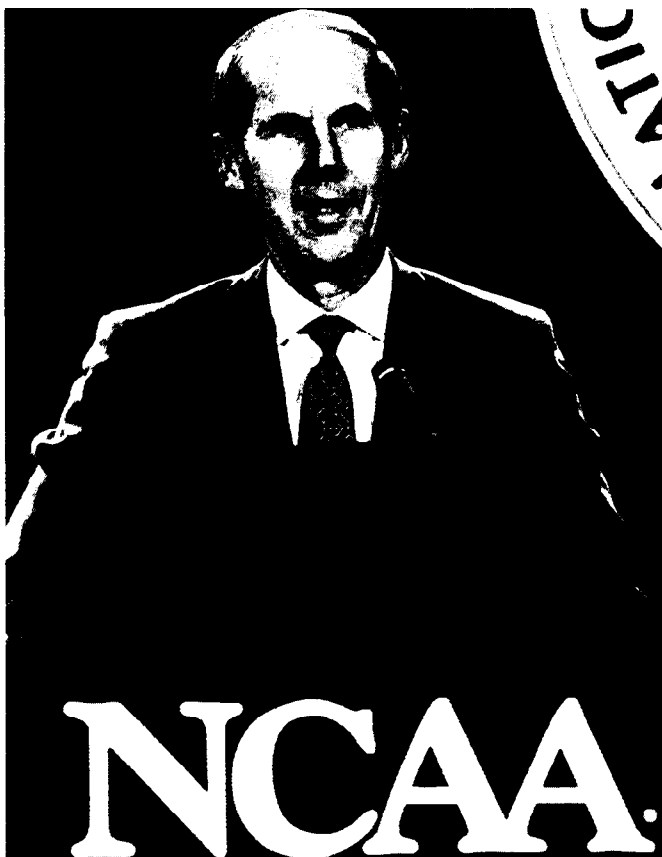


# The NCAA News



Official Publication of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

January 8, 1992, Volume 29 Number 2



Richard D. Schultz speaks to delegates

## Pressures could shape NCAA's future, Schultz tells Convention

By P. David Pickle  
Editor-in-Chief, The NCAA News

Intercollegiate athletics is faced with four dominant pressures, and the future of the NCAA could depend on how the membership reacts to them, Executive Director Richard D. Schultz said in his annual "State of the Association" address.

Speaking January 7 in Anaheim, California, at the opening business session of the Association's 86th annual Convention, Schultz identified perceptions, politics, finances and reform as factors that will have the most effect on intercollegiate athletics and higher education in the next few years.

Schultz said problems with the public's perception of

See text of speech, page 5

intercollegiate athletics have led to assorted political pressures that will take a large toll on the Association. "You are what you are perceived to be," Schultz said, "and we are perceived by the general public and even by our faculties and staffs as not doing a good job of controlling our programs."

### Pressure growing

Even though the Association is making efforts to "change

### Next week: Convention actions

Actions taken at the business sessions of the 86th annual NCAA Convention will be reported in the January 15 issue of The NCAA News.

That issue will include a review of the entire event, plus a complete summary of actions involving proposals considered at the Convention.

the model," Schultz said, pressure from Federal and state legislation is growing. "Everyone should be aware by now that the comments made a year ago about Congressional intervention were not idle rhetoric," Schultz said. He mentioned the omnibus "reform" bill sponsored by Rep. Tom McMillen (D-Maryland) and also cited the due process laws adopted in four states and similar laws pending in six other states.

"These political pressures are not without cost and impact," he said, "even though much of the legislation is still pending. These political pressures and the litigation that goes

See Pressures could, page 5

## Idea of open hearings prompts most concern

The most serious question about the recommendations of the Special Committee to Review the NCAA Enforcement and Infractions Process involved the concept of open hearings, according to committee chair Rex E. Lee.

Lee and other members of the committee listened to questions and comments from the membership during a two-hour session January 7 at the NCAA Convention in Anaheim, California. Earlier, Lee and members of his committee had met with the Collegiate Commissioners Association and the Committee on Infractions.

The enforcement-review committee issued a series of recommendations October 28 that would affect the way cases are resolved and the manner in which hearings are conducted.

After listening to comments from the membership, Lee said he sensed apprehension on the subject of open hearings. "I voted with the majority on this before," he said, "and I will again, but it is a very close question."

He was especially concerned about the affect the change might have on the Association's evidence-gathering ability, primarily because young athletes might not be willing to testify if they knew their remarks would be made public.

He was less worried about the so-called "Anita Hill syndrome" since testimony at open hearings would not be live and witnesses therefore could not appear to be put on trial themselves.

The 1993 Convention is expected to vote on proposals to create open hearings and to permit hearing officers to make findings of fact and to recommend penalties in cases not resolved by summary disposition. The NCAA Council has the authority to approve the remaining recommendations, and Lee said he hoped it would do so as soon as possible.

"The most important is the summary-disposition process," Lee said. "I hope it is adopted and put into effect rather soon."

Summary disposition would al-

See Idea of, page 5



Three members of the Special Committee to Review the NCAA Enforcement and Infractions Process—(from left) William M. Sangster of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Charles W. Ehrhardt of Florida State University and chair Rex E. Lee of Brigham Young University—listen to comments about the committee's recommendations at a forum in Anaheim

## Football crowds down everywhere except I-A

By James M. Van Valkenburg  
Director of Statistics

Division I-A football attendance in 1991 reached its highest level in six years, but all other divisions declined in per-game average.

As a result, national college football attendance showed a small decline of 60,667—to 36,565,880 for all 681 four-year colleges with varsity teams (548 are NCAA members).

Even with the decline, the 1991 total was third highest in history. 1990 was No. 2.

The record high of 36,652,179 came in 1984, the year the U.S.

Supreme Court struck down the NCAA television plan (season tickets had been sold before the court decision) and brought back unrestricted televising of college games for the first time since the early 1950s.

Total attendance never has reached its 1984 level in the new unrestricted era, and this is the third decline in those seven years. By contrast, it had dropped only twice in 31 years—and more than doubled in that span under the NCAA television plan.

However, declines by the "grass roots" divisions below I-AA cannot

be blamed entirely on unrestricted television. From 1978 the year Division I-AA was created—through 1991, Division II per-game average has fallen from 5,544 to 4,005; Division III from 2,629 to 1,902, and all non-NCAA teams from 2,540 to 1,724. That is 27.8 percent, 27.7 and 32.1, respectively.

Part of the reason is teams moving from Division II to I-AA. Another reason: 38 more colleges play football now than in 1978, and these are small-attendance teams.

Division I-A also never has returned to its 1984 level of 42,548, highest under the current alignment that began in 1983, but the 1991

average of 42,043 is the best since 1986. It is fourth highest under the current format. Division I-A fell from 137 teams in 1981 to 97 in 1982 when 40 teams moved to I-AA, then went up to 106 in 1983 (the current alignment).

Division I-AA's average fell in 1991, and the total in that division is up only because of more teams. Division I-A drew 78.4 percent of capacity, I-AA 53.6 percent.

The Southeastern Conference leads a fourth straight season at 66,610 per game its record high. The national record is 67,997 by the Big Ten Conference in 1984.

See Football crowds, page 11

### In the News

Legislative Assistance	2
Council meeting	2
Schultz on image	2
High-school academics	3
Comment	4
Sweet lauds	
Association	6
Basketball stats	7
Academic all-Americans	12
Football all-Americans	13
NCAA Record	14
The Market	14
Briefly	16

## Checking in

*Delegates lined up January 6 to register for the 86th Convention in Anaheim. A day later, NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz opened the Convention by telling delegates in his "State of the Association" address that the future likely will be shaped by how well member institutions react to various pressures the Association is facing.*



Leslie Lovett photo

## Council decides not to reconsider test-score change's effective date

The NCAA Council voted in its pre-Convention meeting January 5-6 in Anaheim, California, not to reconsider its earlier action regarding the adjustment from 18 to 17 in the minimum required ACT score for initial athletics eligibility.

In its October meeting, the Council approved the recommendation of the Academic Requirements Committee that the ACT score be changed because of data indicating that an ACT score of 17 should be considered the nearest equivalent to an SAT score of 700, the companion test-score requirement in NCAA legislation.

The Council in October chose not to apply the adjustment retroactively, based in part on the fact that many institutions already had made recruiting and admission decisions based on the apparent initial-eligibility status of prospective student-athletes. The Council also noted that legal counsel had expressed concern that a retroactive application would cause administrative difficulty and would tend to

### Other actions

In other pre-Convention action, the Council:

- Agreed that the Council Subcommittee on Certification should continue its work, with the continued, and possibly expanded, use of consultants. Later in the year, the subcommittee will be transformed into a special NCAA committee.

- Similarly, the current Council Subcommittee to Review NCAA Legislative Procedures recommended that it become a special NCAA committee, with additional members to be appointed.

- Approved a recommendation by the Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism that the Needy Student-Athlete Fund be permitted to operate for two years and that the committee be directed to monitor that fund to determine if it is addressing sufficiently the unmet financial need of Division I student-athletes.

- Granted a waiver of the requirements for minimum numbers of participants in women's indoor and outdoor track for one year of a two-year period in which the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, failed to meet those criteria. That waiver under NCAA Bylaw 20.9.3.3.7 means that the institution continues in a probation or "warning" year this year but does not go into restricted membership next year unless it again fails to meet the requirements this year.

The minutes of the Council's Convention meetings will appear in a February issue of *The NCAA News*.

undermine members' faith in this type of legislation.

The University of Louisville requested reconsideration of the ef-

fective date by the Council, and the Council decided in Anaheim not to reconsider the issue, citing the same reasons identified in October.

## Schultz thinks reform will help image

Although NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz, in his "State of the Association" address, cited perception as one of the four major pressures facing the Association, he said he expects the image of intercollegiate athletics to improve significantly within two years as the reform movement begins to show results.

"When you're talking about academic reform," Schultz said, "it takes a fair amount of time to see the results of those changes."

He noted that much of the initial-eligibility legislation has an effective date three years from the time it is approved in order to be fair to high-school athletes who have been seeking to meet previously established standards.

In other remarks made on the opening day of the 86th annual NCAA Convention, Schultz said:

- He hoped the academic reform package to be considered by the Convention would strengthen sec-

ondary education in the same manner that Proposition 48 has.

- A resolution could be formed for the 1993 Convention to mandate a study of a federated rules system within the Association. Schultz has suggested having one set of rules for "revenue" sports such as football and basketball, another set for the remaining team sports, and another for individual sports. He said a vote on actually creating such a structure could come to the 1994 Convention.

## Committee Notices

### COMMITTEE CHANGES

The following changes should be made in the 1991-92 NCAA Directory. Appointments are effective immediately unless otherwise noted.

#### Sports Committees

**Baseball Rules:** C. Michael Fox, North Carolina Wesleyan College, appointed to replace Frank Joranko, Albion College, no longer an administrator under NCAA committee definition.

**Division II Men's Basketball:** Charles A. Eberle, Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference, appointed to replace Herman Sledzik, Indiana University of Penn-

sylvania, resigned.

**Football Rules:** Bill Collick, Delaware State College, appointed to the position vacated by Milo R. Lude, no longer at an NCAA member.

**Women's Soccer:** Marcia McDermott, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, appointed to replace Mary Jo Warner, George Washington University.

**Men's and Women's Tennis:** Burton Reese, Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, appointed to replace Kevin R. Platt, formerly at California State University, San Luis Obispo, now at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

## Legislative Assistance

1992 Column No. 2

### Correction: Midyear transfer—academic year of residence/satisfactory progress

Divisions I and II member institutions should note that the opening sentence of Legislative Assistance column No. 45, Item No. 2 (December 18, 1991, edition of *The NCAA News*) should read as follows:

Divisions I and II member institutions should note that a midyear transfer student who does not meet an exception to or a waiver of the transfer regulations must fulfill a one-year residence requirement prior to representing the institution in intercollegiate competition.

### Bylaws 14.6.4.4.5 and 14.6.6.2—transfer to four-year college prior to completion of requirements

Divisions I and II member institutions should note that a student-athlete who transfers from a two-year college must satisfy an academic year of residence, unless the student-athlete has satisfied the requirements set forth in Bylaw 14.6.4 prior to the student-athlete's transfer to the certifying institution. Thus, if a two-year college student transfers to a Division I or II member institution prior to the completion of applicable transfer requirements, the student is subject to the one-year residence requirement at the certifying institution, even though the student transfers back to the two-year college and completes the necessary requirements. Similarly, a student who transfers from a two-year institution after previously attending a four-year institution must fulfill an academic year of residence upon transfer to a Division I or II member institution, unless the student-athlete has satisfied the requirements set forth in Bylaw 14.6.6 prior to the student-athlete's transfer to the certifying institution. Thus, if a student-athlete transfers from a four-year institution to a two-year college and prior to completing the applicable transfer requirements transfers to a Division I or II institution, the student-athlete is subject to the one-year residence requirement, even though during the course of that one-year residence at the certifying institution, the student-athlete may complete the necessary requirements. (NOTE: Please see Bylaw 14.6.2 for conditions affecting transfer status.)

### Bylaw 16.6.2.2—expenses for friends and relatives to attend recognition events

Member institutions should note that in accordance with Bylaw 16.6.2.2, an institution or any of its athletics representatives may not provide to friends or relatives of a student-athlete free admissions or meals in conjunction with the institution's or booster club's recognition banquet. The provision of such expenses is considered an extra benefit to the friends or relatives of a student-athlete that is not available to the relatives of the general student body and, thus, is contrary to Bylaw 16.12.2.1.

### Bylaw 13.2.3—awards to prospects

Member institutions should note that it is not permissible to provide an award to a prospective student-athlete for outstanding athletics accomplishments, unless such an award is presented at a regularly scheduled high-school, preparatory school or two-year college athletics contest or match conducted under the provisions of Bylaw 13.12.3.5. An award presented at a regularly scheduled high-school, preparatory school or two-year college athletics contest or match conducted under the provisions of Bylaw 13.12.3.5 is limited in value to \$50 but may bear the institution's name or logo. Further, it is not permissible for a member institution to provide an award to high-school, preparatory school or two-year college athletics teams in the name of an NCAA member institution regardless of the institution's involvement (or lack thereof) in the administration of the award. Such an award is contrary to the provisions of Bylaw 13.2.1, which preclude an institution's staff member or any representative of its athletics interests from making arrangements for or giving or offering any benefits to prospects (or the prospect's friends or relatives) except as permitted by NCAA regulations.

*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 Nancy L. Mitchell, assistant executive director for legislative services, at the NCAA national office.*

# Academic goals concern high-school officials

Forcing unrealistic academic goals on high-school athletes could diminish rather than broaden their educations, high-school athletics officials from around the nation meeting in New Orleans said January 6.

"We feel very strongly about academics, but we also feel participating in athletics is an extension of the classroom," said Clair Muscaro, commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association. "I don't want to omit youngsters from that part of their education with too stringent requirements."

He and officials from other state associations were interviewed by The Associated Press between sessions of the National Federation of State High School Associations convention.

Ohio, like many other states, has requirements for high-school students wanting to participate in athletics or other extracurricular activities. The requirements have not been toughened in the wake of the NCAA's Proposition 48.

## 'No relationship'

"I think the (NCAA) requirement is a good one," said Bernie Saggau, executive director of the Iowa association. "College is for, first of all, academics. If youngsters assume they have to meet certain grade standards to meet college standards, that's good. But college and high-school athletics have no relationship."

The majority of high-school athletes do not go on to be college athletes, Saggau pointed out. Those who do certainly should prepare academically as well as athletically, he said.

**"Among the things that came out of (Proposition 48) was support for reinforcing our No. 1 priority — academics."**

Bob Kanaby  
New Jersey State  
Interscholastic Association

But for the high-school student unable to excel in the classroom, athletics still play a valuable role in education, he said.

"In athletics, we have youngsters who may not do well in the classroom, but can be provided with an incentive to stay in school and work harder because of their participation," Saggau said.

Requirements for participation in high-school sports vary, not only in what is mandated by the state, but also locally, convention delegates said. Some school districts have tougher requirements for participation.

"In public schools, the students range from affluent communities where there is a lot of parental involvement to inner-city schools where just keeping the kids in school is a challenge," Muscaro said. "You also have a wide range of academic ability from special-education classes to gifted classes. My concern is that we not make the requirements to participate in sports so stringent we miss some of them."

Getting students to move normally toward graduation is more important than establishing requirements that are unattainable for many, Muscaro and others at the meeting said.

## NCAA rule positive

Toughening academic requirements for athletes wanting to attend college has had some good effects, however.

"Among the things that came out of it was support for reinforcing our No. 1 priority — academics," said Bob Kanaby, executive director of the New Jersey State Interscholastic Association. "I think the requirement has placed more of an awareness on high schools of preparing students. It's also shown students that sports does not stand unto itself."

And that, the men agreed, may be the most important affect of Proposition 48 on high-school athletes.

"It's caused a greater awareness on the part of the young people themselves that if they expect to go on to a college career in athletics, they must also prepare themselves academically," said Muscaro. "It's shown the outstanding athlete that he must also be a good student."



## On line

David C. Brooks (left), professor of geography and faculty athletics representative at West Liberty State College, checks out his electronic voting unit at a Convention booth manned by Kelly G. Conway, NCAA programmer/analyst. The units are being used for the second time in Anaheim.

## Survey indicates enrollment remains on rise, despite America's recession

Overall college enrollment continues to rise despite the recession, especially in the less expensive community and junior colleges, the American Council on Education says.

Total enrollment for fall 1991 rose in 12 of 15 states surveyed and dropped in three: Connecticut, Minnesota and New York, the council said in a report issued December 24.

Last year, Connecticut was the only state to report an overall decline in the number of students.

The council's survey covered private and public institutions. It said the 15 states constitute more than 40 percent of the nation's enrollment

and can be taken as a general indicator of national trends.

The council said half the nation's colleges and universities and two-thirds of public four-year institutions suffered mid-year cuts in their 1990-91 operating budgets, and this trend has continued into the current fiscal year.

But other factors were also at work. Officials in Connecticut and New York, for instance, reported the number of high-school graduates had declined.

Rich Novak, director of the Center for Higher Education Policy and Finance at the American Associa-

tion of State Universities and Colleges, told The Associated Press, however, that "all indications are that we will have substantial growth in the school-age population by 1996."

Meanwhile, some states have imposed enrollment caps for budgetary and other reasons. Minnesota, for example, tightened entrance requirements and limited the enrollment of undergraduates at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Novak said such limitations will make it "tough for some of the fastest-growing states, such as California, Arizona and Florida."

## Even in tough times, schools seek boosts

Tax-supported colleges and universities are asking state legislatures for sharp increases in state aid, but in reality expect another year of layoffs, tuition increases and enrollment cutbacks, according to a 50-state survey conducted by the Chronicle of Higher Education.

According to the survey, scant growth is expected in university support from the 1992 sessions of state legislatures. Even in states that have escaped the recession, tight budgets are expected.

But school officials are asking for hefty increases, anyway — as much as 61 percent for four-year institu-

tions in Mississippi, 42.6 percent in South Carolina and 30.7 percent in Florida.

In 26 states, the requests are for increases above 10 percent.

School officials say they feel a responsibility to show public officials what their needs are, even if they can't expect to see them met.

The Chronicle said the states' budget problems along with resistance by taxpayers, governors and legislators to tax increases — also will pinch private college students who look to legislatures for tuition subsidies.

## 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** Can a Division III athletics department set up a fund for needy student-athletes?

**A** No. A Division III member may not establish an "athletics need fund" for student-athletes and advertise its availability to prospective student-athletes who may qualify for need-based aid.

## College's gymnasium burns

A four-alarm fire January 5 destroyed Rhode Island College's Walsh Gymnasium, the hub of the Providence school's physical education program and the storage facility for virtually all its athletics equipment.

The fire broke out shortly after 2 a.m. and was under control by 4:30 a.m., Providence Fire Department

spokesman Manuel Vierra told The Associated Press. Firemen remained at the scene hours later pumping water on the debris while the city's fire marshal and other investigators searched for the cause.

There were no injuries. The building was declared a total loss but an exact damage estimate was not immediately available.

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# Comment

## At last, steps toward making athletes come first

By Frederick C. Klein

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The NCAA moves in mysterious ways, and often haltingly. But lately it has been moving in the right direction, which is to say it's doing some things for those "student-athletes" it talks so much about.

The general rubric under which these efforts come is that of "reform," and, I think, it's misleading. Any true reformation of intercollegiate sports in this land, of which the NCAA is the main governing body, would require getting our colleges and universities out of the entertainment business. Nobody is proposing this, at least not in my hearing.

Moreover, more than a few of the steps that have been taken under the "reform" banner have had cost-cutting as their real goals, and others have contained hooks that could all but negate their apparent purpose. In the latter category is a rule passed at the group's national Convention last January that requires Division I (athletically big-time) schools to provide athletes with access to aca-

demic counseling and tutoring, but allows those functions to remain under the control of athletics departments, where they could be used to promote eligibility instead of education.

That said, though, the NCAA did a couple things right at the conclave, such as place restrictions on the number of hours varsity athletes can be required to devote to their sports in season (20 hours a week) and out (eight hours a week), and set a deadline (1996) for the abolition of the athletics dormitories that have segregated athletes from their fellow students and underscored their Hessian status. Several proposals under consideration at the 1992 NCAA Convention would continue that something-for-the-kids trend, albeit in smaller ways.

One would permit undergraduate athletes to "test the waters" of professional sports by soliciting offers from pro teams without losing their remaining collegiate eligibility if those offers aren't satisfactory. A second would grant a fourth year of athletics eligibility to students who entered school under the so-called Proposition 48, which denies freshman competition to those who don't

meet minimal standards for high-school grade-point average and entrance-exam scores, provided they meet 80 percent of their degree requirements after four years of college. A third would authorize a major revamping of the way the NCAA investigates and adjudicates allegations that its rules have been violated. That last package, the most ambitious that delegates will ponder, would benefit student-athletes to the extent that it protects the rights that some previous probes have trampled.

The "testing-the-waters" proposal would affect a relatively small number of students—those with professional-sports potential—but its importance goes beyond that. It would, finally, end the infamous deal between the colleges and the football and basketball pros that dictated that once athletes had enrolled in college, they couldn't seek pro jobs in their sports until their college classes had graduated, whether or not the athletes themselves had dropped out beforehand.

This arrangement gave the pros a free and ready-made athlete feedlot and publicity machine, and the colleges unfettered use of their unpaid

laborers for four years. It had frayed considerably in recent years as the pros, giving way to actual and threatened lawsuits, opened their doors to underclassmen under various pretexts. It is significant, I think, that in barring the return of athletes who enter pro draft lists but aren't signed, the colleges were the last holdout.

The proposal contains a hook of the sort I mentioned earlier: Any kid who uses an agent outside his family to negotiate with the pros would surrender his right of return. The NCAA says that having an agent, even an unpaid one, violates its requirement for athlete amateurism. Since the Olympics have gone pro, no justification for collegiate amateurism exists beyond the self-interest of the jocks' "employers" (i.e., the NCAA's member schools). But the move is in the right direction anyway.

Granting a fourth year of eligibility to Prop. 48 kids who succeed in class would right another wrong, especially since the academic-progress yardstick the proposal contains is tougher than that which applies to athletes who enter college normally. This measure was rejected at

the 1991 NCAA Convention on grounds it would blunt the do-good-in-high-school message Prop. 48 is supposed to send. But it's unfair to penalize students who've proved they've made good use of their college opportunity.

The proposed changes in the NCAA's rule-enforcement process are many and complex, and they seem to have more to do with sprucing up the organization's image than helping athletes or any other group. The present system has been widely characterized as overlong, oversecretive, arbitrary and, even, vindictive. Four states (Nevada, Nebraska, Illinois and Florida) have passed laws requiring the NCAA to apply strict due process rules to future investigations within their borders. Similar measures are pending in six other states. The NCAA denies that those laws spurred the planned overhaul, but one could draw other conclusions.

Among the changes would be open hearings, greater access to evidence and the appointment of independent hearing officers—including sitting or retired judges—to rule in disputed cases. The

See *At last*, page 16

## It's a new ball game for European sports

By Michael Butcher  
The European

Student sport in Europe is at present undergoing a sea of change that will have a dramatic effect on competitive sport in the next millennium.

The collapse of communist regimes in eastern Europe has brought with it a threat to their elite system of state-aided student sport. If there is no longer a communist ideology, there is no need for sport to be seen as the flagship of that ideology. As a result, state funding for sports institutions in eastern Europe has already been severely reduced.

In western Europe, a debate is in process over the need for universities to come to terms with the demands of the elite athlete. Traditionally, sport in western European universities has taken second place to academic life. With sport now firmly rooted in the commercial world, however, pressure is being put on educational institutions to show some flexibility in their attitudes toward elite sport.

In Britain, the University of Bath pioneered a sports scholarship scheme in 1976 offering individualized scholarships to elite athletes. And in recent years, the Rijksuniversiteit in Groningen in the Netherlands and the Vrije Universiteit in Belgium have embarked on similar initiatives.

Although university institutions exist in the West specifically for sportsmen, like Loughborough University in England, demand is increasing for other universities to offer flexible options for the sportsman who also wishes to pursue academic studies.

In England, for example, it has been rare for the universities to produce elite sportsmen other than in athletics and rugby. But even

those successes have been few. Will Carling of Durham University and Rob Andrew of Cambridge are notable exceptions in the public eye at the moment after reaching the semifinals of the rugby World Cup with the England team.

And in athletics, Loughborough honed the capabilities of Sebastian Coe and Steve Backley.

But what higher education in Europe is determined to avoid is the American model that offers athletics scholarships that exist for the promotion of sport to the detriment of study.

The effect the initiative is expected to have on elite sport for European nations is revolutionary. Sportsmen who otherwise have been diverted by study will have the security of knowing they can combine both sport and their studies. This will increase both the ranks of elite athletes and the prestige of sport in academic institutions.

While the future of competitive sport seems to be assured, there is another parallel movement to student sport in Europe that is non-competitive and nonachievement oriented.

The impetus behind this comes from Portugal, a country with virtually no tradition in student sport. While accepting the place of competitive sport in higher education and envisaging pan-European leagues and cups to encourage it, Jose Pedro Sarmiento of the University of Oporto also stresses the importance of leisure sport.

Elite sport, by its very nature, is restricted to a minority. For the vast majority, sport remains a leisure pursuit with the emphasis on sociability and health.

And it is through this form of sport that postindustrial Europe is looking to consolidate the wider political ties of a united continent.



## Opinions

### Academic goals should be raised

**R. Gerald Turner, chair  
NCAA Presidents Commission**

*The Des Moines Register*

"A 2.000 grade point really has no meaning anymore. It's so low that it really has no predictive information in it. Nearly everybody makes a 2.000 to get out of high school. A 2.500 is about the same as a 17 or 18 on the ACT test.

"The goal should not be to just get your nose barely over the admission line. The goal is to be able to get admitted and to successfully go through the academic curriculum....

"If you require a 2.500, the student will come up to a 2.500."

**Hunter Rawlings, president  
University of Iowa**

*The Des Moines Register*

*On the purpose of academic reform legislation.*

"The message is simple. When you're in the eighth or ninth grade, start studying. Make sure you're ready for college....

"It's to tell everyone to get started early. Then football and basketball will follow along. This is meant as an incentive. We don't want youngsters arriving on a college's doorsteps unprepared to do the work."

**Tom Penders, men's basketball coach  
University of Texas at Austin**

*The Sporting News*

"The power rating is important. You can't B.S. the computer, and some people have found out about that in the last few years. We prefer to play quality teams to get a good rating. There's a chance we'll win and a chance we'll lose. But if we get one or two good wins and have a good record, we'll get into the tournament.

"We look at the big picture. If you play a good schedule, you'll get a good read on your team."

**Denny Crum, men's basketball coach  
University of Louisville**

*The Sporting News*

"I've never been too hung up on won-lost records. We could have won a lot more games during my career, but we always play the toughest nonconference schedule we can play.

"Over the course of several years, you may have a year where that hurts you. But I've never had a team

that didn't play its best ball at year's end."

**Judith M. Sweet, NCAA president**  
*Athletic Business*

"Most of the committees preparing legislation have made an effort to air those proposals with the membership, receive feedback and make adjustments, and that has resulted in less controversy leading up to this Convention than we experienced the last couple of years. I think the process has improved to the point that people feel they're being given an opportunity to express themselves."

**Richard D. Schultz, NCAA executive director**  
*The Associated Press*

"I think (calls for a Division I-A football playoff) may have the effect of polarizing rather than facilitating action. I think there are going to have to be other reasons to change (the NCAA's membership's) mind other than the fact that the media and fans want it. Many people think this present system is great because it stimulates interest....

"My concern is that eventually the market will not be there because there won't be ample TV revenue for some bowls. We might then see a number of the bowls dry out. If that's the case, you would see interest in the playoff start to increase."

## The NCAA News

[ISSN 0027-6170]

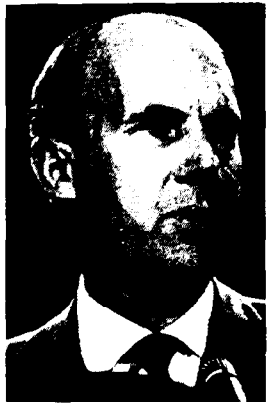
Published weekly, except biweekly in the summer, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422. Phone: 913/339-1906. Subscription rate: \$24 annually prepaid; \$15 annually prepaid for junior college and high school faculty members and students, \$12 annually prepaid for students and faculty at NCAA member institutions. No refunds on subscriptions. Second-class postage paid at Shawnee Mission, Kansas. Address corrections requested. Postmaster send address changes to NCAA Publishing, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422.

Publisher ..... Ted C. Tow  
Editor-in-Chief ..... P. David Pickle  
Managing Editor ..... Timothy J. Lilley  
Assistant Editor ..... Jack L. Copeland  
Editorial and

Advertising Assistant ..... Ronald D. Mott  
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# Prepared text of Schultz's address at Convention

*Editor's note: The following is the prepared text of Executive Director Richard D. Schultz's State of the Association address to the 86th annual NCAA Convention in Anaheim, California, Tuesday, January 7.*



***"It is not only time-consuming and demanding to deal with these various political pressures, but it is very important that we have the support of the membership in dealing with these issues"***

Madam President, delegates to the 1992 Convention, welcome to Anaheim and the 86th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Today I would like to discuss with you what I see as the four dominant pressures facing intercollegiate athletics today and in the next few years. My hope is that this discussion will help us focus on the challenges, and unite and energize us as we make decisions that will have great impact on the future of intercollegiate athletics and higher education. The four pressures, in my judgment, are perceptions, political, financial and reform. Let's start with the perceptive pressures.

Three years ago at this Convention, I mentioned to the delegates that I still felt that the majority of things happening in intercollegiate athletics today were positive. But regardless of that, you are what you are perceived to be, and we are perceived by the general public and even our faculties and staffs as not doing a good job of controlling our programs. Three years later, many people still feel that all athletes are special admits, don't graduate and use steroids; that coaches all cheat and are overpaid; that faculty representatives are co-opted by their athletics departments; that governing boards and alumni—not chief executive officers—run athletics departments; that the NCAA promulgates and enforces "Mickey Mouse" eligibility rules, does not provide due process, and serves as prosecutor, judge and jury in all infractions cases. We all know that these perceptions are not accurate. Even after two Conventions of dramatic reform and a demonstrated willingness to change, many people still view us as an organization that cannot effectively deal with its own problems and is unwilling to make the major changes that are necessary to bring about true reform in intercollegiate athletics.

## **Changing the model**

Three years ago when I talked about the perceptions of intercollegiate athletics, I also suggested that the only way we could change those perceptions was to change the model, and suggested a variety of opportunities for creating a new model for intercollegiate athletics. I have been very pleased to find most of those suggestions on the Convention agenda and strongly supported by the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics. I also have been very pleased that most of those proposals have passed and are now in the process of being implemented. In spite of these actions, negative perceptions

still exist and have led to the second set of pressures that we are facing, which are the political pressures, at both the national and state level.

As you know, in our elective democracy, legislators and policymakers keenly monitor the concerns of their constituents. Although legislators have their own resources for gathering information, often reality is however their constituents perceive reality. As long as the public perceives problems and corruption in college athletics or problems with the NCAA, their representatives, on all levels, will feel compelled to act, regardless of whether their actions are necessary or warranted.

Everyone should be aware by now that the comments made a year ago about Congressional intervention were not idle rhetoric. We find a myriad of bills that have been introduced at the Federal level during this past year—the most visible one being an omnibus "reform" bill submitted by Congressman McMillen of Maryland. This particular bill would take from the membership the ability to negotiate and control your own in-season television and radio contracts; it would dictate a new revenue-distribution plan, partially based on the deemphasis of major sports and achievement of Congressionally defined social goals; it would purport to reverse the recent Supreme Court decision in the Tarkanian case and denigrate the NCAA a "state actor" for due process purposes, and it would Federally mandate the administrative structure of the NCAA. In addition, it would require the annual reporting to the secretary of education of all revenue and expenditures on a sport-by-sport basis for intercollegiate athletics. A number of hearings were held this past year on some of these issues and other facets of intercollegiate athletics, and more are scheduled when Congress reconvenes later on this month.

Even though there is this plethora of Federal legislation pending, the most troublesome political action that we see taking place is happening in our states. Four states

have currently passed legislation that would not only make inoperative many of our current enforcement procedures, but also would make it virtually impossible to enforce any type of rule or NCAA legislation without the potential of court action. In addition to the four bills already passed, comparable legislation is pending in six other states. We feel strongly that this type of state action violates the United States Constitution, as an unwarranted interference with interstate commerce, and we are hoping to prove that point in Federal court in Nevada.

## **Cost and impact**

These political pressures are not without cost and impact, even though much of the legislation is still pending. These political pressures and the litigation that goes along with them, plus the numerous hearings that must be staffed in the various states and in the Congress, will cost the Association over \$2.5 million in this fiscal year, not including the time and travel expense of staff members as well as members of the Association who are required and volunteer to participate.

A very significant item occupying our attention this past year in Washington is a proposal now included in the Higher Education Reauthorization Bill, as favorably reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor, which would require NCAA members awarding athletically related financial aid to make public on an individual-sport basis the audited revenues and expenditures relating to the intercollegiate athletics program. Through our representatives in Washington, we have vigorously opposed this proposal in your behalf and were heartened last September by the fact that Lamar Alexander, secretary of education and a former member of the Knight Commission, advised the Congress of his department's formal recommendation that the proposal not be adopted.

Unfortunately, the House education committee did not accept this advice, and in all likelihood, the fate of this proposal will be decided in a House-Senate conference some

time this spring. On this particular issue, the question has been raised in the Congress concerning the vigor of your opposition to the House proposal. For that reason, the Council has determined to place before the general session a resolution of opposition on which each Division I and II institution can record its vote. A roll-call vote will be requested so as to permit us to bring to the attention of each senator and representative the position taken by the institution(s) he or she represents. When the future course of this legislation becomes more clear, I will be writing to each of you to ask you to express your views on the subject to the members of Congress. We would like to view a vote in favor of the resolution also as a commitment by you to provide this critical support for our efforts in Washington.

It is not only time-consuming and demanding to deal with these various political pressures, but it is very important that we have the support of the membership in dealing with these issues. We have found from experience that the support from the membership—by making key telephone calls and writing appropriate letters at various times—is very effective in deterring inappropriate action on the part of our elected representatives. Your efforts at the state level also are going to be important.

Some schools in states where the so-called "due process" laws have been passed have found out that the bill has greater impact than intended, even on the operation of their own athletics departments. In fact, in some cases, they are finding that they can no longer maintain institutional control of their programs because the same law intended to be used against the NCAA can also be used against them individually. To preserve your right as a voluntary association to make rules and to enforce those rules, it is very important that we have the support of each institution—from the governing board to the chief executive officer to the athletics director to the coaches to everyone concerned—not just in lip service to us, but in active support of NCAA activities regarding these laws with your own lobbying efforts at the state or national level.

If you are not satisfied with the enforcement and infractions process, you have the ability to change it through the legislative process. This will be far more effective than remaining silent and allowing your state to enact legislation, which in the long run could impact your ability to control your own programs. We hope that in the future we will get strong response to requests for telephone calls, letters and personal contact with elected officials to help support these initiatives on your behalf.

*See Prepared text, page 6*

## Pressures could

*Continued from page 1*

along with them, plus the numerous hearings that must be staffed in the various states and in the Congress, will cost the Association over \$2.5 million in this fiscal year, not including the time and travel expense of staff members as well as of members of the Association who are required or who volunteer to participate."

He said member institutions in states where due process laws have been enacted report that the impact has been greater than intended, extending even to the operation of individual athletics departments. "In fact, in some cases," he said, "they are finding that they can no longer maintain institutional control of their programs because the same law intended to be used against the NCAA also can be used against them individually."

## **Members must act**

Schultz stressed the need for member institutions either to affect change within the organization or

to lobby state and national legislatures in active support of NCAA activities. "This will be far more effective than remaining silent and allowing your state to enact legislation that in the long run could impact your ability to control your own programs," he said.

Schultz also asked the membership to let Congress know of the NCAA's opposition to the Higher Education Reauthorization Bill, which would require NCAA members awarding athletically related financial aid to make public on a sport-by-sport basis the audited revenues and expenditures relating to the intercollegiate athletics program.

Financial pressures on intercollegiate athletics are great, Schultz said. Almost 70 percent of all Division I members will not generate enough revenue to meet expenses, and the primary solution, he said, lies in a determined effort to cut expenses.

Even \$100 million in direct pay-

ments to the membership in the 1991-92 fiscal year will not be enough to offset the costs facing the membership, he said. Reform legislation involving scholarship reductions, reductions in coaching staffs, off-campus recruiting, and the phas-

***"Our future success and opportunities will depend on our resourcefulness..."***

Richard D. Schultz

ing out of athletics dormitories and training tables has been controversial but has "merely scratched the surface" of the budget-cutting process, he said.

To exacerbate the problem, television revenue will decline in the next few years, Schultz said. "Our future success and opportunities will depend on our resourcefulness, creativity and our ability to plan for the future," he said.

## **Reform and flexibility**

The pressures of perception, politics and finances have led to the pressure to reform, he said. In particular, Schultz addressed the need to approve the Presidents Commission academic package at the 1992 Convention and to assist in assembling an acceptable certification package for the 1993 Convention.

But he also encouraged the membership to be flexible in how it approaches reform. For example, in response to the concern that all sports in the Association are affected and sometimes burdened by rules designed largely for football and basketball, he suggested that consideration be given to a rules structure federated on a sport-by-sport basis. He also urged more flexibility in dealing with "common-sense" eligibility issues and encouraged the membership to seek opportunities for minorities in coaching and administrative positions and to be constantly alert to gender-equity issues.

## Idea of

*Continued from page 1*

low the involved institution or individuals and the NCAA enforcement staff to stipulate findings and penalties that the infractions committee could approve without a hearing.

Lee said he remains pleased with the recommendations. "I think we've done a good job in striking just the right balance," he said.

## News Fact File

Membership dues represented just over half of one percent of all NCAA revenues in the 1990-91 fiscal year. Dues payments totaled \$857,190 of the total revenues of \$162,296,966. Of that total, \$116,795,780 came from television rights fees.

*Source: Budget analyses prepared for the December 1991 Executive Committee meeting.*

# Prepared text

Continued from page 5

## Financial challenges

Perhaps the most crucial current pressure is the financial pressure. I have been involved in athletics for over 40 years and the financial pressure on higher education is the most challenging that I have witnessed. As you well know, I travel this nation from coast to coast and am on many college campuses each year. Those of you who are the most fortunate are the ones who have received budget freezes. Most of you have received substantial cuts in budget, have faculty positions that you cannot fill and are looking for various ways to work within the financial constraints that have been placed upon you. Financial studies indicate that almost 70 percent of the Division I schools will not generate enough revenue this year to pay the actual expenses of their athletics departments. When this type of pressure exists, everyone has to roll up his or her sleeves and do whatever possible to reduce expenses and maximize revenue.

In an effort to develop as much net revenue as possible, and to set an appropriate example, the Association budget was cut by more than \$3 million, a freeze was placed on any staff additions and in fact, we are looking at some restructuring options that would reduce the number of staff people employed by the Association. At the current time, if a staff member leaves the Association for another job, there is no automatic refilling of that position. The position has to be evaluated and deemed to be essential before approval is given to rehire. Of course, to a great degree, Association expenses are determined by what action you take at our annual Convention that may have staff or cost implications.

In response to the financial pressures, the Executive Committee has developed a three-year planning cycle for all committees, including sports committees, so that anything that involves added expense or expansion can be well-planned and well-thought out before approved. During this last fiscal year, this Association returned over \$90 million in direct payments to the membership and it is anticipated that distribution will exceed \$100 million in the 91-92 fiscal year. However, that still will not be enough to meet the financial pressures that are currently in place.

Last January, this Convention took action to initiate some modest cost-cutting actions that would have an impact, but not disadvantage any program. Those cuts involved scholarship reductions, reductions in coaching staffs, off-campus recruiting and the phasing out of full-scale training tables and athletics dormitories. Those cuts have created many unhappy people in the athletics world. But we have to realize that with these types of financial pressures, athletics departments are not sacrosanct when it comes to the budget-cutting process. In fact, the actions taken last January merely scratched the surface. It needs to be the responsibility of each institution to completely evaluate its athletics expenditures and continue to reduce and bring them into line, so that our programs can remain solid. It would be my hope that the elimination of sports programs would be the last method of cost reduction. We should take a look at the way we travel, the way we equip our teams and the number of administrative people that we employ. There are still many options available for cost reduction in

*"It is incumbent upon us... to respond to our challenges, to change when necessary, and to actively demonstrate our commitment to a system of which we all can be proud"*



most of our programs.

It appears that one of the major sources of revenue that athletics has enjoyed the past 10 years—the revenue from television—will be going down rather than up in the years ahead. Because of that, it is important that we start to plan for that downturn immediately. Too many times in athletics our response to tight budgets has been to try to generate more revenue. We need to continue to do that, but we also must develop good cost control measures if we are going to survive and maintain the quality that we would like to see in our programs. Our future success and opportunities will depend on our resourcefulness, creativity and our ability to plan for the future.

### Pressure for reform

The first three pressures that we have discussed—the perceptive pressures, political pressures and financial pressures—have led to the fourth pressure—the pressure for reform. We talked last year about the fact that it is natural to fear change because we are not sure what that change will actually mean. The past three years have seen remarkable change in the conduct and the direction of intercollegiate athletics. Much of this is due to the strong leadership of the NCAA Presidents Commission. Their work has gained them the support of their peers and today we see more chief executive officers directly involved in athletics affairs than ever before. While some resent presidential involvement as an intrusion into a hallowed area, intercollegiate athletics as we know it today will not survive this decade if presidents are not directly involved and in control.

This year, other than developing legislative proposals, the Presidents Commission established a rolling three-year strategic plan so the membership, the media and the public will know in advance what the Commission's major areas of emphasis will be. This will provide the membership with more opportunities to comment on potential proposals and give feedback to the Commission well in advance of the development of legislation. I also want to compliment the Commission on being open to all constituent groups and for listening to them and seeking their opinions. The Commission has pledged even a greater emphasis on meeting with constituent groups in the future, bringing them together as a part of its regular agenda, rather than including them in after-dinner meetings. In my mind, this will provide all interested groups an opportunity to be heard and to debate their points. I think it is important to point

out, however, that listening to the opinions of others does not necessarily mean agreeing with them, but at least there will be an expanded opportunity for all interested groups to present their positions to the Commission this year and in the years ahead.

We will not deal successfully with these pressures by crawling into a shell, by becoming divisive or trying to promote our own individual agendas. But we can deal with and remove these pressures with a commitment to positive change in the spirit of openness, trust and cooperation. While we have come a long way, we have a long way to go. In my mind, there still are a number of things that have to happen for us to remove these pressures and to keep pace in an ever-changing world. First, we need to strongly support the academic proposals submitted by the Presidents Commission and supported by the Council. While we can argue about accessibility, the fact is that these are still modest requirements when compared to the average requirements for a college student. We also need your continued support in putting together an acceptable certification program for athletics departments that will be effective in 1993. We need to continue to be open to new ideas and change that will enable us to better meet the needs of intercollegiate athletics in the 1990s.

### Simplifying rules

As you may recall, I announced last year that we were having a meeting in Kansas City for representatives of Division I sports. We had over 50 Division I coaches representing all sports in a two-day session. We broke them into five groups: football, men's basketball, women's basketball, team sports and individual sports. They had identical agendas and we had two of our staff people with each group. The whole purpose of this meeting was to see if we could come up with some common agreement to simplify and reduce recruiting rules so that these suggestions could be passed along to the appropriate committees and the NCAA Council for potential legislation. After two days, we saw something very interesting: football and men's and women's basketball coaches did not want any change in the rules; in fact, they advocated tougher enforcement penalties. The team- and individual-sport coaches were prepared to eliminate and deregulate many rules.

The point of all of this is that the vast majority of the rules are made for football and basketball, and then we let them fall out and impact on the other sports. I think it is

time for us to begin a study as to the potential value of federating our rules on a sport-by-sport basis or at least by categories similar to those used in our Kansas City meetings. While it would take some time to do this, we may find that it would be far more satisfactory, less frustrating and actually cost-effective to adjust our rules in this way.

If we are going to deal with the political pressures that we are receiving from the states, it is going to be very important that we adopt most of the measures that were recommended by the special committee that reviewed the enforcement process. This was a dynamic committee made up of some of the top legal minds in America, as well as people from the membership who have gone through the enforcement process. While some may need to be modified for the comfort of and the maintenance of the process by the membership, it is important that the majority of these items are put in place, so we can demonstrate that we are willing to take a look at ourselves, make the necessary changes and not have these changes forced on us from the outside. We are not talking about change for the sake of change, or a public relations gesture; but an effort to save and protect the enforcement and infractions process.

### Seeking flexibility

I am still concerned about the lack of flexibility in dealing with many common-sense issues, especially situations involving the eligibility of our student-athletes. It troubles me to see many athletes suffering and losing eligibility based on an innocent act or misunderstanding of the rules or in some cases, a mistake made by others. You have an opportunity to take the first step toward granting more flexibility in the administration of our rules through Proposal No. 117, a resolution that would provide the Council with more waiver authority after legislation is submitted in 1993. I would urge that you support this measure so that we can investigate ways of more fairly and evenly administering the rules that are passed in Convention.

Finally, we need to be constantly aware of providing more opportunities for minorities in our coaching and administrative positions and of guaranteeing gender equity in all that we do. Let's not wait for a stepped-up Federal enforcement program to force these issues, but rather, let's take a leadership role in addressing and solving these problems.

Today I have discussed the very real pressures that challenge intercollegiate athletics. During my travels this past year, I have been impressed with your strong belief in our system and encouraged by the leadership and commitment you continue to devote to addressing these challenges.

And—as unlikely as it may seem—I've also been impressed by many of our critics. We all share a common goal: to provide the highest quality possible for our student-athletes and our institutions. The difference is, we—the membership of the NCAA—have the knowledge and expertise to most effectively realize this goal. Now, it is incumbent on us, this week and throughout the year, to respond to our challenges, to change when necessary, and to actively demonstrate our commitment to a system of which we all can be proud.

## President Sweet lauds Association's commitment to women

By Doug Tucker

When she became the first woman president of the NCAA, one of Judith M. Sweet's major goals was making sure she is not the last woman president of the NCAA.

Halfway through her two-year term, as she presides for the first time over an NCAA Convention, Sweet offers living proof her goal is being met.

R. Elaine Dreidame, assistant athletics director at the University of Dayton, was recently nominated as the first woman to be NCAA Division I vice-president. Dreidame's selection

is expected to be approved when the 86th Convention concludes January 10, marking another female first—never before in the NCAA's 86 years have women occupied two of the top five elected positions.

"This is a very positive action from my perspective in regard to the membership's continuing to honor its commitment to provide opportunities for women," Sweet said.

When Sweet was elected to a two-year term at the end of last year's annual Convention, many viewed her selection as remarkable not because she's a woman, but because

she is from a Division III school with a tiny athletics budget and no scholarships.

### Far from handicapped

They wondered how anyone, male or female, whose background is almost solely as director of athletics for the University of California, San Diego, could understand the problems of the major schools. But a year later, Sweet has discovered that being a Division III woman was far from a handicap.

"I've felt that in some ways it's an advantage," she said. "It makes it possible for me to look at some of the challenges facing Division I

from a totally objective standpoint. I don't have a vested interest in anything; just an interest in doing what's right for college athletics and higher education."

### Input sought

Sweet took the NCAA presidency knowing she would be part of an unprecedented period of reform and change. Ironically, the most male-dominated group within the collegiate community has been one of the primary beneficiaries of her policies.

Through her urging, the Presidents Commission and other policy-making groups have begun soliciting

more input from football and basketball coaches before formulating policy and writing legislation.

"I have enjoyed being a part of what I view as positive change within the NCAA membership," she said. "I'm talking about attitude and legislation. I don't want to use the term 'reform movement.' It gets overused. But there really is a sincere commitment to improve upon what has been in place, and for people to communicate more actively with each other in how to bring that improvement about."

Tucker is a sportswriter for *The Associated Press*.









Men's Division III individual leaders Through December 29

SCORING, REBOUNDING, ASSISTS tables for Men's Division III individual leaders. Includes columns for player name, team, and various stats like points, rebounds, and assists.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE tables for Men's Division III individual leaders. Includes columns for player name, team, and percentage stats.

Team leaders

SCORING OFFENSE, SCORING DEFENSE, SCORING MARGIN, WON-LOST PERCENTAGE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE, REBOUND MARGIN, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME tables for Men's Division III team leaders.

Women's Division III individual leaders Through December 29

SCORING, REBOUNDING, ASSISTS tables for Women's Division III individual leaders. Includes columns for player name, team, and various stats like points, rebounds, and assists.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE tables for Women's Division III individual leaders. Includes columns for player name, team, and percentage stats.

Team leaders

SCORING OFFENSE, SCORING DEFENSE, SCORING MARGIN, WON-LOST PERCENTAGE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE, REBOUND MARGIN, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOALS MADE PER GAME tables for Women's Division III team leaders.











# Rider player enjoys college—all of it

Keith Grim's basketball coach at Rider College, Kevin Bannon, said recently that the 6-6 cocaptain "has a good understanding of what the college experience is all about." Consider:

- Grim is a psychology major with a 3.600 grade-point average (4.000 scale).

- He serves as vice-president of the student government association.

- He plays in the percussion section of Rider's concert band.

He also, obviously, plays basketball.

"The Lord has given me strength to accomplish all my goals," Grim said. "My goal is to be accepted into a (doctoral) program and study to be a clinical psychologist. I'm going to open my own practice or be a professor. I love research."

## Silence really is golden

Duke University basketball fans Charles Maxfield and Sharon Mavros have discovered that silence really is golden—at least, as it applies to Blue Devil opponents at the foul line.

According to The Associated Press, Maxfield and Mavros charted every free throw last season by opposing Atlantic Coast Conference players in Cameron Indoor Stadium. "Our whole conclusion is that silence is the key," Maxfield told the Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer.

Specifically, they found that opponents were most inconsistent at the line when Duke students broke a long silence by screaming—just as an opposing player released a free throw.

## Major contribution announced

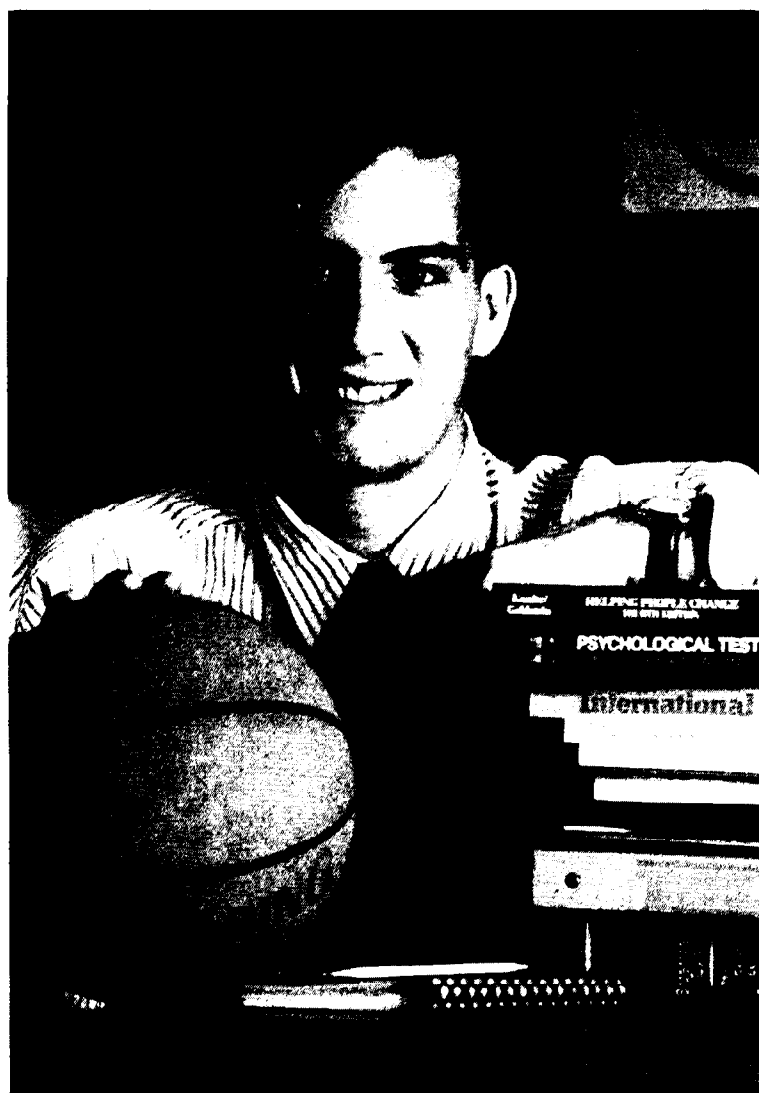
Longtime East Carolina University supporters Bob and Margaret Wade have donated \$500,000 to the school's educational foundation for use in the athletics department's student-development program. The gift represents the largest single endowed gift ever received through the educational foundation.

"Bob and Margaret Wade have supported our efforts in the growth of academic and personal development of student-athletes for many years," said athletics director David R. Hart Jr. "This endowed gift will take that all-important aspect of our program to a new level."

## Knox hot shots

Like many NCAA members, Knox College runs promotional contests that involve long-distance shooting during half time of home basketball games. Recently, Knox fans witnessed successful half-court shots at consecutive games. The second—a hook shot—was made by

## Briefly in the News



Besides playing basketball, Rider College psychology student Keith Grim devotes time to student government and the concert band

Mike Hines, a basketball official who attended the game as a spectator on an "off night."

## Former players abound

Jacksonville University boasts a "who's who" of sports on its board of trustees. Among them are:

- **Artis Gilmore**, a consensus all-American as a Jacksonville undergraduate who went on to National Basketball Association stardom.

- Former Major League Baseball Commissioner **Bowie Kuhn**.

- **John J. McHale**, former president and general manager of baseball's Montreal Expos.

- Former National Football League star **Pat Summerall**, who has forged another successful career in CBS Sports' NFL broadcasting booth.

Can't forget Jacksonville President **James J. Brady**, either. After earning academic all-America honors at the University of Notre Dame, Brady went on to a pitching career with the Detroit Tigers before getting into higher education.

## Athletics helping higher education

Athletics departments from NCAA member institutions continue to make direct contributions to the overall financial health of their campuses. Recent examples include:

- The University of Florida athletics association, which last year contributed more than \$2.2 million to help fund library service, summer school and an AIDS institute. Most notable is a commitment of \$770,000 to save the 1992 summer school program, which had been threatened by state budget cuts.

- The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, athletics department, which has given \$500,000 to the university for use in purchasing library books and materials; student recruitment, and spring-semester hiring of part-time teachers.

In a related development, Wake Forest University has received a \$122,000 grant from The Winston-Salem Foundation to support the

school's Volunteer Service Corps—a group of some 700 students who are dedicated to local community service.

## Another effort against drugs

Student-athletes from the State University College at Brockport have visited fourth-grade classes in the Brockport Central School District as part of the "Student-Athletes for a Winning Attitude" program.

This was the second year for the program, a three-part series on developing winning attitudes and staying away from drugs and alcohol.

## More early games

Reports on early basketball conference games continue to arrive at The NCAA News. They include:

- A November 25 Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (IAC) game involving Yeshiva University and Stevens Institute of Technology. Through December 18, Yeshiva already had played six league games, winning five of them.

- College of Staten Island men's basketball players faced Manhattanville College November 26 in a Skyline Conference game. Of course, Staten Island hardly ever plays a nonconference game. Why? The school competes in the Skyline and City University of New York Athletic Conferences, both of which play double-round-robin league schedules.

## Report cards

- More than 80 percent of the Memphis State University student-athletes who completed athletics eligibility last year also were expected to graduate in 1991, according to **Tim Sumner**, director of athletics academic services. Sumner added that the six-year graduation rate for those who completed eligibility in 1991 was expected to top 90 percent. "The kids who are staying here and playing four years are using our institution and graduating in record numbers," Sumner said.

- Alma College softball players **Lisa McCarthy**, **Christine Snyder** and **Christy Szerlong** have been named all-America scholar-athletes by the National Softball Coaches Association. All maintained grade-point averages of at least 3.500 (4.000 scale) during 1990-91.

- Following are leaders of the all-academic teams in fall sports announced by the Pacific-10 Conference. Women's volleyball—**Katie Haller** (University of Southern California, 3.960 GPA in exercise science) and **Jennifer Helfrich** (Arizona State University, 3.960 GPA in accounting). Men's cross country **Bennie Cravatt** (Stanford University, 3.700 GPA in economics). Women's cross country **Carol Holmen**



Peter Ruprecht

## Lawrence fencer is Rhodes Scholar

Lawrence University student-athlete **Peter Ruprecht** has been named a Rhodes Scholar.

Captain of the 1991-92 Lawrence fencing team, Ruprecht is one of 32 Rhodes Scholars selected nationally. He is a physics major with a 3.810 grade-point average (4.000 scale).

(4.010 GPA in chemistry). Water polo—**Larry Bercutt** (Stanford, 3.900 GPA in biology).

- Leading the Southeastern Conference all-academic football team are three players with 4.000 GPAs—**Terry Dean** of the University of Florida (accounting); Louisiana State University's **Mike Blanchard** (premedicine), and **Kevin Wendleboe** of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville (sports management).

Leading the SEC's all-academic women's volleyball team are Auburn University's **Jenifer Kleyn** (4.000 GPA in secondary mathematics) and Mississippi State University's **Aimee York** (4.000 GPA in mathematics).

- State University College at Brockport senior **Kelly Ellis** has been named female scholar-athlete of the year in the State University of New York Athletic Conference. A two-sport (basketball and softball) star, Ellis has a 3.780 GPA in physical education.

- Not only was San Jose State University's women's softball team named one of the top 10 all-academic programs by the National Softball Coaches Association, but players **Roz Rios**, **Tami Rudd**, **Lisa Wehren** and **Jenny Cook** were named all-America scholar-athletes. Each earned a GPA of at least 3.500 during 1990-91.

- Sixty student-athletes have been named to the Big Ten Conference's all-academic football team. All of them were starters or important reserves on their respective teams and maintained "B" averages or higher.

## Calendar

January 9	Interpretations Committee, Anaheim, California
January 10-11	Council, Anaheim, California
January 15-17	Legislative Review Committee, San Diego, California
January 19-22	Football Rules Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
January 19-22	Men's Water Polo Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
January 23-24	Committee on Women's Athletics, Kansas City, Missouri
January 28-31	Division III Women's Volleyball Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
January 31-	
February 2	Committee on Infractions, San Diego, California
February 1-2	Foreign Student Records Consultants, Park City, Utah
February 4-7	Men's Soccer Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 4-7	Women's Soccer Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 9-12	Division III Football Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
February 11	Special Advisory Committee to Review Recommendations Regarding Distribution of Revenues, Chicago, Illinois
February 17-19	Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, Kansas City, Missouri

## At last

Continued from page 4

NCAA's infractions committee, which also oversees investigations, now rules, making it both prosecutor and judge.

The proposals fall short of true due process, but the NCAA says it can't guarantee that because, as a private body, it lacks subpoena power. Even so, by opening its proceedings and employing disinterested magistrates, it should help clear the air surrounding those whose reputations are tainted by accusations of wrongdoing.

Steven Beckett, a lawyer in Champaign, Illinois, thinks it would help more if the NCAA would institute a

finding of not guilty when evidence in its proceedings doesn't support allegations against individuals. He has in mind his client, Deon Thomas, a University of Illinois, Champaign, basketball player whose recruitment sparked an infractions case that hinged on a phone conversation with Bruce Pearl, a University of Iowa assistant coach, that Pearl taped without Thomas' knowledge. The tape purported to show that Thomas affirmed the coach's suggesting that Illinois gave him \$80,000 and a Chevy Blazer to sign. Thomas claimed he appeared to agree only to get rid of Pearl, who'd phoned him seven times in a 48-

hour period.

After a lengthy probe, the NCAA withdrew the charges involving Thomas but penalized Illinois for other, lesser infractions. The NCAA said it "couldn't prove" its case against Thomas and left it at that. Lawyer Beckett, who is representing Thomas in a civil suit against Pearl for illegal wiretapping, wants more.

"There was no \$80,000. There was no Chevy Blazer. But in the eyes of many, Deon still carries a stigma. Would it be too much for the NCAA to help remove that?" he asks.

I think not.