instructor in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at small state university.** Required: Master's in HPER with a minimum of 18 semester hours in field, previous college coaching and recruiting experience. Responsibilities: coaching, recruiting, some teaching. Minority applications encouraged. Send letter, vita, all college transcripts, at least three current letters of recommendation by March 1, 1988, to: Dr. James Pate, Livingston University, Livingston, Alabama 35470. No consideration will be given to incomplete applications. Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Fort Lewis College, Head Men's Basketball Coach/Physical Education Instructor.** Full-time tenure track position. Master's Degree in Physical Education or related field required. Instructor in Physical Education teaching nine hours per term. Must have basketball coaching experience at college level or head coaching experience in a higher-level high school program. Must be familiar with and be

able to recruit Colorado high school student athletes. Application deadline February 15, 1988. Send letter of application, resume, statement of professional goals and five current references with phone numbers. Also, have forwarded transcripts and three recommendation letters to: Dr. Chuck Walker, Chair, Men's Basketball Coach Search Committee, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO 81301. FLC is an AA/EOE employer.

### Baseball

**Head Baseball Coach — Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N.C.** Responsibilities include coaching, recruiting, budgeting and organization of baseball program. Applications will be accepted through January 31, 1988. Send applications to Kevin Eastman, c/o Wheeler Center, Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N.C. 28012. Belmont Abbey is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Football

**Assistant Football Coach (Two Positions)**

**Available) Texas A&M University.** Bachelor's degree required, master's degree preferred. Previous coaching experience on collegiate and/or high school level. Ability to recruit quality high school athletes. Salary commensurate with experience. By resume only to: Jackie Sherrill, Athletic Director and Head Football Coach, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**Part-Time Assistant Football Coach.** St. Lawrence University is seeking a part-time assistant football coach responsible for assisting in a spring sport as well. Football responsibilities include all phases of practices, recruiting, conditioning as well as coaching a specific position pending on qualifications. The stipend is \$6,500 plus board. Resumes must be submitted by March 15 to: Joe Kimball, Head Football Coach, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York 13617. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Soccer

**Head Soccer/Lacrosse Coach.** Pfeiffer College. See The Market, page 22

## COMMISSIONER Pacific Coast Athletic Association

The Pacific Coast Athletic Association invites applications and nominations for the position of commissioner. The commissioner is the chief administrative officer of the conference. The administrative offices of the conference are located near the John Wayne Airport in Orange County, California.

The Pacific Coast Athletic Association was founded in 1969, is in Division I of the NCAA, and has the following membership: California State University, Fullerton; California State University, Long Beach; Fresno State University; New Mexico State University; San Diego State University; San Jose State University; University of California, Irvine; University of California, Santa Barbara; University of Hawaii; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; University of the Pacific; Utah State University.

Candidates must possess a bachelor's degree and preferably a graduate degree. In addition to having a thorough understanding and appreciation of academic institutions, candidates must also have strong administrative, interpersonal, communication and promotional skills. A thorough familiarity with both men's and women's intercollegiate sports programs and the rules of the NCAA is required.

Salary for the position will be commensurate with experience and ability. Applications must be received by Feb. 1, 1988, and include a resume and three letters of recommendation. Applications should be addressed to:

PCAA Search Committee  
Department of Athletics  
California State University, Fullerton  
Fullerton, CA 92634

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## ASSISTANT FOOTBALL COACH

Responsibilities include planning and operation of the varsity program under the direction of the head football coach, serving as offensive or defensive coach, coaching, recruiting, possibly teaching Health and Physical Education service courses, and coaching in a sport other than football (wrestling or lacrosse).

Master's Degree in appropriate field required. Preference will be given to those with coaching experience at the college level in football along with a background in another sport, such as wrestling or lacrosse. Candidates must be able to function effectively in the context of a liberal arts college.

Starting date for position is April 4, 1988.

Applications, along with vitae and three letters of reference, should be sent to Mr. Robert E. Rosencrans, Wittenberg University, P.O. Box 720, Springfield, OH 45501.

Application deadline is February 19, 1988.

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## Legislative Assistance

1988 Column No. 3

### NCAA Constitution 3-1-(h)-(4)—incidental expenses

The NCAA Legislation and Interpretations Committee has affirmed that the application of Constitution 3-1-(h)-(4) and NCAA Bylaws 3-3-(m)-(1) and (2) would permit a member institution to provide expenses (e.g., transportation, lodging, meals) for student-athletes to attend institutional fund-raising and promotional activities that occur within a 30-mile radius of the institution's main campus, provided the student-athletes do not miss class as a result of their participation.

### NCAA Constitution 3-1-(e)—commercial film

The Legislation and Interpretations Committee reconsidered a previous committee interpretation (reference: Item No. 13 of the minutes of the committee's October 21, 1987, conference), which affirmed that the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(e) would not permit a commercial film producer to use film of an institution's football game as background footage for a commercial movie. The committee reaffirmed that the provisions of Constitution 3-1-(e) would permit the film producer to utilize previous footage of an institution's intercollegiate game only if all individuals appearing in the footage have exhausted their seasons of eligibility, noting that this approach appears to provide the clearest line of demarcation in terms of the practical application of the rule.

### NCAA Case No. 201—published scouting service

The Legislation and Interpretations Committee considered the application of Case No. 201 (page 358, 1987-88 NCAA Manual) to a situation in which a member institution wishes to subscribe to a scouting service that provides oral reports (as opposed to a published report or videotape) by telephone to member institutions regarding prospective student-athletes, with this service then to be supplemented by hand-written reports and letters. The committee concluded that the provisions of Case No. 201, which require that the service be made available to any institution desiring to subscribe and at the same fee rate for all subscribers, would not permit an institution's athletics department to subscribe to this scouting service, inasmuch as the material that is to be provided to each member institution is not standardized in a manner that ensures consistent distribution of information regarding each prospective student-athlete.

*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.*

## Coaches can get retirement benefits

By David C. Beeder  
Omaha World-Herald

College football coaches now are eligible for a tax-free retirement benefit of up to \$30,000 a year under a law that passed Congress with no fanfare last month, a financial planner said.

Robert A. Roseberry, vice-president of International Brokers & Management, Inc., of Athens, Tennessee, said the plan first was proposed more than 20 years ago by Frank Broyles of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and the late Paul "Bear" Bryant of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Roseberry, in a telephone interview, said the coaches law was covered in a 10-paragraph amendment of a 1,000-page catch-all appropriations bill authorizing \$603.9 billion by the Federal government.

The amendment adds the American Football Coaches Association to the list of organizations allowed to set up voluntary retirement savings programs, known as a 401 (k) pension plan.

The Congressional Record for December 11 reports the bill was adopted by a voice vote after it was discussed briefly December 11 by two of the bill's Senate sponsors, Sen. James R. Sasser, D-Tenn., and Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah.

The Congressional Record indicates there was no opposition to the amendment.

Jeff Lane, a Sasser aide, said an earlier version of the bill sponsored

by Sen. Steve Symms, R-Idaho, had 35 Senate sponsors.

In the House, a similar bill was introduced by Rep. John J. Duncan, R-Tenn., ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, Lane said.

He said it was cosponsored by 151 members.

Roseberry said the new law will allow coaches to make a tax-free personal contribution to a pension fund of up to \$7,000 or 20 percent of their base salary annually, whichever is less.

In addition, Roseberry said, employers may supplement the per-

sonal contribution up to a combined total of \$30,000.

Roseberry said the new plan should encourage membership in the coaches association, in which University of Nebraska, Lincoln, coach Tom Osborne is a member of the board of trustees.

"We just got back from the national convention in Atlanta," he said. "We signed up 500 coaches in 48 hours. We could barely keep up."

Roseberry said there are about 5,500 association members out of more than 12,000 coaches who are eligible for association membership with payment of dues of \$20 a year.

## 12 college football players will carry antidrug message

Twelve college football players have been named to the Maxwell Football Club's "Fight Against Drugs" team for their advice to elementary school children.

The FAD program, founded by the club in 1986, is designed to combat drugs through peer pressure. The 12 players named to the 1987 team were chosen by teachers, parents and administrators of John S. Clark Elementary Center in Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

In all, 126 college players responded to letters from the school's fourth-graders about illicit drug and alcohol use. The advice from the 12 was chosen as the best.

The 12 represent the 11 players on a football team plus one specialty

player.

The players selected to the FAD team are quarterbacks Kirk Schultz of Villanova University, Frank Baur of Lafayette College, Preston Poag of North Carolina State University and Patrick Mancini of Boston University; defensive tackle Mark Messner of the University of Michigan; running backs Andy Peterson of the U.S. Military Academy and Lee Blum of Lehigh University; linebacker Chris Gaines of Vanderbilt University; wide receiver Dan Hughes of Kansas State University; defensive tackle Kent Tramel of Texas Christian University, and offensive linemen Randall McDaniel of Arizona State University and J. J. Flannery of Syracuse University.

## The Market

Continued from page 21

lege is seeking applications for the position of Head Soccer/Lacrosse Coach. A member of the NAIA and NCAA II, Pfeiffer College has an enrollment of 850 students and is located in central North Carolina. Position Description: Nine month, non-tenured position with possible faculty status. Candidate hopefully possesses background in athletics, but not required. Responsibilities: Extensive knowledge in soccer and lacrosse, proven ability to recruit, scheduling and in general organize and administer quality programs. Applicant may begin employment early spring for recruiting purposes, if possible. Application deadline: March 15, 1988. Interested applicants should submit letter of application, resume and three letters of recommendation to: Tom Childress, Director of Athletics, Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, N.C. 28109.

**Men's Soccer Coach.** Description: Full-time, nine-month appointment in the Department of Athletics and Recreation within the Division of Campus Life. Qualifications: Master's degree preferred and demonstrated competitive experience in soccer preferably at the University or college level. Responsibilities: a. organize and direct all aspects of the men's soccer program, including recruiting, daily practices, game responsibilities and team travel; b. perform administrative duties such as budgeting, scheduling and purchasing, under the direction of the Director of Athletics and Recreation; c. have a thorough knowledge of NCAA Division III rules and conduct the program within those regulations; d. be responsible for the development, safety and conduct of the team; e. instruct two Physical Education activity classes per semester; f. participate in selected Campus Life activities. Salary: \$19,000. Starting Date: August 1, 1988. General Information: Emory University is a member of the NCAA Division III and the University Athletic Association (UAA). Other members of the UAA are: Brandeis, Carnegie Mellon, Case Western, University of Chicago, Johns Hopkins, New York University, University of Rochester and Washington University in St. Louis. Application Procedures: Application materials should be submitted by February 15, 1988. Candidates must submit: 1. a letter of application; 2. a resume; 3. three letters of references. Application materials should be mailed to: Mrs. Harriett Hoerner, Assistant Director of Personnel for Employment, Personnel Department, 607 Aubrey Drive, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Emory University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Softball

**Head Women's Softball/Assistant Basketball.** Allegheny College invites applications for the position of Head Women's Softball Coach and Assistant Women's Basketball Coach. The Head Women's Softball Coach is responsible for all phases of the women's softball program including coaching, recruiting, game preparation, budget management, team and staff discipline, and public and alumni relations. Duties will include assistant basketball coaching, teaching, and/or duties as assigned by the Director. This is a full-time position in the Department of Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation. Applications are accepted until the position is filled. 12-month, non-tenure position. Contract may be renewed. Salary: Open. Send letter of application, resume and provide at least three references to: Thomas C. Erdos, Associate

Director of Athletics, Box 34, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania 16335. Allegheny College is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

### Swimming & Diving

**Assistant Swimming/Diving Coach (Women's and Men's).** A full-time, 10-month appointment, effective August 15, 1988. Bachelor's degree required, master's degree preferred. Prior intercollegiate experience is necessary. Duties include: recruiting coordinator—or organize mailings and scheduling of on-campus visits; head diving coach—coach divers in all capacities (conditioning, teaching new dives, seasonal planning, etc.); assist head coach in administrative duties. Send letter of application to Dan Ross, Head Swimming Coach, Purdue University, Room 44 Mackey Arena, West Lafayette, IN 47907. Purdue University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Tennis

**Head Tennis Coach (Men/Women).** Length of Appointment: Full-time—12 months. Salary: \$24,000 per annum. Duties: Responsible for all phases of the Men's and Women's Tennis program including: coaching, recruiting, scheduling, match preparation, counseling, budget management, fund-raising and supervision of graduate assistant. Required Qualifications: Master's Degree or equivalent preferred. Bachelor's Degree required: prior intercollegiate coaching experience. Contact Person: Send letter of application, resume and three (3) letters of recommendation to: Maxine Neill-Johnson, Director of Internal Operations, UTEP Athletic Department, El Paso, TX 79968. Application Deadline: February 1, 1988. Starting Date: February 14, 1988. UTEP is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Volleyball

**Head Volleyball/Softball Coach.** Women's volleyball and softball (including associated duties of recruiting, budgeting, scheduling). Additionally responsible for administrative supervision of training room. Full-time, 10-month, non-faculty appointment. Master's degree preferred. Position available immediately upon selection. Send letter of application, resume, and three letters of reference to: Dr. Robert E. Gay, Athletic Director, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650. Equal Opportunity Employer.

### Graduate Assistant

Smith College offers graduate fellowships for students interested in pursuing a master's program oriented toward the coaching of women's sports. Applicants should be prepared to work 12-16 hours a week teaching activity courses or working in the intramural program or training room. Fellows receive tuition remission and approximately \$6,200 per year. For further information write to: James H. Johnson, Ph.D., Department of Exercise and Sport Studies, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063. 413/585-3972.

**Graduate Assistant—(JAB) Women's Volleyball.** Recruiting and coaching in an NCAA Division I program at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Responsibilities include assisting head coach with conditioning program, practices, recruiting and other duties assigned by the head coach. Qualifications: Minimum of bachelor's degree and must be

accepted into the graduate program at UAB. Prefer NCAA Division I playing experience with college or elite camp coaching experience. Stipend: Tuition, fees, books and assistance with room and board. Starting Date: August 1, 1988. Send letter of application, resume and two letters of reference to: Coach Brenda Williams, UAB Athletic Department, University Station, Birmingham, AL 35294. Deadline: March 15, 1988.

### Miscellaneous

**Head Volleyball Coach/Head Softball Coach/Lecturer in Physical Education or Health Education.** Emporia State University has an opening beginning August 18, 1988, with duties assigned to recruiting, managing budget, assisting in fund-raising, scheduling, and other coaching related duties. Teaching assignment in physical education and/or health education. Possible summer assignment in managing major softball complex and program for youth. Requires master's degree in physical education or health education. Commitment to excellence in teaching, coaching, and scholarly activities. Willingly provide professional and public service. Deadline for application is March 1, 1988. To apply send letter of introduction, resume, transcripts, and three current letters of recommendation to: Chair, Division of HPEREA, Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas 66801. AA/EOE.

**Athletic Employment Weekly** now expanding to statewide associate offices to include recreation and P.E. as well as high school and community recreation. Territories available to own your own business for modest investment. First year profit likely. Guidance package and advising provided. Home computer and some knowledge of athletics, P.E. or recreation helpful. Send resume to Athletics Employment Weekly, Box 86, Warsaw, IL 62379 or call 217/256-4214 for information.

### Open Dates

**Football.** Illinois State University (IAA) needs a home game on October 1 or November 19, 1988. Would prefer a Division I AA school or Division II school. Guarantee available. If interested call Mike Hamrick at 309/438-3803.

**Football, Division II.** Mansfield University of Pennsylvania has a home date on 9/16/89 and away date on 9/15/90. Also on 9/12/89 home date and 9/1/90 away date. Please contact: Bernie Sabie, Associate Athletic Director, Mansfield University, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, 717/662-4638.

**Men's Football Division III—** Jersey City State College is seeking a home game on Saturday, October 1, 1988. Contact: Dan Minch, 201/547-3365.

**Women's Basketball.** East Carolina University is seeking two Division I teams for annual Lady Pirate Classic, December 2nd and 3rd, 1988. For further information contact: Rosie Thompson or Pat Pierson, 919/757-6364.

**Women's Basketball.** Providence College seeks three Division I teams to fill four team field of annual Lady Friar Coca-Cola Classic Tournament on December 2-3, 1988. Guarantees available. Contact: Bob Foley, Head Coach, 401/865-2527.

**Women's Volleyball, Division I.** Illinois State has the following open tournament dates: September 9-10, 1988; September 23-24, 1988; September 30 and October 1, 1988. Contact: Julie Morgan, 309/438-8461.

**Basketball in New Zealand.** Division I men's and women's basketball teams to play in New Zealand May 21-28, 1988. Write or call for details—Athletic Enterprises, 6941 Antigua

Place, Sarasota, FL 34231, PH 813/924-5623.

**Women's Basketball—** Division II Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo needs 2 or 3 games during the week of December 12—December 18, 1988. Will come to you with some sort of guarantee. Please contact: Jill Orrock at 805/756-1159.

**University of Maine** women's basketball needs teams to fill Christmas tournament 1988. Also single games. Guarantees available in both cases. Also, looking to attend quality tournament early in January 1989. Contact Coach Peter Gavett, 207/581-4067.

See The Market, page 23

## DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS MILLS COLLEGE

Located in the San Francisco Bay Area, Mills College is a highly selective Liberal Arts college for women with an enrollment of 1,050 students.

The Director of Athletics reports to the Dean of Student Services and is responsible for the planning, development and direction of all DIVISION III Athletic programs, Physical Education courses, and recreational programs.

The position requires an MA; a proven record of building strong intercollegiate and intramural programs committed to educational objectives; previous related experience demonstrating supervisory, management and communication skills. College level teaching and coaching exp. desirable.

Salary commensurate with experience plus full benefits.

Send letter of application, resume and three letters of recommendation specific to this position by February 15, 1988, to:

Director of Personnel  
MILLS COLLEGE  
Oakland, CA 94613  
EOE M/F/H

## NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY Associate Athletic Director for Development and Communications

**Mission:** To create and implement development and communication strategies with emphasis on coordinating a network of contributors for the enhancement of the intercollegiate Athletic goals.

**Qualifications:** Bachelor's degree is required, master's degree preferred, in Public Relations, Public Administration, Mass Communications, Sales and Marketing, or related discipline. Previous development experience at the intercollegiate athletic or university level desirable. Demonstrated record of gift solicitation will be given major consideration. Possess strong oral and written communication skills. Ability to relate to and work effectively with diverse groups.

### Responsibilities:

- Report directly to the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics.
- Represent Intercollegiate Athletics in an administrative capacity at university and community events as designated.
- Supervise the units of development, promotions and marketing, and sports information, including all communication and publication activities.
- Organize and implement the annual development campaign, including an annual drive for scholarship and programmatic needs.
- Establish and coordinate an extensive volunteer structure for development.
- Take responsibility for extensive donor cultivation and solicitation.
- Coordinate communication systems with contributors and volunteers.
- Maintain all records for donor cultivation and volunteers.
- Coordinate responsibilities with the University Office of Development and University Relations and the University Foundation.
- Conduct the program within the NCAA rules and regulations.
- Perform other duties assigned by the Athletic Director.

**Salary:** Commensurate with experience and qualifications.

**Effective Date of Appointment:** May 1, 1988.

**Application Deadline:** March 1, 1988.

**Application Procedure:** Send letter of application, resume and three letters of reference to:

Chair, Screening Committee  
for Associate Athletic Director  
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.

## HEAD COACH MEN'S and WOMEN'S TRACK and FIELD PROGRAMS (Dual Position)

University of Maryland, College Park

The University of Maryland, College Park, invites applications and nominations for the position of Head Coach, Men's and Women's Track and Field programs. The College Park campus, located in the Baltimore-Washington corridor, is a comprehensive land-grant institution with an enrollment of 38,000 students.

The Head Coach of Men's and Women's Track and Field Programs reports to the Director of Athletics and is responsible for the organization, development, and implementation of nationally competitive men's and women's intercollegiate track and field program. Other responsibilities would be the coordination of recruiting, team selection, coaching, counseling athletes, formulation of schedule, and budgetary management.

Knowledge of and commitment to compliance with all NCAA and campus requirements and dedication to full academic development of student-athletes are essential. An ability to relate well to the university community, including faculty and student non-athletes, as well as the general public and the media is expected.

For full consideration, nominations and applications, accompanied by resumes and the names of three references, should be received by January 29, 1988.

Nominations and applications should be addressed to: Mr. Frank Costello

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND



Screening Committee/Head Coach, Men's and Women's Track and Field Programs  
University of Maryland-College Park  
P.O. Box 295  
College Park, Maryland 20740-0295

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND IS AN EQUAL  
OPPORTUNITY, AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

## UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO LOBO CLUB EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Lobo Club, a private corporation and fund-raising arm for the Athletic Department of the University of New Mexico, is seeking applications for the position of Executive Director. The successful candidate will:

1. Be responsible for all fund drives and other sources of revenue attributable to the UNM Lobo Club including an education and training program for all volunteers.
2. Be responsible for submitting, implementing and evaluating a one- and five-year long-range marketing and fund-development plan to include goals and objectives which will be reviewed annually by a committee appointed by the President of the Lobo Club.
3. Establish a network satellite of UNM Lobo Clubs throughout the state of New Mexico as well as nationwide.

Strong consideration will be given to those applicants who possess experience in fund-raising and public relations.

Please forward a letter of application, a recent resume, 3 letters of recommendation and 5 references to:

Mr. Chet Caldwell  
Chairperson, Search and Screening  
Committee for Executive Director  
University of New Mexico  
Lobo Club  
Department of Athletics  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

Application Deadline Is February 5, 1988, Or Until A Candidate Is Employed.

## MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE Department of Physical Education and Athletics

**Positions Available:** Full-time faculty coaching and teaching position and part-time coaching position available for 1988-89. Candidates will be expected to offer coaching expertise in one or more of the following sports: Field Hockey, Softball, and Lacrosse. In addition, candidates will be expected to teach in the lifetime sports instructional program.

**Qualifications:** Master's Degree in Physical Education or related field. Candidates must show evidence of successful coaching experience at the high school and/or college level and of teaching experience.

**Responsibilities:** Ability to coach and teach within the philosophy of a highly selective liberal arts institution.

**Salary:** Commensurate with experience and qualifications.

**Application Procedure:** Send letter of application, resume and three current letters of recommendation to:

Leslie John Poolman  
Chairman, Department of Physical  
Education and Athletics  
Mount Holyoke College  
South Hadley, MA 01075

Mount Holyoke College is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer which encourages minorities to include themselves among the applicants.

## WOMEN'S BASKETBALL & VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENTS

HILTON HEAD ISLAND,  
SOUTH CAROLINA

We are opening a new recreation/sports facility this summer and studying the feasibility of hosting annual Women's Basketball & Volleyball Tournaments. The inaugural tournaments would be in 1989 (no dates set as yet) and we are now interested in communicating with all athletic directors and coaches of Division I teams that would be interested in coming to Hilton Head Island for a first-class competition.

As hosts to the MCI Heritage Golf Classic, Family Circle Tennis Tournament and Bud Light U.S. Triathlon Series National Championship, our community is accustomed to producing world class sporting events. We envision creating new women's basketball and volleyball tournaments that will follow in the prestigious Hilton Head Island tradition.

For information about how your team can participate in one of these new tournaments, please contact:

Chuck Wielgus, Executive Director  
Island Recreation Association, Inc.  
P.O. Box 6121  
Hilton Head Island, SC 29938  
803/785-2535

## HEAD COACH WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL University of Maryland, College Park

The University of Maryland, College Park, invites applications and nominations for the position of Head Coach, Women's Volleyball. The College Park campus, located in the Baltimore-Washington corridor, is a comprehensive land-grant institution with an enrollment of 38,000 students.

The Head Coach of Women's Volleyball reports to the Director of Athletics and is responsible for the organization, development, and implementation of a nationally competitive women's intercollegiate volleyball program. Other responsibilities would be the coordination of schedule, and budgetary management.

Knowledge of and commitment to compliance with all NCAA and campus requirements and dedication to full academic development of student-athletes are essential. An ability to relate well to the university community, including faculty and student non-athletes, as well as the general public and media is expected.

Minimal requirements for the position include a bachelor's degree (master's preferred) and a minimum of at least three years' intercollegiate coaching experience as an assistant, with head coaching experience preferred.

For full consideration, nominations and applications, accompanied by resumes and the names of three references, should be received by February 15, 1988.

Nominations and applications should be addressed to: Mr. Gothard Lane

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND



Screening Committee/Head Coach, Women's Volleyball  
University of Maryland, College Park  
P.O. Box 295  
College Park, Maryland 20740-0295

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND IS AN EQUAL  
OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

## RECRUITING COORDINATOR

North Park College is seeking candidates to fill an 11-month non-tenure position as recruiting coordinator of all sports and assistant football coach.

Recruiting Coordinator will work with and report to the Director of Athletics. The coordinator will recruit both men and women student-athletes of all sports and during the fall the recruiting coordinator will assist the head football coach.

**The College:** Founded in 1891, North Park College is a Christian liberal arts college of 1,000 students located in the city of Chicago. The school is owned by the Evangelical Covenant Church and draws its students from throughout the United States as well as the Chicago metropolitan area.

**Qualifications:** Bachelor's degree required. Master's Degree preferred.

**Salary:** Commensurate with experience and qualifications.

**Starting Date:** March 15, 1988, or until position is filled.

**Application Deadline:** February 15, 1988.

**Application Procedure:** Send letter of application, resume and list of at least three references with current addresses and telephone numbers to:

Bosko Djurickovic  
Director of Athletics  
North Park College  
3225 West Foster Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60625-4987

North Park College is an  
Equal Opportunity Employer

## HEAD WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL COACH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTOR

Elizabethtown College invites applications and nominations for the position, Head Women's Volleyball Coach and Physical Education Instructor. This is a staff position involving coaching and some teaching in the Physical Education Department.

**Responsibilities:** Responsible for the organization, direction, and administration of the Women's Division III Volleyball program. This includes the implementation and maintenance of standards for performance consistent with the College's goals of academic and athletic excellence. The head coach must have a knowledge of and commitment to compliance with the rules, regulations, and policy of the MAC, NCAA, and Elizabethtown College. Other duties will include teaching in the Physical Education program as assigned by the Director of Athletics.

**Qualifications:** Bachelor's degree; master's degree preferred. Successful experience in coaching competitive volleyball as a head or assistant coach. Ability to establish good rapport and effective working relationship with players, administration, faculty, staff, alumni, and general public. Proven administrative, organizational, and recruiting skills.

**Salary:** Commensurate with experience.

To apply, send letter of application, resume, three references, and transcripts to Martha A. Farver-Appar, Director of Personnel, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa 17022.

Deadline for initial screening of applications: February 15, 1988.

AAEO

## EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

### Associate Director of Athletics for External Relations

### Executive Secretary of the Pirate Club

#### Qualifications:

- Master's Degree preferred.
- Minimum of four (4) years' experience in intercollegiate athletic administration with emphasis on a successful athletic fund-raising background at the college level.
- Experience in athletic marketing desired.
- Must have skills and experience in the areas of external relations, management, and business.
- Very strong communication skills required. Must be able to relate to all constituents of East Carolina University including alumni, faculty, students, and fans.
- Must have an understanding of the duties and responsibilities relating to supervision of ticket sales, promotions, electronic media, and sports information.
- Must present an image which reflects positively on the department of athletics and ECU.

#### Duties and Responsibilities:

- Responsible for the management of the daily operation of the ECU Educational Foundation (Pirate Club).
- Responsible for the planning and implementation of all fund-raising activities for the department of athletics as Executive Secretary of the Pirate Club.
- Responsible for supervision of all external areas of the athletic department.

**Salary:** Commensurate with experience and qualifications.

**Deadline:** All applications must be received by February 5, 1988.

**Start Date:** ASAP after closing of applications.

**Application Procedure:** Letter of application, resume and three letters of reference should be mailed to:

Dave Hart, Jr.  
Director of Athletics  
East Carolina University  
Minges Coliseum  
Greenville, NC 27858-4353

ECU is a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina; an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer; Federal law requires proper documentation of identity and employability prior to final consideration for this position.

## PENNSTATE



### TEAM PHYSICIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Responsible for providing medical care to all student athletes within the Intercollegiate Athletic Program at University Park Campus. Also responsible for supervising the athletic trainers regarding their role in the medical delivery system to the intercollegiate athletes. Requires a Doctor of Medicine degree, or equivalent from an accredited school of osteopathy, and a license to practice medicine in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, plus four to five years of experience in sports medicine, or a related field.

Send letter of application, resume and salary requirements to:

Employment Division  
Department N-319  
120 South Burrows Street  
University Park, PA 16801

Application Deadline: 3/15/88

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer



# Colleges, pros will differ on strike zone in '88

By Robert Williams  
Omaha World-Herald

College baseball will part company with professional baseball's written strike zone this season, but not with professional baseball's desire for a higher strike zone.

Last year, both the collegiate and professional rules were worded the same, defining the limits as the armpits to the top of the knees.

But the professional baseball rules committee recently changed the upper limit to "the midpoint between the top of the shoulders and the top of the uniform pants," while leaving the lower limit intact.

Though the change makes the strike zone smaller in writing, baseball officials' intent was to make the strike zone larger in practice.

Sports Illustrated reported last April that the strike zone, as called, had moved to the area between the batter's waist and the bottom of his knees, and an inch or two off the outside corner of the plate.

Amherst College coach Bill Thurston, secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Baseball Committee, said the collegiate baseball community is reluctant to change the wording of the strike-zone rule.

"It's a matter of consistency, which is what we are trying to establish with the rule as it currently states," said Thurston. "I think our wording, 'from the top of the knees to under the batter's armpits,' makes it easy for an umpire to determine a strike.

"I have a problem with the professional wording, because it's tough for an umpire to look at every batter and decide the midway point between the top of the shoulder and the belt."

## A better game?

Last year, the higher strike zone created quite a stir among coaches, players and umpires. The umpires, said Thurston, "caught a lot of grief from the coaches."



Bill  
Thurston

The turbulent adjustment period appears to be over. And if the early reviews are any indication, the higher strike is here to stay.

"The umpires have really come around in the last year," said Thurston. "I think the strike zone opened up in most parts of the country last year, and it was especially noticeable during the College World Series.

"I think the umpires are happy now. The feedback we received from them was very, very positive. If we were to change the wording again, we would have problems.

"The umpires feel that the games are quicker, lower scoring, more strikes being thrown, fewer walks; and overall, they feel it is a better game."

## A strike is a strike

Jerry Miles, executive director of the nonprofessional American Baseball Coaches Association, said it is important for umpires to follow the written rule.

"If the batter knows that the umpire behind the plate is going to call it not according to the rule book—but that he's got his own strike zone—that's an advantage," Miles said. "Because the batter can sit back and wait for that pitch in the groove.

"As a result of that, you do have more hitting because the hitter can be much more selective. Obviously, it results in more walks, too.

"It has a real effect on baseball



Jerry  
Miles

I don't care if it's the collegiate level, high school, professional, whatever.

"That's one of the big problems in the major leagues. I know they have addressed it, to a degree. But I think that you've got to call a strike in what is defined as the strike zone."

## Baseball Committee acts

Thurston feels that college baseball umpires tend to follow the written rule better than major-league umpires.

"The rules that major-league umpires go by are not the rules as written," he said. "They have verbally agreed on things in preseason. They have their own interpretations.

"We want the strike zone called as written. We have enforced this. We have asked the umpires to enforce this."

Thurston and Miles, former director of NCAA men's championships, said the NCAA Baseball Committee took action a year ago encouraging umpires to call strikes as they are defined in the rules.

"In the College World Series, they followed through on that," said Miles.

"They called strikes that were in the strike zone—which meant it was not as tight a strike zone as in previous College World Series. They did the job as they were supposed to do."

## Old Guard?

Hank Roundtree, chief umpire at last year's College World Series in Omaha, said consistency in umpiring, not the written rule, is more

important.

"Most of the college umpires don't call a high strike," he said. "My strike zone is a little low. More important than anything else is the consistency of the strike zone.

"If you call it one way in the first inning, you sure ought to be able to call it the same way in the ninth. I would like to see them lower the strike zone. I would like for them to put it in the book the way it's called."

Roundtree said he doubts major-league umpires will call strikes as defined by the new rule.

"No, I don't think they will," he said. "I think they just put something in the book. I don't think it's going to have any affect on the strike zone."

In any event, Miles believes that the majority of younger umpires are adapting to the higher strike zone better than the veteran umpires.

"But we still have to face the 'Old Guard' umpire, with the attitude that 'I've got my strike zone, and I won't budge.'"

# Bloom expects indictment next month

Sports agent Lloyd Bloom says he may be indicted as early as next month by a Chicago grand jury, and a newspaper has reported that Bloom has been offered a deal by the government if he agrees to testify against fellow agent Norby Walters.

The Atlanta Constitution, in January 19 editions, reported that Assistant U.S. Attorney Howard Pearl in Chicago had offered Bloom a deal carrying a prison term of 16 months for his testimony against Walters.

The newspaper said Bloom was told that the government will not pursue other possible charges against him if he testifies against Walters and pleads guilty to one count of mail fraud.

The newspaper said Pearl told Bloom he could expect to be in-

dicted on a more serious charge if he did not accept the offer.

Bloom, accompanied by lawyer and former sports agent Mike Trope of Los Angeles, told the newspaper he met with Pearl and FBI representatives in Chicago January 18.

The newspaper said he answered "yes" when asked whether he was told to expect a grand jury indictment as early as February and probably no later than mid-March.

Bloom also said he could not deny being offered the government deal to testify against Walters but would not comment further, the Associated Press reported.

Bloom of Los Angeles and Walters of New York have been the focus of a 10-month Federal investigation centering on the agents' dealings with college athletes from 1985

to 1987.

The agents have admitted signing athletes during their college careers and paying them, in violation of NCAA rules. But they have denied breaking any laws.

The Federal grand jury in Chicago is considering charges of fraud, mail fraud, wire fraud, tax fraud, racketeering and extortion against the agents, the newspaper said.

The newspaper also said that upon request, Bloom gave voice and handwriting samples to Pearl and the FBI. The voice sample was requested because of an allegation that Bloom threatened to break the hands of former Southern Methodist University wide receiver Ron Morris in a message left on the player's telephone answering machine, the newspaper said.

# This time, a tie puts coach Dye ahead of the game

Pat Dye, Auburn University director of athletics and head football coach, apparently has gotten the best of Syracuse University football fans for the second time this month.

Dye's decision to go for a tie in the closing moments of the Sugar Bowl irked many people, including Orangemen supporter John Hall, who works for Carrier Transcold. He and some friends decided to send Dye some neckties, in recognition of the Sugar Bowl's 16-16 final score, and Syracuse radio station WYYY-FM picked up on the idea. So did Dennis Brogan.

Known as "The Dome Ranger," Syracuse's unofficial mascot, Brogan and others eventually collected more than 2,000 of what he termed "the ugliest ties in New York" and shipped them to Dye January 13.

Dye plans to autograph each tie, include the 16-16 final score and sell them for \$100 each, with proceeds going to Auburn's general scholarship fund. "We now may be able to raise as much as a quarter of a million dollars for Auburn's general scholarship fund, thanks to the generosity of the Syracuse fans," said David Housel, the school's sports information director.

How Come You Never Hear About These? Department: Vicki Ramseyer, a junior diver on the University of Iowa swimming team, has been named recipient of a \$2,000 scholarship from the Metropolitan Life Foundation. The scholarship is given to students pursuing teaching careers. A Big Ten Conference all-academic selection, Ramseyer is one of 32 scholarship winners who were chosen on the basis of academic ability and commitment to teaching.

Three members of the Wabash College men's basketball team earned dean's list honors for the fall 1987 semester by earning at least a 3.500 grade-point average on a 4.000 scale. Named to the academic honor roll were seniors Jeff Stahly and Steve Cox and sophomore Brian Shepherd. "I'm very proud of my kids," said coach Mac Petty, "for their dedication to basketball and to academics."

Syracuse University clinched one national title this men's basketball season before a game was played. By November 21, the date of the nation's first college games, the university

had sold more than 24,500 season tickets—assuring the Orangemen their fourth straight national attendance title.

Rupp Arena at the University of Kentucky is the second largest basketball facility, behind Syracuse's Carrier Dome, but it holds "only" 23,000. Kentucky and Rupp Arena had held the attendance mark for eight straight seasons before the Dome began hosting Syracuse basketball games.

Syracuse also holds the single-season attendance mark (1985-86, 498,850 in 19 games). Eight of the 10 largest

## Briefly in the News

regular-season, single-game crowds of all time have cheered the Orange in the Dome.

Trivia Time: Although Syracuse has hosted eight of the top 10 all-time crowds during the regular season, neither of the top two crowds was for a Syracuse game. Can you name either one of them? Answer later.

Ursinus College has been chosen as permanent home of the U.S. Field Hockey Association's hall of fame, which conducted its first induction at the school January 16.

Interestingly, a glance at the resumes of the 23 women included in the initial induction reveals that 19 attended either high school or college in Pennsylvania, suggesting that the Keystone State might best be recognized as the cornerstone of field hockey in the U.S.

Ursinus has been called the dominant pre-Title IX field hockey power and still does quite well in Division I. The list of charter hall of fame members suggests that the school's rich tradition in the game may have something to do with that. Six are Ursinus graduates, including Vonnice Gross, currently associate head coach at Princeton.

St. Lawrence University's women's basketball team gave Bob Goodwin his first hoop-coaching triumph in more than 20 years January 8 with a 61-36 victory over Russell Sage.

Goodwin returned to the coach's chair after more than two decades when coach Linda Griffin stepped down over the Christmas break to pursue graduate studies. "I'm pleased that we won," Goodwin said after his "1988 debut." "I saw the team make progress as we went along in the game."

Trivia Answer: The largest regular-season men's basketball crowd of all time (52,693) packed Houston's Astrodome January 20, 1968 (20 years ago the day this paper is published) to witness collegians Elvin Hayes and Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar) square off when the University of Houston hosted the University of California, Los Angeles. The No. 2 crowd, 37,283, watched the University of Michigan play the University of Notre Dame March 4, 1979, in the Pontiac (Michigan) Silverdome.

Talk about calling cards...

The University of Dubuque admitted free anyone showing a business card at its January 15 and 16 Iowa Conference men's basketball games against William Penn College and Central College (Iowa). Calling the two-game weekend a "conference meeting," the school provided admission on a business card and announced the presence of businessmen in attendance by having some of the cards read over the McCormick Gymnasium public address system.

The United States Tennis Association's Center for Education and Recreational Tennis has announced the availability of two different grants—one of which has been developed to aid in the start-up of tennis programs for the handicapped.

The intent of starter grants for the disabled, according to a USTA news release, is to spark new projects and programs for America's physically and mentally disabled. "Introducing the lifetime sport of tennis to disabled populations is one of the USTA's most exciting and rewarding projects," commented Sean Sloane, the association's director of recreational tennis.

Called seed-money grants, the other program will provide money to help start a nonprofit recreational tennis program or to assist with expansion of such a program. "The long-term goal," Sloane noted, "is to help programs attain self-sufficiency."