

The NCAA News



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Sweet selected as candidate for NCAA president

Judith M. Sweet, director of athletics at the University of California, San Diego, and current NCAA secretary-treasurer, has been selected by the Nominating Committee as its candidate for president of the Association in 1991-1992.

If elected at the January 1991 Convention in Nashville, she would replace Albert M. Witte, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, as NCAA president at the conclusion of that Convention.

Other new officers nominated by the committee:

• B. J. Skelton, currently Division I vice-president, would replace Sweet as secretary-treasurer. Skelton is faculty athletics representative and dean of admissions and registration at Clemson University.

• Douglas S. Hobbs, currently a member of the NCAA Council, would replace Skelton as Division I vice-president. Hobbs is faculty athletics representative and professor of political science at the University of California, Los Angeles.

• Anthony F. Ceddia, a current member of the NCAA Council, would become Division II vice-



Judith M. Sweet



B. J. Skelton



Douglas S. Hobbs



Anthony F. Ceddia

president, replacing Jerry M. Hughes, director of athletics at Central Missouri State University.

Rocco J. Carzo, director of athletics at Tufts University, has another year remaining in his term as Division III vice-president.

Sweet

Already in the highest office ever held by a woman in the Association, Sweet would become the NCAA's first woman president. She also would be the first president from a Division III member institution since the three-division structure

was established in 1973. And only one NCAA president in history was from an institution that now is in Division III—Clarence P. Houston of Tufts University in 1955-1956.

Sweet has served as secretary-treasurer in 1989 and 1990, and she was Division III vice-president in

1986-1987. She also is chairing the Budget Subcommittee and the Special Advisory Committee to Review Recommendations Regarding Distribution of Revenues and is a member of the Special Committee to Review the NCAA Membership Structure, which she chaired temporarily earlier this year.

Council members

The Nominating Committee's slate of candidates for vacancies occurring on the NCAA Council at the close of the January 1991 Convention is as follows:

Division I-A conferences

Atlantic Coast Conference: Replacement for Skelton to be appointed.

Big West Conference: Kay Don, associate director of athletics, California State University, Long Beach, to replace Charles Whitcomb, San Jose State University.

Southeastern Conference: Warner Alford, director of athletics, University of Mississippi, to replace

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Council to let reform proposals stand—for now

The NCAA Council, in its fall meeting in Kansas City, agreed not to sponsor various amendments suggested by the Division I-A Directors Association and others to reform proposals already submitted for the 1991 Convention.

Meeting October 8-9, the Council reviewed amendments-to-amendments suggested by the Division I-A group and others in the membership. Instead of taking action on them at that meeting, the Council agreed to consider all of them—as well as others submitted by the October 15 deadline—in the Council's pre-convention meeting in Jan-

uary. The group may announce support of some of those proposals at the Convention itself.

That approach also gives the Presidents Commission—which has announced its support of the entire reform package—time to evaluate the effect of amendments-to-amendments to assure that they do not adversely affect the principles involved in the reform proposals.

The Council did approve a handful of editorial changes in the reform legislation, as well as a few amendments-to-amendments designed to clarify or address practical problems in the proposals. Those amendments

and changes, as well as a sport-by-sport chart showing the proposed adjustments in playing and practice seasons, will appear in the Official Notice of the Convention. The Official Notice will be mailed from the NCAA national office by November 15.

One of the changes to be proposed by the Council would specify that the 22-week and 24-week seasons for team and individual sports, respectively, could be broken into two segments, with the weeks of athletics activity to be consecutive within each segment. That would eliminate the 144-consecutive-day

option for individual sports but give flexibility to programs that are conducted in fall and spring seasons.

Another Council amendment-to-amendment will offer a fourth alternative in the proposed minimum financial aid criteria for Division I membership (Proposal No. 91). The alternative would be available to institutions that depend on exceptional amounts of Federal assistance to meet students' financial needs. Current Division I institutions so identified (approximately two dozen of them) would be permitted to meet the minimum requirement by

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Jill Andrews



Jennifer Azzi



Patrick Kirksey



Brent Lang



Meredith Rainey



Marie Roethlisberger

Winter-spring finalists for Top Six awards named

The most outstanding player in the 1990 Women's Final Four and five NCAA individual champions—three of them gymnasts—have been named finalists in winter-spring sports for the Association's Today's Top Six awards.

Six fall-sports student-athletes also will be selected later this year, and six finalists will be chosen from the 12 nominees. They and the six Silver Anniversary Award winners

will be honored at the 1991 NCAA Convention as the College Athletics Top XII.

Winter-spring finalists are gymnast Jill Andrews, University of California, Los Angeles; basketball player Jennifer Azzi, Stanford University; gymnast Patrick Kirksey, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; swimmer Brent Lang, University of Michigan; middle-distance runner Meredith Rainey, Harvard Univer-

sity, and gymnast Marie Roethlisberger, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Selection is based 50 percent on athletics ability; 25 percent on academic achievement, and 25 percent on character, leadership and activities. Nomination forms are sent to all member institutions, and selections are made by the NCAA Honors Committee.

Following are biographical

sketches of the winter-spring finalists:

Jill Andrews

Andrews won the 1989 NCAA vault and balance-beam titles. She took all-around honors in each dual meet in which she competed last year. She was the 1990 Pacific-10 Conference gymnast of the year and won the Honda-Broderick Award for women's gymnastics.

She maintained a 3.430 grade-

point average (4.000 scale) while earning a degree in communications studies. She was an academic all-America and was the recipient of a Pac-10 medal of honor and an NCAA postgraduate scholarship.

She has been a Special Olympics coach and counselor for the UCLA mentor program.

Jennifer Azzi

Azzi helped Stanford win the

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Winter-spring

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1990 Division I Women's Basketball Championship and earned outstanding-player honors. She also won the 1990 Wade Trophy and James Naismith Award. A member of the U.S. national team, she is a two-time first-team all-America and Pac-10 player of the year.

She was an NCAA drug-education speaker and also spoke at various Bay Area functions, including Rotary Club and youth groups. Azzi earned a degree in economics and carried a 2.900 grade-point average.

Patrick Kirksey

Kirksey took top honors on the parallel bars in the 1990 NCAA Men's Gymnastics Championships and helped Nebraska win the team championship. He was the all-around champion in 1989 and was a member of Nebraska's 1988 cham-

ampionship team. He won 10 Big Eight Conference titles during his career, including five of the championships' seven individual titles in 1990. He was a two-time conference all-around champion and a finalist for the IBM/George Nissen award for the top senior gymnast.

The recipient of an NCAA postgraduate scholarship, Kirksey received a degree in finance and had a grade-point average of 3.632. He was on the Big Eight academic honor roll and received the Nebraska athletics/academic counseling high medal of distinction.

A two-time recipient of the Hartung Award as Nebraska's gymnast of the year, Kirksey gave a motivational speech at the 1990 Future Farmers of America convention.

Brent Lang

During his career, Lang won two

50-yard and two 100-yard freestyle titles in the NCAA Division I Men's Swimming and Diving Championships. He also earned gold medals at the 1987 World University Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics.

A Rhodes Scholar candidate and academic all-America, he had a 3.835 grade-point average and earned a degree in industrial and operations engineering at Michigan. He was cited as the college of engineering's outstanding senior engineer.

He was a swimming camp instructor and an NCAA drug-education speaker.

Meredith Rainey

The first woman from the Ivy Group to win an NCAA individual track title, Rainey took top honors in the 800 meters at the 1989 outdoor championships and again at the 1990 indoor championships. She set a record of 2:02.77 at the

indoor championships. She also won the 800 meters at both the 1990 TAC championships and U.S. Olympic Festival.

Rainey maintained a 3.300 grade-point average. Her degree is in social studies. She is the recipient of an NCAA postgraduate scholarship and Harvard College and Elizabeth Cary Agassiz scholarships.

The cochair of the Harvard-Radcliffe Foundation for Women's Athletics, she has been a member of the Big Sister program and the executive board of the Black Students Association. She also has worked with homeless children.

Marie Roethlisberger

The uneven-bars champion at the 1990 National Collegiate Women's Gymnastics Championships, Roethlisberger won seven Big Ten Conference titles during her career. She was the conference gymnast of the year or shared that honor in 1987, 1988 and 1989. She has been a

national-team member and was an alternate on the 1984 U.S. Olympic team. She received the 1990 American Award, which is given to the nation's outstanding senior woman gymnast as voted by coaches.

Roethlisberger had a 3.680 grade-point average and earned degrees in biochemistry and premedicine. An academic all-America, she is the recipient of a Big Ten Conference medal of honor and an NCAA postgraduate scholarship.

She received the first Honda Inspiration Award, which is given to an athlete who has overcome significant personal adversity to achieve excellence in academics and athletics. Roethlisberger has a hearing impairment as the result of a case of spinal meningitis that she contracted when she was 2 years old.

She has worked with programs such as Just Say No to Drugs, the Ronald McDonald House and the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Council

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awarding half of the required grants or aggregate expenditures set forth in any of the other three alternatives.

Other legislation

The Council voted in the fall meeting to take the following additional actions regarding legislative matters at the 1991 Convention:

- It will sponsor a resolution specifying that it will put forward at the 1992 Convention legislation to establish a Division I-AAA football classification for those Division I institutions desiring a low-cost football category. This resolution is intended to enhance passage of the membership-structure proposal that would eliminate the opportunity for Division I institutions to classify their football programs in Division II or III.

- It will sponsor a resolution mandating a progress report at the 1992 Convention on the pilot certification program for Division I athletics programs, with legislation for the 1993 Convention to establish a mandatory certification program if a review of the pilot program warrants such action.

- It will sponsor a resolution directing the development of legislation for action at the 1992

Convention that would permit student-athletes to enter a professional sports draft without immediately relinquishing future college eligibility in the sport involved.

- It will join the Presidents Commission in sponsorship of the Commission's resolution calling for legislation at the 1992 Convention to strengthen the Association's academic requirements for initial and continuing eligibility.

- It will withdraw Proposal No. 105, regarding the graduation-rate-disclosure procedures. Instead, the Council, or the Administrative Committee acting for it, would adopt the final compilation and reporting requirements when the provisions of Federal legislation in that regard become known. This would eliminate the need for institutions to meet two different requirements in compiling and reporting graduation-rate data.

Other actions

The Council voted to send a letter to the chief executive officers of all member institutions urging appointment of senior woman administrators, with the Committee

on Women's Athletics to develop language that will clarify that designation. Currently, about 35 percent of the NCAA membership does not designate an SWA.

The Council also will consider legislation for the 1992 Convention that would require the designation of a senior woman administrator, comparable to the existing requirement for a faculty athletics representative. And in a policy change, the Council agreed that an institution that has a woman as athletics director is permitted to have another woman designated as the senior woman administrator.

In response to a recommendation by the Collegiate Commissioners Association and the University Commissioners Association, the Council noted that the Executive Committee will consider in its December meeting the feasibility of seating by division at the 1991 Convention, as well as assigning specific seats to Division I conferences.

The minutes of the Council meeting, reflecting all Council actions, will be printed in a November issue of The NCAA News.

Sweet

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Joan C. Cronan, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Division I at large

Reelect Doris R. Soladay, associate director of athletics, Syracuse University, to serve a full term.

Patricia Viverito, commissioner, Gateway Collegiate Athletic Conference, to replace Charlotte West, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Reelect Shirley A. Walker, coordinator of women's sports, Alcorn State University, to serve a full term.

Division II

Chuck Lindemann, director of athletics, Humboldt State University, to replace Ronald J. Petro, University of Alaska, Anchorage.

Harold McGee, president, Jackson State University, to replace Kent Wyatt, Delta State University.

Robert A. Oliver, director of athletics, University of Northern Colorado, to replace R. Bruce Allison, Colorado School of Mines.

Division III

Dolores A. Bogard, associate director of athletics, Cortland State University College, to replace Patricia A. Rogers, State University of New York, University at Albany.

Reelect Robert G. Bottoms, president, DePauw University, to serve a full term.

John H. Harvey, director of athletics, Carnegie-Mellon University, to replace John M. Schael, Washington University (Missouri).

The Council nominees will be elected in their respective division business sessions at the Convention in Nashville, as will the Divisions I and II vice-presidents.

The president and secretary-treasurer elections occur in the general business session at the Convention, and that session also ratifies the election of the division vice-presidents.

This year's nominating committee was chaired by Susan A. Collins, assistant director of athletics at George Mason University and a member of the NCAA Council.

Legislative Assistance

1990 Column No. 36

Financial aid—gradation and cancellation during period of award

Member institutions should note that when a student-athlete's athletics ability is taken into consideration in any degree in awarding financial aid, such aid may not be awarded in excess of one academic year. In accordance with NCAA Bylaw 15.3.4.2, institutional financial aid may not be gradated (increased or decreased) or canceled during the period of its award: (1) on the basis of the student's athletics ability, performance or contribution to a team's success; (2) because of an injury that prevents the recipient from participating in athletics, or (3) for any other athletics reason. In this regard, it is not permissible for a member institution to increase or decrease the financial aid of a student-athlete who is receiving a partial grant-in-aid on the basis of the student-athlete's performance in a specific contest. It would be permissible for a member institution to award financial aid at any time during the academic year to a student-athlete who previously has not received institutional aid for that academic year, provided the institution does not exceed its sport-by-sport financial aid limitations set forth in Bylaws 15.5.2, 15.5.3 and 15.5.4.

Please note that in accordance with Bylaw 15.3.4.1, institutional financial aid may be gradated or canceled during the period of the award if the recipient: (1) renders himself or herself ineligible for intercollegiate competition; (2) fraudulently misrepresents any information on an application, letter of intent or financial aid agreement; (3) engages in serious misconduct warranting substantial disciplinary penalty, or (4) voluntarily withdraws from a sport for personal reasons. Gradation or cancellation of aid in the latter instance may not occur prior to the conclusion of that semester or quarter.

Under item (2) above, when a student-athlete is awarded institutional financial aid on the basis of declaring intention to participate in a particular sport (by signing a letter of intent, application or tender), action on the part of the grantee not to participate (either by not reporting for practice or after making only token appearances as determined by the institution) would constitute fraudulent misrepresentation of information on the grantee's application, letter of intent or financial aid agreement and would permit

the institution to cancel or gradate the financial aid immediately. Under item (3), an institution may cancel or gradate the financial aid of a student-athlete who is found by the institution's regular student disciplinary authority to have engaged in misconduct, even if the loss-of-aid requirement does not apply to the student body in general.

Finally, per Bylaw 15.3.4.1.3, any gradation or cancellation of aid in accordance with Bylaw 15.3.4.1-(a) through (d) is permissible only if such action is taken for proper cause by the regular disciplinary or financial aid authorities of the institution and the student-athlete has had an opportunity for a hearing.

NCAA Bylaw 14.6.1.1—academic year in residence

In accordance with Bylaw 14.6.1.1, to satisfy an academic year of residence, a student must: (1) be enrolled in and complete a minimum full-time program of studies for two full semester or three full quarters, or (2) be enrolled in a minimum full-time program of studies for two full semesters or three full quarters and pass a number of hours that is at least equal to the sum total of the minimum load of each of the required terms. In accordance with item (2), it is not necessary for a student-athlete to complete the two full semesters or three full quarters, provided the student-athlete begins the semester or quarter in a minimum full-time program of studies and accumulates a number of hours equal to the sum total of the minimum load of each of the required terms.

Per Bylaw 14.6.1.1.1, a summer term may not be used to satisfy a term of residence but may be used to accumulate hours to satisfy the above-mentioned requirements of Bylaw 14.6.1.1-(b). Member institutions should note that the provisions of Bylaw 14.6.1.1 would be applicable both to transfer students and to nonqualifiers and partial qualifiers subject to the academic year of residence.

Finally, during its August 22-23, 1990, meeting, the NCAA Interpretations Committee reviewed the provisions of Bylaw 14.6.1.1-(b) and determined that hours earned as a part-time student or during a summer term at an institution other than the certifying institution may not be utilized to meet the academic year of residence at the certifying institution under the Association's transfer or initial-eligibility rules.

Knight panel is monitoring NCAA reform

The Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics is watching closely the reform movement in the NCAA, according to an official document from the Knight group's late-September meeting.

"The Knight Commission has followed very closely the reform efforts of the 'Conference of Conferences' and the NCAA Presidents Commission," the document states, "and will be observing with interest several related proposals slated for legislative review at the 1991 NCAA Convention in Nashville."

According to the report, all 22 members of the Knight panel attended the September 23-25 meeting in Palm Beach, Florida. This was "clearly a testament to the dedication of the Commission members and their strong commitment to an appropriate and balanced role for intercollegiate athletics within higher education," the document says.

The commission's final report is expected in March 1991, and the panel will meet again prior to that time.

Rudolph, an early role model, still setting high standards

By David D. Smale
The NCAA News staff

As the NCAA celebrates its 10th year of women's championships in 1990-91, the many accomplishments of top athletes are being recalled, including those of Wilma Rudolph, three-time Olympic champion.

Although Rudolph competed before the NCAA sponsored women's championships, she is the only woman ever to receive an NCAA Silver Anniversary award. Six of these awards are given annually to former student-athletes who have distinguished themselves in their professions 25 years after their undergraduate competition.

Rudolph turned a graceful 50 in June, and her voice still is as lilting as her stride always was.

Rudolph still is meeting challenges much the same way one would expect the 20th of 22 children to do. Her Wilma Rudolph Foundation, an athletics- and education-related organization for youths, is expanding to major cities throughout the United States.

"It's a program that is designed to help communities where their needs are," Rudolph said. "Besides athlet-



Wilma Rudolph

ics, it can be related to drug prevention and rehabilitation, education or crime prevention." The foundation program is almost like a traveling summer camp, except the youths do not stay overnight.

There are athletics competitions, training and funding for possible future AAU competition, and cultural lessons as well. "The aim is to

help community-based programs already in place," Rudolph said.

Challenges are a way of life to Rudolph. Early in childhood, she had to overcome scarlet fever, double pneumonia and the inability to walk without a leg brace because of polio. Her father directed her toward sports, where despite her physical problems, she became a standout.

"He pushed me to become competitive," Rudolph said. "With so many children, when you did something with one, you always had another along. He felt that sports would help me overcome the problems."

Rudolph competed before the days of NCAA women's championships or the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. Her competition came against clubs like the Chicago Comets and the Police Athletic League in New York.

She ran at camps at Tuskegee University (formerly Tuskegee Institute) in Alabama for Nell Jackson, who later coached the 1956 U.S. Olympic track team, for which Rudolph competed while still in high school.

Competition was part of Rudolph's everyday life. You have to compete for a place at the dinner table or a turn in the shower. "Of course," Rudolph said, "I'm near the

bottom, so I was at a disadvantage. But it also is one of the greatest aspects of my life.... The motivation was always there.

"That's what makes the awards so special. When you receive them, the people who supported you all along are a part of it. That's what makes the Silver Anniversary award so special. Nell Jackson was the one who nominated me for the award.



She was there during my development and she was there when I got the award. She cared about me, and I think she was more proud than I was."

Friends and family of Rudolph have had much to be proud of. Besides competing in Melbourne in 1956, she competed in Rome in the 1960 Olympics and became the only woman to win three gold medals in track and field in one Olympic Games. She set two world records and a third Olympic record. Her list of athletics-related honors and hall-

of-fame inductions fills half a page of her biography.

But Wilma Rudolph is more than just fast. The Silver Anniversary award is based on accomplishments outside the athletics arenas as well as on the field of play. Besides her foundation work, she has distinguished herself as an administrative analyst at the University of California, Los Angeles; a human-resources executive at a bank in Nashville, Tennessee, and a special consultant for the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, as well as in numerous other diverse roles.

"All those things are different. I really can't choose one over the others," she said. "You probably have to know me to understand me. It's the challenge of going into a new area that excites me. That comes from the athletics portion of my life. I was always looking for another challenge."

Yet, with all the accolades, Rudolph is gracious. With each new award, she looks for another opportunity to "share it with the kids."

"I just had a birthday and I feel great," she says. "But I am always looking for new challenges."

There's no reason to believe she won't be successful when she finds them.

Faculty reps discuss Convention legislation

More than 140 faculty athletics representatives reviewed academic proposals for the 1991 Convention—including a potentially controversial satisfactory-progress proposal—during the second annual meeting of the Faculty Athletics Representatives Association (FARA) October 8 in Kansas City, Missouri.

Among the proposals discussed by the faculty representatives from NCAA member institutions was a measure sponsored by the Big Sky Conference and seven members of the Pacific-10 Conference that would require student-athletes entering their fourth year of collegiate enrollment to have completed successfully at least 50 percent of the course requirements in the student's selected degree program.

The proposal is designed to correct what the sponsoring institutions believe are flaws in the satisfactory-progress rule, which currently permits a student-athlete to count credits earned toward any degree during the first two years of enrollment. Also, the new provision would be made applicable to transfer students, who currently are not held accountable for progress toward a degree at the student's previous institution.

Jerry L. Kingston, faculty representative at Arizona State University and a member of FARA's Academic Review Committee, said his institution supports the proposal in the

belief that student-athletes should be held to a minimum standard. But he acknowledged that the proposal may be controversial, noting research has indicated that student-athletes may have difficulty completing 50 percent of course requirements prior to the fourth year of enrollment.

The satisfactory-progress measure and other proposals will be studied during November by the Academic Review Committee. Kingston said the 10-member panel would take positions on academic proposals and distribute its views to faculty representatives prior to the Convention.

Also in Kansas City, the faculty representatives heard an address on the prospects for reform legislation at the 1990 Convention by Thomas K. Hearn Jr., president of Wake Forest University and a member of the NCAA Presidents Commission and the Knight Commission. The text of his address appears on page 4 of this issue of The NCAA News.

Several faculty representatives at the meeting expressed the hope that Hearn's appearance there signaled increased interaction between the faculty reps and the Presidents Commission.

The faculty representatives will meet again January 6 in Nashville, in conjunction with the 1991 Convention.

College education worthwhile but puts too many in debt, poll shows

Americans say students must borrow too much money to attend college but agree that a college education is worth a lot over an entire lifetime, a Gallup Organization poll showed October 12.

The survey found that adults nationwide think the cost of higher education is unmanageable without some form of financial assistance.

Ninety-one percent of the 1,014 adults interviewed by telephone in June believe it is not possible today for most people to go to college without receiving some form of financial aid.

Sixty percent believe the loan burden most students bear is too high. About half as many, 28 percent, said the loan burden is about right, given the value of a college education. Four percent said students borrow too little.

"We must all redouble our efforts to provide the financial resources needed—grants and other aid as well as loans—for every qualified student to attend college," said Virginia Carter Smith, interim president of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), which commissioned the survey.

Students at four-year public colleges are paying an average of \$1,809 for tuition and fees this year, up seven percent, and those at two-year public colleges are paying an average of \$884, up five percent, the College Board said. At four-year and two-year private colleges, students are paying an average of \$9,391 and \$5,003, respectively, up eight percent.

Almost half of all college students receive public or private assistance, which reached an all-time high of \$28 billion last year, the College Board said.

According to the poll, as reported by the Associated Press, the public supports changing Federal government policy to include academic promise as a criterion for financial aid. If the Federal government is to give out additional aid, 66 percent said it should be based on both

academic ability and financial need.

Twenty percent prefer the current system, which is based solely on financial need; about half as many, 11 percent, prefer additional aid being based strictly on academic potential.

The survey also found that 75 percent believe significant advancements in medicine and technology could be accomplished if more people obtained a college education, and 58 percent feel that more col-

lege-educated adults would dramatically improve society's ability to solve social problems such as crime, drugs and homelessness.

CASE, an international association of colleges, universities, and independent elementary and secondary schools, released the survey as part of National Higher Education Week, which began October 14. The margin of error was plus or minus four percent.



Young Co. photo

Council tour

Members of the NCAA Council toured the NCAA Visitors Center during their October 8-9 meeting in Kansas City. John M. Schael, director of athletics at Washington University (Missouri), visits with Judith M. Sweet, director of athletics at the University of California, San Diego. Sweet has been selected by the Nominating Committee as its candidate for NCAA president.

Calendar

October 17	Special Advisory Committee to Review Recommendations Regarding Distribution of Revenues, Chicago, Illinois
October 17-18	Professional Sports Liaison Committee, Overland Park, Kansas
October 18	Presidents Commission Executive Committee, Chicago, Illinois
October 18-19	Legislative Review Committee, Hilton Head, South Carolina
October 22-23	Special Committee on Grants to Undergraduates, Overland Park, Kansas
October 28-30	Division I Women's Basketball Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana
October 30	Presidents Commission Subcommittee on Objectives and Guiding Principles, Denver, Colorado
October 30	Postseason Football Subcommittee, Atlanta, Georgia
November 9-11	Committee on Infractions, Hilton Head, South Carolina

Comment

Forecast for reform: partly cloudy, partly sunny

(Editor's Note: The following is the text of the keynote address that was presented October 8 at the fall meeting of the Faculty Athletics Representatives Association in Kansas City, Missouri. The author, a member of the NCAA Presidents Commission, is president of Wake Forest University.)

By Thomas K. Hearn Jr.

The weather is unpredictable, if not indeterminable. Weather forecasting, however, being stated in the language of probability, is never in error. Your friendly weather report tells you not what will happen but what the chances are of sun or rain.

I have a forecast about reform, believing that reform, like weather, is highly uncertain. However it turns out, this forecast won't have misled you. The only thing a good forecast can do is help in planning. It can also contain useful warnings, and I have a serious warning to deliver.

My favorite story illustrating where we are in college athletics comes from Patricia Viverito, commissioner of the Gateway Collegiate Athletic Conference. She is the mother of a small son, who pro-



Thomas K. Hearn Jr.

tested loudly one Saturday morning when his favorite cartoon show was interrupted by "some men talking." When Patty went to investigate her son's complaint, she discovered that his program had been interrupted to cover the release (from prison) of Nelson Mandela. Seizing an opportunity to give her young son a lesson in world affairs, Patty proceeded to explain to him that something very important was about to happen, which would affect millions of people all over the world. It was history in the making. To all of this her son replied, "Oh, no, Mom, not another basketball game!"

From the mouths of babes!

Let me say at the outset how

important the work of the faculty athletics representatives is to the integrity of our programs on campus and to the cause of reform. We are relying upon you to represent, as your name and title imply, academic priorities. My sense is that NCAA deliberations have been dominated until recently by concerns about competitiveness (the infamous level playing field) and finances. Coaches want to win, and athletics directors want to balance the budget. The claim that education is prior to and takes precedence over both these concerns is the basic political struggle involved in reform.

As we enter this period of decisive importance for the reform movement, the Presidents Commission will be counting on your active support and assistance. We need your help. You are representatives of and for academic concerns.

Reform or replacement

As one might expect about matters so controversial and complex, there are widely divergent views about the condition of intercollegiate athletics.

One still hears that the present system is basically sound, that those problems that exist are overpublicized. The problem is public relations, not substance. The present claims of crisis are thus a creation of the media. Most programs at most schools are in good order. Some tidying up in the corners here and there is all that is required. A prominent NCAA leader said publicly that what the reformers needed most to do was disappear. That view has adherents, doubtless some

in this audience.

At the opposite end of the spectrum are those who regard the present system as so fundamentally corrupt that it is incapable of reform. The present system must, therefore, be replaced.

The litany of horrors cited is all too familiar. It begins with the ex-

"If reform fails (at the January Convention), there will be replacement of the present system. The status quo can no longer be maintained."

ploitation of young people, admitted to our institutions for athletics purposes only, where they develop skills of no use beyond college in pursuit of dreams of riches and fame never to be realized. They are sent into the world without prospect. The young people most at risk and most in need of education to remedy their poor preparation are most likely not to get what our institutions exist to provide—education.

Recruiting dehumanizes and corrupts everyone involved. The abuses have moved to secondary schools. High-school all-star games and camps are interfering with high-school education. The amount of money involved in athletics inverts the order of priorities and is a

constant threat to the financial integrity of our institutions. The recent rush to conference realignment tells us something about how powerful are the forces exercised by money and media. There are egregious instances of interference by governing boards in the affairs of the athletics department. Presidents find themselves effectively barred from control of the athletics department. Coaching salaries have become so high that public and institutional resentment is inevitable.

These problems, while by no means universal, are real and widespread enough to challenge the defenders of the status quo. Recall the report of NFL players (1,182 surveyed) in which one-third reported receiving illegal payments in college and half knew someone at their schools who did.

These abuses have been cataloged in books and articles that have attracted wide readership: "Raw Recruits," "The Hundred-Yard Lie" and others. "College Sports Inc." (by Murray Sperber, a professor at Indiana University, Bloomington) is being reviewed in major newspapers and magazines. The fact that this volume is being reviewed so widely in the most prestigious national publications is itself a notable fact.

The view that college sports are beyond reform seems to have wide support in the national media. A Sports Illustrated columnist states in a recent column: "College basketball is a sewer full of rats." These considerations lead many to con-

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Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

The NCAA legislation affecting practice time, number of games and coaching staff limitations is a "criminal" act perpetrated by highly intelligent people who have no common sense when dealing with matters affecting the student-athletes whom they say they are trying to protect. The word "criminal" is defined as a wrong or immoral act.

We all know that the student-athletes in baseball want no part of this legislation affecting their opportunity to take part in an intercollegiate baseball experience; yet, all the "powers" say this legislation cutting back their practice time, game experiences and their coaches is being done for their benefit. Whom are they kidding?

All they are doing is trying to save a little money (and we question this logic), but more important to them, appease the national media that have highlighted certain abuses of the system, mainly in the sports of football and basketball.

If this legislation passes, then we can all say the schools and coaches who do not have a strong work ethic will benefit, but the schools and coaches interested in developing their programs and working with their young men as student-athletes will be drawn down to the level of the weakest member. So much for the American system.

Yes, there is no question in our minds, or our players' minds, that baseball student-athletes can combine an academic experience with an athletics experience at the present level. All we ask is to be left alone by those who have the vote but do not have the vote of those who are to be legislated against. What have college baseball and other sports done so wrong that we are to be crushed by this legislation?

If we are guilty of abusing our young men, taking them away from their academic experience, please cite us cases of abuse. If you cannot, then please swallow your pride and legislate back to us and our athletes the opportunity to excel both on and off the baseball field.

Ron Polk
Head Baseball Coach
Mississippi State University

Steroid use worse than many think

Hal Hilmer, athletics trainer
Hersey (Illinois) High School

Chicago Tribune

"I hate to say it, but the problem (steroid use) is a lot greater than many of us think. More kids are out there using drugs than we want to admit. It's a scary thing to say.

"No one wants to admit someone is doing something bad. Steroids are like alcoholism. The user and family don't want to admit what's going on. We, as educators, many times don't want the stigma. A lot of administrators choose to sweep the problem under the rug.

"The problem you face is you're dealing with a young person who's going through a period of great physical body changes as it is. That makes it hard to determine if what's happening is a normal phase of growth, or if he's getting (steroid) help."

Allen Barra, free-lance writer

The New York Times

"Most colleges put most of their basketball and football money back into their sports programs. Eliminate athletics scholarships and the money saved could go toward putting minority students in school.

"In this case, though, the minority students given aid would be ones with aptitudes for math instead of 20-foot jump shots.

"Then, the millions brought in by college students would at least benefit college students. Instead of sending thousands of uneducated ex-jocks out to face a hostile society every year, colleges would have the chance to send thousands of professionals into a society that needs them badly."

Forrest Gregg, head football coach
Southern Methodist University

The Associated Press

"I owe SMU a lot. I love this school and don't like to see it hurt.

"If I catch anyone cheating, they'll have to answer to me."

Lou Carnesecca, head men's basketball coach
St. John's University (New York)

The New York Times

"As an athlete, responsibility goes with the territory. Like it or not, you've become public figures. It's what

I've been telling my players for 40 years.

"For example, you go to a party, and if some stuff is passed around, you get out of there. Your associations, the friends you keep, or maybe you want to go to the track—you must be aware of the perception of the situation."

Rick Comley, head men's ice hockey coach
Northern Michigan University

Wisconsin State Journal

"If we make the NCAA (Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship) field as one of 12 teams, the net effect is about \$50,000 to our program. I have great concern about the NCAA's plan (for distribution of revenue). If you qualify for the money and don't get it (because Northern Michigan is a Division II school), you have to wonder why you are playing. It's time for hockey to analyze the whole thing. We are spending lots of money to be competitive, and you want some reward.

"Whatever you are hearing now is basically a move to give presidents some power to make something happen at the NCAA level. I think changes will be made in January (at the NCAA Convention), but I



Opinions

think they could be adjusted, reversed or modified as we go along.

"I think common sense is going to prevail before it's all over."

Dick Bestwick, systems administrator of athletics
University of South Carolina

Athletic Administration

"In studying the rising costs of operation and the increased scope and cost of student-support programs, it is obvious that even if the new NCAA basketball revenues were shared in some way to assist all members, the increased revenues alone cannot bear the brunt of the burden of balancing the budget.

"That burden will have to be dealt with by developing cost-cutting measures and by placing greater emphasis on athletics department fiscal responsibility."

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Forecast

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clude that we should and must start over. These are advocates of replacement, not reform.

If the present system is corrupt beyond reform, there are two leading replacement proposals. One is to radically deemphasize athletics, adopting something like the "Ivy League model." Only need-based financial aid would be allowed, eliminating the present grant-in-aid system. Freshmen would be ineligible, with only three years of remaining eligibility. Special admissions would be severely restricted. These proposals aim to eliminate entirely the structure of big-time college athletics. The model's advocates and supporters, while not numerous at this point, are extremely influential. If reform falters, many others will join the cause.

The second replacement proposal is to adopt a semiprofessional model for college athletics. We should end the illusion that athletes in revenue sports are students, and pay players for their services. Since we have become minor leagues for the professional teams, simply act that way. Professor Sperber in "College Sports Inc." puts it this way:

"The main purpose of College Sports Inc. is commercial entertainment. At most schools with big-time programs, the athletics department operates as an auxiliary enterprise and has almost no connection to the academic units and functions of the school; universities should admit that their intercollegiate athletics programs are separate commercial businesses.

"Because the elite athletes who play big-time college sports are performers, recruited and trained by the athletics department for entertainment purposes, schools should not pretend that they are regular students.

"Schools with big-time athletics programs must acknowledge that whatever educational content once existed in intercollegiate athletics — i.e., casual recreation and exercise for participating students — is no longer present in the business world of College Sports Inc. (pp.345-346)."

Reform

There are those of us who believe that the present system, though seriously flawed, is amenable to reform. We wish not to replace the present system but to reform it in substantive ways to eliminate the abuses and the abusers. This approach to intercollegiate athletics is now being tested. A major test comes this January in Nashville.

This is my thesis: Either reform will succeed or there will be replacement of the present system. The status quo no longer can be maintained. If reform fails, replacement proposals will be forthcoming. It is easy for the athletics establishment, so omnipotent on its own turf, not to be aware of the forces that are gathering on the hills, including Capitol Hill. The present system will not survive. Given the growing interest in this issue in Washington, Federal intervention, already being tested and found politically attractive, is growing ever more likely.

This is my warning: We had better support reform or face an agenda not of our own making. There will be elements of the reform proposals that each of us will not like from our own personal or institutional perspectives. If we follow our dislikes and defeat these proposals in January, the NCAA will be seriously compromised. We face loss of control of our destiny. What is more, we probably deserve the fate.

We have a sacred duty to protect the integrity of the educational process at our schools and to educate *all* our students. If we cannot, freely and willingly, achieve those aims for our students and our schools, others will and should. I mean this in all seriousness. Before your school votes against a single item in the January reform agenda, bear in mind the risk your vote entails that when the next reform proposals are pending, you will not be voting.

The reform agenda

A convenient place to date this reform initiative is the "State of the Association" address by Richard D. Schultz at the 1990 Convention. After acknowledging that, for more than two years, he had been "accentuating the positive" outcomes of intercollegiate athletics, he called for the creation of a comprehensive

new model. He said, "It is time for us to take stock of what we have created, save the positives, but immediately rid ourselves of the nega-

startling change in tone and content, calling for a new emphasis on education, integrity, compliance and reduction of pressures on coaches

"This is my warning: We had better support reform or face an agenda not of our own making. . . . If we follow our dislikes and defeat these proposals in January, the NCAA will be seriously compromised. We face loss of control of our own destiny. What is more, we probably deserve the fate."

tives and develop a new, innovative approach for athletics that places it in perspective and allows athletics to be a vital, honorable part of higher education." The speech was a

to win at all costs. All in all, it was a challenging departure and provided a call to the entire NCAA that, let us hope, has been heard and will be heeded.

The purposes of universities are fundamentally moral—the search for truth as the basis of civilized life and the preparation of the young. These purposes cannot, and ultimately will not, be compromised. The question is whether athletics can be made subservient to these basic institutional purposes. That is what the reform agenda demands.

The student-athlete principle

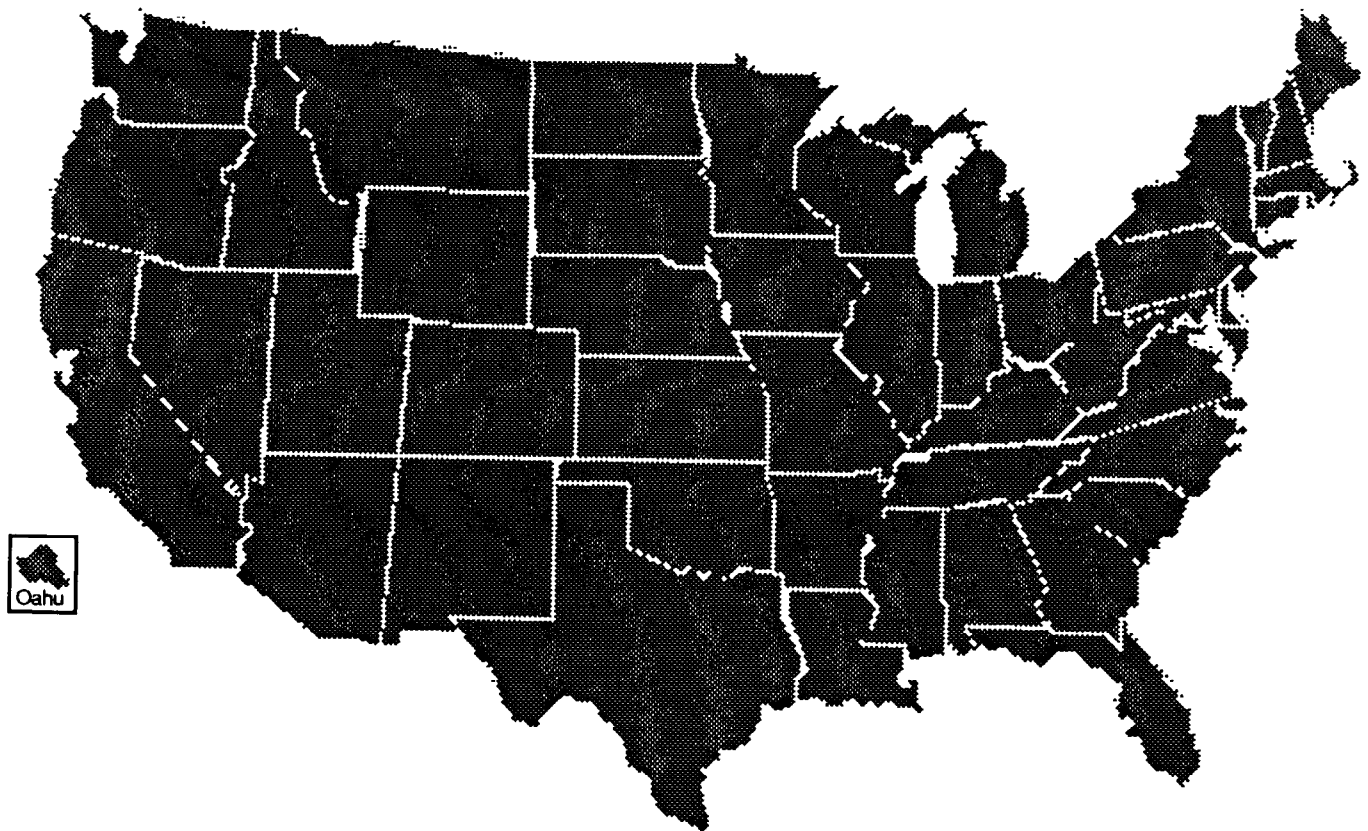
One problem is that the reform movement has not provided a comprehensive agenda. We have jumped from topic to topic, often turning back to revise what already has been done in the name of reform. What do we believe athletics in a university should be? The answer, I believe, is simple.

The basic principle of reform is to restore the concept of the student-
See Forecast, page 6

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Forecast

Continued from page 5

athlete. In simplest terms, this means that there are students in our institutions who compete in intercollegiate sports. However important sports may be to them, the purpose of the university is to educate, to prepare young people for a life of productive achievement. To establish this principle will require reform in the entire process.

Recruitment

Recruitment as presently conducted often compromises the integrity of everyone involved—students, their families, coaches and the universities. I have asked lots of knowledgeable folks about "Raw Recruits," a book (by Sports Illustrated writer Alexander Wolff and ABC News correspondent Armen Keteyian) that genuinely shocked me. I am told that its basic outlines are right. "Blue chip" prospects are so urgently sought after that almost any 17- or 18-year-old will be corrupted by it.

Recruitment must be dramatically reduced. Students must be contacted later, by fewer coaches, with fewer visits. "Brokers" peddling young people to unethical coaches must be eliminated. The cost-containment proposals addressing recruitment at the January convention are a start. We need to pass them.

Admissions standards

Student-athletes must be admitted to schools only if there is an opportunity for them to succeed academically. To admit athletes for their athletics skill, keep them eligible in a cafeteria assortment of courses and send them away uneducated is to exploit these young people shamefully and to corrupt the university at its core. Underprepared students who are at academic risk need special care that their education is given first priority.

Our hypocrisy about this issue of marginal students is blatant and inexcusable. We talk self-righteously about access and opportunity. What we mean is access to the court or the gridiron, not the classroom. That student whose access we plead for just happens always to be 7 feet tall and have a soft jump shot.

Proposition 48 has been controversial, but it is working. Students are working to meet the standard. That standard is, however, too low. Meeting the combined requirements of athletics competition and the academic demands of most Division I schools requires higher standards.

Higher education is not for everyone. Those who do not want a college education should not go to college. As professional sports develop, perhaps minor-league opportunities can be provided in football and basketball to permit young people who do not desire a college education to pursue athletics careers.

Normal progress/student life

Given reasonable admission standards, student-athletes should make normal academic progress toward a degree. If they do not, they should not play. For student-athletes, the classroom is first.

Students must have time to study and to be students. The American Institutes for Research studies for the Presidents Commission revealed that students are spending unreasonable amounts of time on their sports in and out of season. The time restrictions that have been proposed are important steps in redressing this imbalance of priorities. Everything about the time requirements of student-athletes should be reduced. The principle, again, is that these are *students*.

Graduation placement

Student-athletes should get real degrees that prepare them for useful employment, and schools must work to place student-athletes into meaningful careers. The graduation-rate disclosure adopted last year was a necessary step. I am concerned that even this plan was adopted under the threat of Federal intervention.

Young people—especially special-admission students—need an education, despite dreams of athletics fame. The university's purpose is education—for student-athletes, as for all other students.

Knight Commission

The Knight Commission, co-chaired by former presidents Father Theodore Hesburgh of the University of Notre Dame and William Friday of the University of North Carolina, will place this ideal of the student-athlete in a broader institutional context. Its report, due in March, will focus on what is being called the "one-plus-three" scheme. The first and basic tenet is presidential authority and the "three" are academic integrity, fiscal integrity and certification.

Reform begins at home with campus leadership committed to the ideal of the student-athlete. The Commission is concerned about the instances where the athletics program administration is relatively independent of campus executive authority. If the president is in charge, then the responsibility and authority for integrity in all phases of the athletics program are established. Whether the dislocation of responsibility comes from governing boards, independent booster organizations or "power" coaches, the Knight Commission will seek to see that the campus academic executive can hire, fire and control the budgets of all the athletics programs.

Academic integrity describes much of the ideal of the student-athlete. Admit students who can succeed and give them genuine educational programs and degrees. The exploitation of even a single student is wrong.

Financial integrity grows from the campus executive's control of athletics expenditures. College athletics is becoming, for many schools, a financial nightmare. Costs over the past decade have grown exorbitantly.

Athletics directors are under intense pressure to make their budgets in ticket sales, fund-raising, television and media revenues, and above all—postseason play. The rewards of victory are tempting in monetary terms. There must be reduced financial pressure, and, thus, reduced temptation throughout the system.

The first step is stopping spiraling costs is to reduce expenditures. Programs compete in an architectural arms race, trying to have the best of everything to show recruits. Too much is being needlessly spent, and reductions are necessary in every part of the athletics budget. Cost-containment proposals are modest but essential steps. The new basketball (revenue) allocation is a start toward playing for sport and a trophy. But there remains much to do if our fiscal houses are to be in order.

All funds that support the athletics programs must be under the university's ultimate control. Booster organizations should have no authority to expend moneys outside institutional authority.

Coaches now enjoy lucrative contracts with companies and the media that their institutions do not control. All such income is reported, but

institutional authority over coaches' income is essential. Coaching salaries for the "stars" have become unreasonable. If this salary pattern continues, there will be inevitable reactions.

Sperber's book is a sustained examination of the funding of "College Sports Inc.," making the case

Partly sunny

What are the reasons for optimism that the reform agenda can prevail? I would begin by noting the existence of a broad public reform consensus. Public support for the university is its most important asset. At a time when most American institutions are compar-

"If college sports cannot be reformed by leaders of the academy, it is because these passions evoked by sports are too powerful for the university. To these ancient passions must now, of course, be added greed."

that these programs are detrimental to the entire financial structure of higher education. The tax advantages that sustain our programs are especially at risk. The proposals this year to begin to control costs are essential to the reform movement. I, for one, do not believe that college games must compete with professional sports to attract fans and media interest. We can do less with less, and our people will still love their teams.

Accreditation

The Knight Commission will also endorse certification of some sort. The NCAA is now doing a voluntary pilot study of athletics accreditation. This involves a detailed self-study and an external examination by accreditors from other institutions. There is some sentiment to attach athletics to regional accreditation, but more frequent and detailed accounting is thought to be required. We must certify on an ongoing basis that we are enacting the "one-plus-three" principle in our schools.

Governing boards of accredited institutions will be asked to affirm that the oversight given to the athletics program is consistent with board involvement in administrative matters generally. The most flagrant abuses occur when trustees deal with athletics matters outside the jurisdiction of the campus administration.

The Knight Commission report, when published, will provide a comprehensive reform agenda. It is worth special mention that reform of the existing system is and has been the Knight Commission's objective. If evidence of that point of view is necessary, bear in mind that the co-chairs recently headed institutions that have perhaps the leading football and basketball programs in the nation.

ing themselves unfavorably to their counterparts in the rest of the world, it is heartening to know that the American university is the envy of the world. The public support that sustains such excellence is essential, and no abuse that threatens that support can be tolerated.

Yet we are dangerously near to losing that support. Public opinion results are startling.

Based on the work of Lou Harris, it is clear that huge majorities of both the fans and the general public agree with the common charges made against big-time athletics in Division I-A schools. By a difference of 85 to 14 percent, the public agrees with the charge that "television exposure is so widespread, college athletics have become a big-money proposition and are being corrupted." By a vote of 82 to 16 percent, a majority of the fans and the public "buy" the charges that "colleges are at a fault for being too money-greedy on athletics and taking the easy way out, which is to make having winning teams one of the top priorities of a university."

By 78 to 19 percent, the majority agrees with the view that "too many colleges admit athletes on the promise that all they have to do is be a star and they will make a lot of money playing for the pros when they get out, which is mainly false since only about three percent end up playing for the pros and making big money." The view that colleges use athletes without properly educating them is held by an 80 percent majority. By a 78 percent majority, fans and the public agree with the charge that "many cases of serious rule violations by leading college athletics departments have undermined the traditional role of the university as a place where young people learn about ethics and integrity."

In sum, college sports fans, themselves, by a staggering majority, agree with the proposition that intercollegiate athletics is out of control. These are startling numbers. They are sending us a public message that we ignore at our peril.

The Presidents Commission has become more active and better organized. After a time when it appeared that we were opposing other groups in the NCAA in the cause of reform, the Presidents Commission has actively worked to build coalitions and has sought the advice and involvement of other important constituencies.

The present reform initiative was led by the conference or Division I-A commissioners (the so-called "Conference of Conferences"). The Commission has retained the services of Wilford S. Bailey and John W. Ryan as we look toward the Nashville Convention. The mood in higher education will make it difficult for presidents to oppose these measures. I believe the saying of Woody Allen, "Ninety percent of success is showing up." We must show up in Nashville, and I urge you to use your personal influence to see that your president or chancellor comes to the Convention or, at the very least, instructs the voting for your institution.

Obviously, the Knight Commission adds an extremely important and influential voice for reform. Its recommendations will be difficult to ignore.

Bill Moyers will be doing a series of national-television programs on the findings of the commission and its report. The Knight Foundation did not spend so much money, nor did Father Hesburgh, President Friday and the members of the commission give so much time, to see things stay as they are. The influence of the Knight Commission report remains to be seen, of course, but those inclined to underestimate its impact should beware.

Partly cloudy

Despite positive developments, it is far from certain that the reform agenda will prevail in Nashville.

The problem begins with one of American higher education's assets, its diversity.

Institutions of higher education are radically different, as to what these institutions desire from an athletics program and how such a program fits within the institutional mission. There is an inevitable tendency for an institution to believe that an ideal NCAA rule conforms perfectly to its own institutional

See Forecast, page 15

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Passing yardage down from record-setting pace

By James M. Van Valkenburg
NCAA Director of Statistics

At midseason, the nation's Division I-A passers are a bit behind last season's all-time record pace—but still within range of the record, if the traditional second-half increase is more pronounced than usual.

Passing yardage so far is averaging 386.3 yards per game (both teams combined, all games involving at least one I-A team). A year ago at this stage, the average was 394.1, en route to an all-time-record 401.8.

That was almost 30 yards above the old record. So even if the final 1990 figure does not surpass the record, it seems certain to be the second-highest passing figure in history.

Before last year, a 400-yard national passing average for a single Saturday was extremely rare—in fact, there were just two 400-yard Saturdays in more than a half century of official record-keeping before 1989.

Now, they have become commonplace, with several in a row last season and three already this season. **Emphasis, efficiency down**

Passing efficiency so far this season is down more than emphasis. Emphasis is at 39.7—that is, 39.7 percent of all offensive plays are passes. A year ago, it was 40.1 percent, en route to a season-record 40 percent. The current efficiency drop is a full point, 6.82 yards per attempted pass vs. 6.92 at midseason last year, en route to a final 7.06—another all-time record.

Both emphasis and efficiency must improve if the yardage record is to be broken, but even if they do not, it is likely both figures will end up No. 2 in history.

Rushing is up a bit, but total offense and field-goal kicking also are behind last year's record pace. More about that later.

It is somewhat surprising—in view of the yardage and efficiency dips—that scoring is above last year's record pace. So far, the national average is 46.8 points per game (both teams combined). A year ago at midseason, it was 46.4 on the way to the record final figure of 48.2. Again, even if scoring falls short, it could end up second in history above the final 47.5 of 1988.

Obviously, teams are getting more points this year with fewer offensive yards. This can only mean that defenses are producing more points.

And sure enough, a breakdown of scoring shows exactly that—the defensive teams and special teams are producing significantly more points per game.

Comparing the current midseason numbers to the 1989 final figures, scoring by all means is down almost three percent.

In spite of that, touchdowns by defense and special teams—those scored other than by rushes, passes, extra points and field goals—are up almost seven percent.

Putting it another way, defense and special teams are averaging 12.15 points (excluding all PATs—the computer does not break those down between offensive TDs and those by other means) on all kinds of runbacks and blocked kicks vs. 11.36 for the entire 1989 season.

The new rule permitting the defense to advance fumbles gained beyond the offense's line of scrimmage has produced 10 touchdowns, but that is only 60 points in more than 3,500, so it is playing a small role. There have been 33 punt-return TDs vs. 49 all of last season.

This is a trend worth watching—to see if it holds up all season. Seven percent is a big increase in national



Tennessee senior Greg Burke ranks among I-A leaders in field goals per game

trends figures. For instance, the record in passing yardage last year was 7.95 percent above the previous record.

Rushing and total offense

Rushing yardage at midseason is up a bit to 329.5 yards per game. A year ago, it was 324.6 at this stage, on its way to a final 332.8. Yards per carry now is 3.82, slightly behind 3.84 at this stage of 1989 (fewer rushing plays then, due to a bit more passing emphasis). Last year's final figure was 3.90 yards per carry.

Total offense now is 715.7 rushing-passing yards per game, down a bit from the 1989 midseason figure of 720.5. The final figure last year



Rick Drayton, Temple, is No. 2 in Division I-A in punt-return average at 21.5

But go back more than two decades—to 1968, 1969 and 1970—and passing yards soared over 300 each year, with a then-record 315.4 in 1968. The 1964 rule change back to two-platoon football was bearing fruit. Then came a sudden and dramatic switch to veer and wish-bone option running. Rushing yards soared, reaching an all-time-record 408.9 in 1975 (while passing dipped to an 11-year low at 239.2).

There was talk of a rushing revival in 1985 when the rules liberalized the use of hands. Coaches predicted this would help the running game more than the passing game. In 1988, that seemed quite valid be-



Colgate's Dave Goodwin is second in Division I-AA total-offense average at 298.83

106,255 for a game with Ohio State in November 1979, and 106,208 for a game with Michigan State in October 1988.

Tennessee was next last Saturday with 96,874 for its game with Florida, and Penn State drew 86,002 for Rutgers.

The all-time record for a single Saturday's top 10 is 833,285 on October 22, 1983.

I-A attendance down

Division I-A attendance is running more than 1,000 per game behind this same stage a year, despite the big top-10 figure above. Through games of October 13, the national average is 41,389 per game with percentage of capacity at 78.3.

A year ago at this point, the national average was 42,426 for the same 106 teams in I-A, and the national percentage of capacity was 79.4.

The final national I-A average last year was 41,970.

I-AA attendance up

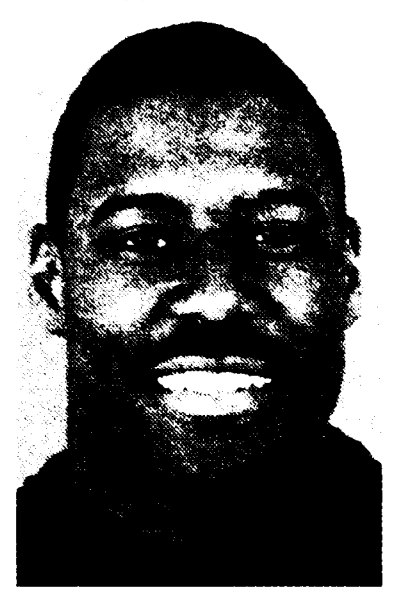
Division I-AA attendance is well above last year's midseason pace with an average of 11,416 per game and a percentage of capacity of 54.9 percent.

A year ago at this point, I-AA attendance was averaging 10,985, and percentage of capacity was 53.2.

The final national I-AA average last year was 10,839.

Quotes of the week

After the famous fifth-down game of 1940 (Cornell relinquished the victory to Dartmouth—see The NCAA News of October 8), referee William "Red" Friesell received the following telegram from Eastern Intercollegiate Commissioner Asa Bushnell: "Red, you're a good referee. Don't ever let that game get



DeAndre Smith, Southwest Missouri State, ranks among I-AA passing-efficiency leaders

you down, down, down, down, down."

The nation's most-improved team so far this season? A prime candidate is 4-2 Kansas State, which celebrated its first Big Eight Conference victory in four years (and first over a league team other than Kansas or Missouri since 1984) October 13 with a 23-17 verdict over Oklahoma State. Kansas State has not won four games since 1984 when it was 6-4-1, then lost the only bowl game in its history.

As its theme song, the team has adopted the battle hymn from the movie "Glory," which the team saw two weeks ago before a 38-6 victory over New Mexico. "The men in the movie are going up against this unconquerable fort," 315-pound Evan Simpson told Gib Twyman of The Kansas City Star. "Just like the men in the movie, we at K-State now feel you can't turn us back. We may be down 50 points, but we're coming at you. We've adopted this song to tell about it."

(Note: The Wildcats have not been down 50 points all year. They lost a 28-13 halftime lead at Northern Illinois before losing to a powerful option game, 42-35, and lost to Nebraska, 45-3. Their four victories were by an average score of 35-9. With Missouri, Kansas and Iowa State coming up, a seven-win season and first-division Big Eight finish are possible.)

East Texas State coach Eddie Vowell on the spirited rivalry with Texas A&I: "I'd rather have a root canal than play Texas A&I. I told (A&I coach) Ron Harms that on my tombstone I wanted 'Here lies Old Coach Vowell. All things considered, he'd rather be in Kingsville playing Texas A&I.'" (Bill Powers, East Texas State SID)



Football notes

was a record 734.6, on a record 5.16 yards per total-offensive play.

Yards per play now is 5.01 vs. 5.08 at this point last year. The record is within reach, but once again, it seems No. 2 in history is more likely.

Field goals down

Field goals are down in almost every category from last year—accuracy from almost every range and production in per-game terms. An exception are those from beyond 50 yards, now third highest ever in accuracy.

Accuracy now is 65.3 percent vs. last year's final 69.1—a record despite the loss of the tee. Production is 1.99 made per game vs. the final 2.21 a year ago.

However, accuracy from at least 50 yards is 35.9 percent so far vs. last year's final 32.5. The record high from this range is 37.3 in 1984, with 36.6 in 1982 next. As recently as 1986, it was just 25.1 percent.

Trends history

Offensive figures tend to go in cycles, with talent levels, rules changes and coaching fads all playing a part. The level of skilled passing talent coming out of high schools was cited as a major factor in the big increases at the start of the 1980s, along with rules changes favoring the passing game.

Passing yards jumped 25.1 yards in 1980, 25.7 in 1981, and 35.4 in 1982, to reach 364.8. Pass-completion percentage went from 49.1 to 53.6 in this span and emphasis from 30.5 percent to 38, as both efficiency and emphasis exploded.

As a result, the game reached a milestone in 1982 when passing yards exceeded rushing for the first time ever. Every year since, passing has had the upper hand.

cause rushing efficiency reached 3.97 per carry—second highest in history to the 4.05 in 1954—and rushing yards hit an eight-year high of 349.1. Per-carry yards dipped to 3.90 last year, but that still is high historically.

I-AA offense up

In Division I-AA, passing offense is a bit above last year's midseason figure at 368.8 vs. 363. That was en route to a final 371.9, which just missed the division record of 374.8 in 1985.

Total offense now is 691, just shading the 689.9 at this point a year ago, when the final figure was 692.4. Rushing now is 322.2, up even above last year's final 320.4, when the midseason figure was 326.9. Scoring is 45.3 vs. 43.8 last year, en route to a final 45.5.

Raymond reaches 200

Delaware's Harold "Tubby" Raymond became the 21st coach in college football history (all divisions and associations) to reach 200 career victories, with a 19-15 triumph over Villanova October 13.

Raymond is 4-2 this fall and 200-80-2 for a .713 percentage. This is his 25th season as a head coach, which means he is averaging more than eight victories per season.

Florida State's Bobby Bowden can be the 22nd coach to reach 200 with a win over unbeaten but onced-tied Auburn October 20.

807,868 for top 10

The top 10 attendance games October 13 totaled 807,868—the 10th highest figure of all time for a single college football Saturday.

Michigan led the way with 106,188 for its game with Michigan State. That is the third highest ever for a regular-season game, and the top two also belong to Michigan—



Colorado senior Eric Bieniemy is No. 2 among Division I-A running backs



Jason Verduzco of Illinois is ranked high in Division I-A passing efficiency

Governmental affairs report

(A review of Federal government activities affecting the NCAA membership is published quarterly in *The NCAA News*. These reports are prepared by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, the Association's legal counsel in Washington, D.C.)

Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act

On September 13, the Senate by unanimous consent adopted an amended version of S. 580, the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act. The bill, which requires publication of student and student-athlete graduation rates on terms very similar to current NCAA requirements, differs from the House-passed measure (H.R. 1454) in three major respects: (a) it does not require annual public reporting of per-sport revenues and expenditures for intercollegiate athletics, (b) it does not require separate reporting of graduation rates for baseball, ice hockey, and track/cross country, and (c) it defers the effective date of the bill to October 1992, with the first report due October 1, 1993.

A House-Senate conference now is necessary to resolve differences in the two bills, but a date for the conference has not been set. The NCAA has supported the

Senate version, which, if adopted, would require reporting of graduation rates (broken out by race and sex) for all students and for student-athletes receiving financial aid for the four most recent graduating classes. Student-athlete data would be reported separately for football, basketball, and all other sports combined. Graduation rate would be defined in terms of completion within 150 percent of the time normally required for graduation (e.g., six years for a four-year program).

Due-process legislation

On August 3, Rep. James H. Bilbray (D-Nevada), on behalf of himself and 33 cosponsors, introduced the "Coach and Athlete's Bill of Rights Act" (H.R. 5464), which would require the NCAA to adopt rules and give educational institutions, coaches, and players procedural and substantive due process in enforcement proceedings, and would define the NCAA as a "state actor" when a state official suspends or reprimands a coach, athlete, or institution under threat of sanction by the NCAA. A companion bill, S. 2996, was introduced by Sen. Harry M. Reid (D-Nevada) on the same date. No hearings have been scheduled on either bill, and none are expected for the balance of this Congressional session.

In a related development, the California legislature adopted a nonbinding resolu-

tion (AJR 108) in late August calling upon the Congress to pass legislation that would require the NCAA to provide due process in connection with its enforcement proceedings. The NCAA did not learn of the resolution until after it had been adopted by the California Assembly and was scheduled to come before the Senate Rules Committee. NCAA President Albert M. Witte immediately wrote the chair of the rules committee to provide specifics of due-process protections already contained in NCAA rules, and two days later, Richard B. Hilliard of the NCAA enforcement staff testified before the Committee in opposition to the resolution. Although these efforts caused the resolution initially to fail, intervention by the California governor's office eventually led to committee adoption. The resolution then passed the Senate in the last hours of the 1990 session.

FTC complaint against College Football Association

On September 5, the Federal Trade Commission voted, 4-1, to issue a complaint against the College Football Association (CFA) and Capital Cities/ABC, Inc., charging that their agreement for the televising of CFA football games on ABC and ESPN for the period 1991-1995 illegally restrains competition among schools and among telecasters, and deprives con-

sumers of selection of games that would have been available in a competitive environment. The CFA and Capital Cities have denied any violation of antitrust laws. If not settled, the complaint will be heard by an FTC Administrative Law Judge beginning November 13.

Antilobby legislation

In our last report, we advised that the House Judiciary Committee had included in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act (H.R. 5269) a provision sponsored by Rep. John Bryant (D-Texas) that would extend existing statutory prohibitions on use of interstate communications facilities expressly to cover sports-based state lotteries.

H.R. 5269 initially was scheduled to be considered by the House during the week of September 24. Because of controversy unrelated to the lottery provision, efforts to schedule debate proved unsuccessful, and as of this writing, the future of the bill is unclear. It is expected that when the bill is considered, a motion to strike the antilobby provision will be offered by Rep. Peter A. DeFazio (D-Oregon). The NCAA, in cooperation with the professional sports leagues, has been active in developing support for the Bryant proposal.

If the House adopts a crime bill that includes the antilobby provision, a con-

ference with the Senate will be necessary because the Senate crime legislation does not contain a parallel provision.

Drug-abuse prevention

Drug testing. No action has been taken on the provisions in five separate bills that would establish Federal standards for private-sector drug-testing programs. These bills are: H.R. 5293, an omnibus antidrug-abuse bill that would establish Federal standards for drug-testing programs conducted by private employers; S. 2695 and S. 1903, which would limit the circumstances in which drug testing may occur and potentially would affect the NCAA's testing of student-athletes (e.g., by restricting disclosure of test results); H.R. 3940, which contains many of the same provisions as S. 2695 and S. 1903, and H.R. 33, which would establish standards for the certification of laboratories engaged in urine drug testing. Staff for several of the sponsors have indicated that they do not expect further action to be taken on the drug-testing provisions.

Anabolic steroids. No action has been taken on the various measures pending in the House and Senate that would establish criminal penalties for possessing or distributing anabolic steroids. Both the House and Senate crime-control bills
See Governmental, page 13

Indiana's Snow could make Hoosier soccer history

By David D. Smale
The NCAA News Staff

Ken Snow has a chance of becoming the only four-time first-team all-America in Indiana soccer history, and one of fewer than a dozen in collegiate soccer history. The senior has led Indiana to one national championship and a semi-final appearance in the past three seasons.

He says it is not his size. He stands just 5-9 and weighs 160. But coach Jerry Yeagley points to the fact that despite "taking a physical pounding from defenses, Ken has never missed a game in his first three years."

Is it quickness? "I'm not that quick," Snow says in his low-keyed style. Again, Yeagley disagreed. "Even though he's received a lot of honors, people don't appreciate what he can do until they play with or against him," he said. "He has a tremendous ability to move without the ball and be right where he needs to be to score."

If Snow is not overpowering, and not particularly fast, why is he so good? Is it intelligence, Ken? "Well, maybe a little."



Ken Snow

Snow is the first player to receive the Hermann Trophy and the Missouri Athletic Club's player-of-the-year award in the same season.

Other standouts at Indiana have included John Stollmeyer, who played for the United States in the 1990 World Cup, and Steve Burks, who never won the Hermann Trophy. But Yeagley says that Snow is the best of the group.

"Without question, he is the best pure goal scorer I have ever coached," said Yeagley, who has coached Indiana soccer since it became a varsity sport in 1973. "We won a national title in his sophomore year and made the semis last year. That was not by accident."

Snow knows his strength is scoring. "It's the thing I look for," he said. "I try and be in the best position to score. The main thing is to keep my composure when I have a scoring chance."

But still, coach and player disagree on whether he is the best in Indiana history. "I can't say that (that I am the best ever at Indiana)," Snow said. "Armando Betancourt practices with us a lot. Some of the

stuff he does at practice is amazing. He played in the Olympics. He's the best I've ever played with."

Snow probably won't be able to convince any of Indiana's opponents that he is not a great one. And part of the reason is that with Snow in the lineup, Indiana rarely loses. The Hoosiers were 55-8-2 in his first three years and 42-1-3 in games in which he scored a goal.

This season may be more difficult. While the Hoosiers return all seven starters at defense and midfield from last year's 18-2-2 squad, Snow is the only forward to return. His brother, Steve (13 goals, 10 assists), and all-time Indiana assist leader Sean Shapert (seven goals, 17 assists) are gone. "We don't have as much balance as we have had in the past," Yeagley said. "We will try to find ways to take the pressure off of Ken. Certainly, our opponents will be focused on him."

"But Ken is willing to be the decoy. He is very willing to work hard for his teammates. He is a great passer. He has sort of a sixth sense about the game and being

able to find his teammates. Some people say he's lucky. But he does it over and over. That means he's just plain good."

"Ken is not a rah-rah type," Yeagley said. "He leads by example. And he saves his best performances for our toughest opponents."

"It's just the way I get up for a game," Snow said. "I think motivation comes from within. Yelling doesn't do it for me."

What does it for Snow is winning. Ask him if he thinks about becoming a four-time all-America, and he will say, "I really haven't given that much thought. I just go out and play."

"Being player of the year would be nice, but everything starts with the team. Nothing short of winning the championship will do."

It is obvious that Snow doesn't like to talk about what he can do. He would much rather show what he can do. And when he does, he is "very creative," Yeagley said. "He enjoys the game. He just loves to play."

On that, player and coach agree.



Indiana's Ken Snow, No. 9, could become one of the few four-time all-America selections in NCAA soccer

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Student-athlete unwinds at the nearest piano

King's College (Pennsylvania) cross country runner **Charles J. Kovalchick** certainly is enjoying his college experience to the fullest. In addition to being one of the school's top distance runners, Kovalchick has a 3.750 grade-point average (4.000 scale) in premedicine. He unwinds at the piano.

"I was encouraged to play the piano by my grandmother," he said. "At King's, it's great to have the McCormick Chapel on campus, where I serve as accompanist for the Minstrels at Sunday mass and other functions. The music and singing really help me to get unwound after the tough Saturday (cross country) races."

During pregame ceremonies September 15, parents of Emory and Henry College football players were introduced to the crowd attending the school's football game with Bridgewater College (Virginia). Fathers received custom-made caps bearing their sons' jersey numbers, and mothers received tote bags featuring their initials and their sons' numbers.

According to school officials, the event—which has become an an-

nual tradition—was initiated to honor players' families for the time and effort they spend supporting student-athletes.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, football coach **Johnny Majors** had to work at it, but he finally was included in America's 1990 census.

Majors never received a census questionnaire, even though he specifically requested one. Ultimately, he provided his information by telephone after the census deadline passed.

Peggy Martin, Central Missouri State University women's volleyball coach, earned career victory No. 500 September 29 when her 1990 Jennies defeated Portland State University (15-4, 15-12, 17-15) in the Portland State Showcase Tournament. Martin, in her 15th season at Central Missouri State, is the first coach ever to gain all 500 victories in Division II competition.

University of Maine football players, coaches and support staff recently completed the longest road trip possible among Division I grid opponents for an October 6



Peggy Martin

game at the University of Hawaii. After 5,500 miles—one way—Maine lost the game, 44-3.

North Dakota natives **Dale Brown** and **Jack Schalow** recently returned home to conduct a series of basketball clinics for the many Indian tribes in the state. Brown, Louisiana State University's head men's basketball coach, hired Schalow as his first assistant coach when he accepted the LSU job in 1972. Schalow now is an assistant with the NBA's Portland Trailblazers.

"Jack and I felt it was really a humbling experience," Brown said of the clinic tour. "My heart really

goes out to those people. Contrary to what people think, they are really living in third-world conditions."

Purdue University men's basketball coach **Gene Keady** recently assisted with the 1990 U.S. Transplant Games in Indianapolis. The games feature competition among recipients of life-saving organ transplants. The schedule included competition in nine sports among four age groups.

TV Listings: ESPN will televise the 1990 Midwestern Collegiate Conference men's soccer championship November 7 at 1 p.m., Eastern time. The game will be played November 4 at the St. Louis Soccer Park in

Briefly in the News

Fenton, Missouri.

• American military personnel taking part in Operation Desert Shield aren't going to miss all their favorite sports, thanks to the efforts of SportsChannel Florida. The re-

gional cable company, with cooperation from the Southeastern Conference and several Sunshine State schools [i.e., the University of Florida, Jacksonville University, the University of Miami (Florida) and the University of South Florida] is sending monthly shipments of videotaped sporting events to the Middle East. Initial shipments will go to ship-based troops in the Persian Gulf.

In his seventh decade of covering the "Little Army-Navy Game," **Jack Cruise** of the New London (Connecticut) Day presented "The Mug" September 29 to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, which won the 1990 confrontation with Norwich University. After presenting the traditional victory award, Cruise went back to the pressbox and filed his game story.

University of Virginia men's tennis player **David Kanstoroom** earlier this year was named winner of the Atlantic Coast Conference's James Weaver Postgraduate Scholarship. He compiled a 3.626 grade-point average (4.000 scale) in sociology as a Virginia undergraduate.

Governmental

Continued from page 12

contain provisions that would add anabolic steroids to the list of controlled substances. As reported on page 12, the House may vote soon on the comprehensive crime-control bill (H.R. 5269), which would add anabolic steroids to Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act and impose felony penalties on coaches and certain others who try to persuade athletes to use anabolic steroids. The Senate passed July 11 its version of the bill (S. 2650), which would designate anabolic steroids as a Schedule II controlled substance. A freestanding bill (S. 1829) that contains the same language as the Senate crime bill is on the Senate calendar, but has not been scheduled for floor action.

National Youth Sports Program

FY 1991 appropriation. On September 12, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies marked up the FY 1991 appropriations bill and recommended an FY 1991 appropriation of \$11.1 million for the NYSP, nearly \$500,000 more than last year's "regular" appropriation and antidrug-abuse funding combined. NYSP supporters made an intensive effort to contact their senators to request support for an increased NYSP appropriation. On September 11, Senators Dennis DeConcini (D-Arizona), Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-New York), and Brock Adams (D-Washington) wrote a letter to Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Tom Harkin expressing strong support for an increase in FY 1991 funding for the NYSP. Many other senators also wrote individual letters.

All Federal appropriations are in a state of flux pending resolution of the budget summit negotiations. If an agreement to reduce the deficit is not reached, Federal funding for the NYSP—along with other domestic discretionary programs—could be reduced by as much as 32 percent under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction law.

Reauthorization. On September 18, the Senate passed H.R. 4151, which would reauthorize all Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) programs, including the NYSP, for four more years. The Senate language contains several refinements to the House language reauthorizing the NYSP. A conference to resolve the differences between the two versions of the bill has not yet been scheduled. As previously reported, the bill contains language describing the NYSP more accurately, but does not move the program out from under the statutory ceiling restricting appropriations for all CSBG discretionary programs combined to nine percent of the overall CSBG appropriation.

Public Housing Youth Sports Program legislation. By letter dated July 19, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary Jack Kemp informed NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz

that HUD would not be able to support the NCAA proposal to amend H.R. 1180, an omnibus housing bill, to interrelate the HUD youth sports program with the NYSP as a means of enhancing both programs. Secretary Kemp expressed appreciation for the work that the NYSP is accomplishing, but indicated that HUD could not support any additional authorization in the housing bill, which already was more than \$4 billion above President Bush's budget request.

Title IX

Administrative complaints. The number of Title IX intercollegiate athletics complaints filed with the Department of Education Office for Civil Rights remains relatively small. A total of 35 such complaints were filed against 29 institutions from March 22, 1988, when the Civil Rights Restoration Act became law, until July 19, 1990, the last date for which information currently is available. Sixteen complaints were filed in 1988, 11 in 1989, and eight between January and May this year. Twenty-five of the 35 complaints filed have been closed. Of those 25, 14 were closed for administrative reasons without a determination on the merits. Violations were found, and remedial action ordered, in six of the 25 cases. Complaints against the following institutions remain open: University of Arkansas, Little Rock; Arkansas State University; Furman University; Loyola College (Maryland); the University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Mercer University; San

Diego State University, the University of Toledo; Towson State University, and Wallace State Community College.

Copyright

1989 cable and satellite royalty fees. On July 31, the NCAA filed a claim on behalf of itself, 13 conferences and 67 member institutions for a share of the \$225.7 million in 1989 cable royalty fees. On that same day, the NCAA also filed a claim on behalf of itself, four conferences and seven member institutions for a share of the \$2.6 million in 1989 satellite carrier royalty fees.

Canadian proceeding. On September 25, the Copyright Board of Canada announced that it would issue an order October 2 establishing royalty rates for retransmission on a distant-signal basis in Canada of copyrighted network and non-network programming.

Taxation of scholarships and interest paid on student loans

Congress has taken no action since our last report on the several pending bills that would partially or fully restore the exclusion from taxable income of scholarships or would reinstate the deduction for interest paid on student loans.

Supplemental report

Right-to-know legislation. On October 2, the House/Senate conferees on the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act (S. 580/H.R. 1454) completed work on a compromise bill. The following summary is based upon a staff memorandum of the conference:

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Location	Projected number of players tested
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St. Louis, MO Area	650
Northwest Indiana Area	700
Indianapolis, IN Area	500
Detroit, MI Area	1300
Milwaukee, WI Area	750
State of Colorado	900

Miami (Florida) membership saves Big East, commissioner says

The University of Miami (Florida) joined the Big East Conference October 10 — an alliance that Commissioner Mike Tranghese said would save the league.

The Big East extended the invitation in part to ensure that its three major-college football members — Boston College, the University of

Pittsburgh and Syracuse University — don't defect to an all-sports conference.

"To be very blunt with you, our future was at stake," Tranghese told the Associated Press. "If the Big East and the University of Miami could not have gotten together, I'm not certain we had an answer that

would have satisfied the football concerns of Pitt, Boston College and Syracuse."

The Miami board of trustees voted unanimously to accept the league invitation extended October 8.

Miami will become the 10th Big East member beginning with the

1991-92 seasons in most sports. The Hurricanes' baseball team will remain independent.

Miami football, which has won three mythical Division I-A national championships since 1983, will stay on its own until it can work out a commitment with the other three Big East Division I-A members.

Miami athletics director Sam Jankovich said that could take about five years. The Big East does not compete as a conference in football.

and the University of South Carolina, and Florida State University last month joined the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Big East and ACC officials are discussing a merger in football, with the champion earning a berth in the Orange Bowl opposite the Big Eight champion. Other Big East options in football include adding more independents or playing cross-over games against the Southwest Athletic Conference.

Tranghese said the Big East isn't in a hurry on a football decision. "When you have a nice hand — and with Miami, Pitt, Boston College and Syracuse, we have a nice hand — patience is a virtue," he said.

The other members of the Big East are St. John's University (New York), Georgetown University, Providence College, the University of Connecticut, Villanova University and Seton Hall University.

Miami decided to join the Big East after eliminating the Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic and Southeastern Conferences from consideration two weeks ago. Talks with the ACC hit a dead end last week when conference officials said they weren't yet ready to commit to further expansion.

Miami's move gives the state of Florida representatives in three major conferences, with the University of Florida in the SEC and Florida State now in the ACC.

SWC presidents seek to upgrade eligibility requirements for sports

Southwest Athletic Conference presidents have voted to permanently bar athletes who cannot meet initial NCAA athletics-eligibility requirements from competing at league schools.

The action is the most stringent academic-requirement legislation in the country and will become effective next August if the SWC's attorneys give their approval.

The NCAA currently requires a student-athlete to make at least a 2.000 grade-point average (4.000 scale) in a core curriculum of 11 high school courses and make at least a 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or 18 on the ACT to compete in athletics.

Under the SWC presidents' new guideline, a "partial qualifier," one who meets only the core curriculum GPA, cannot become eligible to compete at a league school even if that student is eventually able to produce a 4.000 grade-point average

in college.

"The presidents are strong in their belief that they only want students in their schools who they think can graduate," said Commissioner Fred Jacoby. "They feel those who do not qualify under the initial NCAA guidelines have less of a chance to be successful.

"I think the national trend is going that way.

"Sure," Jacoby added, "there will probably be some strong negative reaction to this. But the presidents have a feeling that those who are admitted without meeting the initial guidelines are not graduating."

Among SWC schools, Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian University and Rice University already have this strict rule in place.

"The presidents felt all schools should be playing under the same rules," Jacoby said. "This has been talked about for more than a year.

The faculty representatives have known about this possibility and so have the athletic directors.

"So if a coach comes along and says he has never heard about this, it just means communication on his campus was not what it should be."

Such a policy could put the SWC at a disadvantage in recruiting, and Jacoby said that if the presidents felt that was a problem, they could petition the NCAA to make their legislation effective nationwide, United Press International reported.

The SWC presidents also approved a recommendation by league ADs to allow the Arkansas Razorbacks to compete in the conference football race in 1991. When the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, originally announced it was moving to the Southeastern Conference, the SWC said the 1990 season would be the Razorbacks' last year of eligibility for the league crown.

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.

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For more information or to place an ad, call Susan Boyts at 913/339-1906 or write NCAA Publishing, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422, Attention: The Market.

reference to: Search Committee, Assistant Athletic Trainer, Athletic Department, P.O. Box 3414, University Station, Laramie, WY 82071. Application Deadline: November 5, 1990. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

Facilities

Facility and Event Manager: Coordinates and maintains facilities, including developing and monitoring budget, and planning new facilities. Coordinates the management of home athletic contests. Issues uniforms, equipment and supplies. Maintains records of same. Full-time, twelve-month position. Must possess experience in home game or facilities management or in providing support services for a discipline related to athletics. Excellent interpersonal, organizational, and written and oral communication skills. Salary commensurate with experience. Send letter of application, three (3) current letters of recommendation, and a resume to: David Thomas, Associate Director of Athletics, Division of Intercollegiate Athletics, California State University, Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032. Deadline for applications is October 24, 1990, or until filled. California State University, Los Angeles is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Handicapped/Title IX Employer.

Sports Information

Assistant Sports Information Director — Texas A&M University is seeking qualified candidates for the position of Assistant Sports Information Director. Duties related to full-time position are concerned primarily with women's athletic program. Other duties as assigned. Applicants must have been active in field for at least three years. Send letter of application and resume to: Ralph W. Carpenter, Assistant Athletic Director, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. Deadline for Application: November 8, 1990. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Assistant Coordinator Sports Information. Professional staff position. Full-time. 12 months. Starting Date: November 15, 1990. Responsibilities: will work closely with the Coordinator in the direction of the Sports Information unit. Assist in the writing, editing, and dissemination of printed information for external media. Design, layout and edit printed material, including media guides, programs, promotional flyers, posters, and schedule cards. Assist in the hosting of home events, from statistical work to headline with media needs. Provide assistance in maintaining press box operations at football and basketball games. May perform advance work for sports teams which includes media interviews. Must maintain a positive image for the university and athletic department, while maintaining honesty and credibility with the media; will be asked to perform writing as well as television and radio broadcast skills. These responsibilities cover a program of 18 intercollegiate sports at the Division I-A level. Position requires strict adherence to University, Western Athletic Conference, and NCAA policies, procedures, and regulations. Qualifications: A Bachelor's Degree in Journalism, communications or related field is necessary. One year of media, sports information, or public relations experience is necessary. Must possess computer skills. Familiarity with desk top publishing preferred. Willingness to work weekends and unusual hours required. Salary commensu-

rate with experience and qualifications. Applications must be received by 5:00 p.m. Wednesday, November 7, 1990. Send letter of application and resume to: Search Committee, Assistant Coordinator Sports Information, University of Wyoming Personnel Services Office, P.O. Box 3422, University Station, Laramie, WY 82071. AA/EOE.

Sports Medicine

Sports Medicine Faculty. Immediate position for Sports Medicine Faculty. Qualifications: Successful candidate will possess MS/MA in physical education or related field and NATA certified. Demonstrated experience in graduate teaching desirable. Salary: Negotiable and commensurate with background. Application: Submit letter of application, current resume/curriculum vitae, transcript(s) and three letters of recommendation; Sports Medicine Search Committee, United States Sports Academy, One Academy Drive, Daphne, AL 36526; 205/626-3303; FAX: 205/626-3874. EOE.

Chair of Sports Medicine. Immediate position for Chairman of Sports Medicine. Qualifications: Successful candidate will possess Ph.D./Ed.D. in physical education or related field and NATA certification. A Doctor of Medicine with Sports Medicine experience will be highly considered. Demonstrated experience in graduate teaching and administrative skills. Salary: Negotiable and commensurate with background. Application: Submit letter of application, current resume/curriculum vitae, transcript(s) and three letters of recommendation; Sports Medicine Search Committee, United States Sports Academy, One Academy Drive, Daphne, AL 36526; 205/626-3303, FAX: 205/626-3874. EOE.

Baseball

Division III school in Lancaster, PA is looking for baseball competition March 16, 17, 1991...would like to play team on its way south, or willing to travel. Please contact, Linda Hopple, Assistant Director of Athletics, Franklin and Marshall College — 717/291-4107.

Coaching Position Available. Summer 1991. Cortland Apples Baseball Team in Cortland, New York. Season runs from June 1 through July 31. Salary: \$1,300 includes housing. Send letter and resume to: Cortland Apples Baseball Team, 83 Main Street, Cortland, New York 13045.

Basketball

Assistant Basketball Coach. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required; graduate degree preferred. Proven success in coaching basketball at the college level and the ability to work effectively with student-athletes, colleagues and the public. Responsibilities: Assist the head basketball coach in all areas related to the success of a collegiate basketball program: recruiting, discipline, management, NCAA compliance, student affairs and academics, training and strength development. Participation in public relations appearances and media-related activities. Application: Qualified applicants should submit a cover letter, current resume and three professional references to: Steve Fisher, Head Basketball Coach, The University of Michigan, 1000 S. State, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. The

University of Michigan is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Head Women's Basketball Coach. Robert Morris College, an NCAA Division I institution located in Pittsburgh, PA, is seeking applicants for the position of Women's Basketball Coach. This is a 12-month appointment. Responsibilities include recruiting, game management, practice organization, budgeting and other duties to be assigned. Successful candidate will also assist in women's volleyball or softball, depending on experience. A Master's Degree is required with three years of relevant coaching experience. Applicant must be knowledgeable of and work in compliance with NCAA, NEC and College rules and regulations. Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Anticipated starting date is March 1, 1991. Applications will be accepted through December 14, 1990. A letter of application, resume and three letters of reference should be sent to: Dr. Robert D. McBee, Director of Athletics, Robert Morris College, Narrows Run Road, Coraopolis, PA 15108. Robert Morris College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Ice Hockey

USA Hockey, Director of Coaching & Youth Programs. Provide overall management and supervision of the Coaching Achievement Program; Player Achievement Program; and Youth Programs. This individual has overall responsibility for administration and organization of all clinics conducted for the purpose of improving coaching and leadership techniques and uniformity as well as being responsible for the development, preparation and distribution of manuals, videos and resource material for these programs. Applicants should possess a minimum of a bachelor's degree in sports administration, education, physical education or a related field with three to five years of hockey coaching experience at the high school level or above. Individuals should also possess organizational and administration skills and the ability to work with others, particularly in a volunteer organization. Mail letters of application and complete resumes, including references by October 25 to: Keith Blase, USA Hockey, 2997 Broadmoor Valley Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80906.

Lacrosse

Head Men's Lacrosse Coach — Upsala College is looking for an individual to start a men's lacrosse program (Div. III). This is a full-time position and will require additional responsibilities. Through knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations is a must. Bachelor's Degree required. Master's preferred. Demonstrated recruiting and coaching skills required. Please send resume plus three references to: Lois McGuire, Personnel Office, Upsala College, East Orange, NJ 07019.

Soccer

Head Coach, Men's Soccer: Direct the men's soccer program — includes recruiting, scheduling, team preparation, and managing the soccer program budget. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required, Master's preferred. Minimum of three years' experience in coaching soccer. A ten-month contractual position reporting to the Director of Athletics. To apply, send letter of application, resume,

and three current references to: David T. Roach, Director of Athletics, Brown University, Box 1932, Providence, RI 02912. Deadline for applications is October 26, 1990. Starting date for position is December 1, 1990. Brown University is an Affirmative Action and an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Assistant Men's Soccer Coach — Upsala College is looking for an individual to assist our Head Men's Soccer Coach in all phases of the soccer program. This is a full-time position and will require additional responsibilities. Through knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations is a must. Bachelor's Degree required, Master's preferred. Demonstrated recruiting and coaching skills required. Please send resume plus three references to: Lois McGuire, Personnel Office, Upsala College, East Orange, NJ 07019.

Head Women's Soccer Coach — Upsala College is looking for an individual to start a women's soccer program (Div. III). This is a full-time position and will require additional responsibilities. Through knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations is a must. Bachelor's Degree required, Master's preferred. Demonstrated recruiting and coaching skills required. Please send resume plus three references to: Lois McGuire, Personnel Office, Upsala College, East Orange, NJ 07019.

Track & Field

Graduate Assistant — Women's Track & Field. Western Michigan University is seeking an individual to fill the position of graduate assistant for Track & Field specializing in Field events. The position will assist the Head Coach in all phases of the program. Qualifications: (1) Bachelor's degree required; (2) Collegiate competitive experience in field events; (3) Working knowledge of NCAA regulations; (4) Excellent organizational and communication skills. Position begins Winter semester. The deadline for receipt of applications is November 9, 1990. Applicants send a letter of application to: Coach Diane Russo, Track & Field Coach, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

Volleyball

Head Women's Volleyball Coach. Position: Available beginning January 1, 1991. Placement on the salary schedule is dependent upon academic preparation and professional experience. Responsible for the operation and management of the volleyball program in accordance with University, Conference and NCAA rules, regulations and policies. Duties include, but are not limited to: scheduling, recruiting, planning, organizing and budgeting. Service as an instructor in the Physical Education Department may be required. This position reports to the Assistant Athletic Director. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required, Master's degree preferred; minimum two years' college coaching experience required, head coaching experience preferred; knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations is required. Candidates should have preparation and/or experience in teaching Physical Education classes. Strong preference will be given to candidates with the ability to relate to an ethnically diverse student population. General Information: California State University, Fresno, is one of 20 campuses of The California State University. Currently, the enrollment exceeds 19,000 students on a 1,400 acre campus. Metropolitan Fresno, with a multiethnic population of

See The Market, page 15

Positions Available

Commissioner

Commissioner, Trans America Athletic Conference, Confidential Search. The Trans America Athletic Conference invites applications for the position of commissioner. The commissioner is the chief executive officer of the conference. The conference office is located in Athens, Georgia. The TAAC membership includes Arkansas/Little Rock, Centenary, Florida International, Georgia Southern, Georgia State, Mercer, Samford, Stetson, and Texas, San Antonio. Candidates must possess a baccalaureate degree, understand and appreciate the academic missions of conference members, be current with NCAA rules, compliance services, and conference administration within the NCAA structure. Preferred candidates will have successful experiences in aggressive promotional activities related to basketball and will be experienced group leaders. Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Application deadline is November 15, 1990. Applications and nominations should be sent to: Dr. David B. Wagner, Athletic Director, Georgia Southern University, Box B115, Statesboro, GA 30460.

Athletics Trainer

Clinical Athletic Trainer. High Plains Baptist Hospital, a general acute care and rehabilitation hospital serving the Texas panhandle, is experiencing tremendous growth. Our newly formed Sports Medicine Department needs a Clinical Athletic Trainer. The right person would be licensed by the Advisory Board of Athletic Trainers and certified by the National

Athletic Trainers Associations plus have three years' experience in a college/university or clinical setting. We provide excellent benefits, including Employee Incentive Bonus, and relocation assistance. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: Employment Manager, High Plains Baptist Hospital, 1600 Wallace Blvd., Amarillo, Texas 79106.

Athletic Trainer. The University of South Florida is seeking a NATA certified Athletic Trainer to be responsible for treatment and rehabilitation of athletic injuries and coordination of health care for 11 men's and women's sports. A Master's degree and two years of training experience is required. The position is 10 months and salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Forward resume and credentials by November 8, 1990, to: Angie Kelsey, University of South Florida, Athletic Department — PED 214, Tampa, FL 33620. USF is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Assistant Athletic Trainer. University of Wyoming. Full-time, 10-month appointment, faculty non-tenure track in athletics. Dates of Appointment: August 1-May 31. Qualifications: Bachelor's Degree required. Master's Degree preferred. Certification by the NATA required. Combined R.P.T. — A.T.C. desirable. Applicant should have a minimum of two years' experience in athletic training post-graduate work. Responsibilities: The position will be directly responsible to the Head Athletic Trainer. Duties include supervision and instruction of student trainers, care and rehabilitation of all athletes in a co-ed training room and duties as assigned. Applicant will be involved in teaching athletic training theory courses. Applicant must have the ability to work with all athletes, male and female, as well as all sports, male and female. Must be well versed in the use of current modality and rehabilitation equipment. Responsible for adhering to University, WAC, and NCAA policies, procedures, and regulations. Salary: commensurate with experience and qualifications. To apply, send letter of application, resume, and three letters of

Forecast

Continued from page 6

only the differences between and among institutions, but the contending requirements of various divisions, sports and a variety of other special interests. Dick Schultz said at a recent meeting that the NCAA has more PACs than the Federal government.

What is in the best interest of

Building enlarged

Pennsylvania State University-Behrend College has completed a \$1.4 million renovation of its athletic facility.

A 150-foot addition to Erie Hall includes classroom space, a conference room, varsity and staff locker rooms, staff offices, a training facility, expanded weight room, and an additional 50 feet of gymnasium floor space.

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 When must the annual student-athlete statement required by NCAA Bylaw 14.1.3 be completed and filed with the national office?

A Student-athletes must complete the form each year before they begin participation in intercollegiate athletics, but the forms are not filed with the NCAA. As noted in Bylaw 30.9-(c), the statement is kept on file by the athletics director and must be made available for examination upon request by an authorized representative of the Association.

college athletics is an elusive ideal indeed. Reform proposals are likely to be pecked to death by ducks. Everyone will find something to object to, and the tendency will be to vote against whatever does not meet the special needs of special groups. The question had better be: Bad medicine now or worse medicine later?

But my skepticism about the prospect of reform runs deeper than the politics of the NCAA or the diversity of higher education. It reflects rather the powerful social realities at work in college athletics and the capacity of the university to manage the passions, the money, the glamour and the power that intercollegiate athletics represents. I expressed this basic worry in a brief essay published in *The National* some while back. Let me share it

with you now:

The relationship of "fan" to "fanatic" is not a mere semantic fact. Some large number of sports fans are fanatics. Out of that fanaticism arises many of the problems that plague sports, especially college sports. Why are fans fanatics?

A game, by its definition, has no consequences beyond itself. Betting on the outcome or play-offs may give extrinsic consequences to a contest, but these are external to the game itself. The game is the same game without the wager.

Given that the outcome of games is in itself inconsequential, where does this fanaticism originate? Friendships are lost over conflicting athletics loyalties, and families are divided. (I grew up in Alabama.) Why do people invest so much about the outcome of something so trivial?

We obviously impart into athletics contests meanings that have origins in other human domains. There are several theories. The attachment of ultimate meaning to ritualized ceremonies (which sporting contests are) suggests a religious origin. As the gods have been lost from the drama of modern life, it is reasonable to speculate that the intensity of religious feeling remains in our common psyche and reasserts itself elsewhere. Thus, the passion we attach to games is religious in origin.

Dr. A. Bartlett Giamatti's elegiac

study, "Take Time for Paradise," suggests that the religious-like passion has another source. When we are freed from the necessities of work and survival, we enter a domain he calls "leisure," in which are performed our most characteristic human acts. These are "shared activities that have no purpose except to be themselves." This domain has cultural and communal attachments, and to such activities we attach great passion. Sport is a pursuit of leisure and renders us fanatics.

My personal favorite among these speculations comes from my inadequate grasp of sociobiology. When an ancient human clan went to war against its neighbors, survival for all was at stake. Conflict, ritualized or real, evokes those ancient warlike emotions. Winning the ancient contest was literally a matter of life and death. In these modern surrogates, as the saying goes, "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing." "Die for dear old alma mater!" say the fight songs. You almost think some people would. These contests are residual combat.

If college sports cannot be reformed by leaders of the academy, it is because these passions evoked by sports are too powerful for the university. To these ancient passions must now, of course, be added greed. Big money is at stake everywhere in college athletics. Television

has changed everything in the modern world, including college games. The university is a poor match for the organized influence of the media.

The university was established to manage the passionless but ultimate tasks of teaching the young and searching for truth. The structures of control in the university reflect this central mission. Those structures may well prove too fragile to deal with the passions inflamed by games.

Universities manage teaching and learning well. We are no good at fanaticism and passion and money. Our managerial ideology reflects the traditions of collegiality and shared governance.

I sat high in the packed stadium at a bowl game last year. The place was filled with fanatics who had come great distances at great expense for this contest. The parking lot was filled with recreation vehicles, which seemed to me mobile temples, shrines on wheels, to the gods and heroes of the competing schools.

The banners of conflict waved, and the bands blared the call to arms. The roar of the crowd was deafening. Sacramental liquors were served to intensify the experience of the conflict. Satellite dishes beamed this spectacle to millions elsewhere. It was spectacular in the literal sense. What is the university against these passions?

The Market

Continued from page 14

over 500,000 is located in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley on the western edge of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The community offers affordable housing, progressive schools, a breadth of cultural and recreational opportunities, and a pleasant social and physical environment. Centrally located, Fresno is within easy driving distance of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Yosemite, Kings Canyon and Sequoia National Parks, the Monterey Peninsula, Lake Tahoe, beaches, sailing lakes and numerous ski resorts. Applications: Correspondence, applications, confidential papers, including three letters of recommendation should be sent to: Diane Milutinovich, Chair, Volleyball Search Committee, Department of Athletics, Fresno State University, 5305 N. Campus Drive, Fresno, CA 93740-0027; 209/278-4721. Filing Deadline: To ensure full consideration, applicants are encouraged to have all information on file by December 7, 1990. EOE/AA.

Miscellaneous

Management Interns — The Madison Muskies

Professional Baseball Club is seeking candidates for two/10-month internships, beginning November 15, 1990. These internships will feature a wide range of experiences, including sales, promotions, accounting, media relations, field maintenance, and more. You will learn everything it takes to run a minor league team. Interns will receive free rent, \$400 monthly in salary, plus 5% commission on sales. Send resumes and cover letters to: Madison Muskies, P.O. Box 882, Madison, WI 53701, Attn.: Internship.

Assistant to the Director of Intramural Sports/Assistant Track Coach, Immediate Opening. Search Reopened. Responsibilities include administrative duties in Intramural Sports (75%) & coaching and recruiting for the intercollegiate track program (25%). Salary is \$14,000/year for a nine-month appointment. Submit a letter of application, resume, and three references (with current phone numbers) to Mr. Thomas Weingartner, Chairman, Department of Physical Education and Athletics, University of Chicago, 5640 South University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637; 312/702-7684. The University of Chicago is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are particularly encouraged to apply.

Athletic Director. Full-time/part-time. Great personality, loves kids, relates well to staff, hard worker. If this describes you and you want to be associated with a top New England all boys sports camp, please apply for this position by sending your resume to: Camp Winadu, 5 Glen Lane, Mamaroneck, New York 10543.

York 10543.

For Sale

For Sale: Artificial Turf used by Major League Baseball and National Football League Teams. Good condition; seven years old. Interested parties should mail requests to: Don Suiter, The Kingdom, 201 South King Street, Seattle, WA 98104.

Open Dates

Football, Division III — Quincy College. September 14, 1991, and October 12, 1991.

Seeking home or away. Also will talk two-year contract. Contact Sherrill Hanks at 217/228-5290.

Div. III Football, Open Dates. SUNY Cortland is seeking contests as follows: 10/5/91, 11/16/91, 10/3/92, 11/14/92, 9/4/93, 10/2/93, 11/13/93. Possibility of 9/14/91 and 9/12/91. Contact Lee Roberts, Athletic Director, at 607/753-4953.

Division III Football. Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, seeks home-and-home games for Sept. 5, 1992 — Sept. 4, 1993, and Sept. 26, 1992 — Sept. 25, 1993. 512/736-8285, or 736-8222.

Football — Division II — Jacksonville State University seeks games beginning Fall 1991. September 7, October 26, and November 9 possible dates. Prefer home & home, but will

consider single games. Contact Jerry Cole, 205/782-5368.

Women's Basketball, Division II — Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, CA, is seeking two Division II teams to compete in our four-team tournament on November 22 & 23, 1991. Please contact Jill Orrock, 805/756-1159, or message, 805/756-2923.

Men's Basketball — North Central College — Naperville, Illinois, needs home game for 1990-1991 season. \$400 guarantee. Call Bill Warden, 708/420-3470.

Men's Basketball — Division II, Mercyhurst

College is seeking teams (Division II and III) for its December 6, 1991, Basketball Tipoff Tournament. A \$500 Guarantee and 6 rooms for 2 nights lodging is offered. Call Pete Russo, Director of Athletics, 814/825-0226. Division III Football — Aurora University. November 2, 1991 — Home or Away; November 7, 1992 (Home) and November 6, 1993 (Away); September 10, 1994, & September 9, 1995 — Home and Away; November 5, 1994, (Home) and November 4, 1995, (Away). Call Sam Bedrosian — 708/844-5112.

Director of Athletic Public Relations

Duties: Plan and implement a comprehensive athletic public relations program, with emphasis on media relations; work directly with journalists, write news releases and other press materials (including TV and radio tapes); manage live game coverage; edit and publish media/recruiting guides, newsletters, schedule cards, posters and other promotional materials; compile game statistics and notes. Report to Athletic Director; work closely with University Communications Office, Associate Director of Sports Promotion & Marketing, and Athletic Development Office.

Qualifications: Baccalaureate degree; three years' successful experience in sports information; knowledge of NCAA regulations; strong organizational and communication skills; commitment to both men's and women's athletics, academic excellence, and integrity. Compensation is commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Environment: DU is an independent university enrolling 7,400 students and sponsoring two NCAA Division I sports (hockey and women's gymnastics) and 12 NCAA Division II sports (seven men's and five women's). The Denver area is noted for its recreational, cultural, and scenic attractions.

Application Procedure: Respond by November 2 with a cover letter and resume to:

Jack McDonald
Director of Athletics
University of Denver
Denver, CO 80208

Finalists will be asked to submit references and samples of work.



UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
The University of Denver is an Affirmative Action Institution.
Women and minorities are encouraged to apply

Director of Athletics

Boston College, a coeducational Jesuit university of 8500 undergraduates and 5500 graduate and professional students, invites applications and nominations for the position of Director of Athletics. The Director of Athletics is responsible for the administration and management of a broad-based program of athletics that is committed to the pursuit of excellence in both intercollegiate competition and academic standards of achievement.

Boston College is a Division I university which has 750 student athletes participating in 31 sports (16 for men and 15 for women). It is a member of the NCAA, Big East Conference, College Football Association and Hockey East. The University also has a very strong commitment to its intramural and club sports, as well as its recreational programs.

The Director of Athletics is responsible for the administration of the personnel, programs, budget and facilities of the University's athletic endeavors. The Director is expected to insure compliance with all NCAA, Conference and University regulations. Additionally, the Director is expected to oversee fundraising and media relations as they relate to the University's intercollegiate athletic and recreational programs.

The successful candidate should have a commitment to the educational and academic objectives of a high quality Jesuit university. He or she should also have a demonstrated record of integrity and achievement in the management of a major university Division I athletic program, or equivalent experience. A Master's degree is preferred.

The review of applications will begin on October 15, 1990, and will continue until an appointment is made. Please direct all nominations and applications to: **Leo V. Sullivan, Vice President for Human Resources, Boston College, More Hall 315, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.**

Boston College is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

BOSTON COLLEGE

A Jesuit University



COMMISSIONER

Nominations and applications are invited for the position of Commissioner of the Southland Conference, located in the Dallas, Texas, area.

RESPONSIBILITIES: The Commissioner is the chief administrative officer of the conference, composed of ten NCAA Division I universities located in Texas and Louisiana.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have proven ability to manage institutional athletic programs in either a university or conference setting; knowledge of and commitment to compliance with NCAA regulations; experience in fiscal management, personnel management and strategic planning; demonstrated experience and skill in the area of promotions; and excellent written and oral communication skills. A baccalaureate degree is required.

COMPENSATION: Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.

The Search Committee will begin to review applications on November 5, 1990.

Nominations or applications containing current resumes should be sent to:

Dr. Michael Abbott
Southland Conference President
Commissioner Search
200 J.C. Kellam
San Marcos, TX 78666

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Tulane dedicates new sports center

The James W. Wilson Jr. Center for Intercollegiate Athletics has been dedicated at Tulane University.

A new hall of fame in the center also has been unveiled. It is in a circular three-story atrium, a domed public area that separates the two wings of the 76,000-square-foot Wilson Center.

At the center of the hall of fame are busts and plaques honoring the largest contributors to Tulane athletics—James W. Wilson Jr. (business 1957), W. K. (Kent) McWilliams (arts and sciences 1943) and Ben Weiner (business 1930).

A shopping-mall developer, Wilson contributed \$2.5 million toward the \$7.2 million building.

"This is an exciting day for me and my family," he said. "To see an idea come to life in such a magnifi-

Trinity (Texas) to play tennis in Division III

The Trinity University (Texas) board of trustees has voted to withdraw the university from Division I tennis, effective the end of the academic year. The tennis program, a long-time Trinity tradition, will play in Division III.

"It is our judgment that for many reasons, Trinity will not be able to maintain a competitive Division I tennis program at the level we once enjoyed," said Ronald Calgaard, university president.

Calgaard said it has been Trinity's experience that, increasingly, the most promising young tennis players plan to become professionals in their teens rather than prepare for a professional career by playing college tennis, and many players who attend college frequently turn professional before graduation.

"Given these factors and Trinity's recent entry into the College Athletic Conference (NCAA Division III), it is appropriate to bring all our programs in line with the Division III philosophy," Calgaard said.

The university intends to reinvest the tennis scholarship funds into the nonscholarship Division III programs and the general scholarship and financial aid budget. "We believe more students will benefit by redirecting these resources into the broader athletics programs on the Division III level," said Ed Roy, vice-president for academic affairs.

Both head coaches, Butch Newman and Lee Elliott-Henson, have been invited to stay at Trinity.

Rankings available

Weekly rankings of Division I women's cross country teams are available this year by phone.

The top-25 rankings, sponsored by the Division I Women's Cross Country Coaches Association, can be obtained by calling 801/378-7509 for a tape-recorded message. No collect calls will be accepted. The poll will be issued every Monday during the season except November 5, which follows a weekend when most teams are idle. The final rankings will be released November 12, seven days before the Division I championships at Knoxville, Tennessee.

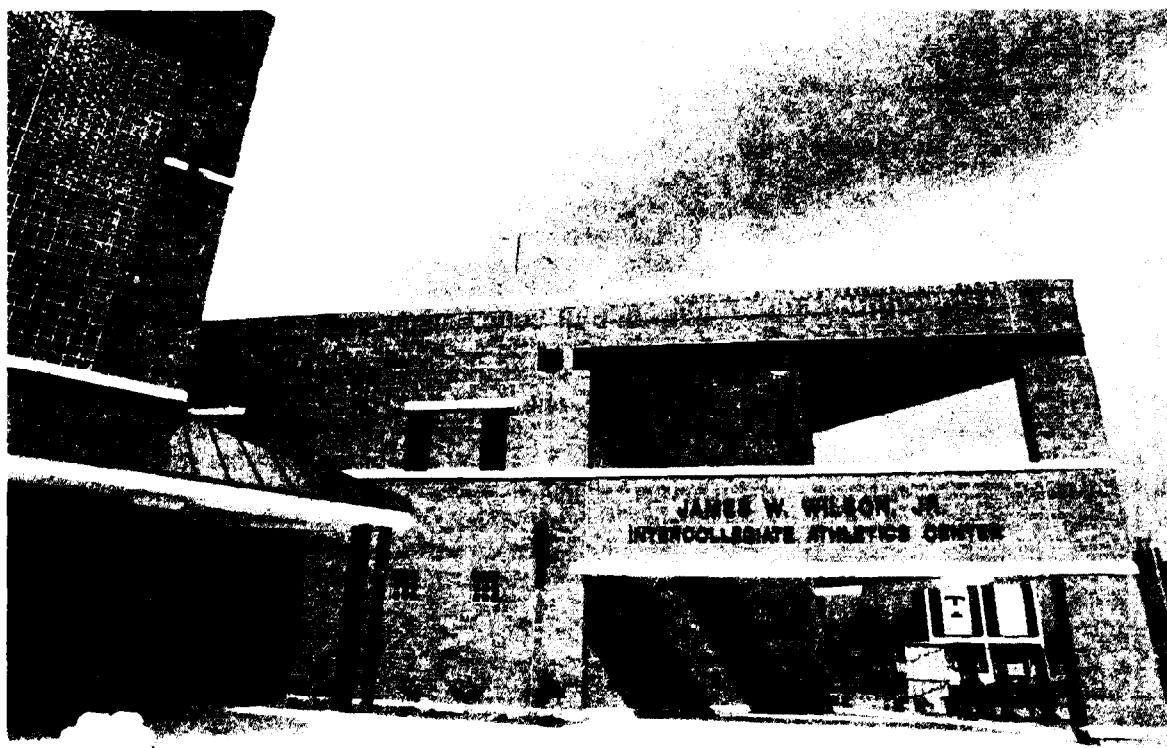
This year's polls also will be published in The NCAA News.

Patrick Shane, head women's cross country coach at Brigham Young University, coordinates the poll. Shane said coaches and sports information directors can contact him with results at the above number.

cent fashion is overwhelming. This is a new beginning for Tulane athletics—not just football, but all sports. It tells the world we're on our way back," Wilson said.

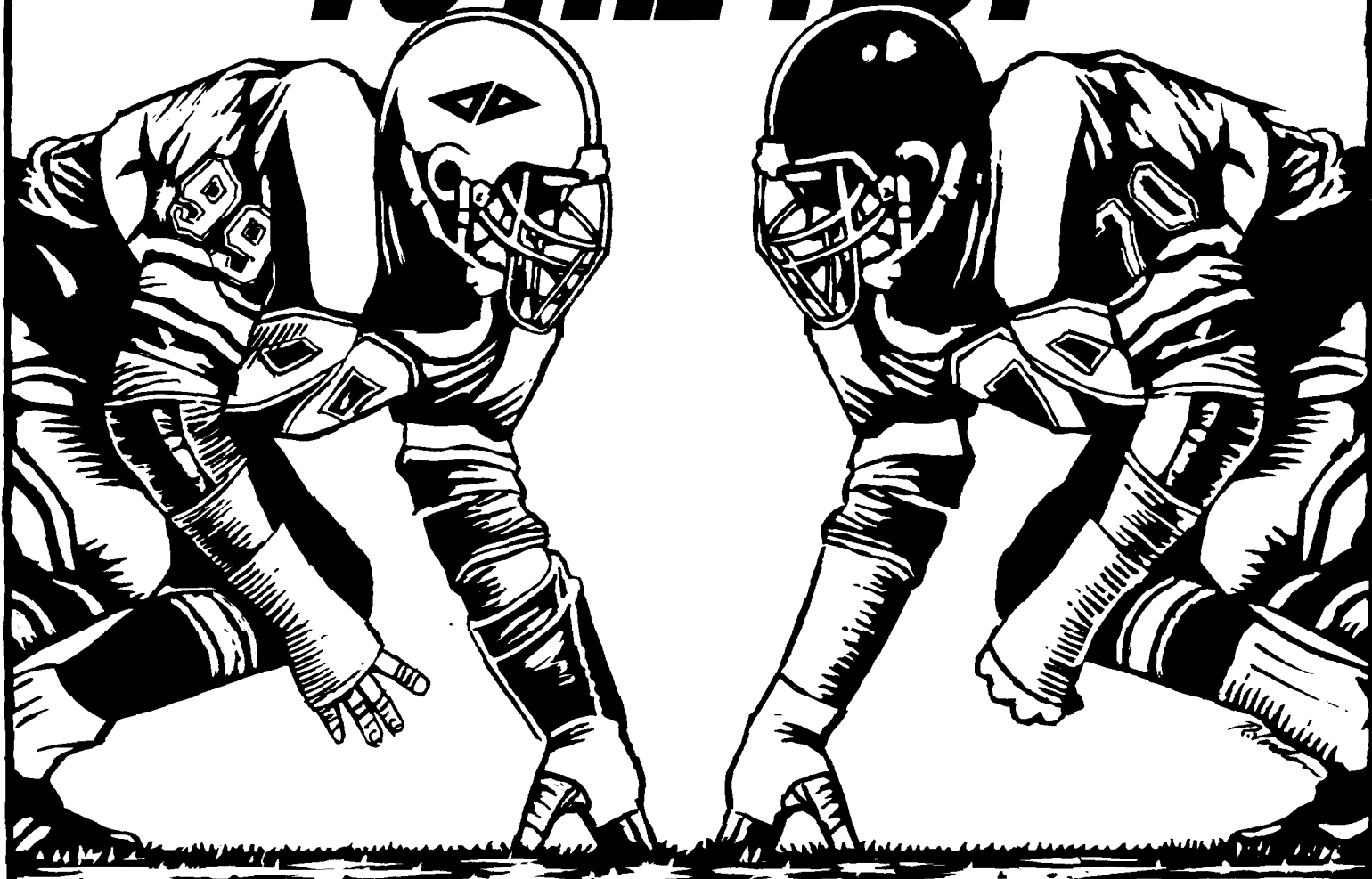
Wilson gave credit to Tulane President Eamon M. Kelly; Chester S. Gladchuk, director of athletics, and Terry Terrebonne, athletics executive development director, for their dedication to the success of a \$25 million campaign for athletics. The drive has collected more than \$22 million. "Without them, there would be no building here today," Wilson said.

Kelly called the Wilson Center "the cornerstone of a program that has the highest aspirations to continue the great tradition of Tulane intercollegiate athletics. They say intercollegiate athletics is the front porch of a university. We have a great new gathering place."



New athletics center "tells the world we're on our way back"

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