

The NCAA News



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NCAA appeals California ruling on drug testing

The California State Supreme Court has three months to decide if it will review a ruling that the NCAA championships and postseason football drug-testing program violates the right-of-privacy provisions of the California constitution insofar as Stanford University student-athletes are concerned.

The NCAA says the ruling against its drug-testing program ignored facts establishing the NCAA's "compelling interest" to conduct drug testing, ignored the undisputed evidence of athletes' drug use and interfered with nationwide regulation.

Papers filed last week by the NCAA asked the court to review and overturn a ruling September 25 by the Sixth District Court of Appeals in San Jose declaring that the

drug-testing program violated the right to privacy in the California constitution.

The ruling, the first by an appellate court in the nation against the program, came in a suit by Stanford University athletes and applies only to competitions involving Stanford, inside or outside California. If upheld on appeal, it would apply to other colleges in California.

The court of appeals held that California privacy rights, unlike those recognized under the U.S. Constitution, protect individuals from intrusions by private as well as governmental entities. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the NCAA is a private organization.

The appellate decision "accorded no weight to the combined judgment of the over 800 member institutions

of the NCAA that voted to adopt the drug-testing program, that drug use by their student-athletes is a serious and increasing problem," lawyers for the NCAA told the Supreme Court.

The NCAA also said the ruling would prevent drug testing of some participants, while their competitors are subject to no similar restrictions in championships and postseason football events throughout the U.S., with the result that it would "force the NCAA to choose between abandoning uniform rules applicable to all participants in nationwide intercollegiate athletics competition or changing its rules to comply with the law of the strictest state."

"Since such championships occur throughout the U.S., the court's ruling contravenes the purpose of

the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution, which is intended to prevent a single state from imposing its own rules on a national activity."

The court has three months to decide whether to take the case or let the appellate ruling become final.

The NCAA since 1986 has conducted random drug testing of athletes in championships competitions and postseason football games, looking for six categories of drugs, including steroids. To be eligible

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Where the Buffalo roams

Colorado's Eric Bieniemy maintained his position as the top rusher in the NCAA's Division I-A for the third straight week after the Buffaloes' victory over Oklahoma State. See I-A statistics on page 7.

Official Notice ready for mailing

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of seven articles reviewing the legislation submitted for the 85th annual NCAA Convention January 7-11 in Nashville. This article covers the 18 proposals in the consent package. In the next six issues of The NCAA News, the other topical groupings of amendments will be presented in the order in which they appear in the Convention agenda.)

The Official Notice of the 1991 NCAA Convention will be mailed to the membership November 15, and while it has a number of different features this year, one thing is constant: The first legislative proposals listed are those in the consent package.

Members will find a different kind of Official Notice this time around. For one thing, it is being mailed two weeks earlier than in the past, due to the new legislative calendar. For another, it includes all amendments-to-amendments and resolutions, as well as the basic legislative proposals. For a third, it is the largest of all time — nearly 100 pages bigger than last year's volume.

But the consent package should be a familiar entity. As has been the

case for more than a decade, the package includes legislation that is considered noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature. It is voted upon with a single motion and a single vote, unless a delegate asks that a given proposal be removed for separate action.

This year's group of 18 proposals is down from 23 a year ago and well under the all-time high of 43 proposals in 1987. The lowest number ever was 13 in 1986. Part of the reason for the drop this year is that the Council now has the authority to adopt during the year noncontroversial amendments that are necessary in the smooth operation of the Association, and the Council did adopt seven such proposals during 1990.

Included in the consent package for the 1991 Convention are the following proposals:

No. 1: Confirm that the Executive Committee retains the exclusive authority to establish and revise the selection process for, and administration of, NCAA championships.

No. 2: Accord to members of the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee the right to speak during the Convention business sessions.

No. 3: Confirm that conference spon-

sorship of proposed legislation must include a listing of at least eight member institutions of the conference that sponsors the proposal.

No. 4: Permit an institution's compliance coordinator to request legislative interpretations from the legislative services department at the national office.

No. 5: Specify that a member institution shall obtain a written (rather than an oral) release to discuss transfer with a four-year collegiate institution's student-athlete prior to contacts between the student-athlete and the second institution.

No. 6: Move the Association's recruiting calendars from Bylaw 13 to Bylaw 30, thus making them administrative regulations that can be adjusted as needed by the NCAA Council between Conventions.

No. 7: Specify that institutional staff members may visit a prospect's educational institution to observe a multiday tournament and count such a visit as the permissible one visit per week to the prospect's educational institution.

No. 8: Confirm that participation of Division II student-athletes in contests against prospects during the permissible Division II tryouts does not constitute intercollegiate competition and that such contests must occur during the institution's playing season in the involved sport.

No. 9: Combine the academic waivers of minimum full-time enrollment (administered by the NCAA Academic Requirements Committee) related to a student-athlete's participation in Olympic, Pan

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Changes in SAT might cause reevaluation of bylaw

Beginning in 1994, high school juniors will begin taking SAT tests that put greater emphasis on reading comprehension and mathematics problem-solving while decreasing the use of multiple-choice questions.

The changes in the test were announced recently by trustees of The College Board, who also said the name of the exam, now known as the Scholastic Aptitude Test, will be changed to the Scholastic Assessment Test.

Scores, however, still will be based on the 200- to 800-point scale used on the current test.

Whether the changes in the test will have an effect on its use by the NCAA to determine the initial eligibility of student-athletes is unknown, said Ursula R. Walsh, NCAA director of research.

At some point, she said, the As-

sociation's Academic Requirements Committee may need to consider whether the changes will affect the predictive validity of students' test scores and whether the minimum-score requirement should be adjusted. Currently, a combined score of 700 on the verbal and mathematics portions of the test is required by NCAA legislation.

Officials of The College Board said the changes in the SAT are intended to improve its reliability while responding to the increasing diversity of students and what they are learning in the classroom.

But those officials denied that the revisions are a response to widespread charges that the test is biased against minorities and women.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," said College Board President Donald M. Stewart, who was

among the officials present to announce the revisions during The College Board's annual meeting in Boston. "The SAT has been in almost continual evolution. It has never been set in concrete.

"The new SAT will combine the high, academically demanding standards of the current tests with revisions that increase their educational relevance and quality for all college-bound students," Stewart said.

Critics of the test were not satisfied by the changes.

"The test is not going to be improved in terms of predictability for college performance because it has basically not changed," Cynthia Schuman, executive director of the National Center for Fair and Open Testing in Cambridge, Massachusetts, told The New York Times. She added that the charges of bias

against minorities and women were not addressed by The College Board.

"The new SAT amounts to little more than rearranging the deck chairs on an educational Titanic," Robert Schaeffer of the group Fair-Test told the Associated Press. "The SAT should be optional, and it should be comprehensively overhauled to address its problems."

The College Board had considered even more extensive changes in the test than those finally approved. Foremost among proposals that were not adopted was a mandatory essay, which officials said was abandoned because it made the SAT too lengthy and would be too costly to administer and score. There also was concern that the essay would put foreign-born students who would have trouble writing an essay

in English at a disadvantage.

However, an optional essay will be included on what is now known as the SAT Achievement Tests, which are subject-specific tests that some schools offer in addition to the primary SAT that assesses verbal and mathematical ability. The primary test now will be known as SAT-I and the expanded achievement tests, which also will offer proficiency tests for more than a dozen languages, will be known as SAT-II.

The major changes in SAT-I affect both the verbal and mathematics sections.

A portion of the verbal section that asks students for opposites of various words will be dropped to make room for an expanded critical-reading section, in which students

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Accent on Women's Volleyball scheduled November 20

The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, heads the list of four teams that will be represented at the fourth annual NCAA Accent on Women's Volleyball press conference Tuesday, November 20, at the Center of Adult Education on the University of Maryland, College Park, campus.

The NCAA Accent on Women's Volleyball press conference is held to promote women's collegiate volleyball and the NCAA Division I Women's Volleyball Championship.

Coach Terry Pettit has led his Nebraska squad to a No. 2 national ranking and a 22-2 record. His 1989 Cornhusker team advanced to the

NCAA championship final, placing second to California State University, Long Beach. He is in his 14th



year of coaching women's volleyball at Nebraska and has won more than 80 percent of all matches.

Pettit will be joined at the Accent

by University of New Mexico coach Laurel Kessel; Pennsylvania State University coach Russ Rose, and University of Maryland, College Park, coach Janice Kruger.

Kessel, a member of the 1980 and 1988 U.S. Olympic volleyball teams, has coached the Lobos for seven years. Rose began the 1990 season as the fifth-winningest coach in Division I women's volleyball and has led Penn State to a 34-0 record (as of November 6). Kruger is in her 12th season as a head coach and earned her 400th career victory last month against George Washington University.

Also participating in the Accent will be senior setter Michelle Jaworski of Penn State and Maryland junior outside hitter Colleen Hurley.

The most recent NCAA Division I women's volleyball poll, released November 6, ranked Nebraska second, Penn State eighth, and New Mexico 11th. UCLA was ranked No. 1.

Maryland plays host to the 1990 NCAA Division I Women's Volleyball Championship December 13 and 15 at Cole Field House in College Park, Maryland. This year marks the first time in the 10-year

history of the NCAA championship that it is being conducted on the East Coast. First-round matches will be played November 29-December 1, and regionals will be December 6-9. First-round and regional matches will be played on the campuses of participating institutions. The 32-team championship bracket will be announced Sunday, November 25.

The media are invited to attend the November 20 Accent press conference at 10 a.m. in the Chesapeake room at the Center of Adult Education. A luncheon will follow at 11:30 a.m.

NCAA

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during the season, all athletes must sign forms consenting to be tested. Last year, the NCAA began year-round testing of football players for steroids and two other types of drugs.

Such testing was not an issue in this case.

The appeals court's 3-0 decision said the NCAA had failed to show that the testing program was necessary or effective, that there was significant drug use by college ath-

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letes, or that testing would protect athletes or the integrity of the competition.

The mathematics section of the test will undergo even greater changes. For the first time, up to one-fourth of the math questions will not be multiple-choice but will require students to work the problems and produce their own answers. In another departure from the past, students will be permitted to use calculators to do the problems.

In another change, students will be given two hours and 30 minutes—20 additional minutes—to take the test. The number of questions also could be slightly reduced.

Representatives of The College

Official

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American or World University Games; also, restrict waivers related to those games to academic waivers of minimum full-time enrollment.

No. 10: Extend the opportunity for a waiver of the five-year rule to participants in the World University Games.

No. 11: Specify that one of the physicians on the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports must be a primary-care team physician.

No. 12: Establish a Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee as a standing NCAA committee, replacing the Council Subcommittee to Review Minority Opportunities in Intercollegiate Athletics.

No. 13: Establish an Olympic Sports Liaison Committee as a standing NCAA committee.

No. 14: Establish a Two-Year College Relations Committee as a standing NCAA committee.

No. 15: Increase from six to eight the size of the Division II Women's Basketball Committee.

No. 16: Increase from six to eight the size of the Division III Men's Basketball Committee.

No. 17: Increase from six to eight the size of the Division I Women's Volleyball Committee and specify committee membership requirements.

No. 18: Increase from four to six the size of the Division II Women's Volleyball Committee.

(Next in the series: All 40 proposals in the Presidents Commission Grouping.)

letes, or that testing would protect athletes or the integrity of the competition.

The evidence supported a judge's finding that "athletes do not use drugs any more than college students generally or others of their age group, and that they actually use drugs less during the athletic season than their peers," said the opinion by Justice Eugene Premo.

He also said the testing program was too broad and even its accuracy was doubtful; there was no evidence it

Board believe the changes as a whole will improve the tests while boosting educational standards in the nation's high schools.

"Taken as a whole, these changes are designed to send positive signals to our schools, to reinforce sound curriculum in the high schools," said Derek Curtis Bok, president of Harvard University and cochair of a panel that reviewed the proposed changes in the tests.

deterred drug use, the appeal process was inadequate, and the NCAA had not tried less intrusive alternatives, such as drug education.

The NCAA's appeal said drug education alone could not substitute for drug testing.

"Education by its very nature provides no means for detecting drug use and therefore provides no assurance to athletes that their competitors are not using prohibited drugs," the NCAA lawyers wrote.

They disputed the appeals court's assessment of the drug-testing program, saying the pervasiveness of

Football returns

King's College says it will renew its intercollegiate football program, which was discontinued in 1963.

John J. Dorish, director of athletics, said a nationwide search for a head coach will continue until mid-December. The school will play a junior varsity schedule for two years, beginning next fall, and it then intends to compete in the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference.

Legislative Assistance

1990 Column No. 40

Transfer—participating for two institutions in the same academic year

Divisions I and II member institutions should note that in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 14.6.4.4.7, a transfer student from a two-year college is not eligible for regular-season or NCAA championships competition in a sport if the student-athlete has competed at the two-year college in that sport during the same academic year. Currently, the provisions of 14.6.4.4.7 are not applicable to Division III member institutions. Please note that it is permissible for a student-athlete to compete for two four-year institutions during the same academic year, provided the student-athlete qualifies for an exception to or a waiver of the one-year residence requirement for transfers from four-year colleges as set forth in 14.6.5.3. A student-athlete who qualifies for a waiver of or an exception to the residence requirement and competes for two four-year institutions during the same academic year would utilize only one season of competition for that academic year. Finally, the waivers of or exceptions to the residence requirement set forth in 14.6.5.3 are not applicable during the first academic year in residence to a transfer student who is not a qualifier per 14.2.9.1.

NCAA Bylaw 16.10—travel expenses (unrelated to practice and competition)

Member institutions should note that it is permissible for an institution or a representative of its athletics interests (through the institution) to provide actual and necessary expenses to transport a team to awards or recognition meetings specified in Bylaws 16.1.6 (institutional awards banquets) and 16.1.7.3 (recognition by president, governor or state legislative body). It also is permissible for an institution to provide actual and necessary transportation expenses for local media appearances (e.g., radio, television, print media) within a 30-mile radius of the institution's campus if the student-athlete's appearance is related to athletics ability or prestige. In addition, the institution may pay the actual and necessary expenses for its student-athletes to attend conference-sponsored media days and regularly established local or regional media functions. Finally, the institution may provide a student-athlete legitimate and normal expenses related to participation in activities set forth in 12.5 (institutional promotions, educational or charitable activities), provided such participation occurs within the state or, if outside the state, within a 100-mile radius of the institution's campus.

Please note that a member institution may not pay the expenses of any student-athlete returning home to receive an award for athletics accom-

plishments or for other personal purposes. It also is not permissible for an institution to pay transportation or other expenses for a student-athlete to attend special or single-game promotional media events that are not regularly established local media functions. Finally, it is not permissible for an institution or its staff members to provide transportation (e.g., a ride home with a coach, a ride to observe another institution's contest) to an enrolled student-athlete, even if the student-athlete reimburses the institution or the staff member for the appropriate amount of the gas expense.

NCAA Bylaws 14.6.4.4.2 and 14.6.4.4.5—two-year college transfer regulations

Divisions I and II member institutions should note that for a student-athlete who attends a two-year college and, prior to regular enrollment at a member institution, obtains additional credits as a part-time student in a four-year collegiate institution, the hours accumulated at the four-year institution may be utilized by the certifying member institution in determining the student-athlete's eligibility under the two-year-college-transfer provisions, provided: (1) These hours are accepted by the two-year college and are placed on the transcript or other official document by the two-year college from which the student-athlete transfers prior to the date of initial regular enrollment at the NCAA member institution, and (2) any official document (other than the student's transcript) utilized by the two-year college for this purpose includes the official seal of the two-year college, is signed by the appropriate academic official of the two-year college and is forwarded directly from the two-year college to the appropriate admissions official of the certifying institution.

Also, in accordance with 14.6.4.4.5, if a two-year college student transfers to a Division I or II member institution prior to the completion of the applicable transfer requirements (e.g., graduation from the two-year college), the student is subject to the one-year residence requirement at the certifying institution, even if the student subsequently transfers back to the two-year college and completes the necessary requirements (e.g., obtains a degree).

This material was provided by the NCAA legislative services department as an aid to member institutions. If an institution has a question it would like to have answered in this column, the question should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director for legislative services, at the NCAA national office.

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 Who determines the division classification of a new NCAA member?

A As noted in NCAA Bylaw 20.2.1.1, at the time of application, a prospective member shall designate the membership division it desires and any desired multidivision classification per Bylaw 20.4. The membership application shall be reviewed with regard to the prospective member's conformance with applicable division criteria. The application then shall be submitted for possible election to membership (effective the following September 1) in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 3.



The University of Hartford's Mike Daniel helps Thelbert Hampton of Thirman Milner Elementary School get a better shot at the basket during one of the Hawks' practices. Team members serve as mentors to 25 students at the school as part of a program to help the youngsters academically and socially.

Hartford athletes give kids a boost

The University of Hartford's men's basketball squad has joined a program at the Thirman Milner Elementary School, where team members will serve as student mentors.

The program, "The Hawks Club," was coordinated by the Connecticut Prison Association. The CPA is a private, nonprofit agency dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal-justice system by providing information and practical, humane services to those affected by it. The program was planned by Eric Crawford, CPA project coordinator and former Hartford basketball captain (1984-85). Current Hartford assistant coach Jamie Cosgrove is a codirector of the program.

The 25 Milner students, chosen by school principal William Chambers, are considered "at risk" academically or socially. All reside in the north end of Hartford. Each week, players will meet with small groups of students during nonclassroom hours to tutor them in various subjects. Some evenings, the students will study side-by-side with players at their study hall on campus.

To continue to participate in the club, students must do their homework; behave well in school; demonstrate academic progress; attend school on a regular basis, and show respect for teachers, staff and players.

In return, students will attend weekend practices and home games,

visit the locker room after games, receive special gifts and prizes when exceeding program expectations, be given club T-shirts, attend study halls, and—most importantly—have a player to call their friend and mentor.

The program is funded by a Federal antidrug grant to the city of Hartford, which gave the CPA \$300,000 for one year to establish substance-abuse programs and promote community development in the Charter Oak and Vine Street neighborhoods. The effort is part of the city's Community Reclamation Project, designed to improve the quality of life in those two neighborhoods.

At a press conference announcing the program, Principal Chambers and head coach Jack Phelan talked about the importance of education and the challenge that the players have been given.

"Hopefully, with the influence of our players, the Milner school kids are going to be able to see the light," said Phelan. "Education is the key to a successful life."

Chambers said, "Gentlemen, I challenge you. The University of Hartford takes on Milner School one-on-one."

Senior guard Ron Moye, team captain, said, "I came from a similar situation. I had someone giving me direction. Unfortunately, these kids didn't have that. Giving something back to the kids is essential."

Nominee to replace Skelton named

The Atlantic Coast Conference has selected William M. Sangster, faculty athletics representative at Georgia Institute of Technology, as its nominee to replace B. J. Skelton of Clemson University on the NCAA Council.

Skelton is the Nominating Committee's choice for secretary-treasurer of the Association in 1991-

1992. Sangster, dean of the college of engineering at Georgia Tech, would serve the final year of Skelton's Council term and then would be eligible for reelection to a full four-year term.

The other nominees for January 1991 Council vacancies were announced in the October 15 issue of The NCAA News.

Wrestling Committee's proposals on allocation of berths approved

The NCAA Administrative Committee has approved the Wrestling Committee's recommendations regarding the allocation of berths for automatic qualifiers and regional tournament sites for the 1991 Divisions I, II and III Wrestling Championships.

The Administrative Committee, acting for the Executive Committee, approved the recommendations during an October 25 telephone conference.

The number of championships berths will change slightly for most conferences and regional tournaments, although the total number of qualifiers in each division will remain the same as last year: 330 in Division I, 140 in Division II and 200 in Division III.

The changes in the berth allocations are based on a formula that considers the performance of qualifiers from each conference or regional in the past three championships. The formula determines how the qualifiers will be divided between automatic-qualifying conferences and regional tournaments.

Automatic berths in the 1991

Division I Wrestling Championships will be allocated as follows: Big Ten Conference, 53; Eastern Wrestling League, 43; Big Eight Conference, 42; Pacific-10 Conference, 38; Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, 29; Atlantic Coast Conference, 27; West regional, 20; East regional, 16; Western Athletic Conference, 15; Mid-American Athletic Conference, 14; East Coast Conference, 12; New England University Wrestling Conference, 11, and Southern Conference, 10.

Division II championships berths will be allocated as follows: North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, 35; Northeast regional, 24; Mideast regional, 24; West regional, 24; Midwest regional, 22, and Southeast regional, 11.

Automatic berths for the Division III championships will be allocated as follows: Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, 34; East regional, 26; New Jersey Athletic Conference, 22; Midwest regional, 21; State University of New York Athletic Conference, 19; Ohio Athletic Conference, 17; Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference, 14; West regional, 14; College

Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin, 11; Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference, 11, and New England College Conference Wrestling Association, 11.

Liberty University and Illinois State University will host the Division I East and West regional qualifying tournaments, respectively, March 2-3.

In Division II, the following will serve as host institutions for the regional qualifying tournaments: University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, East regional, February 22-23; Pembroke State University, South regional, February 23-24; Colorado School of Mines, West regional, February 23; Grand Valley State University, Mideast regional, February 22-23, and Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Midwest regional, February 15.

In Division III, the following will serve as host institutions for the regional qualifying tournaments: Rochester Institute of Technology, East regional, February 16-17; Augsburg College, West regional, February 22-23, and Olivet College, Midwest regional, February 22-23.

Pro baseball player, 31, is using NCAA grant to complete education

Jim Adduci was beginning to feel insecure as a 31-year-old baseball player in the minor leagues, and he had never established himself in the big leagues.

"I was in Milwaukee (with the Brewers), and I was doing a good job coming in off the bench. But I just sensed it was an insecure spot to be in. I thought at the time, now would be the time to plan for the years ahead.

Adduci attended Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, for three years. He stayed in school as an indifferent student long enough to get drafted.

After cutting short his college career, Adduci is now trying to make up for it through an 80-college consortium that tries to help athletes find scholarships to complete their studies, at the school where they either start their education or end it.

Adduci got out the books this fall after packing up his glove and spikes at season's end with the Scranton, Pennsylvania, triple-A baseball club.

With a wife and three children and mortgage payments on his home in Evergreen Park, Illinois, Adduci knew he had to prepare for something else.

He hopes the Project Academics program at DePaul University is the answer.

"It (the program) helps battle those 33 percent graduation rates that Division I basketball and football programs have," said Tom Kowalski, director of DePaul's Project Academics, which since 1986 has tried to bring athletes back to school.

"I have a really good relationship with the Cubs and White Sox and Milwaukee Brewers," Kowalski said. "I go to spring training and talk with all the athletes, from rookie ball up to the professional program."

Two other Chicago teams—the Blackhawks and Bears—also are involved. In fact, the first athlete through the program was Todd Bell, a former defensive back with the Bears. He got his degree from Ohio State University, where he played

college ball, after finishing his course work at DePaul.

The consortium to which DePaul belongs tries to make it easier for athletes to transfer credits, attend class, find scholarships and otherwise wend their way toward a degree.

Bears offensive lineman Jim Covert also is in the DePaul program, as was Troy Murray of the Blackhaws.

Kowalski said about 100 athletes have been through the program since it started in 1987.

While athletes are required to do the same work as other students, the school does what it can to ease

the way. If the athlete can't get to registration because of his team's schedule, Project Academics staff members will register him. If his sports schedule means he can't make a class, it will be videotaped for him.

"My whole intention was to play professional baseball from the time I got out of high school," Adduci told Paul Driscoll of the Associated Press, whose story on Adduci was circulated nationally.

"But there comes a time when you have to make a decision," said Adduci, who is majoring in communications. "And I'm a much better student now than I was at 18."

CEOs in Sun Belt organize

The Sun Belt Conference has organized a presidents' council to give CEOs a more active role in conference affairs.

Following the league's October meeting in Tampa, it was announced that the presidents will work closely with directors of athletics and faculty athletics representatives in setting league policy.

Thomas C. Meredith, president of Western Kentucky University, was named council president, and James Woodward, chancellor of the University of North Carolina, Charlotte, was elected vice-president. Both will serve two-year terms beginning June 1, 1991.

"We are pleased with the interest

and input that the presidents have expressed in the Sun Belt Conference," said Commissioner James W. Lessig. "We believe this will strengthen the conference and will keep the Sun Belt in a favorable position with what is happening nationally; that is, greater involvement of presidents in the area of intercollegiate athletics."

"I am excited about the future of the Sun Belt Conference and am delighted to have the opportunity to serve in this capacity as president," Meredith said. "This move by the conference reflects the NCAA trend for presidents to determine the direction of conferences."

Schultz cited for sports-reform effort

NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz will be honored November 15 by the Center for the Study of Sport in Society for his leadership in the intercollegiate sports reform movement.

"His reform agenda delivered at the Dallas Convention was a clear indication that changes will come, and the NCAA will take a lead in reemphasizing the proper sense of focus and priority regarding education and athletics," said Richard E.

Lapchick, director of the center. Schultz will be presented with a Giant Steps Award by the center.

Dave Bing, a former NBA all-star, also is being honored for helping to raise \$2 million to continue the Detroit Public School System's sports programs, which were going to be discontinued because of budget cuts.

The NBA will be cited for its efforts to encourage Miami, Florida, area students to stay in school.

Comment

Soccer rule hurts Division III participation effort

Millikin University soccer coach Bill Bodamer is blunt in his opinion about a new rule.

"It stinks," Bodamer says. "And that opinion is shared by most of the coaches and referees that I've talked to."

The new NCAA rule limits substitutions to one per player or the entire team in each half. Once a player comes out of a game, he cannot return for the duration of that half.

Bodamer sees the new rule as a compromise between coaches who favor the previous rule allowing unlimited substitutions and coaches who favor the international rule of two substitutions per match.

International soccer requires that most players play the entire 90 minutes in a match without rest. Players on U.S. national soccer teams are said to have difficulty adjusting to the conditioning demands of international soccer because they're used to playing with unlimited substitutions in college,



Bill Bodamer

where they occasionally would come out of the game for a breather.

"That rationale is perhaps acceptable for the handful of NCAA Division I players who will go on to play in the World Cup and Olympics," Bodamer said, "but it goes against the philosophy of Division III, where there is emphasis on participation."

"With the new rule, I'm less inclined to take a starter out of the game unless the half is nearly over.

There isn't a coach in the world who's going to substitute a player of lesser ability in a tie match. And in soccer, most matches are ties or one-goal games. As a result, there's more playing time for the starters and less for the reserves.

"It's not fair to the young man who works hard in practice every day and just wants a chance to play in some games," Bodamer said.

"Many of our reserves are players who enjoy soccer and just want the chance to play. There should be a payoff to them in playing time. For some, those five to 10 minutes in a

varsity game may be the biggest thrill of their season.

"Division I is different because players are on scholarships," Bodamer says. "If a young man is offered a scholarship to be the 15th man on a roster, then he's being rewarded if he accepts the scholarship."

Another rationale cited by proponents of the new rule is to speed up the game by reducing the number of substitutions.

Bodamer disagrees.

"Since you can substitute only on a corner kick or goal kick, unlimited substitutions don't slow down the

game that much. Most of the time, it takes longer to retrieve a ball that is kicked out of play than to get a substitute into the game," Bodamer says.

"Now, substitutions take longer because referees have to take the time to keep track on paper of each substitute.

"If a player needs a breather, he can mouth an obscenity, get a yellow card, come out of the game for a few minutes and go back into the game," Bodamer says. "That's not the kind of behavior we should encourage."

Our problems have but one cause

**Donald Kennedy, president
Stanford University**

The Washington Post

"Almost no one denies that there is a serious illness in intercollegiate athletics. It has diverse symptoms: recruiting scandals, falsification of academic credentials, high financial inducements, graduates of comprehensive universities who cannot read or write, exploitation—especially of minority athletes—and a growing loss of confidence on the part of the public in some of society's most important institutions.

"Given this array of manifestations, it is not surprising that the underlying disease state is often represented as a complex one requiring multiple therapies. But in fact, the underlying cause is about as complicated as a broken arm; it is that universities enroll athletes who do not meet their own admissions standards."

**Tom Osborne, head football coach
University of Nebraska, Lincoln**

The New York Times

"Like it or not, I see us moving more toward a national (Division I-A) play-off, because I think the conferences are going to get bigger to have more lucrative television packages.

"When you get four or five big conferences, it's going to lend itself to a play-off."

**Leon Black, assistant director of athletics for academics
University of Texas, Austin**

Stamper (a publication of the department of athletics)

"Each member (of the academic support services staff) brings to our team different skills and expertise, and they complement one another.

"It used to be that student-athletes were thought of as athletes, then as students. Now, they are seen as a total person with social needs as well.

"These areas have always been a concern, but we didn't have the personnel to address them. Now, each student-athlete can draw from the counselors on a wide variety of subjects."

Tony Kornheiser, columnist

The Washington Post

"College football polls are, by and large, idiotic. They invariably compare apples and chewing gum. How are you supposed to know what to make of the fact that Tennessee beat Florida, Florida beat Alabama, Alabama beat Tennessee? Even if you gained a perspective on that, what would it mean relative to Washington and Illinois?"

"How many polls does it take to screw up a ranking?"

"Five. AP, UPI, USA Today/CNN, The National and The New York Times.

"That's a pollish joke."

**John Cooper, head football coach
Ohio State University**

The National Sports Daily

"I'm not sure you can say grass (on the football field) is safer, but in my mind it is.

"No. 1, we recruit with it. Most high-school players would rather play on grass. They read about the injuries to the pros. No. 2, practicing and playing on it (artificial turf) takes a lot of spring out of your legs. No. 3, we believe there's been only one national-championship team that's played on AstroTurf (Oklahoma, 1985)."

**Jeffrey H. Orleans, executive director
Ivy Group**

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

"Whenever there's change in the Ivy League, it's going to be change that involves nonathletes as well as athletes. To the extent that (the NCAA's revenue

distribution plan) recognizes broad-based criteria, it is a friend to us. But to the extent that it gives so much weight to scholarships given—well, it seems to be overly patronizing toward the big football schools."

Bill Benner, columnist

The Indianapolis Star

"The NCAA now also will distribute funds to schools on a formula geared to the number of scholarships they offer (as well for success in the Division I Men's Basketball Championship).

"Therefore, the more a college moves to sponsor a broad-based program, the more it will reap from the basketball tournament largesse. Thus, schools that have been quick to shut down so-called nonrevenue producing minor sports will now be encouraged to sponsor more sports for both men and women—and they won't have to have a successful football or basketball program to do it."

**Peter Flawn, former president
University of Texas, Austin**

"A Primer for University Presidents"

Managing the Modern University

"These professional athletes (in universities with nationally competitive sports programs) live apart from other students, eat apart from other students and study apart from other students. The only time during



Opinions

the football or basketball season that they encounter the ordinary student is when they attend class.

"It is not considered good form by the board of regents or the alumni if, on the occasion of homecoming or parents day, when the university is engaged in meeting its traditional rival on the football field, the president is at a committee meeting in Washington or backpacking in the mountains.

"If you are a sports enthusiast and enjoy intercollegiate athletics, so much the better; if you are not... fake it."

**J. P. Luby, public school teacher
Flora, Mississippi**

USA Today

"Americans, for the most part, don't give a hoot about education. If they did, we would solve the education problem. If the savings and loan (institutions) can be bailed out, so can our children."

Track as NCAA sport may be on its way out

By Stan Huntsman

Track and field is at an all-time high in terms of participants and spectator interest in Europe, Africa and the Eastern countries, as well as other parts of the world, except in the United States.

Spectator attendance here, as well as the actual quality and quantity of track meets, has markedly decreased.

The sport of track and field as an NCAA sport was severely wounded in the late 1970s when the first great cost-reduction thrust occurred. In fact, many universities were mortally wounded, including our flagship school, the University of Southern California.

At that point, some private schools and most state schools became polarized in their approach to our sport by becoming specialized as a jump school, distance school, sprint school, etc.

Not all schools accepted this fate. The University of Oregon; the University of California, Los Angeles; Indiana University, Bloomington; the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Louisiana State University; Eastern Michigan University; the University of Texas, Austin, and many other institutions have tried to maintain a complete track team with at least three to four student-athletes in each event. Some of our coaches and institutions gave up the quest for a team. Some were lazy and found the struggle too severe. Others did not have the resources or were legislated out of using their resources.

The issue now is "to be or not to be." It would be far better to eliminate track and field (and perhaps other sports) in the NCAA rather than to try to struggle on. The few remaining

schools that are attempting to field track teams will undoubtedly fold with the next barrage of reductions.

Prior to the advent of the NCAA, there was an ICAAAA conference that offered a championship in many sports. Southern California, the University of Notre Dame and most Eastern schools selected this conference as a means by which to develop their track athletes.

Could it be that dropping track and field is indeed the answer, and that track has run a full circle and should return to the IC4A or allow The Athletics Congress to conduct our championships? Still, the NCAA is the purest, wisest and most honorable organization in the history of the sport.

The bottom line of NCAA cost containment is that track and field and baseball are the only sports to take a "hit" on staff curtailment. This is absurd. To think that 2½ coaches can supply adequate instruction and monitor and safeguard practice sessions is impossible.

Why, oh, why, do we diminish coach-athlete contact and put athletes "on their own" in highly technical events? The elimination of two or three of the 25 or 26 coaches in the athletics department will scarcely save \$60,000. Most Division I departments employ over 100 people.

Please try to evaluate the man on the job as you would any other man on the job in the United States. Hire or fire him as to his positive or negative effect on mankind.

Please, NCAA members, take time to focus on peculiarities, idiosyncrasies, values and the direction in which we are going.

Huntsman is head men's track and field coach at the University of Texas, Austin.

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For the first time in decades, no I-A perfect teams left

By James M. Van Valkenburg
NCAA Director of Statistics

The last time there were no undefeated-untied teams in NCAA major-college football in the regular season?

The year was 1936—two generations ago, another era.

Only 29 of the current 106 Division I-A coaches were born when the 1936 season started. George Allen, the oldest, was 18. Joe Paterno was 9.

It was the first season for the Associated Press national poll. The bowl system was just getting under way. There were no official rules for scoring a game—that was five years away. In fact, there were no national statistical rankings. Homer F. Cooke Jr., a Seattle sportswriter, was starting to plan that operation, which began in 1937.

Football on television? The first TV game (Fordham vs. Wayneburg) still was three years away.

And World War II was three years away. It started with Adolph Hitler's invasion of Poland about the time the 1939 season opened.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt did not win his second term until November, and Pearl Harbor was five years away.

Houston last to fall

This year, Houston was the last perfect-record team to fall, losing at Texas, 45-24. Georgia Tech, the only team with no losses and one tie, barely survived over Virginia Tech.

Just eight teams, including Houston, have a single loss and no ties, and some of these may lose again. Only three teams have one loss and one tie.

Most-played rivalries

The most played current Division I-A rivalry in NCAA college football is Minnesota-Wisconsin, renewed for the 100th time November 3. Next is Missouri-Kansas, headed for a 99th game November 17.

But there are seven current rivalries with more than 100 games played—four in Division III and three in Division I-AA, where Lafayette and Lehigh play their 126th game November 17 (they played two games a season almost every year before 1902 and in 1891 played three games).

A definition of terms is important at this point. We use "most-played" and "current" because "longest" can mean greatest span of years. That can bring in series that no longer are being played.

A good example is Rutgers and Princeton, opponents in the first game of intercollegiate football in 1869. But in 121 years, they played only 71 games and have not met since 1980, so they do not make the list. Here are the 24 current NCAA rivalries at least 95 games long (including the 1990 game, even if it is yet to be played):

Series	First Game
Division I-A	
100 Minnesota-Wisconsin	1890
99 Missouri-Kansas	1891
97 Nebraska-Kansas	1892
97 Texas-Texas A&M	#1894
97 Texas Christian-Baylor	#1899
95 North Caro.-Virginia	#1892
95 Miami (Ohio)-Cincinnati	#1888
Division I-AA	
126 Lafayette-Lehigh	#1884
113 Yale-Princeton	1873
107 Yale-Harvard	1875
100 +William & Mary-Richmond	#1898
97 Pennsylvania-Cornell	1893
95 Yale-Brown	#1880
Division II	
95 North Dak.-North Dak. St.	1894
Division III	
105 Williams-Amherst	1884
104 Albion-Kalamazoo	#1896
104 Bowdoin-Colby	#1892
101 Monmouth (Ill.)-Knox	#1891
100 Coe-Cornell College	#1891



Wake Forest sophomore George Coghill is ranked No. 2 among Division I-A punt returners



Troy Kopp of Pacific is No. 3 in Division I-A total offense and ranks high in passing



Cisco Richard, Northeast Louisiana, is among Division I-AA leaders in catches per game



Aurora sophomore Rod Stinson is among Division III punt-return leaders

97	DePauw-Wabash	#1890
96	Amherst-Wesleyan	1882
96	Williams-Wesleyan	1881
95	Hampden-Sydney-Randolph-Macon	1893
95	Union (N.Y.)-Hamilton	1890

#Played two or three games a season some years.
+Series tied 47-47-5 entering November 17 game.

Missouri-Kansas and Lafayette-Lehigh are not the only ones on the most-played list to be renewed November 17. The others are Yale-Harvard, William and Mary-Richmond, and Pennsylvania-Cornell. The finale comes December 1, with Texas-Texas A&M at Austin for their 97th meeting.

Nine more most-played rivalries were renewed November 10. They are Nebraska-Kansas, North Carolina-Virginia, Yale-Princeton, North Dakota-North Dakota State, Williams-Amherst, Bowdoin-Colby, DePauw-Wabash, Hampden-Sydney vs. Randolph-Macon, and Union (New York)-Hamilton.

The 100-year angle

The timing of 100-year celebrations can get tricky. This was the 100th Minnesota-Wisconsin game, but this is the 101st year of the rivalry. This is the 100th year of the Missouri-Kan-

sas rivalry, but the 99th game is coming up.

Some choose to wait until the 100th year has been completed, then celebrate that fact the following year, as DePauw and Wabash did in celebrating the 100th anniversary of their rivalry. This actually is the 101st season, and they have met 97 times.

'Uninterrupted'
The longest most-played series in NCAA football that never has been interrupted?

The answer will surprise almost everyone, even some long-time observers. It is Oklahoma-Kansas. They have played every year since the series started in 1903—88 games in 88 years, including this fall.

This, too, can be tricky, because Lafayette and Lehigh have met every year since 1897. But they were interrupted in 1896. The series began in 1884.

Amazingly, none of the 24 most-played current rivalries never has been interrupted. Wars, epidemics, presidential decrees, unhappy incidents and other factors all played a part.

This is not so surprising, though, when one remembers the feature on 100-season football programs in The NCAA News of September 10, which reported that 68 percent of those

programs had no team at least one season.

Minnesota and Wisconsin, starting in 1890, have met every year since 1906, when President Theodore Roosevelt, concerned about mounting deaths in football, halted all games that were "too arch-rival and heated." (Otherwise, they would have the longest uninterrupted series.)

The same year, a group of determined football rules reformers met at the president's behest and organized the NCAA.

Missouri and Kansas, starting in 1891, have met every year except 1918, when Missouri had no team because of the flu epidemic and World War I.

DePauw and Wabash label their series, which began in 1890, the "oldest uninterrupted series west of the Alleghenies," because after no game in 1910, they have met every year since, 1911 through 1990, or 80 years.

But two series west of the Alleghenies top that—Oklahoma-Kansas, every year for 88 years, and Minnesota-Wisconsin, every year for 84 years.

Simply adding up a series' won-

lost-tied record can be confusing, too. For instance, Coe and Cornell College have met 100 times in 100 seasons, but five years they played twice in a season, and five other seasons there was no game.

'Oldest'

When it comes to the oldest of the current most-played rivalries, or those with the earliest starting dates, the Ivy Group is on top.

Yale-Princeton started in 1873 and Yale-Harvard in 1875. And at 113 and 107 games, respectively (this season's games included), they rank second and third behind Lafayette-Lehigh, which didn't start until 1884.

In fact, Yale-Brown (1880), Williams-Wesleyan (1881) and Amherst-Wesleyan (1882) also started before Lafayette-Lehigh.

Trophy games
We do not have a ready explanation, but there are few trophy games on the list of most-played rivalries.

Most of the famous ones, like the Little Brown Jug (Michigan-Minnesota), the Old Oaken Bucket (Indiana-Purdue) and The Axe (Stanford-California) are not on the most-played list. The same is true of the not-so-famous ones.

In many cases, the trophy came in the 1930s or 1940s, long after the series started. Trophies now do not

attract the attention they once did, and often the tradition is kept alive by a single group such as a campus fraternity or letterman's club.

Of course, there are some notable exceptions on the most-played list; for instance, the Paul Bunyan Axe for Minnesota-Wisconsin, the Monon Bell for DePauw-Wabash, the Victory Bell (one of several with the same name) for Miami (Ohio)-Cincinnati and the Bronze Turkey for Monmouth (Illinois)-Knox.

The Paul Bunyan Axe has been presented since 1948 by Wisconsin's National "W" Club. The Monon Bell is a 350-pounder presented in 1932 by the Monon Railroad (now L&M; both colleges are on the railroad's line, just 27 miles apart). The bell, which has been stolen at least five times, was taken from one of the railroad's locomotives and is painted red on one side (for Wabash) and gold on the other (for DePauw).

The game frequently has been broadcast live to combined alumni meetings in such distant cities as Dallas and San Diego.

And the most-played group certainly has no monopoly on the most famous rivalries, since it does not include Ohio State-Michigan, Notre Dame-Southern California, Army-Navy and several other biggies.

Closest series
DePauw-Wabash also is one of the closest series on the most-played list, with a 44-44-8 deadlock entering their November 10 meeting, when favored DePauw won.

The top-10 attendance games November 10 totaled 815,853—seventh highest in college football history.

Michigan drew 105,343 for its game with Illinois, Tennessee 97,123 for Notre Dame, Auburn 85,214 for Southern Mississippi, Penn State 83,000 for Maryland, Texas 82,457 for Houston and Florida 81,529 for Georgia, making six games above 80,000.

The top-10 record is 833,286 for October 22, 1983.



Football notes



San Jose State's Sheldon Canley is a leading Division I-A rusher

Football Statistics

Through games of November 10

Division I-AA individual leaders

RUSHING CL G CAR YDS AVG TD YDSPG. FIELD GOALS CL G FGA FG PCT FGPG. INTERCEPTIONS CL G NO YDS TD IPG. Includes lists of player names and statistics for rushing, field goals, and interceptions.

SCORING CL G TD XP FG PTS PTPG. PUNTING CL NO AVG (Min. 3.6 per game). KICKOFF RETURNS CL NO YDS TD AVG (Min. 1.2 per game). PUNT RETURNS CL NO YDS TD AVG (Min. 1.2 per game).

Division I-AA team leaders

PASSING EFFICIENCY CL G ATT CMP PCT INT YDS/ATT TD PCT POINTS. PASSING OFFENSE G ATT CMP INT PCT YDS/ATT TD YDSPG. RUSHING OFFENSE G CAR YDS AVG TD YDSPG.

RECEPTIONS PER GAME CL G CT YDS TD CTPG. RECEIVING YARDS PER GAME CL G CT YDS TD YDSPG. NET PUNTING G CAR YDS NET. SCORING DEFENSE G YDS AVG TD.

PUNTING G CAR YDS NET. SCORING DEFENSE G YDS AVG TD. TURNOVER MARGIN G PLAYS YDS AVG TD YDSPG. TOTAL OFFENSE G PLAYS YDS AVG TD YDSPG.

TURNOVER MARGIN G PLAYS YDS AVG TD YDSPG. TOTAL OFFENSE G PLAYS YDS AVG TD YDSPG. TOTAL DEFENSE G PLAYS YDS AVG TD YDSPG. SCORING OFFENSE G PTS AVG.

Division I-AA single-game highs

Player, Team (opponent, date), Total. Rushing and passing yards, Receiving yards, Punt return yards, Kickoff return yards. Team, Team (opponent, date), Total. Rushing and passing yards, Fewest rushing yards allowed, Passes attempted, Passes completed, Points scored.

Football Statistics

Through games of November 10

Division II individual leaders

RUSHING										FIELD GOALS										INTERCEPTIONS									
CL	G	CAR	YDS	TD	YDSPG	CL	G	FGA	FG	PCT	FGPC	CL	G	NO	YDS	IPG													
David Jones, Chadron St.	Sr	10	225	1570	14	157.0	Jack McTyre, Valdosta St.	Sr	10	23	17	73.9	1.70	Eric Turner, East Tex. St.	Jr	11	10	105	9										
Shawn Graves, Wofford	So	9	151	1324	17	147.1	Mike Estrella, St. Mary's (Cal.)	Fr	10	22	16	72.7	1.60	Anthony Devine, Millersville	So	10	9	143	9										
Derrick Price, West Chester	Sr	10	291	1457	7	145.7	Jay Masek, Chadron St.	Sr	10	23	15	65.2	1.50	Jimmy Hooker, East Tex. St.	Jr	10	8	3	8										
Jeremy Monroe, Michigan Tech	Fr	10	185	1395	15	139.5	Bryan Seward, Ashland	Fr	11	22	16	72.7	1.45	David Cook, Saginaw Valley	Sr	10	8	73	8										
Jeff Cameron, Hillsdale	Sr	11	299	1462	18	132.9	Scott Bresaw, Northeast Mo. St.	Jr	10	15	14	93.3	1.40	Derrick Franklin, Angelo St.	Fr	10	8	94	8										
Curtis Delgado, Portland St.	Sr	11	249	1408	13	128.0	Dennis Brown, Abilene Christian	Jr	10	17	14	82.4	1.40	Gary Oliver, Springfield	Sr	10	8	53	8										
Marlo Johnson, Mesa St.	Sr	9	197	1154	7	127.9							Jason Bryant, Morehouse	Fr	9	7	34	8											
Lester Frye, Edinboro	So	10	232	1244	9	124.4																							
Fred McAtee, Mississippi Col.	So	10	189	1205	15	120.5																							
Revis Davis, Delta St.	Jr	9	190	1074	8	119.3																							

Division II team leaders

RUSHING OFFENSE										PASSING OFFENSE										PASS EFFICIENCY DEFENSE									
G	CAR	YDS	YDSPG	G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	YDSPG	G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	TD	RATING											
North Dak. St.	10	613	3642	364.2	New Haven	10	425	223	52.5	19	3354	335.4	Angelo St.	10	319	126	39.5	33	1539	6	65.4								
Pittsburg St.	10	578	3252	325.2	Tuskegee	10	327	178	54.4	12	3020	302.0	Cal Poly SLO	10	383	145	37.8	20	1609	5	66.9								
Springfield	10	609	3134	313.4	Calif. (Pa.)	10	402	205	51.0	12	2886	288.6	North Ala.	10	281	127	45.2	26	1382	6	75.0								
Wofford	11	633	3388	308.0	Kutztown	11	476	270	56.7	19	3148	286.2	Sonoma St.	10	348	142	40.8	22	1602	9	75.2								
Michigan Tech	10	547	2928	292.8	Western St. (Colo.)	10	343	161	46.9	20	2778	277.8	Grand Valley St.	11	263	109	41.4	14	1245	4	75.4								
Mesa St.	9	483	2599	288.8	Mansfield	10	347	215	62.0	14	2662	266.2	Eastern N. Mex.	10	252	100	39.6	16	1235	6	75.9								
Chadron St.	10	480	2775	277.5	Southeast Mo. St.	10	368	225	61.1	19	2640	264.0	Albany St. (Ga.)	10	278	111	39.9	20	1402	7	76.1								
Jacksonville St.	10	550	2747	274.7	Adams St.	9	302	152	50.3	13	2316	257.3	Emporia St.	10	252	106	42.0	17	1267	9	82.5								
Winston-Salem	11	543	3017	274.3	UC Davis	10	349	203	58.2	13	2490	249.0	Mankato St.	11	248	99	39.9	11	1317	6	83.5								
Northwest Mo. St.	11	600	2924	265.8	West Tex. St.	11	487	233	47.8	21	2737	248.8	Northern Colo.	10	265	120	45.2	16	1411	5	84.0								

Division III individual leaders Through games of November 3

RUSHING										FIELD GOALS										INTERCEPTIONS									
CL	G	CAR	YDS	TD	YDSPG	CL	G	FGA	FG	PCT	FGPC	CL	G	NO	YDS	IPG													
Jon Warga, Wittenberg	Sr	9	232	1756	15	195.1	Ken Edelman, Mount Union	Sr	9	27	20	74.1	2.22	Frank Greer, Sewanee	So	8	10	67	1.3										
John Bernatavitz, Dickinson	Sr	9	229	1476	14	164.0	Bob Bohler, Hofstra	Sr	9	16	13	81.3	1.44	Harold Krebs, Merchant Marine	Sr	8	10	19	1.3										
Gary Trettel, St. Thomas (Minn.)	Sr	9	257	1461	18	162.3	Mark Peters, Sewanee	So	6	16	8	50.0	1.33	Brad Bohm, Neb. Wesleyan	So	9	10	90	1.1										
Kirk Matthieu, Maine Maritime	So	9	253	1428	9	158.7	John Bianchi, Dayton	Jr	9	15	12	80.0	1.33	Don Bartlett, Lowell	Sr	9	9	114	1.0										
Eric Frees, Western Md.	Jr	9	258	1321	9	146.8	Brian Tachman, Williams	Jr	7	15	9	60.0	1.29	John Banek, Brockport St.	Sr	8	8	24	1.0										
Darren Bohlen, Wartburg	Sr	9	236	1236	11	137.3	Eric Bachman, Middlebury	Fr	7	11	9	81.8	1.29	Richard Matthews, Coe	So	9	9	190	1.0										
Chris Harper, Carthage	Fr	7	175	939	9	134.1	John Phillips, Lycoming	So	8	11	9	81.8	1.13																
Hank Wineman, Albion	Jr	9	230	1200	10	133.3																							
Shane Stadler, Beloit	Jr	9	152	1168	7	129.8																							
Ron Griffin, Aurora	Sr	9	177	1159	9	128.8																							

Division III team leaders

RUSHING OFFENSE										PASSING OFFENSE										PASS EFFICIENCY DEFENSE									
G	CAR	YDS	YDSPG	G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	YDSPG	G	ATT	CMP	PCT	INT	YDS	TD	RATING											
Wis.-River Falls	9	591	3256	361.8	Hofstra	9	375	222	59.2	15	3162	351.3	Frostburg St.	9	357	214	59.9	23	2755	306.1									
Frostburg St.	9	574	3176	352.9	Framingham St.	9	364	207	56.9	19	2570	285.6	Merchant Marine	9	213	84	39.4	18	812	1	56.0								
Wittenberg	9	490	2899	322.2	Wilmington	8	330	176	53.3	16	2209	276.1	Lowell	9	221	86	38.9	29	924	7	58.1								
Ohio Wesleyan	9	573	2973	331.0	UC Santa Barb	8	302	159	52.6	11	2089	261.1	Rhodes	8	230	89	38.7	20	1033	2	60.7								
Beloit	9	591	2906	322.9	Wabash	8	279	145	52.0	16	2040	255.0	Baldwin-Wallace	9	291	135	46.3	23	1133	5	68.8								
Millikin	8	469	2420	302.5	Wesleyan	9	310	173	55.8	12	2256	250.7	Widener	9	205	82	40.0	20	1009	5	69.7								
Tufts	7	460	2116	302.3	Bethel (Minn.)	9	290	174	60.0	15	2147	238.6	Cortland St.	9	209	76	36.3	7	944	2	70.7								
Briarwater (Mass.)	9	476	2716	301.8	Widener	9	338	166	49.1	16	2095	232.8	Trinity (Conn.)	7	162	65	40.1	15	722	6	71.1								
Dayton	9	542	2716	301.8	Coe	9	240	116	48.3	21	2049	227.7	Montclair St.	9	191	82	42.9	18	990	3	72.6								
Carnegie-Mellon	9	558	2677	297.4	Allegheny	9	43	35	2	0	326	36.2	Williams	7	165	73	44.2	18	919	2	73.0								

Bears overcome tragic fire

At 1 a.m. on a Saturday in early September, the California water polo team rested at a hotel preparing for the Fresno State Bulldog Tournament, its first competition of 1990. Back home in Berkeley, however, the fraternity house where 11 members of the team resided and 17 were members burned to the ground.

Two fraternity brothers and a woman were killed. Everything in the house was destroyed.

The Golden Bears decided to play the Saturday matches, and defeated Pacific, Stanford and Fresno State. But after returning to Berkeley, the season was placed on hold indefinitely.

"It was a difficult time for every-

body," coach Steve Heaston said. "The kids never had to deal with anything quite like that."

The Red Cross came in immediately and found temporary housing for the students. It also provided them with some emergency funds for clothes and books.

Said Heaston, "We conducted some voluntary workouts (the team decided not to compete in the UC Irvine Tournament because of a funeral), but really, it was a time for grieving and a time where the kids had to try and put their lives back together again. This tragedy definitely made them a closer team."

After a two-week layoff, California resumed its season September 22 and promptly won 15 straight

before falling to Pepperdine, 12-11, at home October 14. Now at 25-1, including a 5-0 record in the Pacific-10 Conference, the Golden Bears are favorites to win their ninth national championship and the first under Heaston.

"Right now, we are behind schedule as far as our team development is concerned, and that is understandable," Heaston said. "There are some things that take more time to come together."

The Golden Bears' top offensive threat is junior Chris Humbert, a 6-6 two-meter man who has scored 79 goals this year and was named a first-team all-America last year. Humbert was the only collegiate player named to the U.S. national team that finished fifth at the Goodwill Games last July.

The key for the Golden Bears, however, could be their depth and how consistently they play down the stretch.

"We are fortunate that we play 12 players regularly, and that should really help from a conditioning standpoint," Heaston said. "We have got to play our style, with good defense and a consistent effort."

While tragedy has dominated the lives of the California players this season, triumph might not be far behind.

"Last year, we were the No. 1 team in the country; we were the top seed in the (NCAA) tournament and had the best record," Heaston said. "In the championship game, we played three fine quarters and then ran into a great goaltending effort by Chris Duplanty (UC Irvine). After missing four scoring



Chris Humbert leads California's offense

opportunities early in the fourth quarter, we just could not get it done and lost, 9-8.

"I think the kids felt like they

were the best team last year but for one bad quarter. I sense they really want the opportunity to get back there this season."

Championship Profile

Event: National Collegiate men's water polo.

Automatic qualification: Big West Conference.

Defending champion: Dan Smoot scored five goals as UC Irvine won its third water polo championship with a 9-8 victory over two-time defending champion California. For the first time, the tournament was held at the Indiana University Natatorium in Indianapolis. The title was UC Irvine's first since 1982.

Schedule: Eight teams will travel to Long Beach, California, for the November 23-25 tournament.

The NCAA News coverage: Championship results will be published in the November 26 issue.

Tickets: Call 714/856-6120.

Contenders: California, Stanford, UC Santa Barbara, UCLA, Pepperdine, Southern California, Air Force, Brown.

Championship notes: While this is the 22nd year for the championship, no team representing a school located east of Long Beach, California, ever has played in the final. Yet, 15 of the 27 schools that have participated in the tournament are located outside the state of California. In the 1971 tournament, UCLA defeated Washington, 37-2, in a game that produced championship single-game records for goals by one team and both teams. No team has been able to post a perfect record in the tournament; six never have won a game. California has the best winning percentage (.792) and the most wins (38) in championship history. Bucknell's Scott Schulte holds the championship record for career goals with 50 from 1977 to 1980.

Big Sky teams are soaring toward I-AA play-off glory

It's a good thing the league is called the Big Sky. Otherwise, at the rate conference teams throw the ball, there wouldn't be enough room for all the air traffic.

All nine teams in the conference are among the top 40 (of 87 teams in Division I-AA) in yards passing per game (Weber State is ranked first). Eight of the nine are in the top 30 in scoring offense (Idaho is second), and all nine teams average more than 23.6 points per game. Six of the nine are in the top 30 in total offense (Weber State is second).

Defense, on the other hand, is a rarer commodity. Only Nevada-Reno (12th in I-AA at 15.3 points per game) and Boise State (15th at 16.4) are in the top 40 in scoring defense.

"Over the last 10 years, we are probably as wide open as any conference in Division I-AA," said Arnie Sgalio, assistant commissioner of the Big Sky Conference. "We have great balance. There is not a great deal of difference between our No. 1 and 9 teams."

Big Sky fans hope that balance

will help one of their teams ride the friendly skies to the 13th annual Division I-AA championship.

The conference has the nation's leaders in four offensive categories.

Jamie Martin, Weber State's quarterback, leads the division in total offense (329.3 yards per game) and passing yards (2,952). Kasey Dunn, a wide receiver for Idaho, has caught 8.78 passes per game. He also leads the nation with 115.7 yards receiving per game.

It might be expected that passing teams would know how to defend against the pass. And two leagues teams have shown they know how to shut down passing offense when it counts. Nevada-Reno is ranked fifth nationally in passing-efficiency defense, although the Wolf Pack has given up the most passing yards—1,741—among the top 10 teams. Boise State is ranked 12th, but has given up the most yards—2,103 yards—among the top 30.

The conference, which won national titles in 1980 (Boise State), 1981 (Idaho State) and 1984 (Montana State), now has another strong contender, Nevada-Reno.

A good passing attack, though only seventh in the conference, and a stingy defense have led Nevada-Reno to a No. 2 ranking as of November 5. The Wolf Pack (9-0) has an average victory margin of 17.1 points per game.

"The polls are nice," coach Chris Ault said, "but the victory margin is what puts the biggest smile on my face."

Defense is the biggest difference for Ault's team from a year ago, when it went 7-4. The Wolf Pack is averaging just .7 points per game more than in 1989, but the defense has stiffened by eight points.



Nevada-Reno coach Chris Ault

"Our defense has played very well all year," Ault said. "And our kicking game has also been crucial. In all nine games, we have made something positive happen in our kicking game, like a blocked punt, long returns of punts or kickoffs; something like that."

A November 10 game at 10th-ranked Boise State appears to be the only obstacle to an unbeaten regular season for Nevada-Reno. The final game is at home against Western Illinois (2-7).

"We've got our toughest game this weekend," Ault said. "To be honest, when you are 9-0, you do tend to look at the schedule and

think of being unbeaten. But the game is at Boise State, and it will be a tough one."

Even if Nevada-Reno gets a big lead in that game, Ault knows he cannot afford to get too comfortable.

"Our games are long," Sgalio said. "And no lead is safe."

To make the point, he remembers the recent game in which Nevada-Reno led Montana, 34-10, heading into the fourth quarter. A game-saving deflection in the end zone saved the Wolf Pack from a tie or loss in the final minutes of a 34-27 victory.

Just another Big Sky air show.

Championship Profile

Event: Division I-AA football.

Field: Sixteen teams will compete for the championship. The top independent, as selected by the Division I-AA Football Committee, will receive a berth, and six conferences have been granted automatic qualification. The remaining nine teams will be selected at large. The top four teams will be seeded in one of four regions.

Automatic qualification: Big Sky Conference, Gateway Collegiate Athletic Conference, Ohio Valley Conference, Southern Conference, Southland Conference and Yankee Conference.

Defending champion: Georgia Southern won its third title in five years as Mike Dowis kicked a 20-yard field goal with less than two minutes remaining in the championship game against Stephen F. Austin State. After the victory, Erk Russell, who started the Georgia Southern program in 1984, retired from coaching. It was the 35th consecutive home victory for the Eagles.

Schedule: First-round, quarterfinal and semifinal games will be played at on-campus sites November 24, December 1 and December 8. The Division I-AA championship game will be played at Paulson Stadium in Statesboro, Georgia, December 15.

The NCAA News coverage: Scores and pairings from preliminary rounds will be published November 26, December 3 and December 10. Results from the championship game will appear in the December 19 issue.

Contenders: Eastern Kentucky, Southwest Missouri State, Nevada-Reno, Middle Tennessee State, Youngstown State, Massachusetts.

Championship notes: Eastern Kentucky is seeking to tie Georgia Southern at three championships. The Colonels won in 1979 and 1982. Georgia Southern won in 1985, 1986 and 1989. The Big Sky Conference has won three titles to lead the division. Second-ranked Nevada-Reno will try to add to that total. The Big Sky's last champion was in 1984, when Montana State defeated Louisiana Tech, 19-6. There never has been a shutout in the Division I-AA championship game. Louisiana Tech's six points in 1984 is the lowest total. Georgia Southern defeated Furman, 44-42, in 1985 in the highest-scoring championship game. The following year, Georgia Southern recorded the most points by one team in a 48-21 victory over Arkansas State.

West Coast volleyball powers being pushed from 'back East'

Between the two, Cal State Bakersfield and Cal State Sacramento have 11 years of Division II volleyball tournament experience and two NCAA championship titles. The defending champion Roadrunners are ranked second in the latest Division II poll. The Hornets are third.

Both schools are part of the West Coast's dominant position in Division II. Nine tournaments, nine national titles—six for California squads, three for Portland State.

Between the two, Central Missouri State and West Texas State have nine tournament appearances. The Jennies were runners-up in 1987 and hold down the fourth position in the Division II poll. The Lady Buffs are No. 1.

Although Central Missouri State and West Texas State cannot claim the West Coast as home, their presence as championship contenders indicates that the tournament's 10th anniversary could be the celebration of a first—the crowning of its first non-West Coast champion.

"Volleyball is no longer just a California sport," Central Missouri State head coach Peggy Martin said. "More junior teams are playing in the Midwest and across the nation. It's just a matter of time. We are playing with basically a Midwest-based group of kids. I think that makes a statement. We can be competitive with homegrown talent."

West Texas State head coach Kim Hudson agrees.

"Nationwide, the development of volleyball is a lot better," Hudson said. "Everybody is doing a better job of scheduling the California teams in order to find out what we can do to beat them."

Does the rise of non-West Coast competition surprise Cal State Bakersfield coach Dave Rubio?

"Doesn't surprise me at all. The level of coaching in the country has risen dramatically. The pool of talent is bigger. There are enough good



Becky Belland

players to go around for Division II. Division I doesn't get everybody."

As evidence of Rubio's statement, the latest NCAA top 20 poll shows 14 teams from areas other than California. While Martin believes homegrown talent will put her team into title contention, West Texas State's Hudson will be relying on international help for her team.

The Lady Buffs, 32-1, are led by two Brazilian sisters, Ana Carolina and Ana Cristina Pereira. Carolina, a 6-4 outside hitter, leads the team with a .510 attack percentage. She is second to Cristina in kills with 485. Cristina, a 6-1 middle blocker, leads the team in kills with 486 and is second to Carolina in attack percentage with a .501 mark. Lady Buff setter Sandy Callahan, a 5-6 setter, paces the team with 1,203 assists, 11.6 per game.

Hudson, aware that recruiting the Brazilians was a risk, consulted her team before making a commitment.

"Before I began recruiting them, I sat down with the rest of the team and said that this move would be a gamble," Hudson said. "I told them that I needed their support and opinions. We could be good, or we could be middle of the road. It was a risk."

Her team's response?

"They said, 'Do it!' They thought it would be fun and interesting to have people of a different culture to

learn from. It was a very unselfish and mature attitude that I got from the team. You don't usually get that. The experiment wouldn't have worked without that mentality."

West Texas State recently won the Air Force Premier, a tournament that included 17 of the top 20 teams in the country. Hudson said she enjoyed seeing the Pereiras play against top competition.

"Throughout the season, they have shown so much knowledge," she said. "It was interesting to see them play against the top players in the nation. All season they have been on an even keel, almost business-like. It was great to see them get excited and celebrate after winning the Premier."

Martin's team also participated in the Premier. The Jennies' Becky Belland was the tournament's most valuable player, leading Central Missouri State to a fourth-place finish. Belland paces the Jennies in hitting and blocking. The two-time all-

America has recorded 564 kills and an attack percentage of .383 through 42 matches. She leads the team in blocking with 224 total blocks. Belland's statistics rank among the nation's top 10 in both categories. Setter Kristie Tompkins has recorded 1,430 set assists, an average of 11 per game. Central Missouri State is 38-4.

Rubio's Cal State Bakersfield team will look to leadership from two members of last year's NCAA all-tournament team. Middle blocker Rachel Morton and setter Tami Jurgensen helped the Roadrunners claim the 1989 crown with a three-game sweep of Cal State Sacramento. Morton, a 5-10 junior, has registered 406 kills and a hitting percentage of .334 through 31 matches. She has a team-high 45 service aces and 138 total blocks. Jurgensen, a junior, has recorded 1,359 set assists, an average of 11.7 per game.

Cal State Sacramento, winner of

the first NCAA Division II tournament, have appeared in all nine tournaments, winning the inaugural championship in 1981. Head coach Debby Colberg, who recently won her 400th career match, will rely on two-time all-America Kelly Caddy for leadership. Caddy, a 5-9 junior middle blocker, has registered a team-high .345 attack percentage and is third on the squad with 314 kills. Senior Allison Espinosa is first on the squad in kills with 486. Outside hitter Nicole Harty has added 398 kills in her freshman year.

With the possibility of becoming the first non-West Coast team to claim the championship, both Hudson and Martin are plotting separate strategies for their teams.

"We are going to reevaluate our team, do some goal-setting again," Hudson said. "We will implement some new things to have something to work on in the next few weeks. I feel like the players can get a little bored. We're going to experiment a little bit. Everyone has seen us. We are going to give them a different look."

Improving defensively, Martin says, is the key to her team's success.

Martin, Hudson and Rubio concur that there are seven or eight teams that could win the championship.

"Really, West Texas State and Cal State Sacramento are in a dead heat, with many more teams close behind on their heels," Martin said.

"There will be one team that won't second-guess itself. That will be the team that wins," Hudson added.

"The team that hosts the final will have a tremendous advantage," Rubio said. "The program that can have its girls in the most relaxed state will be the one to win."

Martin, Hudson and coaches of other non-West Coast teams hope that "relaxed state" is not California.

Championship Profile

Event: Division II women's volleyball.

Field: The Division II championship provides for a field of 20 teams. At least one team will be selected from each of eight regions. The remaining 12 teams will be selected at large. Three conferences have been granted automatic qualification.

Automatic qualification: California Collegiate Athletic Association, Lone Star Conference, North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Defending champion: Cal State Bakersfield won its first national title, defeating Cal State Sacramento in three games. The Roadrunners were making only their second appearance in the tournament.

Schedule: Regional competition will be November 23 and/or 24 at on-campus sites. Finals will be November 30 through December 2 on the campus of one of the competing teams.

The NCAA News coverage: Scores and pairings from regional competition will be published in the November 26 issue of the News. Results of the finals will appear in the December 3 issue.

Contenders: Cal State Sacramento, Central Missouri State, West Texas State, Florida Southern and Cal State Bakersfield.

Play-off notes: The Division II Women's Volleyball Championship celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. Cal State Sacramento won the first championship title... Of the previous nine tournaments, six have been won by teams from California. The other three championships belong to Portland State... Cal State Bakersfield owns the tournament's highest winning percentage. In the Roadrunners' two years of participation, they have a winning percentage of .833 (5-1)... Three squads have made appearances in each of the first nine tournaments... Cal State Northridge, Cal State Sacramento and UC Riverside.

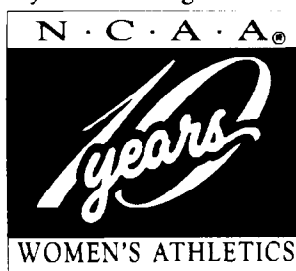
Gozansky to be honored for her Division II volleyball efforts

Participation in athletics was impossible for Sue Gozansky when she was in high school. There was no athletics scholarship waiting for her when she enrolled in college. In short, her opportunities to excel as an athlete were severely limited.

However, as a result of Gozansky's efforts in the last 20-plus years, opportunities for female athletes now seem endless.

The 1990-91 season marks the 10th anniversary of NCAA women's championships. As part of its celebration, the NCAA will honor women who have made significant

contributions to women's athletics and to their respective sports. Gozansky will be recognized for her



accomplishments and dedication to Division II women's volleyball at that championship, November 30-

December 2.

"In the beginning, it was considered dangerous for females to be involved in athletics. Secondly, it was not really socially acceptable to be involved," Gozansky said. "As those myths have changed, it has taken time for the idea to grow. The largest jumps have been made since NCAA championships began. In the last 10 years, women's athletics has gone from basically a recreational program to an intercollegiate program."

Gozansky is familiar with the NCAA's women's championships

program. Her UC Riverside volleyball program has been to all nine Division II tournaments, winning national titles in 1982 and 1986. She is in her 20th season as the Highlander women's coach. Gozansky also coached the UC Riverside men's volleyball program for five years.

Gozansky began her NCAA service as a member of the first Women's Volleyball Committee. She is a four-time coach of the year as voted by her peers in the California Collegiate Athletic Association. She served as coach of the West team at last summer's U.S. Olympic Festival. Gozansky has conducted clinics in Switzerland, Africa, Japan and Germany, as well as in the United States. She authored a top-selling book, "Complete Book of Volleyball Techniques and Drills."

Gozansky was a three-sport athlete at Cal Poly Pomona, participating in volleyball, basketball and tennis. She played for the women's national volleyball team before a knee injury sidelined her. Her post-graduate honors from Cal Poly Pomona include induction into the school's Athletic Hall of Fame in 1986.

From not being able to compete in high school athletics (she tried out for a boys' team but was not allowed to play) to her induction into an athletics hall of fame and her NCAA recognition, Gozansky has cleared many roadblocks. She says she is lucky.

"I am fortunate. I was able to sneak in on the end of not being



Sue Gozansky

allowed to participate and use that experience to help women get these opportunities they have today. I feel very lucky to have been there to see it happen."

Connecticut school plans field house

The State Bonding Commission has approved funding for the construction of a 79,700-square-foot field house at Eastern Connecticut State University.

When the three-story building opens in the fall of 1992, students, faculty and staff will have use of a 25-yard swimming pool, four basketball courts, tennis courts and volleyball courts, and a four-lane indoor track. A portable hardwood basketball floor will be installed for intercollegiate play.

The field house will seat 3,500 for sports events and can be expanded to 5,000 seats.

Fund-raiser to help fight cancer

Salsa sauce and tortilla chips will be sold with the University of Connecticut basketball team's Husky logo on the label to raise funds to fight children's cancer, school officials said October 30.

The snack foods will be on store shelves statewide when Connecticut begins play in November hoping to repeat last year's season, when the Huskies went to the final eight in the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

"Enlisting the UConn Husky, a beloved symbol to people all over Connecticut, is a natural," said James E. Mulvihill, executive director of the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington.

"The popular mascot has seen some memorable victories. Let us hope he will play a big role in a victory over children's cancer," he

said.

The salsa and tortilla chips will be marketed by Tailgate Products of Hartford.

They went on sale in some supermarkets and convenience stores last week and will be available from more than 20 retail chains within two months.

Connecticut has signed a licensing agreement with Tailgate to create an entire line of food products, which also will include hot sauce, horseradish mustard, Cajun hot dogs, potato chips and Caesar salad dressing.

Connecticut will use all the money it collects from licensing fees to support research and care under the UConn Children's Cancer Fund, which treats an average of 250 children and conducts research into blood diseases and cancer in chil-

dren, including leukemia.

The president of Tailgate Products, Michael Zabkar Jr., said he had been approached by other universities to mass-market food with sports logos, but chose Connecticut because of the care his late son received.

Michael Zabkar III, a student and athlete at East Catholic High School in Manchester, died January 19 of Burkett's leukemia at age 16 after a 10-month battle at the UConn Health Center's John Dempsey Hospital, United Press International reported.

"I have been reviewing several concepts with the intent of creating a vehicle for generating research dollars for cancer and, specifically, leukemia," Zabkar said. "Everyone we have contacted is confident that we have hit the right one."

Swezey's first goal lifts Lions to III title

The first goal of Cathy Swezey's career is one she and her Trenton State teammates will remember for a long time because it gave the Lions a 2-1 victory over host Bloomsburg November 11 in the Division III Field Hockey Championship.

"I never scored in high school or (college) until (that goal)", Swezey said. "I'll be happy if it's the only goal I ever score."

The victory gave Trenton State its fifth field hockey title and second in the past three years. The Lions were runners-up last year.

This championship took a day longer than usual because inclement weather delayed the finals 24 hours. After a scoreless first half, Bloomsburg got on the board first with a goal by Denise Miller about two minutes into the second half. The goal was Miller's seventh of the championship, a record for goals in one tournament.

Trenton State's Gina Carey knotted the score at one with just under 30 minutes remaining. Approximately seven minutes later, Swezey scored her decisive goal.

"This is the fourth time this season that we've been behind, 1-0, and I think those previous games helped us today," Trenton State coach Sharon Goldbrenner said.

"We outshot and outcornered them, but they had a 10- to 15-minute spurt where they got really

excited and went to the ball very well and hard," Bloomsburg coach Jan Hutchinson said. "Both teams have had great seasons; it's just tough to lose when you feel you had an edge out there."

In the third-place game, Messiah's Laurie Hooper scored both of her team's goals as the Falcons defeated defending champion Lock Haven, 2-1.

Miller, Gisela Smith and Kathy Frick of Bloomsburg; Carey, Meghan Kelly and Cathy Filippello of Trenton State; Hooper, Sheila Frey and Carrie Brown of Messiah, and Beth Stitzel and Brook Altland of Lock Haven were named to the all-tournament team.

SEMIFINALS

Lock Haven 0 0-0
 Bloomsburg 0 4 4
 Second half: B—Denise Miller (Kristen Moyer), 20:10; B—Kelly Adams (Trudy Horst), 11:19; B—Adams (unassisted), 7:42; B—Miller (unassisted), 1:07.

Shots: Lock Haven 2, Bloomsburg 15. Saves: Lock Haven 8, Bloomsburg 0. Penalty corners: Lock Haven 5, Bloomsburg 6.

Trenton St. 0 2-2
 Messiah 1 0-1
 First half: M—Denise Keener (unassisted), 34:03.

Second half: TS—Jill Shipley (Gina Carey), 14:56; TS—Cathy Filippello (Jill Cosse), 11:08.

Shots: Trenton St. 9, Messiah 14. Saves: Trenton St. 7, Messiah 6. Penalty corners: Trenton St. 5, Messiah 12.

THIRD PLACE

Messiah 1 1 2
 Lock Haven 1 0-1
 First half: M—Laurie Hooper (Jen Lapp-Balmer), 33:57; LH—Ieresa Cisney (Laurie Kerr), 6:25.



Trenton State's Gina Carey (right) was named to the all-tournament team

Second half: M—Hooper (Sheila Frey), 23:52.

Shots: Messiah 18, Lock Haven 11. Saves: Messiah 7, Lock Haven 11. Penalty corners: Messiah 8, Lock Haven 9.

CHAMPIONSHIP

Trenton St. 0 2-2
 Bloomsburg 0 1-1
 Second half: B—Denise Miller (Kristen Moyer), 31:48; TS—Gina Carey (unassisted),

29:28; TS—Cathy Swezey (Denise Decker, Meghan Kelly), 22:31.

Shots: Trenton St. 11, Bloomsburg 18. Saves: Trenton St. 4, Bloomsburg 3. Penalty corners: Trenton St. 3, Bloomsburg 9.

Sonoma State becomes third different soccer champion

Shannon Maddock scored a first-half goal and Stacy Ball added an insurance goal in the second half as Sonoma State became the third champion in the three-year history of the Division II Women's Soccer Championship with a 2-0 victory November 11 over Keene State.

Defending champion Barry hosted the four-team tournament

Maddock's goal came on a header from the right side at 41:18 of the first half. Ball's shot was a 15-footer chipped over goalkeeper Linda Efraimssen's head nearly 23 minutes into the second half. Sonoma State outshot Keene State, 17-5, and had nine corner kicks to Keene State's two. Sonoma State goalkeeper Kim Abbott recorded two saves.

Both finalists needed overtime and penalty kicks to advance in the semifinals. Keene State scored four

goals in the penalty-kick situation, after the Owls and Adelphi played to a 1-1 tie in regulation and two overtimes.

Efraimssen made two saves in Adelphi's five tries and then netted the game-winner in Keene State's fifth slot.

Allyson Meler scored at 25:38 of the first half to give Keene State a 1-0 advantage, but Keri English tied the score with a 35-yard shot after stealing the ball in the second half. Keene State finished with a 22-18 edge in shots.

In the other semifinal, Sonoma State needed seven penalty kicks to oust host Barry.

Sonoma State grabbed a 1-0 lead in the first half on a goal by Karen Beckner. In the second half, Barry scored back-to-back goals by Carol

Ashmore and Jennifer Shannon to take a 2-1 lead. But when Tami Bradley netted a header with 20 minutes left in the second half, the score was tied until the penalty kicks.

Each team scored three goals in the first five attempts in the penalty-kick shootout. Both schools scored on their sixth try as well. But Katy Zobel scored for Sonoma State on the Cossacks' seventh attempt and Abbott recorded a save on Ashmore's attempt to put Sonoma State into the finals.

SEMIFINALS

Adelphi 0 1 0 0 (3)-1
 Keene St. 1 0 0 0 (4)-2
 First half: K—Allyson Meler (unassisted), 25:38.

Second half: A—Keri English (unassisted), 52:35.

Tiebreaker: Keene St. wins, 2-1, on penalty kicks.

Shots: Adelphi 18, Keene St. 22. Saves: Adelphi (Melissa Galletta) 8, Keene St. (Linda Efraimssen) 4. Corner kicks: Adelphi 7, Keene St. 5. Fouls: Adelphi 21, Keene St. 28.

Sonoma St. 1 1 0 0 (5) 3
 Barry 0 2 0 0 (4)-2

First half: S—Karen Beckner (Shannon Maddock), 13:33.

Second half: B—Carol Ashmore (Jennifer Faccone), 54:45; B—Jennifer Shannon (Ashmore), 68:01; S—Tami Bradley (Beckner), 70:01.

Tiebreaker: Sonoma St. wins, 3-2, on penalty kicks.

Shots: Sonoma St. 11, Barry 26. Saves:

Sonoma St. (Kim Abbott) 9, Barry (Sherry Martin) 5. Corner kicks: Sonoma St. 4, Barry 5. Fouls: Sonoma St. 27, Barry 19.

CHAMPIONSHIP

Keene St. 0 0 0
 Sonoma St. 1 1-2

First half: S—Shannon Maddock (Deborah Martin), 41:18.

Second half: S—Stacy Ball (Karen Beckner), 67:59.

Shots: Keene St. 5, Sonoma St. 17. Saves: Keene St. (Linda Efraimssen) 6, Sonoma St. (Kim Abbott) 2. Corner kicks: Keene St. 2, Sonoma St. 9. Fouls: Keene St. 18, Sonoma St. 12.

Penalty kicks decide final as Bombers claim first crown

Ithaca converted all five penalty-kick attempts against Cortland State November 11 and claimed the school's first Division III Women's Soccer Championship, 1-0.

Cortland State converted three of its attempts.

Ithaca became the fourth champion in the five-year history of the tournament.

The Bombers, runners-up a year ago to UC San Diego, advanced to the championship game with a 1-0 victory over top-ranked Methodist, while Cortland State eliminated St. Benedict, 3-1.

Cortland State outshot Ithaca, 12-5, and had 10 corner kicks to the Bombers' three, but the Red Dragons could not get a goal past Beth Howland. Howland made seven saves in the championship game.

In the penalty-kick situation, Lisa Moore, Michelle McKay, Tracey Coomber and Dana Marangi converted the first four attempts for Ithaca, while Cortland State's Janine Caruso missed on the Red Dragons' first attempt.

When Kathy Moss connected on the Bombers' fifth attempt, the championship trophy was headed to Ithaca.

In the semifinals, Michele McKay headed in a shot from just outside the box off an assist from Coomber for Ithaca's only goal of the game against Methodist. But it was all the

Bombers would need, as Howland recorded 10 saves.

Cortland State advanced to the championship game on the strength of three Karen Hertel goals. Hertel set a Division III record for goals in a women's play-off game.

Her first goal came at the 30:02 mark of the first half on a header off of a corner kick. After Laura Snyder of St. Benedict tied the score at the 62:20 mark, Hertel netted two goals 10 minutes apart.

Cortland State outshot St. Benedict, 21-3, and had 15 corner kicks while St. Benedict had none.

SEMIFINALS

Ithaca 1 0-1
 Methodist 0 0 0

First half: I—Michele McKay (Tracey Coomber), 38:17.

Shots: Ithaca 7, Methodist 12. Saves: Ithaca (Beth Howland) 10, Methodist (Tammy Murphy) 5. Corner kicks: Ithaca 4, Methodist 8. Fouls: Ithaca 17, Methodist 8.

St. Benedict 0 1-1
 Cortland St. 1 2 3

First half: C—Karen Hertel (Janine Caruso, Bernadette Conlon), 30:02.

Second half: S—Laura Snyder (unassisted), 62:20; C—Hertel (Chris Healy) 76:36; C—Hertel (Kim Berglund), 86:52.

Shots: St. Benedict 3, Cortland St. 21; Saves: St. Benedict (Kathy Yarnott) 9, Cortland St. (Missy Samuels) 1. Corner kicks: St. Benedict 0, Cortland St. 15. Fouls: St. Benedict 9, Cortland St. 8.

CHAMPIONSHIP

Ithaca 0 0 0 0 (5)-1
 Cortland St. 0 0 0 0 (3) 0

Tiebreaker: Ithaca wins, 1-0, on penalty kicks.

Shots: Ithaca 5, Cortland St. 12. Saves: Ithaca (Beth Howland) 7, Cortland St. (Missy Samuels) 5. Corner kicks: Ithaca 3, Cortland St. 10. Fouls: Ithaca 12, Cortland St. 10.

Championships Summaries

Division I field hockey

First round: Northeastern 2, Providence 1; Temple 2, Maryland 1 (ot), Iowa 7, Stanford 2, Massachusetts 1, Connecticut 0 (3 ot, penalty strokes).

Second round: North Caro. 3, Northeastern 1; Penn St. 5, Temple 0; Iowa 2, Northwestern 0; Old Dominion 4, Massachusetts 0.

Semifinals (November 17 at Rutgers): North Caro. (19-3) vs. Penn St. (21-2); Iowa (19-3) vs. Old Dominion (21-2-1). Championship November 18.

Division I men's soccer

First round: Adelphi 1, Brooklyn 0; Columbia 2, Seton Hall 0; Vermont at Dartmouth, Monday, November 12; Boston U. 3, Boston College 2; Indiana 5, Wis.-Milwaukee 0; St. Louis 1, George Mason 0; South Caro. 3, Clemson 0; North Caro. 2, Wake Forest 1; Virginia 1, Richmond 0; San Diego 4, Portland 2; Fresno St. 3, Santa Clara 2 (2 ot); Southern Methodist 2, Illinois St. 1.

Second round (at on-campus sites, to be completed by November 18): Adelphi (14-5-1) at Rutgers (17-2-2); Columbia (11-2-3) vs. Vermont (13-6-2) or Dartmouth (13-1-2); Boston U. (14-2-6) at Evansville (22-0-2); Indiana (15-3-2) vs. St. Louis (18-4-2); South Caro. (14-4-2) at North Caro. St. (16-4-0); North Caro. (13-6-0) vs. Virginia (11-5-6); San Diego (16-2-5) at UCLA (15-1-4); Fresno St. (18-3-2) vs. Southern Methodist (17-3-1).

Division II men's soccer

First round: Bridgeport 1, New Hampshire Col. 0; Oakland 1, Northeast Mo. St. 2 (2 ot, penalty kicks); Florida Tech 1, Tampa 0; Sonoma St. 3, Cal St. Bakersfield 2 (2 ot).

Second round (at on-campus sites, to be completed by November 18): Bridgeport (17-3-0) vs. Southern Conn. St. (19-0-1); Oakland (17-2-1) vs. Gannon (14-2-0); Florida Tech (17-4-0) vs. N.C.-Greensboro (14-5-0); Sonoma St. (18-3-1) vs. Seattle Pacific (14-2-4).

Division III men's soccer

Third round: Salem St. 4, Cortland St. 0; Glassboro St. 1, Bethany 0 (2 ot, penalty kicks); Ohio Wesleyan 2, Elizabethtown 1 (2 ot); Wheaton (Ill.) 1, UC San Diego 0.

Semifinals (to be played on the campus of one of the participants November 16 or 17): Salem St. vs. Glassboro St.; Ohio Wesleyan vs. Wheaton (Ill.). Championship November 17 or 18.

Division I women's soccer

Second round: North Caro. 4, North Caro. St. 3 (2 ot); Colorado Col. 2, Wisconsin 1; Santa Clara 2, UC Santa Barb. 0; Connecticut 1, Virginia 0.

Semifinals (November 17 on the site of one of the participating institutions): North Caro. (18-1-1) vs. Colorado Col. (16-2-2); Santa Clara (18-0-1) vs. Connecticut (14-7-1). Championship November 18.

Division III women's volleyball

First rounds/quarterfinals: (at Kalamazoo)—Calvin defeated Allegheny, 13-15, 15-7, 15-6, 16-14; Ohio Northern defeated MIT, 15-4, 15-5, 15-12; Washington (Mo.) defeated Calvin, 15-11, 15-13, 15-7; Kalamazoo defeated Ohio Northern, 16-14, 15-8, 15-12; Washington (Mo.) defeated Kalamazoo, 15-1, 15-8, 15-5.

(At Juniata)—Cortland St. defeated Mary Washington, 15-2, 15-10, 15-12; Brockport St. defeated Rochester Inst., 15-10, 16-18, 15-8, 5-15, 15-11; Juniata defeated Cortland St., 18-16, 15-6, 15-13; Stony Brook defeated Brockport St., 11-15, 15-9, 18-16, 15-6; Juniata defeated Stony Brook, 15-9, 15-8, 11-15, 15-12.

[At St. Thomas (Minn.)]—Wis.-Oshkosh defeated Carthage, 13-15, 15-11, 3-15, 16-14, 15-11; Simpson defeated Ill. Benedictine, 15-3, 8-15, 15-8, 15-8; St. Thomas (Minn.) defeated Wis.-Oshkosh, 8-15, 15-6, 15-13, 16-14; St. Benedict defeated Simpson, 6-15, 15-6, 15-8, 15-7; St. Benedict defeated St. Thomas (Minn.), 15-13, 15-9, 5-15, 15-4.

(At Pomona-Pitzer)—LaVerne defeated Cal St. San B'dino, 8-15, 15-9, 15-13, 15-13; Colorado Col. defeated Greensboro, 15-3, 15-7, 15-3; Pomona-Pitzer defeated LaVerne, 15-5, 11-15, 15-7, 6-15, 15-10; UC San Diego defeated Colorado Col., 15-12, 15-7, 15-13; UC San Diego defeated Pomona-Pitzer, 15-6, 15-6, 15-12.

Semifinals (November 16 at Washington (Mo.))—Washington (Mo.) (30-2) vs. Juniata (41-8), St. Benedict (30-3) vs. UC San Diego (35-8). Third-place and championship matches November 17 at Washington (Mo.).

Administrative regulations

Editors Note: The NCAA Council has adopted administrative regulations consistent with the provisions of NCAA Constitution 5.2.3.1. Administrative regulations may be amended at any annual or special Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting in accordance with 5.2.3.1. Publication in this column of administrative regulations adopted or revised by the Council constitutes official notice to the membership. Bold type indicates new wording; italicized type indicates wording removed.

Administrative Regulation 30.2.2.6 was revised as follows:

30.2.2.6.1 Council Waiver. The Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting, may waive the January 21 date."

Administrative Regulation 30.12 was revised as follows:

30.12 Application of Rules. These regulations refer only to leagues that receive funding from the NCAA through Major League Baseball. Other amateur summer baseball leagues are not required to meet the operational guidelines for summer baseball leagues listed in this section. In order to be approved by the NCAA summer baseball subcommittee per Bylaw 21.3.18.2-(c), a summer baseball league receiving funding from the NCAA through Major League Baseball must meet the following requirements:

30.12.1 Amateur Status. Only teams composed solely of amateur players will be certified. For the purpose of these requirements, an amateur player is identified as one not under current professional contract in the sport of baseball or receiving compensation for playing and who otherwise meets all the conditions of an amateur student-athlete per Bylaw 12.

30.12.2 Eligibility for Participation. All leagues or teams receiving funds through these regulations must limit the playing personnel of its member teams to students of junior or senior colleges who have eligibility remaining in accordance with NCAA rules.

30.12.3 Staff Limitations. Only teams employing college coaches, high school coaches or coaches of recognized amateur baseball teams will be certified. Further, the coach or manager of any such certified team shall not be employed by any professional baseball team or club, or receive any remuneration whatsoever from such an organization.

30.12.4 Player Limitations and Written Permission. There are no limitations on the number of student-athletes from an NCAA member institution who may participate on the same summer baseball league team. In order to participate in a summer baseball league, a student-athlete must receive written permission from the institution's director of athletics (or the director's official representative). If the student-athlete is transferring and has been officially accepted for enrollment in a second institution, and if the previous institution certifies that the student has withdrawn and does not intend to return to that institution for the next term, this written permission is to be obtained from the member institution to which the student-athlete is transferring.

30.12.5 Player Assignment. There shall be no assignment of players to a league or team by professional baseball clubs or organizations; however, representatives from Major League Baseball may recommend college players to the secretary or executive director of a certified league.

30.12.6 Employment Opportunities.

30.12.6.1 Work Requirement. Any student-athlete who participates on an organized team in such a league must have the opportunity to be employed for at least an average of 28 hours per week in a real and necessary job. Compensation shall be paid to the student-athlete only for work actually performed and at a rate commensurate with the going rate in that locality for similar services. The student-athlete must be able to report to work within seven calendar days after the date of arrival with the team. The student-athlete may play baseball whenever feasible provided the practice and competition does not interfere with the opportunity to work at least an average of 28 hours per week.

30.12.6.2 Employment at Camp. A student-athlete may be employed as a counselor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program. Compensation provided to the student-athlete shall be commensurate with the going rate for camp or clinic counselors of like teaching ability and experience and may not be paid on the basis of the value that the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the athletics reputation or fame the student-athlete has achieved.

30.12.6.3 Employment Certification. Not later than July 1, each team shall submit to the summer baseball subcommittee the following information regarding each undergraduate student-athlete who is a member of its squad:

- "(a) Name of player;
- "(b) Name of college and year of graduating class;
- "(c) Description of job;
- "(d) Rate of pay;
- "(e) Location of job;
- "(f) Name of employer, and
- "(g) Working hours.

30.12.7 Expenses. The student-athlete's team may pay the student-athlete's actual round-trip transportation costs by direct route not to exceed coach air fare (or comparable class) between the student-athlete's home or the community of the collegiate institution for which the student-athlete participates and the home community of the team. The team

also may provide actual and necessary travel and room and board expenses related to practice and game competition.

30.12.7.1 Bonus Payments. No cash allowance or bonus shall be given to any student-athlete in an NCAA certified summer baseball league.

30.12.8 Awards Restrictions. Awards are not permissible for recognition of a specialized performance in a particular contest or event. A student-athlete may receive a memento (e.g., certificate or plaque) valued at less than \$25, provided the total value of all mementos received by the student-athlete during a season does not exceed \$200, including mementos received for recognition as the most valuable player on a team or in a league or for a team's performance in a league playoff.

30.12.9 Certification.

30.12.9.1 Certification Statement. The management of each team shall file a statement with the summer baseball subcommittee not later than March 1 certifying that the team will operate in accordance with the requirements listed in this bylaw.

30.12.9.2. Coach and Administration Certification. Not later than March 1, the commissioner of each league shall submit to the summer baseball subcommittee of the NCAA Professional Sports Liaison Committee the names of all individuals who serve in an administrative or coaching capacity within the league and indicate those coaches who are employed at NCAA member institutions.

30.12.10 Playing and Schedule Requirements.

30.12.10.1 Calendar Requirement. All-league play, including play-off competition, shall take place between June 1 and August 15.

30.12.10.2 Submission of Information. Each team shall submit a copy of its constitution, bylaws and comparable regulations to the summer baseball subcommittee not later than March 1. A game schedule from each team shall be submitted by April 1.

30.12.11 Letter of Commitment. All teams shall use the NCAA sanctioned summer baseball league's letter of commitment.

30.12.12 Playing Rules. The NCAA baseball playing rules, with the exception of the "Optional Rules" for Speed-Up and Optional Substitution, are to be used in all certified leagues.

30.12.13 Notification. The membership of the NCAA shall be advised through The NCAA News of the names of the teams (and leagues) certified by the summer baseball subcommittee.

30.12.14 Contributions from Major League Baseball.

30.12.14.1 Certification Requirement. Certification shall be denied to any team or league receiving financial assistance directly from a professional baseball club, league or organization.

30.12.14.2 Franchise Contribution. Any contribution in money or like kind by Major League Baseball to an amateur summer baseball league or team in which undergraduate student-athletes participate shall be prohibited, except that the office of the Commissioner of Major League Baseball may contribute funds directly to the NCAA for the administration of these funds to designated summer baseball leagues. The distribution of the funds received, including the selection of the recipient and amount disbursed, shall be determined by the summer baseball subcommittee, in conformance with the NCAA summer baseball requirements and subject to the approval of the NCAA Council.

30.12.15 Commissioner Requirement. If a summer baseball league receives a financial contribution of \$10,000 or more from funds administered by the summer baseball subcommittee of the Professional Sports Liaison Committee, such a league shall be required to employ a commissioner acceptable to the league and the NCAA.

30.12.16 Financial Report. Each league that receives a contribution from the funds contributed by Major League Baseball and administered by the summer baseball subcommittee of the Professional Sports Liaison Committee shall be required to file a financial report of its immediate past summer's operations to the NCAA in such form as mutually agreed upon. This report shall be submitted to the NCAA not later than October 1 and a copy shall be made available promptly to Major League Baseball.

Administrative Regulation 30.8 was amended as follows:

30.8.14 Fines for Failure to Attend Mandatory Pregame Meetings. The Postseason Football Subcommittee may fine member institutions if institutional representatives fail to attend mandatory pregame meetings. The subcommittee also may fine sponsoring agencies that fail to notify member institutions with details regarding mandatory meetings or fail to review the standardized meeting agenda approved by the subcommittee. The subcommittee may impose a \$1,000 fine on a member institution for each institutional representative that fails to attend a mandatory meeting and a fine of \$4,000 on a sponsoring agency that fails to administer such a meeting effectively."

Administrative Regulation 30.8.15 was amended as follows:

30.8.15 Insurance. The following insurance coverage shall apply to each certified game.

30.8.15.1 Management. The management of each certified game shall provide the following insurance coverages and

shall submit to the national office, not later than 60 days prior to the game, the appropriate certification of insurance showing evidence of such coverages that it maintains:

"(a) Basic accident medical insurance for each participating student-athlete and cheerleader in the amount of \$25,000 per injury;

"(b) Catastrophic injury medical insurance for each participating student-athlete and cheerleader that provides lifetime medical, rehabilitation and disability benefits in excess of the basic coverage, equal to the NCAA sponsored program or an alternate program approved by the Postseason Football Subcommittee of the Special Events Committee, and

"(c) Primary comprehensive general liability coverage listing the NCAA as an additional insured, with combined single limits of at least \$1 million per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage.

"(d) Coverages in (a) and (b) above shall be in effect while the participating student-athletes and cheerleaders are traveling to and from the bowl-game site and while they are in the host city.

30.8.15.2 Participating Institution. To be eligible to participate in a postseason football game, a member institution shall purchase basic accident-medical insurance for each participating student-athlete in the amount of \$25,000 per injury and catastrophic-injury medical insurance for each participating student-athlete that provides lifetime medical, rehabilitation and disability benefits in excess of the basic coverage, equal to the NCAA-sponsored program or an alternate program approved by the Special Events Committee. Both the basic-accident and the catastrophic-injury medical insurance coverage shall be in effect while the participating student-athletes are traveling to and from the bowl-game site and while they are in the host city."

Administrative Regulation 30.8.16 was amended as follows:

30.8.16 Recertification Requirements. Recertification of a game is subject to the following conditions:

"(a) The executive director or the chief operating officer of a sponsoring agency that seeks the initial certification or the certification or recertification of a game shall meet the Postseason Football Subcommittee during the subcommittee's annual April meeting."

[30.8.16-(a) through 30.8.16-(d), relettered as 30.8.16-(b) through 30.8.16-(e), unchanged.]

Administrative Regulation 30.8.16 was amended as follows:

30.8.16 Recertification Requirements. Recertification of a game is subject to the following conditions:

[30.8.16-(a) unchanged.]

"(b) The Postseason Football Subcommittee of the NCAA Special Events Committee, or its designated representatives, shall be permitted to conduct, at the Association's expense, an audit of the financial information of an agency sponsoring a game and the financial information of other organizations and activities affiliated with the game. Each bowl game shall be audited at least once every three years."

[Remainder of 30.8.16 unchanged.]

Administrative Regulation 31.7.4.1 was amended as follows:

31.7.4.1 Primary Liability. Host institutions and sponsoring agencies of NCAA championships shall provide have in place primary comprehensive general public liability insurance coverage listing the NCAA as an additional insured, with combined single limits of at least \$1 million per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage, and shall provide the national office with the appropriate insurance certificates."

News Fact File

In 1906, its first year of existence, the NCAA (then called the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States) had 38 member institution. Of those, 27 have been members continuously since then, while 10 of the other 11 are members now but have had gaps in their membership. The remaining institution (Westminster College of Pennsylvania) is not a current member.

The 27 with continuous membership since the beginning: Allegheny College; Amherst College; Colgate University; University of Colorado, Boulder; Dartmouth College; Denison University; Franklin and Marshall College; Haverford College; Lehigh University; University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; University of Missouri, Columbia; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; New York University; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Oberlin college; Ohio Wesleyan University; University of Pennsylvania; University of Pittsburgh; University of Rochester; Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Swarthmore College; Syracuse University; Tufts University; U.S. Military Academy; Vanderbilt University; Wesleyan University, and Williams College.

The 10 original members with breaks in their membership: Bucknell University, Dickinson College, George Washington University, Grove City College, Niagara University, Seton Hall University, Union College (New York), Washington and Jefferson College, Wittenberg University and College of Wooster.

Source: "NCAA: The Voice of College Sports."

Illinois men's basketball receives three years' probation

The NCAA Committee on Infractions placed the University of Illinois, Champaign, men's basketball program on probation November 7 for three years for major violations of NCAA legislation. Additional penalties include:

- The university's men's basketball team shall not be eligible for postseason play after the 1990-91 season.

- The university shall be prohibited from providing any expense-paid recruiting visits to prospective student-athletes in men's basketball during the 1991 calendar year.

- During the 1991 calendar year, no member of the men's basketball coaching staff may engage in off-campus recruiting activities.

- During the 1992 calendar year, only the head coach and one other designated assistant coach shall be permitted to engage in off-campus recruiting activities in men's basketball.

- During the 1991-92 academic year, the university may award no more than two initial athletically related grants-in-aid in the sport of men's basketball.

- During the 1992-93 academic year the university may award no more than two initial grants-in-aid in the sport of men's basketball.

The committee also adopted several penalties self-imposed by the university. Those penalties include:

- The salaries of two assistant coaches have been frozen until May 1991.

- The head coach and two assistant coaches will not receive bonuses for the team's participation in the 1990 NCAA men's basketball tournament.

- An extensive program of rules education and compliance monitoring, which will include outside audits, will be implemented.

- An assistant coach has been placed on probation for two years and will be precluded from involvement in off-campus recruiting activities from September 1989 to at least June 15, 1991, when the university will review the sanction.

In addition, the university shall be required to show cause why it should not be subject to additional penalties if it does not, for the period of the university's probation, disassociate the representative of the university's athletics interests who was involved in certain violations found in this case.

The committee found that three student-athletes in the basketball program purchased automobiles from a dealership operated by a representative of the university's athletics interests through special credit arrangements because of their status as university basketball players. Institutional staff members also gave or lent small amounts of money to student-athletes.

The committee said this case also involved recruiting-contact violations that demonstrated poor record-keeping and a lack of attention to the need for a rules-compliance program. The committee also found a number of violations in the handling of complimentary admissions for student-athletes and in the handling of tickets for the 1989 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship that the university's basketball staff controlled.

Another set of violations, the committee said, concerned arrangements made by the coaching staff for high school coaches (including coaches at schools where the university was recruiting) to purchase tickets controlled by the university's coaching staff and obtain hotel accommodations for Final Four and other NCAA basketball tournament

games. The committee concluded that these violations gave the university potentially substantial recruiting advantages.

The committee said that the nature of these violations indicated that the university violated the principles of institutional control and rules compliance in the management of its men's basketball program. The committee noted steps taken by the university to improve practices in its football program, and said that "comparable measures were not adopted in the men's basketball program."

The violations in this case cannot be dismissed as secondary, isolated or inadvertent, the committee said, adding that the men's basketball program "obtained both recruiting and competitive advantages from some of these violations."

Because these violations were classified by the committee as major, they normally would subject the institution to minimum penalties mandated by the NCAA membership. Those penalties include a two-year probationary period, elimination of expense-paid recruiting visits for one year, elimination of off-campus recruiting for one year, possible termination of the employment of all staff members who condoned the violations and the loss of post-season competition and television opportunities for one year.

Noting that this case represents the third appearance by the University of Illinois, Champaign, before the Committee on Infractions since 1984, the committee said it treated the university as a repeat major violator. At a special convention in 1985, the NCAA member institutions, by a vote of 427-6, adopted legislation that required the committee to impose the following minimum penalties in the case of repeat major violators: a limitation of some or all outside competition in the sport involved in the current case for one or two seasons; a prohibition of coaching-staff members in the sport from engaging in any coaching activities at the university for the period of time that outside competition in the sport is prohibited; the elimination of all grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities in the sport for two years; exclusion of all institutional members from NCAA committees, the Council and the Presidents Commission, and the relinquishment of the institution's voting privileges in the NCAA for four years.

The NCAA membership has, though, given the committee the authority to impose lesser penalties if it determines that the case is unique. The committee concluded that this case was not unique. The committee said it was apparent that the university "had not been able to implement a compliance program in the sport of men's basketball comparable in effectiveness to the program in football." The committee also said it "could not conclude that the university had taken steps that went significantly beyond the Association's minimal expectations in the investigation of the matters in this case."

The committee said it found "mitigating circumstances" in this case, but "they had limited weight in the overall evaluation of the case." For example, the university reported information about violations that were not alleged in the official inquiry sent to the university by the enforcement staff in February 1990. This information, though, "also had been conveyed to the NCAA by an independent source. The university also reported information about complimentary admissions and

ticket purchases, which became further developed after review by the enforcement staff. The university had taken steps to achieve rules compliance, the committee noted, and had taken some disciplinary action of its own immediately prior to the first hearing in this case.

The committee said these factors were considered in its determination of penalties, as was the nature of the violations and the extent of the recruiting and competitive advantages obtained by the university.

As a result of these mitigating circumstances, the committee waived several penalties it was considering levying, including limiting outside competition, prohibiting appearances on live television, prohibiting all initial grants-in-aid for two years and prohibiting all off-campus recruiting activities by the coaching staff during the 1992 calendar year.

"The authority of the committee to provide this relief from the mandatory penalty structure in a case that was not unique is not free from doubt," the committee said, "but it did so in this case because it believed the level of penalties imposed was appropriate under the circumstances."

Members of the Committee on Infractions are: Roy F. Kramer, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference; Beverly E. Ledbetter, vice-president and general counsel at Brown University; Thomas J. Niland Jr., former director of athletics at Le Moyne College; Milton R. Schroeder, professor of law at Arizona State University, and D. Alan Williams (chair), associate professor of history at the University of Virginia.

The complete Committee on Infractions report follows.

I. Introduction.

A. Procedure in the case.

The NCAA sent an official inquiry to the University of Illinois, Champaign, February 15, 1990, which alleged violations of NCAA legislation in the university's men's basketball program. The institution submitted a written response to the NCAA Committee on Infractions June 18, 1990. An assistant men's basketball coach and a student-athlete on the men's basketball team responded in writing to the committee July 2, 1990, concerning the allegations in which they were named. After receiving the written responses, the NCAA enforcement staff disclosed to representatives of the institution, counsel for the assistant coach, and counsel for the student-athlete the information that the enforcement staff had gathered in the course of its investigation. This information was reviewed at the NCAA national office by institutional representatives July 11, 12 and 13, and by counsel for the assistant men's basketball coach, the student-athlete and the head men's basketball coach July 17 and 18. Subsequently, separate prehearing conferences were held by the enforcement staff with representatives from the institution, counsel for the men's head basketball coach, counsel for the men's assistant basketball coach and counsel for the student-athlete. Following the prehearing conferences, the university submitted supplemental information to the committee that included accounts of additional interviews conducted by the university's outside counsel and information about corrective measures instituted by the university. A hearing was held before the Committee on Infractions August 12-13, 1990, at which the university was represented by its president, chancellor, director of athletics, faculty athletics representative, outside counsel, internal counsel, head men's basketball coach, assistant men's basketball coach and a men's basketball student-athlete. The head men's basketball coach, assistant men's basketball coach and student-athlete each were represented by personal legal counsel. At the conclusion of the hearing, the committee deliberated in private and determined that a supplemental hearing was needed to review further some of the information reported to the committee about violations in areas additional to the original allegations. This supplemental hearing took place September 30, 1990. Among those present for the university

were the chancellor, director of athletics, faculty athletics representative, outside counsel, internal counsel, head men's basketball coach, two assistant men's basketball coaches, personal legal counsel for the coaches and other university staff members.

B. Statement of the case and the Committee on Infractions' conclusions.

When the enforcement staff presented this case to the committee, the staff alleged serious violations in the university's recruitment of two prospective student-athletes. Although the information relating to these allegations was sufficient for the enforcement staff reasonably to conclude it should present the information to the committee (NCAA Bylaw 32.5.1.2), the committee determined after considering all the information presented at the hearing that the standard of proof prescribed in Bylaw 32.6.6.2 had not been satisfied. [The committee must "base its findings (of violations) on information presented to it that it determines to be credible, persuasive and of a kind on which reasonably prudent persons rely in the conduct of serious affairs" (Bylaw 32.6.6.2).]

Although the committee did not find some of the most serious violations that were alleged in the official inquiry, the committee did conclude that significant violations occurred in the operation of the men's basketball program. These violations collectively constituted a major violation under NCAA Bylaw 19, and because this case involved a major violation, the Association's prescribed penalties for repeat major violators were applicable.

1. The University of Illinois infractions history.

This case marks the third appearance by the university before the Committee on Infractions since 1984. In the 1984 case, the committee found the university's football program had committed numerous, serious violations of NCAA rules. Subsequently, in a case decided by the committee in February 1988, the university again was found to have committed serious violations of NCAA rules in the operation of its football program.

The violations that occurred in the 1984 case were of a nature that classified them as a major case under the penalty classification structure in NCAA Bylaw 19. As a consequence, the university became subject to the Association's repeat major violator provisions for a period of five years from the date the penalty became effective, July 26, 1984. During the period of the university's probation for the 1984 case, serious recruiting violations again occurred in the football program.

Among the violations in the 1988 case were ones that involved the recruitment of a highly sought-after prospective student-athlete, which occurred while the university was on NCAA probation and which took place at the very time when the university's own internal compliance program should have made clear to the institutional staff members involved in the violations that such conduct was unacceptable.

The committee did not apply the repeat violator penalties to the university in the 1988 case, but the committee made clear in its infractions report that the 1988 case was a "major" case that subjected the institution to the five-year period applicable to repeat major violators. The violations in the present case have occurred within this five-year period. Moreover, the violations in the present case occurred in the two academic years (1988-89 and 1989-90) immediately following the 1988 case and, to some extent, during the time the university was on probation for its infractions in the prior case.

2. The violations committed by the university's basketball program are major.

There are a number of reasons why this case was one the committee regarded as involving major violations. Recruiting violations figured prominently in the 1984 and 1988 cases, including violations by coaching personnel and the department-wide recruiting coordinator. The present case also involved recruiting violations. In this case, there were findings of recruiting contact violations that demonstrated poor record-keeping and a lack of attention to the need for a circumspect rules compliance program concerning recruiting activities in the men's basketball program. As described in Part II of this report, representatives of the university's men's basketball program visited more times than allowed the high school of a prospective student-athlete who was being intensively recruited by the university. The men's basketball staff had no record of the recruiting contacts relating to the young man; the travel records for the coaching personnel involved indicated no

visits had ever been made to the high school during the period in question, and the head coach could not reconstruct from any of his records the day that he visited the school. Similarly, a recruiting contact violation occurred when an assistant coach encountered a prospective student-athlete in a restaurant in Champaign. The incident involved the same prospect the university was recruiting intensively.

This case also involved a number of violations in the handling of complimentary admissions for student-athletes and in the handling of tickets for the 1989 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship that the university's basketball staff controlled. One set of violations involved student-athletes misrepresenting individuals on complimentary admissions lists as relatives. Among the individuals who received complimentary admissions in this manner was an individual who was associated with several members of the team when they were high school players. This individual had taken an interest in and had lent money to the young men prior to their enrollment at the university. This individual also was involved with a prospective student-athlete in whom the university had great interest and who subsequently enrolled at the university in 1989-90.

Another set of violations concerned arrangements made by the men's basketball coaching staff for high school coaches (including coaches at schools where the university was recruiting) to purchase tickets controlled by the men's basketball coaches for Final Four and other NCAA tournament games. For the 1989 Final Four, the men's basketball staff arranged for a prospective student-athlete who had signed a letter of intent with the university and his father to purchase tickets from among those under the control of the coaching staff for the games. When the young man and his father arrived in Seattle for the tournament and unexpectedly found themselves without hotel accommodations, the coaching staff arranged for them to stay in a room assigned to the university at the team's hotel for three nights. The young man's father later repaid the university but at the reduced rate the hotel had made available to the institution. The committee concluded these violations gave the university's basketball program potentially substantial recruiting advantages.

Three student-athletes in the men's basketball program purchased automobiles from a dealership operated by a representative of the university's athletics interests through special credit arrangements to finance the purchases because of their status as university basketball players. None of the three players was required to submit any meaningful credit information to obtain financing. Two of the players financed most of the purchase price of their vehicles with six-month "balloon" notes that required no payment until the notes came due. The dealership had participated in the university's courtesy car program for many years and had supplied a courtesy car to an assistant men's basketball coach. The representative had close contact with the men's basketball program for several seasons through the university's "honorary coach" program. This association with the basketball program led to members of the team going to the dealership to shop for vehicles. The first of the three student-athletes to buy an automobile from the representative initially discussed a purchase from the representative's dealership during an NCAA basketball tournament and also was referred to the dealership by an assistant basketball coach who had a courtesy car from the dealership. This student-athlete subsequently recommended the dealership to a teammate. The purchases of these cars began within three weeks after the 1989 Final Four.

In the university's 1984 infractions case, there were instances when institutional staff members gave or lent small amounts of cash to student-athletes. Similar violations occurred in the present case.

The nature of the violations, described above and in greater detail in Part II of this report, led the committee to conclude that the university also violated the principles of institutional control and rules compliance in the management of its men's basketball program. These are among the fundamental principles of the Association and its member institutions (NCAA Constitution 2.01, 2.1, 2.5 and 3.2.4.1). Although even the best-administered athletics program might have rules violations, the principles of rules compliance and institutional control require each member institution in the NCAA to

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make significant efforts to avoid violations of NCAA legislation. In the case of the University of Illinois, the institution's prior infractions history and the commitments it made regarding rules compliance in prior cases specifically emphasize the need for the university to devote substantial efforts to operate all of its athletics programs in compliance with NCAA requirements. Although the university has taken steps to improve practices and procedures in its football program in order to establish compliance monitoring and review systems, the information before the committee indicated that comparable measures were not adopted in the men's basketball program, and there had not been the degree of compliance accountability to the university's athletics administration in men's basketball that there had been in football.

The violations in this case cannot be dismissed as secondary. Under the Association's standards: "A secondary violation is one that provides only a limited recruiting or competitive advantage and that is isolated or inadvertent in nature." (Bylaw 19.02.2.1) In the judgment of the committee, the university's men's basketball program obtained both recruiting and competitive advantages from some of the violations described in this report. Moreover, regardless of whether the university obtained any such advantages, the violations cannot be classified as "isolated or inadvertent in nature." Under the penalty classification structure: "All violations other than secondary violations are major violations..." (Bylaw 19.02.2.2) Repeated secondary violations also may be identified as major violations. (Bylaw 19.02.2.2) Furthermore, in the context of the university's infractions history, which makes this the third set of serious violations since 1984, the second infractions case since 1984 involving serious violations while the university was on probation for prior infractions, and a case where there was a repetition of some of the same types of infractions that were present in the 1984 and 1988 cases (which the university's compliance program should have prevented), the committee concluded this case must be regarded as a case that involved major violations. Because it was a major case, it also must be treated as a case presenting a repeat major violation.

3. The minimum penalties required for a repeat major violation.

The Association's enforcement procedures provide that a schedule of significant minimum penalties must be administered automatically by the committee for any major violation of NCAA rules after September 1985. For a first-time major rule violator, the minimum penalties include: a two-year probationary period; elimination of expense-paid recruiting visits in the sport for at least one year; elimination of off-campus recruiting in the sport for at least one year; loss of postseason competition and television appearances in the sport for at least one year, and possible termination of the employment of staff members involved in the violations. When a case involves a repeat major violation, there are additional penalties that are mandated. The member institutions of the Association, by a vote of 427-6, at a special Convention in June 1985 that was primarily devoted to enforcement issues, adopted legislation that required the Committee on Infractions to impose additional penalties (beyond the minimum penalties for a first major violation) when an institution commits "any major violation... within the five-year period following the starting date of a major penalty (for that school)" (Bylaw 19.4.2.3).

In a repeat-violator case, additional penalties are: (a) limitation of some or all outside competition in the sport involved in the current case for one or two seasons; (b) prohibition of coaching-staff members in the sport from engaging in any coaching activities at the university for the period of time that outside competition in the sport is prohibited; (c) elimination of all grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities in the sport for two years; (d) exclusion of all institutional members from NCAA committees, the Council and the Presidents Commission, and (e) relinquishment of the school's voting privileges in the NCAA for four years.

4. The case is not "unique."

The committee may decline to impose these penalties that the membership has prescribed for a major violation or for a repeat major violation only if the committee finds that the case is "unique" and that it should be an exception to the penalties

mandated by the bylaw. Ordinarily, unique circumstances that would justify relief from the Association's mandatory penalties would include such factors as prompt detection and reporting of the violations to the NCAA; thorough investigation of its athletics program by the institution that goes beyond merely cooperating in the processing of the case, and the institution's initiation of strong disciplinary and corrective actions (including the establishment of administrative procedures designed to ensure that the institution will comply with the principles of institutional control and rules compliance in the future).

Every member institution is required by NCAA legislation to take steps to ensure institutional control over and rules compliance in its intercollegiate athletics program. Additionally, Bylaw 32.5.8 requires each institution to investigate all charges against it with a view toward providing full and complete information to the NCAA staff and the Committee on Infractions. The committee considers whether an institution has gone significantly beyond fulfilling its obligations to cooperate in the enforcement process and to take steps to establish institutional control over its athletics program when the committee determines whether a case is unique in a manner that justifies creating an exception to the minimum penalties.

When the University of Illinois appeared before the Committee on Infractions in 1988, the committee noted the assurances that the university had made in its 1984 case to implement a strong compliance program. In determining the penalties in the 1988 case, the committee observed that because of the compliance measures instituted by the university and its commitment to eliminate violations in its athletics program, the institution was able to: "(a) address its problems quickly; (b) determine with preciseness the extent to which alleged violations occurred; (c) self-report additional violations discovered as a result of the university's monitoring procedures; and (d) establish, and take action regarding, individual responsibility for the failure of the football coaching staff to meet the standards expected of it." The committee also took note in the 1988 case that the university had "moved decisively and in a public manner" to make clear that NCAA rules violations were intolerable. Because of these institutional actions, the committee substantially reduced the penalties in the 1988 case that otherwise would have been imposed.

The committee's conclusions in the present case were different. It was apparent to the committee that the university had not been able to implement a compliance program in the sport of men's basketball comparable in effectiveness to the program in football, which the committee took note of in the 1988 case. Nor could the committee conclude the university had taken steps that went significantly beyond the Association's minimal expectations in the investigation of the matters in this case.

There were some mitigating circumstances in this case, but they had limited weight in the overall evaluation of the case. The university reported information in its response to the official inquiry about violations that were not alleged in the official inquiry. This included information on the financing arrangements for the purchase of automobiles by student-athletes, which is the basis for Part II-G of this report. Information about these transactions also had been conveyed to the NCAA by an independent source, and the NCAA enforcement staff notified the university's investigator of allegations of violations in this area that needed to be investigated. The university also reported information about complimentary admissions and ticket purchases in its response, which subsequently became further developed after review by the enforcement staff and became the basis for Parts II-D and II-E of this report. Additionally, the university had taken steps to achieve rules compliance, as the committee had noted in the infractions report in the 1988 case. However, the university's steps had fallen short of achieving full rules compliance and institutional control in the men's basketball program, and the progress made in the football program in implementing compliance safeguards did not replicate itself in the men's basketball program. Finally, the university had taken some disciplinary action of its own immediately prior to the first hearing in this case, which the committee has adopted as part of its penalties in this matter.

These mitigating circumstances were

credited in the committee's determination of penalties. The committee also considered the nature of the violations and the extent of the recruiting and competitive advantage obtained by the university. Thus, although the committee did not regard this case as unique, it believed it was appropriate to require penalties that were different to some extent from the mandatory minimum penalties required by NCAA Bylaw 19, particularly those for repeat major violations.

5. The penalties imposed on the university.

After consideration of the nature of the violations, the mitigating factors and the institution's infractions history, the committee imposed the following penalties that are more fully set forth in Part III of this report: a three-year probationary period; the elimination of all expense-paid visits in the sport of men's basketball for one calendar year; the elimination of all off-campus recruiting activities in the sport of men's basketball for one calendar year to run concurrently with the period applicable to the elimination of official visits; a prohibition on participation by the men's basketball team in postseason competition in 1991, and a prohibition on the men's basketball team participating in a foreign tour during the summer of 1991 or taking advantage of any exceptions to the limitations on basketball contests and playing seasons that are provided in Bylaws 17.3.3.1 and 17.3.5.4 regarding pre-season contests or contests outside of the continental United States for the 1991 calendar year. The committee also adopted the corrective actions taken by the university. In recognition of the status of this case as one involving repeat major violations, the following additional penalties are imposed: (a) For the 1992 calendar year, the men's basketball team will be limited to two designated coaches for the year who may engage in off-campus recruiting; further, these two shall include the head coach and one assistant, and (b) the men's basketball team shall be limited to two initial scholarships for the 1991-92 academic year and two initial scholarships for the 1992-93 academic year.

In imposing the penalties set forth in Part III of this report, the committee stopped considerably short of imposing the full range of penalties mandated by the membership for a repeat major violator. There is no restriction on television appearances; there is no limitation on outside competition; the basketball program is not required to give up all of its initial scholarships for two years, and the program may engage in off-campus recruiting in the second year with two coaches. The authority of the committee to provide this relief from the mandatory penalty structure in a case that was not unique is not free from doubt, and the committee did so in this case because it believed the level of penalties imposed were appropriate under the circumstances.

II. Violations of NCAA legislation, as determined by committee.

A. [NCAA Bylaws 13.02.4.1 and 13.3.1.1]

On January 29, 1989, assistant men's basketball coach made an in-person, off-campus recruiting contact with a prospective student-athlete during a visit to Champaign by the young man. Specifically, the young man and two other high school students and a student-athlete met the assistant coach at a restaurant where the young men ate breakfast.

Also, subsequent to this unofficial visit to the university, the prospect was provided a photograph of himself, several of his high school teammates and two student-athletes at the university, which was taken on the university's basketball floor, with the message, "Yea, . . . you belong with us man, and we want and need to have you with us. The Fellas," on the back of the picture.

B. [NCAA Bylaw 13.1.4.1-(a)]

In April 1989, while recruiting a prospective student-athlete, members of the university's basketball coaching staff and a university student-athlete visited the young man's high school more than once during the week of April 3, 1989.

C. [NCAA Bylaw 13.1.1.1]

On one occasion during the 1988-89 academic year, an assistant men's basketball coach made an in-person, off-campus recruiting contact with a prospective student-athlete in the office of the young man's high school basketball coach; further, this contact occurred prior to the completion of the young man's junior year in high school.

D. [NCAA Constitution 2.1 and Bylaw 16.2.1.2]

On numerous occasions during the

1988-89 and 1989-90 academic years, student-athletes in the men's basketball program falsely identified persons as relatives on their complimentary admissions list. Specifically:

1. During the 1988-89 academic year, on at least seven occasions for regular-season and postseason contests, a student-athlete falsely identified an individual and members of a family as relatives.

2. During the 1989-90 academic year, on at least seven occasions, a student-athlete falsely identified the same individual as a relative, and the young man's complimentary ticket privileges were withheld by the university for five Big Ten conference games.

3. On November 20, 1989, a student-athlete, without intent to circumvent legislation, incorrectly identified four individuals as relatives.

4. In January, February and March 1990, a student-athlete falsely identified four different individuals as relatives for four games.

5. Further, a review by the university and the enforcement staff of the available 1988-89 complimentary admissions lists revealed numerous clerical errors and procedural interpretations, which the university and the enforcement staff agree could have led to additional violations of NCAA legislation.

E. [NCAA Constitution 2.1 and Bylaw 13.9.1]

High school basketball coaches were provided the opportunity to purchase tickets for games in the 1989 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship from tickets under the control of the university's men's basketball coaching staff. Specifically, three high school basketball coaches were provided the opportunity to purchase tickets for the Final Four games in Seattle, Washington; further, one high school basketball coach was provided the opportunity to purchase tickets for first-round games in Indianapolis, Indiana; further, one high school coach was provided the opportunity to purchase tickets for regional games in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

F. [NCAA Bylaw 13.2.1]

A prospective student-athlete who had signed a National Letter-of-Intent with the institution and his father were provided the opportunity to purchase (and subsequently did purchase) four tickets each to two NCAA Division I men's basketball regional games and two tickets to the 1989 Final Four from tickets under the control of the university's men's basketball coaching staff; further, during the 1989 Final Four games in Seattle, the university's men's basketball coaching staff provided a hotel room to the young man and his father for three nights from the rooms allocated by the hotel to the university, and finally, the prospect's father reimbursed the university approximately four weeks later for the hotel room at the discounted rate that the hotel had charged the university for the room.

G. [NCAA Bylaws 13.02.10, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.2.4]

Men's basketball student-athletes obtained favorable credit consideration because of their status as members of the university's basketball team in financing the purchase of automobiles from an automobile dealership of a representative of the university's athletics interests, which also had supplied courtesy cars to an assistant men's basketball coach as part of the athletics department's courtesy car program.

Specifically:

1. A student-athlete purchased a used 1986 Blazer for over \$10,000 from the dealership. After a down payment, the student-athlete financed the balance of the purchase price by signing a six-month balloon note for \$10,082.49, which required no payment until the termination of the loan when the note was due and payable in full. The interest rate on the note was 11.49 percent. To obtain this financing, the student-athlete signed a credit application and statement, although most of the information required on the forms was left blank except for information stating the customer was a university student, earned a certain amount of money per month and had a monthly rent obligation of a certain amount. The student-athlete was not required to supply information about bank accounts, existing debts or other customary credit data.

2. Another student-athlete was referred to the dealership by an assistant men's basketball coach. He purchased a 1987 Toyota Corolla for a cost in excess of \$7,200 from the dealership. After a down payment, the student-athlete financed the \$5,721 balance of the purchase price by

signing a 24-month retail installment contract that had an interest rate of 10.5 percent. The customer statement submitted for the student-athlete showed that he was a student at the university but contained no information about bank accounts, existing debts or other customary credit data.

3. A third student-athlete purchased a used 1984 Blazer for a cost in excess of \$7,400 from the dealership. After a down payment, the student-athlete financed the balance of the purchase price by signing a six-month balloon note for \$6,962.50 plus interest at a rate of 11.5 percent. The note required no payment until the termination of the loan, at which time the note was due and payable in full. When the loan came due, it was converted to a 42-month installment loan at an annual percentage rate of 12.6118 percent. The customer statement submitted for the student-athlete showed that he was a student at the university and named a bank where he had an account, but it lacked other customary credit data.

H. [NCAA Bylaw 16.12.2.3-(a)]
During October 1989, an assistant men's basketball coach provided a small loan to a basketball student-athlete on one occasion, and the young man repaid this loan the next day.

I. [NCAA Bylaw 16.12.2.3-(a)]

During May 1990, an assistant men's basketball coach provided a small amount of cash on one occasion to a former basketball student-athlete; further, the coach and the young man agreed that it was a loan, and finally, that loan has not been repaid.

J. [NCAA Constitution 2.01, 2.1, 2.5 and 3.2.4.1]

The university did not meet its obligations of institutional control of and NCAA rules compliance in its men's basketball program as evidenced by the following circumstances:

1. An assistant men's basketball coach violated basic recruiting rules when he made an improper off-campus recruiting contact with a prospective student-athlete in January 1989 during an unofficial visit by the young man to the university (See part II-A of this report).

2. Members of the university's men's basketball coaching staff violated basic recruiting rules, which the men's basketball staff had an obligation to avoid violating by proper monitoring and record-keeping, when they visited the high school of a prospective student-athlete more than once during the week of April 3, 1989 (See part II-B of this report); further, although the young man was a highly recruited prospective student-athlete, the men's basketball coaching staff members did not maintain records of their recruiting contacts relating to the young man; further, the travel-expense records submitted for recruiting travel during the period failed to show visits that admittedly were made to this high school during the week in question, although they reported recruiting visits to other high schools, and finally, the university's athletics department previously had instituted improved procedures for recording and monitoring recruiting contacts in its football program as a result of the violations in its 1984 case, but did not require its men's basketball program to follow these recruiting procedures at that time.

3. There were extensive violations of NCAA rules in the men's basketball program on complimentary admissions during the 1988-89 and 1989-90 academic years that the university's basketball staff should have detected; further, student-athletes falsely identified individuals as relatives, and there were numerous clerical errors in administering the complimentary admissions (See part II-D of this report).

4. There were violations with respect to tickets obtained through ticket lists controlled by members of the men's basketball coaching staff (See part II-E of this report).

5. There were violations by a representative of the university's athletics interests (who was a participant in the courtesy car program for the basketball staff) in arranging financing for members of the men's basketball team for the purchase of automobiles (See part II-G of this report).

6. An assistant men's basketball coach lent small amounts of money on two separate occasions to student-athletes and failed to report the violations to the appropriate university official in a timely manner (See parts II-H and II-I of this report).

7. The university's men's basketball staff made available hotel accommodations at the site of the 1989 Final Four for

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Missouri men's basketball given probation for two years

The NCAA Committee on Infractions placed the University of Missouri, Columbia, men's basketball program on probation November 8 for two years for major violations of NCAA legislation that occurred between 1985 and 1989. The terms of the probation include the following:

- The men's basketball team shall not be eligible for postseason play for the 1990-91 season.

- The institution shall be prohibited from providing any expense-paid recruiting visits to prospective student-athletes in the sport of men's basketball during the 1991 calendar year.

- Only one member of the men's basketball coaching staff may engage in off-campus recruiting and evaluation activities during the 1991 calendar year.

- The university may award no more than one initial athletically related grant-in-aid in the sport of men's basketball during the 1991-92 academic year.

- The university may award no more than two initial athletically related grants-in-aid in the sport of men's basketball during the 1992-93 academic year.

In addition, during the period of probation, no member of the university's athletics program may have any contact with the representative of the university's athletics interests who refused to cooperate with the university and the NCAA enforcement staff in this investigation.

The committee found that the men's basketball program operated over time without direct, accountable control by the university. The head coach, said the committee, "delegated many of his responsibilities to his assistants, and neither the assistants nor the head coach maintained records, checks and balances, or identifiable processes for institutional control, which could have been used to reconstruct their actions."

The committee said the most serious violations involved the admission of and awarding of athletically related aid to a partial qualifier whom the university's admissions process failed to discern was ineligible. Even when notified by letter that the student-athlete was ineligible by university rules, the men's basketball staff "ignored the letter and permitted him to practice until once again being confronted directly with his ineligibility." This led, the committee found, to a series of major violations by an assistant coach who was responsible for recruiting the young man.

In another instance, a different assistant coach could not recall, the committee said, "anything connected with most of his recruiting contacts with highly visible recruits in the Detroit area." The committee determined that this individual's failure to recall the circumstances of his involvement in many of these situations was "implausible." The committee found that this assistant coach had violated the principles of ethical conduct by providing misleading information to the committee at the university's hearing "when other evidence before the committee led it to conclude that he was not forthcoming about his involvement in or knowledge of matters relevant to violations of NCAA regulations."

Other violations found by the committee included an unmonitored recruiting expense fund approved by the university that was used in violation of university, state and NCAA rules for payments to recruits on their official expense-paid visits; a "casino party" for recruits that provided prizes to a recruit and

his mother, and bringing prospective student-athletes to campus in the summer prior to their enrollment, which triggered a variety of violations. The committee said that the wide range of these violations, mostly involving recruiting, confirmed the absence of institutional control and, more specifically, the ignorance of well-understood rules and the failure to comply with others.

The committee concluded that these violations, when considered together, constituted a major violation. While the committee found that the involvement of two assistant coaches constituted violations of the principles of ethical conduct, it did not, however, believe that their "distasteful and transparent" actions warranted imposing individual restrictions on their coaching activities. Rather, the committee imposed certain restrictions on the men's basketball program and left to the university the decision on how these restrictions will be imposed individually.

Because most of the major violations in this case occurred after September 1, 1985, the committee's findings normally would subject the institution to minimum penalties prescribed by the NCAA membership. These penalties include a two-year probationary period; elimination of expense-paid recruiting visits in the sport for one year; elimination of off-campus recruiting in the sport for one year; possible termination of the employment of all staff members who condoned the violations, and the loss of postseason competition and television opportunities in the sport for one year.

The NCAA membership has, though, given the committee the authority to impose lesser penalties if it determines that the case is unique. The committee concluded that this case was not unique, but did find that there were mitigating circumstances, which it took into consideration when imposing these penalties. These mitigating factors were:

- A history of no prior major violations.

- The university's acceptance of responsibility for violations for which no member of the men's basketball staff would affirm responsibility.

As a result of these mitigating circumstances, the committee waived certain penalties it was considering, including prohibiting the team from appearing on live television during the 1991-92 season and prohibiting off-campus recruiting and evaluation by all members of the coaching staff during the 1991 calendar year.

Members of the Committee on Infractions are Roy F. Kramer, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference; Beverly E. Ledbetter, vice-president and general counsel at Brown University; Thomas J. Niland Jr., retired director of athletics at Le Moyne College; Milton R. Schroeder, professor of law at Arizona State University, and D. Alan Williams (chair), associate professor of history at the University of Virginia.

The complete Committee on Infractions report follows:

I. Introduction.

This case began with the publication of a newspaper article in December 1988 concerning possible improper recruiting assistance in the Detroit, Michigan, area by a representative of the university's athletics interests. In February 1989, newspaper reports appeared concerning an improper airline ticket for an enrolled student-athlete from a men's assistant basketball coach. On February 20, 1989, the university reported to the enforcement staff that the assistant coach had lent

money to the student-athlete for an airplane ticket. On March 7, 1989, a preliminary letter of inquiry was issued to the university, and an official letter of inquiry was sent May 1, 1990, followed by a supplemental letter of official inquiry July 10, 1990. The university and members of the men's basketball staff responded separately in writing in June, July and August 1990, and separate prehearing conferences were held with the parties in Overland Park, Kansas. The hearing before the NCAA Committee on Infractions took place September 28, 1990.

This is a case in which a highly successful men's basketball program came to operate over time without direct accountable control by the university through the director of athletics. Over the past decade, the university has had four directors of athletics, a circumstance that permitted the head men's basketball coach to insulate his program from direct control. The committee found no evidence of regular education, compliance or monitoring procedures within the men's basketball program. The head coach delegated many of his responsibilities to his assistants, and neither the assistants nor the head coach maintained records, checks and balances, or identifiable processes for institutional control, which could have been used to reconstruct their actions.

In such a setting, a program that had had no previous history of violations became involved in a series of violations, some major and others secondary in nature, but in such abundance that they cannot be called isolated or inadvertent and, in fact, are symptomatic of a failure to follow basic Association recruiting rules involving prospective student-athletes or to seek advice on what those rules require. Each member of the men's basketball coaching staff operated without consulting each other or the head coach. Prudent management controls should have provided much closer day-to-day supervision of the program, especially the recruiting activities of the assistant coaches.

The most serious violations involved the admission of and awarding of athletically related aid to a partial qualifier whom the university's admissions process failed to discern was ineligible. Not until well into his first semester was this error discovered. Even then, upon being notified by letter that he was ineligible by university rules, the men's basketball staff ignored the letter and permitted him to practice until once again being confronted directly with his ineligibility. At this point, the assistant coach who was responsible for recruiting the young man became involved in a series of major violations.

In hopes that by sending the young man to his high school in another state, the young man could clear up some uncertainties on his transcript, the assistant coach lent money to the young man for the airline trip home. The assistant coach later arranged for the young man to receive a prepaid airline ticket to return to the university. No errors were found in the transcript, and the young man remained ineligible for athletically related financial aid and practice. Over the next several weeks, discussions between the young man, his mother and the assistant coach took place about the loan and the plane ticket, with the mother stating her understanding that the costs were to be borne by the coach. These activities came to light when the mother, in a discussion with the director of the university's Total Person Program, mentioned the airline tickets. The director immediately recognized that a violation had taken place, confronted the assistant coach with the violation and extracted from him a promise to report the violation to the head coach and the director of athletics. The assistant coach claimed that he was unaware that his actions in giving cash to an enrolled student-athlete and in arranging for a prepaid airline ticket were violations of NCAA rules. Weeks went by before the assistant coach finally reported the matters to the head coach and then to the director of athletics, who in turn notified the enforcement staff.

In another instance, a different assistant coach could not recall spending an Easter Sunday afternoon on a private airplane with a recruit while returning to Detroit, Michigan; could not recall being in Detroit; could not recall riding from the airport with a representative of the university's athletics interests, and, in fact, would not remember anything connected with most of his recruiting contacts with this or other highly visible recruits in the Detroit area. The committee determined that this individual's failure to recall the circumstances of his involvement in many

of these situations was implausible. The committee found that this assistant coach had violated the principles of ethical conduct by providing misleading information to the committee at its hearing when other evidence before the committee led the committee to conclude that he was not forthcoming about his involvement in or knowledge of matters relevant to violations of NCAA regulations.

Other violations included an unmonitored recruiting expense fund approved by the university that was used in violation of university, state and NCAA rules for payments to recruits on their official expense-paid visits; a "casino party" for recruits, which provided prizes to a recruit and his mother; bringing prospective student-athletes to campus in the summer prior to their enrollment, which triggered a variety of violations; arranging for a member of the athletics department staff to tutor a prospective student-athlete for his American College Test (ACT), and providing a graduate assistant basketball coach with dining hall privileges and a courtesy car for his own use. The wide range of these violations, mostly involving recruiting, confirmed to the committee the absence of institutional control and, more specifically, the ignorance of well-understood rules and the failure to comply with others. Therefore, the committee concluded that these violations when considered together constituted a major violation.

For a first-time major violator, the minimum penalties prescribed by the Association are a two-year probationary period; elimination of expense-paid recruiting visits in the sport for at least one year; elimination of off-campus recruiting in the sport for at least one year; loss of postseason competition and television appearances in the sport for at least one year, and possible termination of the employment of staff members involved in the violations. The committee may impose lesser penalties if it finds that the case is "unique."

The committee did not find that this was a unique case. However, it did find that there were some mitigating circumstances, which it took into consideration in imposing the penalties. These included a history of no prior major violations and the university's acceptance of responsibility for violations that had occurred, but for which no member of the men's basketball staff would affirm responsibility.

While the committee did find that the involvement of two assistant coaches constituted violations of the principles of ethical conduct, the committee did not believe that their actions, as distasteful and as transparent as they were, warranted imposing individual restrictions on their coaching activities. Rather, the committee imposed certain restrictions on the university and the men's basketball program generally, and leaves to the university the decision on how these restrictions will be imposed individually.

In summary, the committee imposed the following penalties: a two-year probationary period with required monitoring and compliance reports, including a specific plan to gain operational control of the men's basketball program; elimination of all expense-paid visits in men's basketball for one year; limitation of off-campus recruiting activities in men's basketball to only one designated coach for one year; no postseason competition for the 1990-91 season; a limit of one initial grant in men's basketball for the 1991-92 season and two for the 1992-93 season, and the disassociation of one representative of the university's athletics interests. Further, the university's athletics program is subject to the five-year "repeat major violator" provisions of Bylaw 19.4.2.3.

II. Violations of NCAA legislation, as determined by committee.

A. [NCAA Constitution 2.1 and Bylaws 14.01.4 and 14.3.1]

During the first semester of the 1988-89 academic year, the university violated the provisions of institutional control and certification of eligibility for student-athletes by awarding institutional financial aid to a student-athlete while the young man was a 2,000 nonqualifier. Specifically, the student-athlete was awarded athletically related aid in the amount of \$7,467 for the 1988-89 academic year and received approximately one-half of that amount for the first semester; further, on one occasion, the young man was permitted to practice with the university's men's basketball team while ineligible under the university's academic rules and regulations.

B. [NCAA Bylaws 16.12.2.3-(a) and 16.12.2.3-(d)]

On or about October 22, 1988, an

assistant men's basketball coach lent \$135 cash to a student-athlete to purchase an airline ticket for travel from Columbia, Missouri, to the young man's home town in order for the young man to review his high school academic records; further, on October 24, 1988, the assistant coach arranged for the student-athlete to obtain a prepaid airline ticket through a travel agency in order to return to the university, and finally, the loan and the \$248 cost of the return ticket remains unpaid.

C. [NCAA Bylaw 13.5.2.1]

On several occasions during the period 1985 to 1989, two assistant men's basketball coaches provided cash exceeding the actual cost of transportation to several prospective student-athletes during the young men's official paid visits to the university's campus, a result of a flawed reimbursement system approved by the university for the basketball program. In some instances, they reimbursed improper expenses for prospective student-athletes; in others, the coaches belatedly reconstructed their own accounts, claiming that they had reimbursed prospective student-athletes for expenses incurred when, in fact, no moneys had been expended, a clear example of the failure of institutional control of the basketball program financial system. Specifically:

1. During the fall of 1985, following the official paid visit of a prospective student-athlete, the young man received \$40 cash as reimbursement for taxicab transportation between his home and the airport in his home town (a one-way distance of approximately 20 miles), even though the young man's mother provided this transportation.

2. During the fall of 1987, following the official paid visit of a prospective student-athlete, the young man received \$28 cash as reimbursement for taxicab transportation between his home and the airport in his home town (a one-way distance of approximately 30 miles), even though the young man's parents provided automobile transportation to the airport and the young man took a bus from the airport to his home after the return flight.

3. During the fall of 1985, following the official paid visit of a prospective student-athlete, the young man received \$40 cash for round-trip taxicab transportation between his home and the airport in his home town (a one-way distance of approximately 20 miles), even though the initial airport transportation was provided by another young man's mother and the return airport transportation was provided by a friend.

4. During the fall of 1986, following the official paid visit of a prospective student-athlete, the young man received \$50 cash for round-trip taxicab transportation between his residence and the airport in his home town (a one-way distance of approximately 20 miles), even though the young man's parents provided this transportation.

5. During the fall of 1987, following the official paid visit of a prospective student-athlete, the young man received \$36 cash for round-trip taxicab transportation between his residence and a local airport (a one-way distance of approximately 12 miles), even though the young man's parents provided this transportation.

D. [NCAA Bylaws 13.01.5, 13.02.10-(c), 13.02.10-(e), 13.1.2.1 and 13.14.1]

A representative of the university's athletics interests from Detroit, Michigan, was involved in recruiting contacts with the parents of a prospective student-athlete; further, at least one member of the men's basketball coaching staff was aware of the contact. Specifically, on April 7, 1985, following the prospect's official paid visit to the university's campus, at least one member of the men's basketball coaching staff accompanied the young man on a private aircraft from Columbia, Missouri, to Detroit, Michigan, where, upon arrival at the Detroit airport, they were met by the representative, who transported them to the young man's father's residence where the coach and the representative encouraged the young man to attend the university.

E. [NCAA Bylaws 13.2.1, and 13.2.2]

On July 1, 1988, while recruiting a prospective student-athlete, an assistant men's basketball coach arranged for a university athletics department staff member to provide private tutorial services to assist the young man in improving his American College Test (ACT) score in order to be eligible at the institution upon enrollment; further, both the arrangement and provision of tutoring are improper under NCAA rules.

F. [NCAA Bylaws 10.01.1, 10.1-(c) and 10.1-(d)]

See Missouri, page 17

Missouri

Continued from page 16

An assistant men's basketball coach involved in this case acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, deport himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics. Specifically, the assistant coach demonstrated a knowing and willful effort on his part to operate the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program contrary to the requirements and provisions of NCAA legislation by his involvement in this case.

G. [NCAA Bylaws 10.1(b), 10.1(c) and 10.1(d)]

An assistant men's basketball coach involved in this case acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, deport himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics. Specifically, the assistant coach knowingly provided misleading information by failing to be forthcoming concerning his involvement in or knowledge of matters relevant to violations of NCAA regulations during his appearance before the Committee on Infractions. Moreover, persistent references to lapses of memory and the repeated use of the phrases, "I do not recall," and "it may have happened, but I do not remember," were not credible.

H. [NCAA Constitution 2.1]

The scope and nature of the allegations in this official inquiry demonstrate a lack of appropriate control and monitoring in the administration of the institution's intercollegiate men's basketball program by the institution and by the head men's basketball coach. Specifically:

1. The university failed to adequately supervise the basketball program; failed to monitor it in terms of rules education and compliance programs; failed to provide routine and timely audit checks for the use of recruiting funds within the department; failed to have an admissions and financial aid system in place to determine whether prospective and enrolled student-athletes qualified for athletically related aid and practice, and, in general, permitted the men's basketball program to operate in a semiautonomous state within the athletics department.

2. The head men's basketball coach failed to adequately supervise his assistant coaches; did not maintain a regular rules-education and compliance program; did not properly monitor prospective student-athletes who were present in the university community during the summer prior to their first year of enrollment, thus almost assuring rules violations; did not monitor the use of recruiting moneys under his control, and, in general, operated a program separate from that of the rest of the athletics department without providing the necessary checks and balances to

assure that his administrative responsibilities were carried out according to NCAA rules and regulations by his assistant coaches.

I. [NCAA Bylaws 13.2.2-(b), 13.4.2 and 13.6.5.4.1]

On or about October 10, 1987, during a casino night banquet arranged by members of the university's men's basketball coaching staff for the official paid visit of two prospective student-athletes, one of the young men received a certificate for a pair of athletic shoes at no cost to him that was exchanged for a pair of athletic shoes that were mailed October 28, 1987, from the university's athletics equipment room to the young man's mother; further, during this banquet, basketball student-athletes other than the student hosts of the two prospective student-athletes were entertained for dinner at no cost as were the dates of some of the student-athletes.

J. [NCAA Bylaws 13.2.2-(e), 13.2.2-(h), 13.5.2.2.2, 13.6.5.1 and 13.6.6]

On or about October 10, 1987, during the official paid visit of a prospective student-athlete, an assistant men's basketball coach arranged entertainment, meals and lodging for a close friend of the young man's mother at no cost to him; further, the assistant coach also provided cash to the prospect for expenses incurred by the friend of the young man's mother for round-trip automobile transportation between the prospect's home town and

Columbia, Missouri (a round-trip distance of approximately 960 miles), for himself, the young man and the young man's mother, a payment that would have been permitted if they had been incurred directly by the young man or his mother.

K. [NCAA Bylaws 13.2.1, 13.2.3.2, 13.5.4, 13.12.1.3, 13.12.2.1.2.1, 13.2.2-(g) and 16.12.2.1]

On several occasions during the period June and July 1988, members of the university's basketball coaching staff provided meals, local automobile transportation, summer-camp employment and excessive entertainment for several prospective student-athletes at no cost to the prospects while the young men were attending the university's summer orientation program. Specifically:

1. On one occasion, an assistant men's basketball coach provided local automobile transportation and a meal for four prospective student-athletes at a restaurant that is owned by a representative of the university's athletics interests; further, on several subsequent occasions, one or more of the young men were permitted by restaurant employees to sign for meals and receive additional meals at the restaurant, and neither the institution nor the young men have been billed for these meals.

2. On one occasion, the assistant coach provided a meal at his residence for the prospective student-athletes.

3. On one occasion, the assistant coach

transported two of the prospects from the Columbia, Missouri, airport to the university's campus (a one-way distance of approximately 10 miles) for participation in the university's summer orientation program.

4. On one occasion each, two assistant men's basketball coaches transported the prospects from their residence to a bookstore (a one-way distance of approximately 1.2 miles) where the young men were employed.

5. On several occasions during the head men's basketball coach's summer basketball camp, members of the men's basketball staff allowed several prospective student-athletes and two student-athletes to officiate summer camp basketball games.

6. On one occasion, members of the university's men's basketball coaching staff provided a written invitation to a then student-athlete to attend a rock concert in Moberly, Missouri (a one-way distance of approximately 30 miles), at the home of a representative of the university's athletics interests; further, the young man transported three prospective student-athletes to this concert at no cost to the young men.

L. [NCAA Bylaw 13.3.1]

In the fall of 1988, a prospective student-athlete obtained a university-produced basketball highlight videotape at

See Missouri, page 18

The Market

Readers of The NCAA News are invited to use The Market to locate candidates for positions open at their institutions, to advertise open dates in their playing schedules or for other appropriate purposes.

Rates are 55 cents per word for general classified advertising (agate type) and \$27 per column inch for display classified advertising. Orders and copy are due by noon five days prior to the date of publication for general classified space and by noon seven days prior to the date of publication for display classified advertising. Orders and copy will be accepted by mail, fax or telephone.

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.

Positions Available

Academic Counselor

Academic Counselor. Responsibilities: Counsel student athletes on a regular basis, review their academic performance/progress, and assign tutorials. Maintain academic records of individual student-athletes. Direct student-athletes to all appropriate University offices. Work limited number of weekends and throughout summer school. Qualifications: Advanced degree in counseling/guidance, education or related area. Experience preferred. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Minorities encouraged to apply. Send letter of application, resume, copy of academic background to Dr. Kate Halischak, Chair Search Committee, University of Notre Dame, Room 309 Main Building, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Application Deadline: November 30, 1990. The University of Notre Dame is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. Will interview finalists at the NAA National Convention in Nashville on January 5.

Athletics Trainer

Salisbury State University is seeking two graduate interns in athletic training. Desirable applicants should possess or be eligible for NATA certification. In addition, CPR instructor and first aid instructor will be \$6,000-\$6,500 for the year. The athletic training program is an internship program with a concentration in athletic training within the physical education curriculum. It furnishes services to 19 varsity sports, 32 intramural activities and 8 club teams. Salisbury State University is a member of the NCAA Division III. To apply send a letter of application, resume and three letters of recommendation

to: Athletic Trainer Search, Salisbury State University, Department of Physical Education, Recreation & Athletics, Salisbury, MD 21801. Screening will begin on February 1, 1990, and applications will be accepted until the positions are filled. The anticipated starting date is August 5, 1991. Salisbury State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer. Qualified women, minorities and disabled persons are encouraged to apply.

Head Athletic Trainer: Hunter College is seeking an NATA Certified Athletic Trainer. Immediate opening. Responsibilities include treatment and rehabilitation of athletic injuries, coordination and education of the student-athletes, ordering supplies, and following up on insurance claims, liaison to team physician and hospital. B.A. degree required - 12 month position. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: Terry Wansart, Acting Athletic Director, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021. EOE/AA.

Athletic Trainer: Full-time, 36-week position at St. Louis Community College at Meramec. Provides care for injured athletes; provides preventive therapeutic services; coordinates physical examinations; maintains appropriate patient records; manages training room. Requires a Bachelor's degree. Certification by NATA, First Aid and CPR Instructor's Certificate and one year of relevant full-time experience. Min. \$16,277 for 36 wks. Completed application or resume and cover letter must be received by closing date of November 26, 1990, at the St. Louis Community College Human Resources Dept., 300 S. Broadway, St. Louis, MO 63102. For an application call 314/539-5200, FAX: 314/539-5170. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Athletics Trainer: Assists with sports medicine program, including medical care to athletes, coordination of student trainer program & policy development and interpretation. Requires one year athletic trainer experience at a four year institution of higher learning, bachelor's degree in physical education, sports medicine or related field and NATA Certification. Send cover letter, salary history and resume by 11/30/90 to Santa Clara

University, Personnel Department, Santa Clara, CA 95053. EOE/AA.

Fund-Raising

Fund-Raising. Coordinator/Chippewa Club. The Department of Athletics at Central Michigan University invites applications for the position of Coordinator/Chippewa Club. Reports directly to the Associate Athletic Director/External Affairs. Full-time administrative/professional staff position with full university benefits. Central Michigan is committed to diversity and nondiscrimination. Minorities, women, the handicapped and veterans are encouraged to apply. Primary Duties: To oversee and coordinate all administrative functions of the Chippewa Club as the fund-raising arm of the Athletic Department, plan and coordinate all special events, handle donor/prospect relations with heavy emphasis on the identification and cultivation of new donors. Travel required. Qualifications: College experience in development and public relations, strong interpersonal and communication skills, bachelor's degree required with a master's degree preferred. Applicant must be computer literate. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Position available December 1990. Letter of application, resume and minimum of three letters of recommendation will be accepted until position is filled. Send application materials to: Personnel Office, Rowe 109, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

Baseball

La Salle University - Head Baseball Coach. Bachelor's Degree required. Master's Degree preferred. Must have successful head coaching experience. Responsibilities include all aspects of coaching a Div. I program. Part-time appointment. Salary commensurate with experience. Send letter of application and resume to: Robert Mullen, Director of Athletics, La Salle University, 20th & Olney Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141. Deadline: November 26, 1990. AA/EOE.

Basketball

Fresno State University, Department of Athletics, Assistant Coach - Men's Basketball. Position: Available beginning January 1, 1991. Salary dependent on academic preparation and professional experience. Under direction of the head coach, responsible for

recruitment of student athletes and coaching and other duties as assigned. Coaching philosophy and teaching concepts must be compatible with those of the head coach. Knowledge of NCAA rules is required. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required, Master's preferred; coaching experience at a Division I institution and recruiting experience preferred. Strong preference will be given to candidates with ability to relate to ethnically diverse student population. Applications: Applications, including three letters of recommendation should be sent by January 1, 1991, to: Teena Shields, Administrative Assistant, Department of Athletics, Fresno State University, 5305 N. Campus Drive, Fresno, CA 93740-0027; 209/278-3178. EOE/AA.

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. McBees, Director of Athletics, Robert Morris College, Narrows Run Road, Coraopolis, PA 15108. Robert Morris College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Soccer

Head Women's Soccer Coach, University of Washington. Full-time, 12-month, non-tenured position. Organize and administer this new women's soccer program, including scheduling, recruiting, training, public relations, promotion, budget preparation. Must have coaching ability to be competitive at the national level. Qualifications: minimum of a bachelor's degree; successful coaching of women's soccer; ability to recruit highly skilled soccer players who can meet university academic standards; ability to relate to college women student athletes; knowledge of NCAA rules. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. A full fringe-benefit package is included. Application Deadline: November 30, 1990. Starting date approxi-

mately January 1, 1991. Send application letter, resume, names of references to: Catherine B. Green, Sr. Associate Athletic Director, Intercollegiate Athletics GC 20, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Athletic Coach II (Men's Soccer) (83% time). Responsibilities: Responsible for recruiting, scheduling, team preparation and managing the soccer budget; may also assume other responsibilities within the department dependent upon background and interests. This is a ten-month position with the possibility of becoming full-time. Minimum Qualifications: Bachelor's degree (Master's Degree preferred); three years' coaching experience; knowledge and commitment to compliance with NCAA regulations. Salary: \$22,480-\$35,000; starting salary normally not to exceed \$25,230 (based on 83% time). Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. Anticipated starting date is no later than July 1, 1991. Send resume (non-citizens must include current visa status) by December 15, 1990, to: Gilbert Chapman, Director of Men's Athletics, 136 Field House, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. UNH is an AA/EEO Employer.

Fresno State University, Department of Athletics, Head Men's Soccer Coach. Available beginning February 1, 1991. Salary dependent upon academic preparation and professional experience. Under direction of the Assistant Athletic Director, responsible for operation and management of soccer program. 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 and knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations is required. Strong preference will be given to candidates with the ability to relate to an ethnically diverse student population. Applications: Correspondence, applications, confidential papers, including three letters of recommendation, should be sent by January 1, 1991, to: Diane Milutinovich, Chair, Men's Soccer Search Committee, Department of Athletics, Fresno State University, 5305 N. Campus Drive, Fresno, CA 93740-0027; 209/278-4721. EOE/AA.

Softball

Head Women's Softball Coach, University of

Washington. Full-time, 12-month, non-te

See The Market, page 18

FINANCE DIRECTOR FOR ATHLETICS

The University of Utah is accepting applications for Finance Director for Athletics. The position is open immediately. The successful candidate should possess a minimum of a Bachelor's degree in Accounting or related field. Significant experience in a financial operation is required. It is preferred that the successful candidate has some experience with a university, computers, Lotus systems and budgeting. The successful candidate must demonstrate effective communication and analytical skills. Chief financial officer of the Athletic Department will be responsible for accounting, business operations, athletic ticket office, concessions and computer services. Will report to the Athletic Director. Salary commensurate with ability. Submit letter of interest, application and/or two copies of resume with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references by November 23, 1990, to:

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
Attn: Shirley Watkins
101 Annuex Building, (SW-8811)
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

The University of Utah is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY

• Director of Athletics •

The Director of Athletics will be responsible for the Administration of the Intercollegiate Athletic Program within the guidelines and philosophy of the University, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), and the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA). Also, the Director of Athletics will be required to teach courses in the Department of Physical Education and Health.

The successful candidate must possess an earned Doctorate degree from an accredited University in an area of Physical Education with a minimum of five years of recent experience in Athletic Administration; must qualify for a tenured position in the Department of Physical Education and Health, and possess the credentials that would qualify him/her to serve as Chairman of the aforementioned department.

Please submit letter and/or application, three (3) letters of recommendation and official college transcript(s) to: **Elizabeth City State University, Personnel Office, Elizabeth City, NC 27909.** Closing date November 30, 1990, or until filled.

MARKETING COORDINATOR

— Center for the Study of Sport in Society —

The Center for the Study of Sport in Society is seeking an experienced Marketing Coordinator to obtain private sector sponsorship and support of the programs of the Center for the Study of Sport in Society and the National Consortium for Academics and Sports including: National Student Athlete Day, Project TEAMWORK, School Outreach, research, the College Student Athlete Project and others.

Responsibilities of the position include: analyzing Center programs for priority for fund raising, and developing presentations and packages for each program for which funds will be sought.

Required Qualifications are: B.A. in liberal arts or business, M.A. in marketing or business preferred. Minimum of two years' experience in marketing, program development and/or grant writing. Knowledge and commitment to the principles underlying the Center. Strong oral and written communication skills required.

Send written applications to:

Mr. Art Taylor
Program Development Manager
Center for the Study of Sport in Society
Northeastern University
360 Huntington Ave., Suite 2441N
Boston, MA 02115

Northeastern University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer

BAPTIST COLLEGE AT CHARLESTON Head Football Coach

Head Football Coach, BAPTIST COLLEGE AT CHARLESTON. 12-month, full-time position. Football program moving up from club level to NCAA Division III level. Qualifications: B.A. with previous collegiate coaching and recruiting experience required, charisma and public relations skills desirable, previous fund-raising experience desirable. Responsibilities: Provide coaching leadership, organize, direct and administer all aspects of Division III football program, including recruiting, knowledge and compliance with NCAA and Big South Conference rules and regulations, scheduling, scouting, practice, etc. Baptist College is a Big South Conference, NCAA Division I institution. Send letter of application and resume to: HOWARD BAGWELL, ATHLETICS DIRECTOR, BAPTIST COLLEGE AT CHARLESTON, BOX 10087, CHARLESTON, SC 29411. Position will remain open until qualified candidate is found. Starting Date: January 1, 1991. Baptist College at Charleston is an Affirmative Action Employer and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, handicap or sex.

Missouri

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no cost to the young man.

M. [NCAA Bylaw 11.02.4]

During the 1985-86 and 1986-87 academic years, a then graduate assistant basketball coach received dining hall privileges and use of university courtesy car benefits that exceeded the monthly tuition fees and room costs.

N. [NCAA Bylaws 16.02.3, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.2.3]

On October 31-November 1, 1986, the mother of a then basketball student-athlete received cost-free lodging from a hotel, which is considered a representative of the university's athletics interests; further, on December 6-11, 1986, the young man's mother received reduced-cost lodging from the same establishment, and finally, the student athlete also received local automobile transportation from members of the institution's men's basketball coaching staff at the conclusion of the December visit.

III. Committee on Infractions penalties.

For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the Committee on Infractions found that this case involved several major violations of NCAA legislation that occurred after September 1, 1985. NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2, as adopted by the Association's membership, requires prescribed minimum penalties, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis

of specifically stated reasons." These minimum penalties include: (a) a two-year probationary period (including a periodic, in-person monitoring system and written institutional reports); (b) the elimination of all expense-paid recruiting visits to the institution in the involved sport for one year; (c) a requirement that all coaching staff members be prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities in the sport for one year; (d) a requirement that all institutional staff members determined by the Committee on Infractions knowingly to have engaged in or condoned a major violation be subject either to termination of employment, suspension without pay for at least one year or reassignment of duties within the institution to a position that does not include contact with prospective or enrolled student-athletes or representatives of the institution's athletics interests for at least one year; (e) one year of sanctions precluding postseason competition in the sport; (f) one year of sanctions precluding television appearances in the sport, and (g) institutional recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

However, due to the mitigating factors in this case as described in Part I of this report, the committee hereby reduces the prescribed penalties and shall impose the following penalties.

A. The University of Missouri, Columbia, shall be publicly reprimanded and censured, and placed on probation for a period of two years from the date these penalties are imposed, which shall be the date the 15-day appeal period expires or the date the institution notifies the executive director that it will not appeal, whichever is earlier, or the date established by NCAA Council subcommittee action as a result of an appeal by the university to the Council, it being understood that should any portion of any penalty in this case be set aside for any reason other than by appropriate action of the Association, the penalties shall be reconsidered by the Committee on Infractions. Further, the University of Missouri, Columbia, shall be subject to the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3 concerning repeat violators for a five-year period beginning on the effective date of the penalties in this case.

B. During this period of probation, the institution shall develop and implement a system for administrative control and monitoring to ensure compliance with NCAA legislation; design and implement a comprehensive educational program (e.g., seminars and testing) to instruct coaches and athletics department personnel on NCAA legislation; submit a preliminary report by July 1, 1991, setting forth a schedule for establishing this compliance and educational program, and file annual progress reports with the

NCAA enforcement staff by July 1 of each year thereafter during the probationary period with a particular emphasis on the degree to which the men's basketball program has been placed firmly under the control of the director of athletics' program for total structure and operations.

C. The institution shall be prohibited during the 1991 calendar year (January 1, 1991, to December 31, 1991) from providing any expense-paid recruiting visit to a prospective student-athlete in the sport of men's basketball. If this penalty becomes effective after January 1, 1991, as a result of an appeal or other action in this case, the one-year period shall begin on the date the penalty becomes effective.

D. All members of the university's coaching staff in the sport of men's basketball are prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities (in-person contacts and evaluation) concurrent with the one-year period applicable to Part III-C above. (NOTE: For reasons set forth in Part I of this report, this penalty is suspended and only one designated member of the men's basketball coaching staff may engage in off-campus recruiting and evaluation activities during the one-year period applicable to this prohibition.)

E. The institution's men's basketball team shall end its 1990-91 season with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest and shall not be eligible to

participate in any postseason competition, including a foreign tour, following that season. In addition, during 1991, the men's basketball team may not take any advantage of the exceptions to the number of contests allowed in Bylaws 17.3.3.1, 17.3.5.1, 17.3.5.3 and 17.3.5.4.

F. The institution's men's basketball team shall not be eligible to appear on any "live" telecast (as defined by Bylaw 19.4.2.5.2) during the 1991-92 regular season. (NOTE: For reasons set forth in Part I of this report, this penalty is immediately and completely suspended.)

G. During the 1991-92 academic year, the institution shall award no more than one initial grant in the sport of men's basketball; further, no person may be added to the 1990-91 squad as an initial recipient of athletically related financial aid who was not included on the NCAA squad list on October 15, 1990, as a recipient of financial aid; further, during the 1992-93 academic year, the institution shall award no more than two initial grants in the sport of men's basketball.

H. During the period of probation, no member of the university's athletics program and its men's basketball program explicitly may have any contact with the representative of the university's athletics interests who refused to cooperate with the university and the NCAA enforcement

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Positions Available

Continued from page 17

nured position. Organize and administer this new women's softball program, including scheduling, recruiting, training, public relations, promotion, budget preparation. Must have coaching ability to be competitive at the national level. Qualifications: minimum of a bachelor's degree; successful coaching of women's softball; ability to recruit highly skilled softball players who can meet university academic standards; ability to relate to college women student-athletes; knowledge of NCAA rules. Salary: commensurate with qualifications and experience. A full fringe benefit package is included. Application Deadline: November 30, 1990. Starting date approximately January 1, 1991. Send application letter, resume, names of references to: Catherine B. Green, Sr. Associate Athletic Director, Intercollegiate Athletics GC-20, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Swimming

Head Coach, Men and Women's Swimming, Potsdam College of the State University of New York. Potsdam College is located in northern New York, north of Syracuse. It is an hour and a half from Lake Placid and Ottawa, and two hours from Montreal. Potsdam participates in SUNYAC, ECAC and NCAA Division III. Qualifications: Appropriate Master's degree preferred, collegiate coaching experience. Duties: Coach Men's and Women's varsity swim team, assist with coaching on other sport, teach health science and/or physical education activities. Non tenure track; renewable based on performance. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until position is filled. Qualified candidates should send a letter of application, resume, and the names and telephone numbers of at least three references to: Dr. Neil Johnson, Chair, Health and Physical Education, Potsdam College, Potsdam, NY 13676. Potsdam College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer committed to providing opportunities for women and minorities, and actively seeks these candidates.

Swimming & Diving

Women's & Men's Swimming/Diving Coach (9-Month Renewable, Administrative Appointment)

ment). Wheaton College is seeking a highly motivated and energetic individual to start and develop this new program. Wheaton's new athletic complex will open in the spring semester of 1991. The facility will include a field house, gym and an 8-lane stretch pool with a movable bulkhead. The swim programs will share the pool with Wheaton's nationally ranked synchronized swim team. The coach will be responsible for all aspects of the programs, including recruiting, practices, assistant coaches, student staff, budgets, etc. Teaching will be required in the P.E. curriculum. Starting date is Fall of 1991. Master of Science in P.E./Health or related field is highly desirable. B.S. and three to five years' high school/college coaching experience required. Competitive swimming experience and previous high school/college teaching experience are also desirable. Please send letter of interest, resume and three letters of recommendation by November 23, 1990, to Barbara J. Burgo, Wheaton College, Human Resources, 23 East Main Street, Norton, MA 02766. Wheaton College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer; Women and Minorities Are Encouraged To Apply.

Volleyball

Head Women's Volleyball Coach. University of Notre Dame. Responsible for the complete organization, administration and operation of a Division I program, to include staff selection, budget management, recruiting, academic coordination, and compliance with institutional Midwestern Collegiate Conference and NCAA rules and regulations. Bachelor Degree required and a record of successful coaching at the collegiate level. Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of references by November 30, 1990, to: Brian Boulac, Assistant Director of Athletics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

Physical Education

Instructor/Assistant Professor in Physical Education and Athletic Trainer. Anticipated vacancy, fixed term to begin September 4, 1991. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Teach Health and Physical Education—Prevention and care of Athletic Injuries, First Aid and lifetime sports classes. Athletic Trainer—Provide services as Athletic Trainer for Men's and Women's Athletics, process injury reports and file insurance claims. Supervise the ongoing student trainer program and recruit new students for this program. Master's degree in health or physical education required. Doctorate preferred. Specific work experience in the area of athletic training. NATA certification is required. All applicants must be able to

lawfully accept employment in the United States at the time of an offer of employment. Letter of application, resume, transcripts, and three current letters of reference submitted directly by referees. Official transcripts are required at the time of employment. Apply to: Dr. Gerald Norris, Dean of Professional and Applied Studies, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601 2699. Postmarked deadline is May 15, 1991. Equal Opportunity Educator and Employer.

Miscellaneous

Head Coach of Men's Soccer and Lacrosse. Potsdam College of the State University of New York. Potsdam College is located in northern New York, north of Syracuse. It is an hour and a half from Lake Placid and Ottawa, and two hours from Montreal. Potsdam participates in SUNYAC, ECAC and NCAA Divi-

sion III. Qualifications: Appropriate Master's degree preferred, collegiate coaching experience. Duties: Coach Men's Soccer and Men's

Lacrosse, teach health science and/or physical education. See The Market, page 19

NORWICH UNIVERSITY

Head Football Coach

POSITION: Head Football Coach, Staff Position.

Norwich University is a two campus, coeducational institution of higher education, offering baccalaureate and graduate degrees. The two campuses of the University are the Military College of Vermont in Northfield and Vermont College in Montpelier, the state capital.

QUALIFICATIONS: Successful coaching experience. Preference given to candidates with Master's Degree and teaching experience at the college level.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Coaching and administering an NCAA Division III intercollegiate football program. Duties may include teaching basic athletic skills courses and other department responsibilities.

APPOINTMENT: January 1, 1991, or as soon thereafter as possible.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Send by November 23, 1990, a letter of application, resume, and names and addresses of three references:

Chair
Search Committee
HPER Department
Norwich University
Northfield, VT 05663

EOE. Minority applicants are encouraged to apply.

Indiana State University

Department of Physical Education

SPORT MANAGEMENT

Tenure track position starting August 19, 1991. Teach graduate courses in Sport Management and undergraduate courses in related areas; advise undergraduate and graduate students; develop and supervise internships; conduct research. Qualifications: Doctorate in Sport Management, Physical Education, or closely related field is required at time of employment. Previous work and teaching experience in sport management or athletic administration highly desirable. Commitment to excellence in teaching and scholarship required. Screening will begin Jan. 15, 1991, and will continue until the position is filled. Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and phone numbers of at least three references to:

Dr. Mildred Lemen
Department of Physical Education
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, IN 47809

Indiana State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER COMPLIANCE/DIRECTOR OF CHAMPIONSHIPS Northeast Conference

The Northeast Conference is a Division I conference whose members are Fairleigh Dickinson University, Long Island University, Marist College, Monmouth College, Mount St. Mary's College, Robert Morris College, St. Francis College of New York, St. Francis College of Pennsylvania, and Wagner College. The Conference sponsors championships in eight men's and six women's sports.

RESPONSIBILITIES: The Associate Commissioner shall serve as the conference compliance officer. The person shall serve as the contact person for conference membership and liaison with the NCAA. The person's other primary duty will be as Director of the Conference's 14 championships.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should possess a minimum of three years of college administration experience and a thorough understanding of the NCAA Manual. A bachelor's degree is required, master's preferred.

SALARY: Commensurate with experience.

APPLICATION: Please send letter of application, resume and three references. The position will remain open until a qualified candidate is found. Please send applications to:

Chris Monasch
Commissioner
Northeast Conference
900 Route 9
Woodbridge, NJ 07095

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE COMMISSIONER

The Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference, headquartered in Denver, is seeking applications for the position, Conference Commissioner.

Candidates must have minimum of a bachelor's degree; previous experience in athletic administration; experience in conducting meetings; understanding of sound business practices; experience in public relations situations; familiarity with NAIA and NCAA rules and regulations, and an understanding of intercollegiate athletics on a regional and national scale.

As chief administrative officer of the RMAC, the Commissioner will provide leadership in educational and public sectors; maintain eligibility records; prepare budgets and financial reports; serve as principal enforcement and interpreting officer; exercise such powers and authority as necessary to perform the duties and responsibilities of the office; make inspections and investigations at member institutions when necessary; have control of officiating programs; administer all Conference meets and tournaments; represent Conference at national athletic meetings; serve as spokesperson for the Conference, and is an ex officio member of the President's Council and all Conference committees.

The successful candidate will be appointed to the full time position by the Presidents' Council of the RMAC effective July 1, 1991. Salary will be comparable to senior athletic administrators and commissioners of other similar conferences. The RMAC is an AA/EO Employer.

Nominations and applications (including letter of interest, resume and three supporting letters from references) should be sent by December 7, 1990, to Dr. Edward H. Hammond, President, Fort Hays State University, 600 Park Street, Hays, KS 67601-4099.

Winthrop College

Assistant Women's Basketball Coach

Applications are invited for the position of assistant women's basketball coach for Winthrop College. Winthrop is an NCAA Division I member of the Big South Conference. This position will serve under the direction of the head women's coach and will assist in the planning, recruitment, promotion, and administration of the women's basketball program. The assistant is expected to counsel and monitor players in academics, athletics and personal matters; handle recruiting and scouting responsibilities; and assist in other basketball related matters. Qualifications require a bachelor's degree, satisfactory coaching experience at the high school or college level, the ability to accept and carry out assigned responsibilities, and the ability to communicate effectively and work well with students, parents, faculty, staff, and community. Salary is dependent on qualifications and experience. To apply send letter of application, resume, address and phone numbers of three references to:

Ms. Germaine McAuley
Head Women's Basketball Coach
Winthrop College
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, SC 29733

The deadline to receive applications is November 30, 1990.

Winthrop College is an Equal Opportunity Institution and an Affirmative Action Employer. The College is governed by civil rights laws, including Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

The Market

Continued from page 18

cal education activities. Not tenure track, but renewable based on performance. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until position is filled. Qualified candidates should send a letter of application, resume, and the names and telephone numbers of at least three references to: Dr. Neil Johnson, Chair, Health and Physical Education, Potsdam College, Potsdam, NY 13676. Potsdam College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer committed to providing opportunities for women and minorities, and actively seeks these candidates.

Head Women's Volleyball/Softball Coach. The University of North Florida will be adding women's volleyball and softball in the 1991-92 school year and is now accepting applications for head coach. Responsible for the formulation, operation and management of the volleyball and softball programs in accordance with University Board of Regents, District and NCAA/NAIA rules and regulations. Duties include, but are not limited to: scheduling, recruiting, planning, organizing and budgeting. Bachelor's degree required. Master's preferred, with at least two years' experience. Salary range is \$20,000-\$25,000.

for a ten-month contract. The university, located in Jacksonville, currently enrolls 8,000 students. UNF (currently affiliated with NAIA) plans to make application to NCAA Division II. Closing date for applications is December 15, 1990; starting date March 1, 1991. Applicants should send a letter of application and current resume to: John Ratliff, Athletic Director, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, S., Jacksonville, FL 32216. UNF is an Equal Opportunity Institution/Affirmative Action Employer. **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.

Wanted

Sports Publisher interested in acquiring sports books. If you have a story, experience, inside information, contact David Gallen, 260 Fifth Avenue, NY, NY 10001; 212/889-9624.

Open Dates

Troy State University, a Div. II program seeking to reclassify to Div. IAA in the Fall of 1993, is

seeking opponents for Sept. 7, Oct. 12, Oct. 19, Nov. 9, 1991, and corresponding dates. Will play away in 1991 single game for guarantee. Also Oct. 31, 1992, and corresponding dates. Contact Robert E. Stewart, Dir. of Athletics, TSU, Troy, AL 36082; 205/566-8112, ext. 3480.

University of New Hampshire (AA Football) seeks a home football game for September 21 or October 19, 1991. Will pay guarantee or will schedule home-and-home. Division I-AA or II. Contact: Gib Chapman, 603/862-2013.

Women's Basketball - Division I. St. Mary's of California needs teams for Thanksgiving 1991 Tournery. Guarantee available. Call Sean Gogan, 415/631-4712.

Men's Basketball - Division III. Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia needs teams to fill its November 22 & 23, 1991, Tip-Off Classic. Also needed is one team to fill a Dec. 6 & 7, 1991, Holiday Classic. Guarantee available. Contact Tony Shaver at 804/223-4381, Ext. 160.

Men's Basketball - Division III - Colorado College seeks one Div. III team for December 29-30, 1991, tournament. Guarantee available. Please contact Al Walker, 719/389-6482.

Men's Basketball, Division I - Saint Mary's College of California, in the San Francisco Bay Area, is seeking home games for the 1991-92 season with Division I opponents. Guarantee available with possibility of arranging additional game. If interested, contact: Dave Fehle, Assistant Basketball Coach, at 415/631-4389.

Women's Basketball - Division I. Tennessee Tech University is seeking teams for its December 6, 7 Holiday Life Classic. This tournament is scheduled for the 1991-1992 season. A \$1,000 guarantee, 8 rooms for 2 nights lodging, and other benefits are offered. Call Bill Worrell at 615/372-3921.

Softball Teams (Fastpitch) needed for Softball Invitational on April 26 and 27, 1991. Division II or III. Please contact: Gayle Lauth, Softball Coach, Ohio Northern University, King Hom Center, Ada, Ohio 45810; 419/772-2445.

772-2445.

Women's Basketball, Division II. California State University San Bernardino needs two teams for holiday tournament November 22 and 23 1991. Room guarantee available. Located one hour east of Los Angeles. Contact Gay Schwartz, 714/880-5013.

Women's Basketball. Division I teams needed for Days Inn/Phoenix Classic Tournament at

University of Wisconsin-Green Bay December 13, 14, 1991. Guarantee available. Contact Holly Huso, 414/465-2145.

Men's Basketball - Division III. DePauw University is looking for one team for DePauw Invitational Tournament Dec. 20, 21, 1991. Guarantee includes four meals and one night's lodging. Contact: Head Coach, Royce Waltman at 317/658-4940.

INTRAMURAL DIRECTOR & ASST. MEN'S LACROSSE COACH

DREW UNIVERSITY is currently recruiting for an Intramural Director and Assistant Men's Lacrosse Coach.

Responsibilities include supervising and directing the total intramural program, serving as top assistant in men's lacrosse program and recruiting for lacrosse.

Bachelor's Degree and previous playing and coaching experience in men's lacrosse required. Master's Degree preferred. Must have the ability to recruit student-athletes for a very competitive academic institution.

For immediate consideration, please forward resume and names and phone numbers of three references to Department of Human Resources:

DREW UNIVERSITY

36 Madison Avenue
Madison, NJ 07940

Equal Opportunity Employer

KING'S COLLEGE (PA) Head Football Coach

Description of Position: Responsible for organizing and coordinating a new football program at King's College. Duties include organization and management of new Division III Football Program. Additional administrative duties in the athletics department will be assigned by the Director of Athletics. This is a full-time staff position in the Department of Athletics.

Qualifications: Advanced degree preferred but not required. It is important to have college coaching and recruiting experience. Must work within the framework of the policies of the College, Division III of the NCAA and member conferences.

Salary: Commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Application Deadline: November 30, 1990.

Application Procedure: Send letter of application and resume to include the names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to:

John J. Dorish
Director of Athletics
King's College
133 North River St.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711

King's College is an Equal Opportunity/
Affirmative Action Employer.

King's College competes in Division III of the NCAA, the ECAC and the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference.

HOBART COLLEGE HEAD COACH OF FOOTBALL

Description of Position:

Responsible for organizing and coordinating the football program at Hobart College. Duties include organization and management of a competitive Division III Football Program. Teaching physical education and coaching responsibilities in a second sport will be assigned by the Director of Athletics.

Qualifications:

Advanced degree preferred. Proven abilities in the organizational and instructional aspects of coaching. Demonstrated effectiveness in the recruitment of student-athletes. Ability to work effectively with college students. A desire to work within the framework of the policies and requirements of the College, the conferences and the NCAA.

Salary:

Commensurate with experience and qualifications. Full-time, 10-month position with benefits.

General Information:

Located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State (midway between Rochester and Syracuse), Hobart College has a rich football and athletics tradition, excellent athletics facilities for its 12-sport program and a commitment to excellence in academics and in athletics.

Appointment Date:

November 23, 1990, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Application Procedure:

Screening of applicants will begin immediately. Send letter of application and resume to include the names, addresses and phone numbers of three (3) references to (do not send letters of reference):

Michael J. Hanna
Director of Athletics
Hobart College
Geneva, NY 14456

Hobart and William Smith Colleges are Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employers.

Hobart College competes in Division III of the NCAA, the ECAC and the Independent College Athletic Conference.

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

DENISON UNIVERSITY

Search Reopened

DENISON UNIVERSITY invites applications and nominations for the new administrative position of Director of Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation. Denison is a co educational, residential undergraduate liberal arts college with approximately 2,000 students. The Department of Physical Education, with a staff of 13 full-time faculty/coaches, offers both a major and a minor. As a member of the NCAA Division III and the nine member North Coast Athletic Conference, the University competes in 11 men's and 10 women's varsity sports. The Intramural and Club Sports Programs are integral parts of the total program.

Position Description: A 12 month position with the responsibility of integrating and administering the academic curriculum, and the athletic, intramural and club sports programs. The responsibilities include: supervision and evaluation of all teaching, coaching, and supportive operating personnel; selection of new faculty/coaches; and administration of the annual budgets.

Qualifications: At least a master's degree; experience in physical education and athletics at the college level; a commitment to the physical education, athletics, and recreation programs is required. Experience in collegiate athletic administration, and experience in a liberal arts college setting is desirable.

Starting Date: July 1, 1991, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Compensation: Negotiable, commensurate with qualifications.

Application Deadline: December 15, 1990.

Nominations and applications, including a statement of interest, current resume, and three letters of recommendation, should be submitted to:

Lynn Schweizer, Search Committee Chair
Denison University
Granville, Ohio 43023
614/587-6657

Denison University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

COLBY



Head Coach, Men's and Women's Swimming Colby College, Waterville, Maine

A full-time, academic year position in a Division III institution beginning September 1, 1991.

Responsibilities: Organize and administer all phases of developing a small college swimming program. Conduct the program in compliance with policies, procedures and regulations of the College, the New England Small College Athletic Conference, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The position also includes teaching responsibilities designated by the Department of Physical Education, administration of the College pool, and other duties and responsibilities assigned by the Director of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics.

Qualifications: A demonstrated ability to successfully coach swimming at the college or high school level. A Bachelor's degree is required; a Master's degree preferred. Salary commensurate with experience.

Send letter of application, resume, 3 letters of reference, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of 3 additional individuals who may be contacted for further information to:

Richard Whitmore, Director of Athletics and Physical Education, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901 by January 1, 1991. Colby is an AA/EO Employer and strongly encourages applications from women and minorities.

DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Columbia University in the City of New York invites applications for the position of Director of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics. Columbia University is a member of the Ivy Group and sponsors 25 varsity teams, which compete within the National Collegiate Athletic Association's (NCAA) Division I (Football IAA).

The Director, who has a dual reporting relationship to the Provost and to the Deputy Vice President for Campus Life, provides administrative leadership for the Athletics, Physical Education, and Recreation programs. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following: personnel, planning, budgeting, scheduling, marketing, fund raising, and public relations. The Director maintains a close working relationship with appropriate academic officers and administrators to ensure compliance with NCAA, League, and University regulations.

The University is seeking applicants with high-quality experience in athletics administration, preferably at an institution with a comparable commitment to academic excellence and student development. Applicants must possess the following: a thorough knowledge of and commitment to ethical compliance with NCAA rules and regulations, exceptional management and interpersonal skills, proven ability in fiscal administration, excellent oral and written communication skills, a demonstrated ability to work effectively with diverse individuals and groups, the public media, University faculty, and student groups. In addition, an advanced degree is desirable.

It is essential that applicants have a record of personal and professional integrity, demonstrated support for equity between men's and women's intercollegiate programs, and a clear understanding of the proper role of athletics, physical education, and recreation within the context of an academic institution.

Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. This is an Administrative Officer's position and does not lead to tenure. The position is available immediately. The exact date of appointment is negotiable.

Please submit letters of application and completed resumes, including references, before December 15, 1990. Send to:

Chair, Director of Athletics
Search Committee
Columbia University
in the City of New York
213 Low Memorial Library
New York, NY 10027

Columbia University

Columbia University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution.

Scranton soccer star rebounds from injury in a big way

Doug Edwards, a senior forward on the University of Scranton men's soccer team, had quite a 1990 season. His 27 goals set a school record for single-season scoring, and the performance came only two years after he suffered a double compound fracture in a game.

"Doug became one of the most feared offensive players in our conference and in the region, overcoming physical obstacles that would have ended the career of the average player," said **Steve Klingman**, his coach at Scranton. "He did a great job for us all year, never really hitting any cold spells, and just being consistent with his overall game."

Former Old Dominion University soccer player **Ralf Barner** returned to campus recently for another

alumni soccer game. It seems he makes the trip annually—from his home in Germany. Barner is a 1971 Old Dominion graduate.

Seems like only yesterday that this space was reporting the work of a Wake Forest University football player who decided to start a Christmas gift program for needy children in the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, area. Actually, it was five years ago.

But **Chip Rives'** Santa's Helper program is going stronger than ever. Rives, who went on to earn a master's degree in business administration after graduating from Wake Forest in 1987, now is an account executive for International Management Group in Cleveland, Ohio.

"We are extremely pleased with the growth and success of Santa's

Helper," Rives said recently—and with good reason. When he started the program in 1986, about \$2,500 was raised. Last year, the amount exceeded \$10,000 and provided gifts to the children of more than 200 local families.

Kids in Crisis, Inc., a charity involved in the prevention of child

Briefly in the News

abuse, has been named the primary charity of the inaugural Blockbuster Bowl postseason football game. All funds in excess of the bowl's team payments will be donated to

the group, according to an announcement by **Keith Tribble**, the game's executive director.

Missouri

Continued from page 18

staff in this investigation.

(NOTE: Should the University of Missouri, Columbia, appeal either the findings of violations or proposed penalties in this case to the NCAA Council subcommittee of Division I members, the Committee on Infractions will submit an expanded infractions report to the members of the Council who will consider the appeal. This expanded report will include additional information in accordance with Bylaw 32.8.5. A copy of the committee's report would be provided to the institution prior to the institution's appearance before the Council subcommittee and, as required by Bylaw 32.8.6, would be released to the public.

Also, the Committee on Infractions

Set for December 28, the inaugural Blockbuster Bowl will be played in Miami's Joe Robbie Stadium.

wishes to advise the institution that when the penalties in this case become effective, the institution should take every precaution to ensure that their terms are observed; further, the committee intends to monitor the penalties during their effective periods, and any action contrary to the terms of any of the penalties shall be considered grounds for extending the institution's probationary period, as well as to consider imposing more severe sanctions in this case.

Finally, should any action by NCAA Conventions directly or indirectly modify any provision of these penalties or the effect of the penalties, the committee reserves the right to review and reconsider the penalties.)

NCAA COMMITTEE
ON INFRACTIONS

Illinois

Continued from page 15

a prospective student-athlete and his father who had purchased tickets for the game through the university's coaching staff and who unexpectedly did not have accommodations when they arrived at the site (See part II-F of this report).

The above violations involved infractions of basic NCAA regulations on recruiting and extra benefits, which any Division I athletics staff member should clearly understand. Some of the violations were the same types as violations for which the university had been sanctioned in its 1984 and 1988 cases. In many cases, the circumstances surrounding the violations indicated a failure by the men's basketball program to have adequate records and internal controls needed for compliance with recruiting restrictions and other regulations. Moreover, heightened understanding of NCAA rules and more appropriate reactions by staff members to situations that clearly had potential for rules violations could have prevented many of the violations found in this case.

Finally, the committee took into account, as part of the information before it that was relevant to the existence of this institutional control violation and to the committee's evaluation of the seriousness of the circumstances, with respect to some of the key questions on the nature of the participation of university coaching staff members in the violations found by the committee, the individuals reported to the committee that they could not recall the circumstances of their involvement in situations where the committee believed lack of such recollection was implausible. In these circumstances, the committee concluded that it should draw inferences adverse to the positions taken by the institution and its representatives. The inability of the institution's own investigation to inform the committee with any reasonable certainty as to the scope and extent of individual responsibility for the violations in these areas reinforced the committee's view that institutional control over its men's basketball program was lacking.

III. Committee on Infractions penalties.

For reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the Committee on Infractions found that this case involved a major violation of NCAA legislation that is set forth in Part II of this report. Because this case involves a major violation of NCAA legislation that occurred after September 1, 1985, NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2, as adopted by the Convention of the Association, requires, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis of specifically stated reasons," minimum penalties that shall include: (a) a two-year probationary period (including a periodic, in-person monitoring system and written institutional reports); (b) the elimination of all expense-paid recruiting visits to the institution in the involved sport for one recruiting year; (c) a requirement that all coaching staff members in the sport be prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities for one recruiting year; (d) a requirement that all institutional staff members determined by the Committee on Infractions knowingly to have engaged in or condoned a major violation be subject either to termination of employment, suspension without pay for at least one year, or reassignment of duties within the institution to a position that does not

include contact with prospective or enrolled student-athletes or representatives of the institution's athletics interests for at least one year; (e) one year of sanctions precluding postseason competition in the sport; (f) one year of sanctions precluding television appearances in the sport, and (g) institutional recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

Because this case involves a major violation of NCAA legislation that occurred within five years of the effective date of a penalty for a prior major violation by the institution, NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3, as adopted by the Convention of the Association, requires, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis of specifically stated reasons," additional minimum penalties that shall include: (a) the prohibition of some or all outside competition in the involved sport for one or two seasons; (b) the prohibition of all members of the coaching staff from involvement in coaching activities at the institution during the period of prohibition of outside competition; (c) the elimination of all initial grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities in the sport for a period of two years; (d) ineligibility of all institutional representatives to serve on any NCAA committee for a period of four years and a requirement that all institutional staff members who are presently serving on the Presidents Commission, Council, Executive Committee or other NCAA committees resign their positions, and (e) the requirement that the institution surrender its voting privileges in the Association for a four-year period.

The committee has considered both the nature of the violations, which are set forth in Part II of this report, as well as the extent to which there are mitigating factors that should be taken into account. For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the Committee on Infractions determined that this case was not a unique case but also determined that it nevertheless was appropriate for the institution to receive penalties that differed from the full set of minimum penalties otherwise required by NCAA legislation. Accordingly, the penalties imposed in this case by the Committee on Infractions are as follows:

Minimum penalty for a major violation (Bylaw 19.4.2.2):

A. Probation: The university shall be publicly reprimanded and censured, and placed on probation for a period of three years from the date these penalties are imposed, which shall be the date the 15-day appeal period expires or the date the institution notifies the executive director that it will not appeal, whichever is earlier, or the date established by NCAA Council subcommittee action in the event of an appeal, it being understood that should any portion of any of the penalties in this case be set aside for any reason other than by appropriate action of the Association, the penalties shall be reconsidered by the Committee on Infractions. Further, the University of Illinois, Champaign, shall be subject to the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3 concerning repeat violators for a period beginning on the effective date of the penalties in this case.

B. Monitoring and reports: During the period of probation, the university shall report (on July 1, 1991; July 1, 1992, and prior to the end of the probationary

period) to the NCAA enforcement staff and the Committee on Infractions the actions it has taken to: (1) improve, as needed, its rules compliance and monitoring programs for all of its intercollegiate athletics teams; (2) monitor the men's basketball program in a manner that will include, but not be limited to: (a) an economic audit of student-athletes' financial resources and financial expenditures, (b) monitoring on- and off-campus recruiting activities and (c) monitoring of university and athletics association resources that might be used to provide benefits to prospective or enrolled student-athletes, and (3) establish institutional control over the men's basketball program with effective administrative supervision by the director of athletics and oversight and monitoring by appropriate persons not subject to the control of the athletics department.

C. Prohibition on postseason competition: The men's basketball team shall end its 1990-91 season with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest and shall not be eligible to participate in postseason competition following that season. In addition, the men's basketball team may not participate in a foreign tour in the summer of 1991; further, the men's basketball team may not play any of its regular-season contests outside the continental United States during the 1991 calendar year (January 1, 1991, through December 31, 1991). Moreover, the men's basketball team may not take advantage of any exceptions to the limitation in the number of basketball contests that are provided in Bylaws 17.3.3.1, 17.3.5.1, 17.3.5.3 and 17.3.5.4 regarding preseason contests (or contests outside of the continental United States) during the 1991 calendar year.

D. Prohibition on television appearances: This penalty is not imposed for the reasons set forth in Part I of this report.

E. Prohibition on expense-paid recruiting visits: The university shall be prohibited from providing any expense-paid recruiting visit to prospective student-athletes in the sport of men's basketball for the 1991 calendar year (January 1, 1991, through December 31, 1991). If this penalty becomes effective after January 1, 1991, as a result of an appeal or other action in this case, the one-year period shall begin on the date the penalty becomes effective.

F. Prohibition on off-campus recruiting: All members of the university's coaching staff in the sport of men's basketball are prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities concurrent with the one-year period applicable to Part III-E above.

G. Termination, suspension or reassignment of coaching personnel: If any person in this case had been found to have violated the principles of ethical conduct, the university would have been required to show cause why it should not have been subject to further penalties if it had failed to take disciplinary action against these members of its staff. Because there are no such findings in this case, this minimum required penalty is not applicable.

H. Institutional recertification: The university shall recertify that its current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

Minimum Penalty for a Repeat Violator (Bylaw 19.4.2.3):

I. Prohibition on outside competition: For the reasons set forth in Part I of this

report, except for the limitations on pre-season competition, foreign tours and contests outside the continental United States imposed in Paragraph III-C, this penalty is not imposed.

J. Prohibition on all coaching activities for period when outside competition is prohibited: Because of the action taken in Part III-I with respect to restrictions on regular-season competition, this penalty is not imposed.

K. Elimination of initial grants-in-aid for two years: For the reasons set forth in Part I of the report, the university will not be required to eliminate all initial grants-in-aid for the two-year period. The university shall be limited to awarding two initial grants-in-aid in men's basketball for the 1991-92 academic year and two initial grants-in-aid for the 1992-93 academic year; further, no person may be added to the 1990-91 squad list as an initial recipient of athletically related financial aid who was not on the NCAA squad list on October 15, 1990, as a financial aid recipient.

L. Elimination of all recruiting activities for two years: For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, the university will not be required to eliminate all recruiting activities in men's basketball for the two-year period. The university will be restricted in its recruiting activities during the 1991 calendar year as a result of the actions taken in Parts III-E and III-F with respect to official visits and off-campus recruiting, which were required as part of the minimum penalties for a major violation. The university will be further limited in its recruiting in the sport of men's basketball for a second year in recognition of the applicability of the required penalties for a repeat major violator to the following extent. For the 1992 calendar year (or such other full 12-month period following implementation of the recruiting limitations in Parts III-E and III-F), the university shall be limited in its off-campus recruiting activities to two designated coaches who shall be the head coach and one assistant coach.

M. Ineligibility for NCAA committees: For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, this penalty is not imposed.

N. Surrender of voting privilege: For the reasons set forth in Part I of this report, this penalty is not imposed.

Institutional penalty adopted by the committee:

O. The university has taken the following disciplinary and corrective actions, which hereby are adopted as a penalty imposed by the committee. The university shall not modify these actions without the approval of the committee, in which case the committee reserves the right to review and reconsider the penalties in this case:

1. The salaries of the head men's basketball coach and two assistant men's basketball coaches have been frozen until May 1991, which means the salaries paid to these individuals from May 1, 1990, to May 1, 1991, will not exceed the amounts paid to them from May 1, 1989, to May 1, 1990.

2. The head men's basketball coach and two assistant basketball coaches will not receive any bonuses for the basketball team's participation in the 1990 NCAA men's basketball tournament.

3. The athletics department will implement an extensive program of rules education and compliance monitoring for the men's basketball program, which will

include special rules-education programs, monitoring recruiting procedures and outside audits.

4. An assistant men's basketball coach has been placed on probation for a two-year period from August 1, 1990, to August 1, 1992.

5. An assistant men's basketball coach has been suspended from all off-campus recruiting activities for a period of two years from September 1, 1989, to September 1, 1991. This penalty, however, is subject to periodic review by the university and possible reduction, which may not occur until at least January 15, 1991.

Other penalties:

P. Disassociation of representatives of the university's athletics interests: The university shall be required to show cause why it should not be subject to additional penalties if it does not disassociate for the period of the university's probation (in accordance with Bylaw 19.4.2.6) the representative of its athletics interests who was involved in violations found in this case (See part II-G of this report).

Q. Limitation on special-admission arrangements: During the 1990-91 season, the university shall not make available to any of the high school coaches who were offered the opportunity to purchase 1989 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship tickets, as described in Part II-E of this report, any complimentary admission or specially arranged ticket purchase opportunity for any event in which the university's men's basketball team is participating; further, the university shall not make available to the individual improperly designated as a relative of various student-athletes, as found in Parts II-D-1 and II-D-2, any complimentary admissions or specially arranged ticket purchase opportunity for any event in which the university's men's basketball team is participating during the period of the university's probation.

(NOTE: Should the University of Illinois, Champaign, appeal either the findings of violations or proposed penalties in this case to the NCAA Council subcommittee of Division I members, the Committee on Infractions will submit an expanded infractions report to the members of the Council who will consider the appeal. This expanded report will include additional information in accordance with Bylaw 32.8.5. A copy of the committee's report would be provided to the institution prior to the institution's appearance before the Council subcommittee and, as required by Bylaw 32.8.6, would be released to the public.

Also, the Committee on Infractions wishes to advise the institution that when the penalties in this case become effective, the institution should take every precaution to ensure that their terms are observed; further, the committee intends to monitor the penalties during their effective periods, and any action contrary to the terms of any of the penalties shall be considered grounds for extending the institution's probationary period, as well as to consider imposing more severe sanctions in this case.

Finally, should any actions by NCAA Conventions directly or indirectly modify any provision of these penalties or the effect of the penalties, the committee reserves the right to review and reconsider the penalties.)

NCAA COMMITTEE
ON INFRACTIONS