

The NCAA News



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Participation rate of Blacks at pre-Prop 48 level

A study shows that the percentage of Division I student-athletes who are black declined sharply after Proposition 48 became effective in 1986 but rebounded to where the percentage is equal to or slightly above pre-Proposition 48 levels.

John J. McArdle, associate professor of psychology at the University of Virginia and consultant to the NCAA Research Committee, said data show a trend in the proportion for black student-athletes over the pre-Proposition 48

level that is "positive and significant but very small."

Cohort groups that previously had been surveyed for the NCAA Academic Performance Study were asked for data that would permit researchers to compare the percentage of black freshman student-athletes five years later.

McArdle said one way the survey results can be summarized is by listing the percentage of black freshman student-athletes (compared with all freshman student-athletes)

for each cohort group:

Year	(Cohort/schools)	Percentage of total
1984	(1/53)	24.4%
1985	(2/42)	23.6
1986*	(3/57)	19.0
1987	(4/49)	20.8
1988	(5/46)	22.3
1989	(1/46)	27.5
1990	(2/44)	24.0
1991	(3/57)	25.4
1992	(4/61)	25.2
1993	(5/52)	27.5

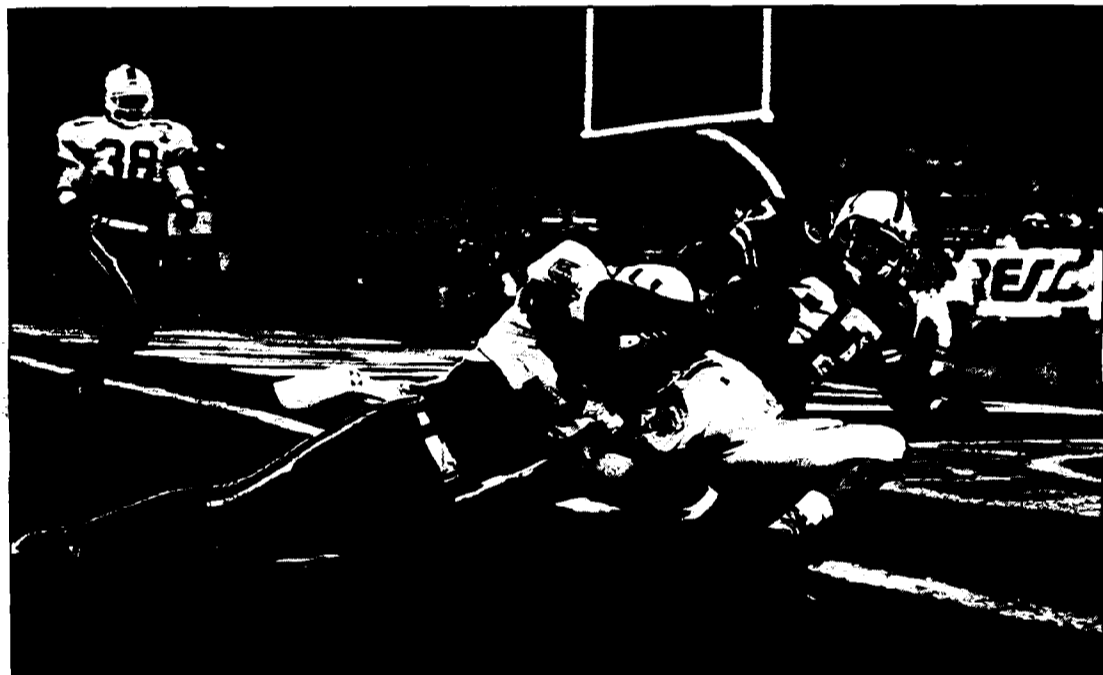
*Prop 48 became effective

William B. DeLauder, president of Delaware State University and chair of an NCAA special committee that studied initial-eligibility standards, said the information is consistent with data from the NCAA Division I graduation-rates reports. "It shows that the percentage is more or less up to pre-Proposition 48 levels and maybe a little beyond," he said, although he noted that the comparisons are not exact because the same institutions were not asked to respond for all 10

years.

Cohort No. 3 was surveyed in the first year after Prop 48 became effective, and the percentage of black student-athletes in that group is the lowest of the 10 groups studied at 19.0 percent. The same cohort (although not exactly the same respondents within the cohort) reported that its 1991 freshman class of student-athletes was 25.4 percent black. Each of the five

See Study, page 8 ►



Allsport/Simon Bruty photo

The likelihood that the Nos. 1 and 2 teams will meet next year as a result of the new bowl alliance has prompted the NCAA Special Events Committee and the Football Bowl Association to recommend that ties be broken in bowl games.

Bowl game tie-breaker proposed

Football Rules Committee to consider recommendation

The NCAA Special Events Committee and the Football Bowl Association have asked the NCAA Football Rules Committee to allow the use of the NCAA tie-breaker in bowl games, beginning next season.

Meeting January 6 in San Diego, the Special Events Committee supported the bowl association's recommendation, made earlier in the day, that ties in bowl games be broken. The Special Events Committee then forwarded the recommendation

to the Football Rules Committee, which will consider the issue during its annual meeting February 5-7 in Amelia Island, Florida.

"The bowl association felt that it is time to use the tie-breaker in bowls because the new bowl alliance, which goes into effect next year, will increase the likelihood that the top two teams in the country will meet in a bowl game," said Richard A. Rosenthal,

See Football, page 8 ►

Misunderstanding about championship moratorium affects Division II sports

By Theodore A. Breidenthal
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

■ See related story: Page 5.

Who would have thought the Association's first two words — *National Collegiate* — would cause such confusion? But apparently they have.

At the 1995 NCAA Convention, the membership adopted Proposal No. 104, which extends the moratorium on the discontinuation of National Collegiate championships through the 1996-97 academic year.

Almost immediately after the conclusion of the Convention, however, questions arose about the application of the legislation. No one doubts that the proposal extended the life of the National Collegiate Men's Gymnastics Championships, but a number of individuals say they thought the legislation would do the same for the NCAA Division II Men's Ice Hockey and Lacrosse Championships.

There is no dispute that the two Division II championships in question would be terminated unless the NCAA membership intervened on their behalf. Both are below the minimum of 40 sponsoring institutions that is required for any championship — National Collegiate or division — to continue. Thirteen institutions sponsor men's ice hockey in Division II while 27 sponsor men's lacrosse.

The question instead involves confusion over the term "National Collegiate championship."

Bylaw 18.02.1 in the NCAA Manual defines National Collegiate championship as "a postseason competition conducted by the Association for eligible student-athletes and teams of active member institutions to determine the NCAA champion in that sport for all divisions that do not have a separate division championship in that sport."

The nine National Collegiate championships that the Association sponsors are in men's gymnastics, men's volleyball, men's water polo, women's golf, women's gymnastics, women's lacrosse, men's and women's fencing, men's and women's rifle, and men's and women's skiing.

Because the NCAA sponsors championships in Divisions I and III men's ice hockey and Divisions I and III men's lacrosse, the Division II Men's Ice Hockey and Men's Lacrosse Championships are not considered National Collegiate championships. Thus, the legislation that was adopted in January

See Proposal 104, page 20 ►

■ In the News

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Morris

■ In a guest editorial, James T. Morris, chair of the NCAA Foundation Board of Directors, says the Foundation is in an exciting but critical time: **Page 4.**

■ The NCAA Men's and Women's Skiing Committee is concerned about a scheduled reduction in the NCAA skiing championships field: **Page 7.**

■ A University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, men's lacrosse player is a victim of a random shooting spree: **Page 20.**

■ On deck

February 3-4	Research Committee, San Diego
February 3-5	Committee on Infractions, Clearwater, Florida
February 5-7	Football Rules Committee, Amelia Island, Florida
February 5-7	Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse, Clearwater, Florida
February 6-7	Division III Task Force to Review the NCAA Membership Structure, Dallas
February 7-10	Men's and Women's Soccer Committees, Palm Springs, California

The NCAA News



DIGEST

A weekly summary of major activities within the Association

Due process

New 'due-process' law introduced in Maine

A so-called "due-process" law introduced in the Maine legislature January 17 would require collegiate athletics associations to provide certain procedural protections in enforcement proceedings.

The proposal is similar to one that was introduced January 10 in the Mississippi legislature. Both would impose procedural due-process requirements on athletics enforcement proceedings, establish time frames within which hearings must be held, restrict the ability of an association to impose penalties on member institutions and provide remedies for violations.

Similar laws have been struck down by Federal courts in Nevada and Florida. They remain in effect in Illinois and Nebraska.

Staff contact: Richard R. Hilliard.

Title IX

Women's Sports Foundation responds to AFCA action

The Women's Sports Foundation says it welcomes new Congressional hearings on Title IX but that efforts by the American Football Coaches Association to amend application of Title IX are misguided.

The AFCA has asked Congress to hold hearings on the fairness of the Title IX policy interpretation concerning athletics.

In a January 30 statement, Women's Sports Foundation President Wendy Hilliard said: "The Women's Sports Foundation welcomes Congressional hearings on Title IX. It will enable educators and women to demonstrate the health and educational benefits that the law has brought to young women. It will also be beneficial to bring to the attention of the Congress the defiant and antagonistic approaches to Title IX that groups such as the American Football Coaches Association have taken in attempts to avoid the implementation of this law.

"Any efforts by the American Football Coaches Association to amend Title IX to eliminate its application to football or remove the law's proportionality standard are wrong and would further exacerbate the inequities in women's sports that Title IX was intended to remedy."

Currently, educational institutions must

Schedule of key dates for February and March 1995

February

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

March

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY RECRUITING

Men's Division I basketball

1-28: Quiet period, except for 20 days between October 21, 1994, and March 15, 1995, chosen at the discretion of the institution as an evaluation period; institutional staff members shall not visit a prospect's educational institution on more than one calendar day during this period. (Effective in 1994-95 only, as a result of a September 6 action by the NCAA Administrative Committee.)

Women's Division I basketball*

1-28: Quiet period, except for 20 days between October 8, 1994, and February 28, 1995, chosen at the discretion of the institution as an evaluation period; institutional staff members shall not visit a prospect's educational institution on more than one calendar day during this period.

Men's Division II basketball

October 15 until the date of the prospect's initial high-school or two-year college contest: Quiet period.

Period between initial and final high-school or two-year college contest: Evaluation period.

Women's Division II basketball*

October 15 until the date of the prospect's initial high-school or two-year college contest: Quiet period.

Period between initial and final high-school or two-year college contest: Evaluation period.

Division I football

1-3 (8 a.m.) Dead period.
3 (8 a.m.)-28 Quiet period.

Division II football

1 (8 a.m.)-28 Contact period.

MAILING

January 30: Registration and housing forms to be mailed for those interested in attending 1995 NCAA Title IX Seminars (April 10-11 in Dallas and April 20-21 in Baltimore).

15: Application deadline for NCAA ethnic-minority and women's enhancement programs' post-graduate scholarships and NCAA national office

internships. Application folders may be obtained from the athletics director or senior woman administrator or member institutions. For more information, contact Stanley D. Johnson, NCAA director of professional development, at 913/339-1906.

MARCH RECRUITING

Men's Division I basketball

1-15: Quiet period, except for 20 days between October 21, 1994, and March 15, 1995, chosen at the discretion of the institution as an evaluation period; institutional staff members shall not visit a prospect's educational institution on more than one calendar day during this period. (Effective in 1994-95 only, as a result of a September 6 action by the NCAA Administrative Committee.)

16-22 Contact period.
23-29 Dead period.
30-31 Dead period.

Women's Division I basketball*

1-28: Quiet period, except for eight days selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics (contact period).

29-31 Dead period.

Men's Division II basketball

1-29 Contact period.
30-31 Dead period.

Women's Division II basketball*

1-31 Contact period.

Division I football

1-31 Quiet period.

Division II football

1-13 Contact period.
14-31: Quiet period, except during any high-school all-star game that occurs within the state in which the member institution is located (evaluation period).

* See pages 122-123 of the 1994-95 NCAA Manual for exceptions. Also, see pages 126-127 for dead periods in other Divisions I and II sports.

of Education.

The AFCA also is asking Congress to revisit the 1974 Javits Amendment, which states that "with respect to intercollegiate athletic activities (there should be) reasonable provisions considering the nature of particular sports." The AFCA claims that means that football is different because it requires a large number of participants and that it should not be penalized because there is no female equivalent sport. Others claim that the amendment was intended to account for differences in expenditures brought about by expensive equipment or safety concerns.

For more information, see the January 25 issue of The NCAA News.

Staff contact: Janet M. Justus

Initial eligibility

Participation rate of Blacks has rebounded since Prop 48

A recent study shows that the rate of participation by black student-athletes in Division I has returned to a point equal to or slightly beyond where it was before the implementation of Proposition 48 in 1986.

The data show that when Proposition 48 became effective in 1986, the percentage of Division I student-athletes who are black dropped to about 19 percent. By 1988, the rate had increased, but only to about 22 percent. But five years later, the same cohorts showed black participation rates between 25 and 27 percent.

For more information, see page 1.

Staff contact: Ursula R. Walsh.

FAX numbers

Numbers for facsimile machines at the NCAA national office (all are area code 913):

Finance/bus. (4th floor)	339-0035
Finance/bus. (7th floor)	339-0028
Championships	339-0026
Marketing and broadcast services	339-0027
Compliance services	339-0033
Enforcement	339-0034
NCAA Foundation	339-0036
Legislative services	339-0032
The NCAA News	339-0031
Office services	339-1950
Publishing	339-0030
Executive director	339-0038
Statistics	339-1800
Visitors Center	339-0007
NCAA switchboard	339-1906

satisfy at least one part of a three-part test in order to comply with Title IX; the AFCA claims that the "proportionality test," which examines whether the ratio of athletics par-

ticipants is substantially proportional to the undergraduate enrollment of the institution's student body, is overemphasized by the Office of Civil Rights of the U. S. Department

1993-94 high-school sports participation

10 Most Popular Boys Sports

SCHOOLS	PARTICIPANTS
1. Basketball	16,451
2. Outdoor track	14,192
3. Football	14,038
4. Baseball	13,962
5. Cross country	10,693
6. Golf	10,605
7. Tennis	9,089
8. Wrestling	8,538
9. Soccer	7,445
10. Swimming/diving	4,595



Source: National Federation of State High School Associations

10 Most Popular Girls Sports

SCHOOLS	PARTICIPANTS
1. Basketball	16,016
2. Outdoor track	14,027
3. Volleyball	12,403
4. Fast-pitch softball	10,243
5. Cross country	10,142
6. Tennis	8,780
7. Soccer	5,463
8. Golf	4,957
9. Swimming/diving	4,643
10. Indoor track	1,948

Total Participation, by Year

BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS				
1972-73	3,770,621	817,073	1979-80	3,517,829	1,750,264	1984-85	3,354,284	1,757,884	1989-90	3,398,192	1,858,659
1973-74	4,070,125	1,300,169	1980-81	3,503,124	1,853,789	1985-86	3,344,275	1,807,121	1990-91	3,406,355	1,892,316
1975-76	4,109,021	1,645,039	1981-82	3,409,081	1,810,671	1986-87	3,364,082	1,836,356	1991-92	3,429,853	1,940,801
1977-78	4,367,442	2,083,040	1982-83	3,355,558	1,779,972	1987-88	3,425,777	1,849,684	1992-93	3,416,389	1,997,489
1978-79	3,709,512	1,854,400	1983-84	3,303,599	1,747,346	1988-89	3,416,844	1,839,352	1993-94	3,478,530	2,124,755

■ Briefly in the News

Shootout lights up scoreboard

Those who follow basketball closely may have noticed that a November game between Simpson College and Grinnell College dominates most categories — in fact all team categories — in Division III men's single-game statistical highs.

Steve Diekmann and **Ed Brands** of Grinnell and **David Otte** of Simpson staged a duel that kept the scoreboard operator busy frantically pushing buttons.

Diekmann scored an NCAA Division III record 69 points and Brands tossed in 51, but it was Otte who was smiling after the game. His 57 points led Simpson to a 167-148 victory in the championship of the Grinnell Tip-Off Classic.

"I told David that I couldn't do this every night," Simpson coach **Bruce Wilson** said. "It was just back and forth. My wife said her hands hurt because everybody was clapping all the time."

Simpson shot an outstanding 80 percent from the field (60 of 75) and an impressive 82.4 percent from the free-throw line (42 of 51). The 315-point total eclipsed the previous Division III record for combined score in one game set last year by Grinnell and Illinois College.

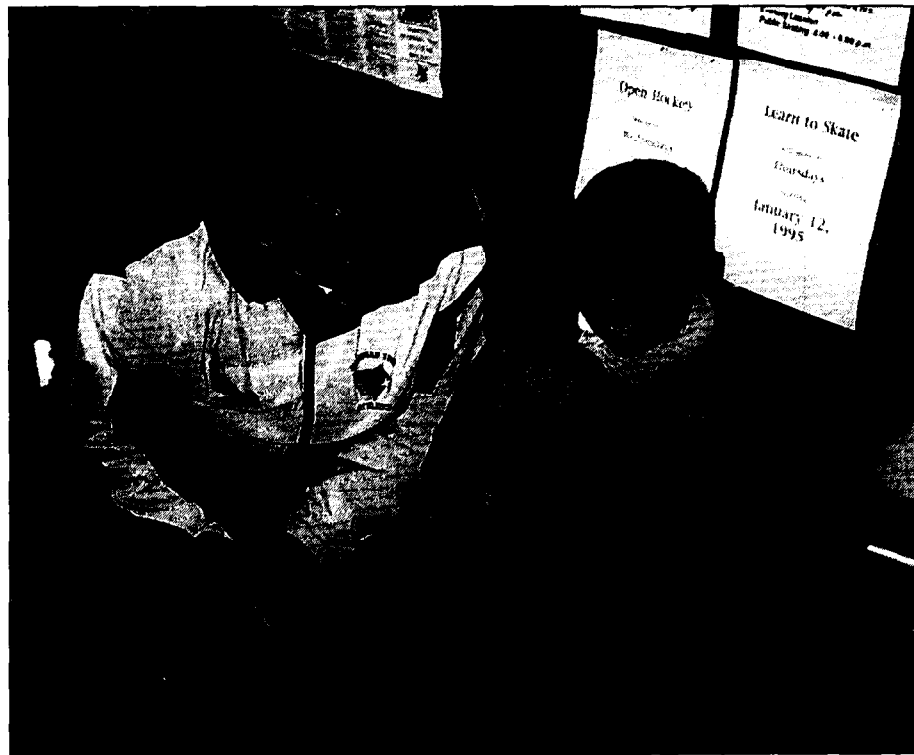
Grinnell's Diekmann is accustomed to scoring in large doses. He leads Division III in scoring (through January 15) with a 43.0 points-per-game average. He has scored more than 50 points in a game four times, including two efforts with 60 or more points.

Simpson's Otte is Division III's second most prolific scorer. Through January 15, he was averaging 32.6 points per contest. Diekmann's teammate, Brands, is the third leading scorer in Division III (through January 15) with an average of 30.5 points per game.

Volunteers needed

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games is in search of sport-specific volunteers for this year and next in a variety of areas, particularly in the area of sports information and publications.

"The publications volunteers most likely will be working with the daily Olympic programs in the main press center and with results in the sports information center in the Olympic Village," said **Hallie Shealy**, sports logistics manager for volunteers. "With their sports knowledge, volunteers in these positions will be given a lot of responsibility and will be able to make many contacts in the international sports community. Sports professionals are being offered a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to



Michigan Technological University photo

Giving back to the community

Michigan Technological University athletics director J. Richard Yeo takes time to visit with a young ice hockey player at a clinic conducted by the Michigan Tech men's ice hockey team for youth in the Detroit Hockey Association. More than 200 youngsters attended the free clinic.

contribute to and to be a part of the Olympic Games experience."

Volunteers will need to be available for at least a three-week period surrounding the 1996 Games and on a per-event basis for pre-Olympic competitions.

More information can be obtained from **Shealy** at the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, 250 Williams Street, Suite 6000, Atlanta, Georgia 30301; telephone 404/224-5319 or fax 404/224-5110.

Streak snapper

Northwestern State University women's basketball player **Joskeen Garner** was confident about her team's chances of snapping Stephen F. Austin University's 86-game Southland Conference home winning streak. That confidence paid off.

Garner, who played with a strained ligament in her left knee, scored 25 points and hauled in 15 rebounds to lead Northwestern State to an 87-82 victory. The Lady Demons became the first Southland Conference team to win at Stephen F. Austin since the Ladyjacks joined the conference in 1987-88.

Ironically, Northwestern State was the

last team to defeat Stephen F. Austin at Johnson Coliseum — when both schools were members of the Gulf South Conference.

"We knew it would be tough to beat them in here," Garner said. "But if any team was going to beat them, it was going to be us."

Garner was six-for-six from the free throw line in the game's final minute to seal the upset.

Lacrosse clinic

Springfield College men's lacrosse players and head coach **Keith Bugbee** presented a clinic in November for students at the North End Community Center in downtown Springfield, Massachusetts.

Approximately 60 youngsters aged between 10 and 14 participated in the event.

"We enjoyed showing the students what the game of lacrosse is all about," Bugbee said. "North End Community Center director **Teddy Lilliam** asked us to explain the game to the children. Next spring we plan to visit the center and have the kids play a modified game."

II certification committee tries to cut unneeded material

The NCAA Special Committee to Study Division II Athletics Certification is taking a hard look at the amount of information Division II members would be required to produce as part of an athletics certification plan.

The committee, having heard concerns about time and cost at the January NCAA Convention, devoted much of its January 23 meeting in Augusta, Georgia, to eliminating self-study items that are not critical for Division II.

In addition to cutting down the amount of information that would be required in written responses, the committee also identified supporting

information that might not be necessary for a Division II certification program.

The committee examined the governance, academic and fiscal responsibility sections of the self-study instrument during the January 23 meeting. It plans to continue focusing on how the study could be made more efficient during a February 24 conference call.

The committee's next full meeting will be March 10-11 at a site yet to

See II certification, page 16 ►

Committee mulls over need-based financial aid model

Following a report to the membership at the 1995 Convention, the NCAA Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism plans to decide in the next few weeks whether to propose legislation to implement a need-based financial aid model.

The committee presented data at the Convention from a survey last year of Divisions I and II institutions. That survey asked participating schools to provide financial aid profiles of randomly selected student-ath-

letes representing all of the institutions' sports.

The Convention report included estimates of cost savings that could be achieved by institutions under need-based models.

The committee is studying need-based financial aid systems as a result of recommendations in 1993 by the NCAA Special Committee to Review

See Committee, page 8 ►

■ Looking back

5 years ago: The University of Notre Dame and NBC Sports announce an agreement February 5, 1990, granting the network rights to televise all of Notre Dame's home football games for a five-year period beginning in 1991. The agreement ends Notre Dame's involvement in the College Football Association television pact. Four days later, the CFA agrees to new contracts with ABC and ESPN worth a combined \$300 million — \$50 million less than offered earlier for agreements including Notre Dame. (The NCAA News, February 7 and 14, 1990)

10 years ago: Nine football fatalities — the lowest number since the collection of data began in 1931 — are reported for 1984 in a report prepared for the NCAA, National Federation of State High School Associations and American Football Coaches Association. A year earlier, 13 football fatalities were recorded. (The NCAA News, February 13, 1985)

20 years ago: The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) forwards to President Gerald Ford a final version of regulations implementing the sex-discrimination prohibition of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. NCAA officials report that Congress, which must review the regulations after they are approved by the president, likely will provide member institutions with an opportunity to express opposition to HEW's application of Title IX to programs that do not receive Federal funds. (NCAA News, March 15, 1975)

25 years ago: A review of ratings for college football broadcasts under the NCAA's television plan indicates that an average of 15.6 million homes tuned in to each NCAA football telecast during 1969 — or approximately 25 million people per game. (NCAA News, February 1970)

■ Fact file

The top five NCAA championships in 1993-94 in terms of paid attendance were Division I men's basketball, 578,007; Division I baseball, 409,360; Division I women's basketball, 266,154; Division I-AA football, 157,971; and Division I men's ice hockey, 76,016. Highest in Division II was football at 61,261; in Division III, men's basketball topped the list at 40,207.

Source: 1993-94 NCAA Annual Reports.



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■ Comment



The NCAA News

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The Comment section of The NCAA News is offered as a page of opinion. The views do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership.

□ Guest editorial

Exciting times for Foundation

By James T. Morris
CHAIR, NCAA FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The NCAA Foundation has arrived at an exciting, yet critical, time in its existence.

This is an exciting period because of the recent announcement that Dave Gavitt will be joining the Foundation as full-time president. It is hard to overstate the impact that we expect Dave to have. He is familiar with the corporate world through his recent experience with the Boston Celtics, but he also has a thorough understanding of college athletics because of his long service with Providence College and the Big East Conference. He is, in every way, the perfect man for the job.



Morris

This is a critical time because the Foundation is in transition. In recent years, the Foundation not only raised funds for causes such as the NCAA Degree-Completion Program and the NCAA Life-Skills Program, but it also played a role in administering the programs themselves. Now, the NCAA staff is filling most administrative functions, but the Foundation still must aid in assuring the stability and continued success of these worthy endeavors.

Since 1988, the NCAA and AT&T, Pizza Hut, Converse and Bil Mar Foods have joined together to provide \$3.5 million in degree-completion grants. This money has gone to deserving student-athletes who continued their educations after their athletics eligibility expired.

More recently, the NCAA and Sprint, Franklin Quest, Pizza Hut and Coca-Cola have worked together to develop a comprehensive life-skills program to benefit student-athletes throughout the Association. Many, if not most, college athletics departments have life-skills programs in place, but the NCAA effort provides materials and expertise to make them broader and much more effective. This year, 46 schools are involved in NCAA pilot life-skills programs. The word is spreading on how much student-athletes are benefiting from this effort, and soon, 50 schools will be chosen from 87 applicants to serve as life-skill pilot programs for 1995-96.

These programs, and others like them, need the financial support that the

See Foundation, page 5 ►

Gender equity not equitable for all

Baseball coaches have been hard hit by recent NCAA legislation. Many articles have been written and much discussion has taken place over the negative byproducts of the new rules.

We thought the bleeding had subsided. Even though the wounds were still open, the infection was still being treated. We are now about to be hit with another plague, called gender equity.

Equity is a wonderful word. It means fairness, justice, impartiality and objectivity to those who accept the dictionary meaning. But apparently to the administrative hierarchy of the NCAA, the word takes on new meanings. Gender equity means fear, deprivation, destruction and equality for the unequal.

Gender equity is the term of the '90s that gives administrators another opportunity to pick and choose which groups shall receive justice and fairness and which groups shall not. If all groups who have been deprived from fair shares of funding, services and attention can be lumped together in a single group and remain with the same lack of attention they endured in the past, and selected groups can be placed in the "have plenty" group, then gender equity has been answered.

The current trend is to declare football and men's basketball and women's basketball, volleyball, softball and another

□ Letter

er women's sport in the "have plenty" group and to declare all other sports in the "deprived" group. This plot appears to be the NCAA's answer to gender equity.

Gender equity apparently is now to be used as an excuse for administrators to say no to the growth of the sports in the "deprived group." After all, the sports in this particular group are treated with equality. They all get the same lack of funds.

No longer can a coach in baseball, track, golf, tennis, swimming, soccer or wrestling expect to receive treatment based on earning power, potential, community interest or educational soundness because gender equity requires that his or her sports must suffer equally with those that produce little or no revenues, create little or no interest in either the community or student body, and those who fail to promote or even work at a high level.

Gender equity should not be used to destroy athletics. Gender equity should be a very important issue. Fairness always has been the hallmark of true athletics endeavors. To bring all sports into the picture and have each dealt with in a fair and equitable manner is

paramount to the academic and athletics foundation of higher education. This cannot be done by taking the same piece of pie used to feed a few sports in the past and expect that pie to feed two to three times that number in the future.

More money is needed and more people should be required to produce the needed funds. This solution is a must and should be attacked first before eliminating or depriving those who have historically worked without full university support.

The solution thus far is to cut the already impoverished in order to add a new list of impoverished to the athletics rolls. The solution of protecting two or three sports on each side of the gender line while crippling or cutting other sports is a journey toward mediocrity and chaos.

Athletics directors and presidents who use the gender equity phrase to stifle hard-working coaches are contributing to a war between the sexes, a destruction of cooperation among staff members and the destruction of intercollegiate athletics.

Gender equity should not be an excuse to do something wrong. It should be a reason to do something right.

Bob Bennett
Baseball Coach

California State University, Fresno

□ Opinions

Good times for women's basketball

Geno Auriemma, women's basketball coach
University of Connecticut
New Orleans Times-Picayune

"You've got to be upbeat about the way the game is going. The game is improving every year, more and more schools are upgrading their programs, and because of TV, more and more people are starting to find out.

"We're offering great entertainment at a good price that's a lot of fun. The last time I remember, that's what sports is supposed to be about."

Tara VanDerveer, women's basketball coach
Stanford University
New Orleans Times-Picayune

"Sometimes we spend too much time and energy comparing ourselves to the men. But that's what happens whenever people think that things are unfair.

"A lot of people have worked hard to make the game what it is today. The best thing is that in most cases they're getting the support they deserve and that more people are paying attention."

Coaching

Tony Kornheiser, columnist
The Washington Post

"We know why people become coaches: It starts out as a love of the game they played as children, a desire to stay close to it, and revel in it, and pass it along to generations of eager acolytes — to instruct them in the rituals of its rhythms, and purify them through its sweat. If they do it well on the highest levels of our sports-crazed society, coaching quickly escalates into fame and riches and adoration beyond their wildest imaginings.

"Is there anybody more on top of the world than a coach whose team has won a championship? His players bathe him in Gatorade, and hoist him on their shoulders — and sometimes for months afterward his feet hardly seem to touch the ground. I've seen winning coaches walk through restaurants to spontaneous ovations; people clear a path for them, and defer to them.

"But eventually it comes time to go back into the arena for a new season, and the standings begin to count again. And what the coaches have done for us lately is all we judge them on now — and their backs ache again, their stomachs burn again, their chests pound again, as the pressure on them

grows even greater, like the fame and the money. In other professions, in yours and in mine, you are judged by the body of your work; if I have a few bad columns, nobody (I hope) goes on a radio show and calls for a new columnist. But what coaches do is so much more measurable. Even when you win, it may not be enough to satisfy people. Nobody wanted the Miami Hurricanes' football job because the demands on the coach are unreachable; Dennis Erickson lost only nine games in six years, and people cheered when he left."

Play for pay

Bill Chastain, columnist
Tampa Tribune

"What would happen if a booster wanted to give \$100,000 to a gifted saxophonist so he would enroll, thereby enhancing the school band? There would be a party. It's likely the pair would have their picture in the newspaper, the kid for his good fortune and the booster for being a good guy. Can't happen if you're an athlete.

"One proposed solution is to give scholarship athletes stipends, so they can go out on a date or whatever. The problem is, if you pay a stipend to one athlete, you've got to pay all of them. Which is a drain on already overextended athletic department budgets.

"Under the concept of free enterprise, universities would not be responsible for the financial burden of paying athletes. Boosters would pay the athletes deemed worthy of making a difference. It's argued such matters are done under the table anyway, so why not come above board? A school's lone obligation would be to make sure these student-athletes were indeed student-athletes and made their grades."

Title IX

Deborah Brake, counsel
National Women's Law Center
The Denver Post

"Football is not a third sex. It's all a matter of how you want to spend your money. If a school has a big football program, it benefits men. Then they need something to help women. They're scapegoating women for having football. That isn't fair."

SAVING GRACE

Thanks to the passage of Proposal No. 104, men's gymnastics lives to see another championship

By Stephen R. Hogwell
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

This is a time of celebration for men's gymnastics coaches.

After years of striving to save their championships from elimination, men's gymnastics coaches were given a reprieve at the 1995 NCAA Convention with the adoption of Proposal No. 104.

The legislation — an amendment to NCAA Bylaw 18.2.10.1 — extends through the 1996-97 academic year a moratorium on the discontinuation of National Collegiate Championships that fall below the minimum numerical sponsorship requirement.

Men's gymnastics, with only 33 institutions sponsoring the sport — seven fewer than the minimum numerical sponsorship requirement of 40 institutions set forth in Bylaw 18.2.3 or 18.2.4 — was braced to hold its final NCAA championships April 20-22 at Ohio State University. Instead, the championships will mark not only their 53rd anniversary in 1995, but also at least anniversaries 54 and 55.

"The gymnastics community is very thankful to everyone who supported us. Obviously, many people felt this was an issue worth championing," said Frederick R. Turoff, men's gymnastics coach at Temple University and former chair of the NCAA Men's Gymnastics Committee. "Happily, it turns out that a great majority of NCAA institutions agreed that it's not time to end championships and thereby end certain collegiate sports, and that everything should be done to ensure that college sports are kept around."

'Right direction'

"This is a step in the right direction," said Greg Buwick, men's gymnastics coach at the University of

Oklahoma. "We could not have asked for more and had the expectation that we would have received it. The proposal passed more overwhelmingly than we could have anticipated. It was a positive vote not only for us, but for nonrevenue-producing sports in general."

Coaches are aware that Proposal No. 104 does not ensure the future of the championships. Instead, it simply extends the moratorium on legislation adopted in 1994, which specified 40 as the minimum number of member institutions necessary to continue an existing division or National Collegiate Championship. The legislation also eliminated all exemptions related to the discontinuation of championships, except during 1994-95 for existing National Collegiate Championships, and specified that a championship shall be discontinued in the year after it fails to meet the minimum sponsorship requirement.

"Our work is beginning now," said Peter Kormann, men's gymnastics coach at Ohio State. "We still have a date lurking out there of when we'll no longer exist (as an NCAA-sponsored sport). We've got to convince schools that there's a future in our sport. It's going to be a tough task when there's a date (of discontinuation) out there."

Planning next steps

To ensure future championships, coaches plan to continue efforts to promote the sport in cooperation with USA Gymnastics. They also plan to explore collegiate championships sponsored by USA Gymnastics or the National Association of Collegiate Gymnastics Coaches (Men) (NACGC). USA Gymnastics currently sponsors coed club championships for Divisions II and III institutions.

Coaches' primary focus, however, will be on numbers — specifi-

cally, reconsideration of minimum sponsorship numbers.

"We need to take a look at the bylaw regarding minimum sponsorship," Turoff said. "We also need to look at Olympic sports and their place in the NCAA. What is the purpose of the NCAA? If it is to stimulate and improve athletics, then we need the leadership to promote small-number-sponsored sports and preserve those sports."

Coaches contend that championships should not be based solely on sponsorship numbers, but on merit, quality and the opportunities provided to student-athletes.

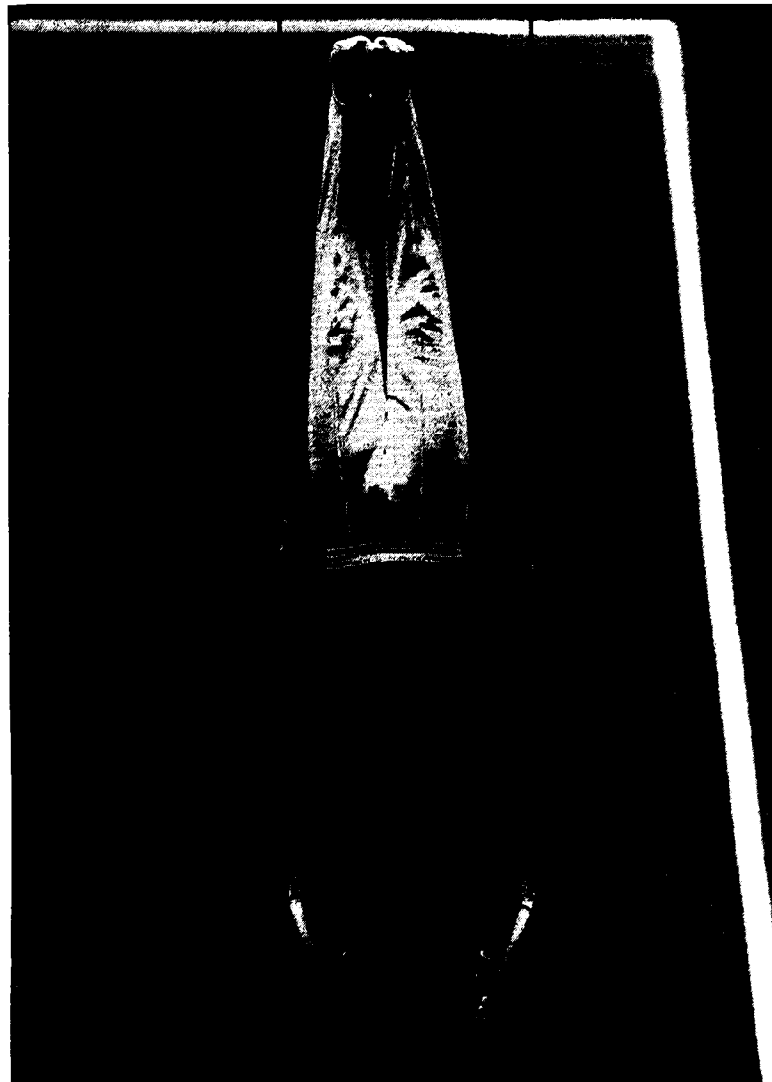
"The same criteria can't be applied to every sport," Kormann said. "We can't look at gymnastics in the same light as football or basketball. Gymnastics isn't for everyone. It's never going to be like football or basketball. Each sport offers something different. If you eliminate all sports that don't have a lot of numbers, you're going to have programs that look a lot different than they do now."

Conflict with mission

Men's gymnastics coaches contend imposing a minimum sponsorship requirement conflicts with the stated mission of the NCAA and that such criteria hurt student-athletes.

"When you look at the NCAA Manual, the stated purpose is to initiate, promote and stimulate intercollegiate athletics," said Sadao Hamada, men's gymnastics coach at Stanford University. "Dropping sports doesn't fulfill that purpose, it doesn't promote or stimulate athletics. It doesn't matter if the sport is gymnastics or wrestling or diving, dropping sports goes against the mission of the NCAA."

"I think it's important that people look at the mission and the core



Allsport/Greg Latta photo

The National Collegiate Men's Gymnastics Championships bought itself some time when Proposal No. 104 passed.

values of the NCAA," Kormann said. "When you set a minimum number, you contradict that mission. If it only matters how many institutions sponsor a sport, what does that say about the core values? I think the membership agrees and that's why they voted the way they did."

When the Executive Committee revamped championships in 1992, its goal was to structure the championships program in a way that reflects sports sponsorship throughout the divisions or, in the case of National Collegiate championships, throughout the membership.

Although Proposal No. 104 passed easily with a show of paddles at the 1995 Convention, the same could be said of 1994 Convention Proposal No. 158, which established the minimum of 40 sponsoring institutions.

So, some might question what message the membership sent in passing Proposal No. 104. Did the membership say the fate of sports shouldn't be based on numbers or did it simply extend the moratorium to study the issue?

Men's gymnastics coaches say the message was evident.

"I think it was clear the membership is not comfortable with a minimum number," said Kormann. "I think this vote was indicative of the fact that they feel very awkward with setting a number that could eliminate a sport forever."

Regardless of the message, men's gymnastics coaches don't plan on just sitting back and celebrating.

"We're going to continue to work in a positive manner in our efforts to bring about change, not only for gymnastics, but for all sports," said Turoff.

Foundation

► Continued from page 5

Foundation can help to provide. Developments in the last two years have helped clarify how the NCAA and the Foundation can work together for the betterment of student-athletes.

Last May, the Foundation board and the NCAA Administrative Committee determined, among other things, that better communication between the Foundation and the NCAA will benefit both parties. The Foundation's primary role in the future will be one of fund-raising, but the Administrative Committee agreed that student-athletes and member institutions will be best served if the Foundation board continues to suggest new programs when they are appropriate.

In 1993, an NCAA special committee reviewed the relationship between the Foundation and the Association. That committee, chaired

by former NCAA President Judith M. Sweet, reaffirmed four principles regarding that relationship. One of those principles was that "it should be clearly established that the Association and the Foundation share common objectives and that they can work together with synergy, accomplishing much more together than they could working independently."

This review process clearly has been helpful for both parties, and I believe that it, combined with the hiring of Dave Gavitt, will enable the NCAA Foundation to fulfill its mission of aiding student-athletes to the greatest possible degree.

James T. Morris is chairman and chief executive officer of IWC Resources Corporation and its principal subsidiary, the Indianapolis Water Company. He has served as chair of the NCAA Foundation board of directors since 1993.

Supreme Court refuses to hear case

The U.S. Supreme Court refused January 23 to hear a case involving male student-athletes at the University of Illinois, Champaign, who were seeking reinstatement of the institution's men's swimming team.

The court did not comment on its decision.

The student-athletes argued that they are victims of reverse gender discrimination. Illinois also discontinued its men's fencing

and men's and women's diving programs, but did not discontinue the women's swimming team, citing Title IX concerns.

A Federal district judge and then the Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the university's action.

The appeals court said that "in instances where overall athletic opportunities decrease, the actual opportunities available to the underrepresented gender do

not."

In 1982, the U.S. Department of Education found that the institution did not offer equal athletics opportunities for female student-athletes, but found no violations of Title IX as long as the institution remedied the matter.

By 1993, women constituted 44 percent of the student body at Illinois and 23.4 percent of student-athletes, according to The Associated Press.

HAVE A PHOTO IDEA?

Mail photos (black-and-white preferred) to: Jack L. Copeland, Managing Editor, The NCAA News, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422.

Women's soccer injuries exceeded average in 1994

Women's soccer injury rates increased in both practices and games in 1994, according to the fall report of the NCAA's Injury Surveillance System (ISS).

The practice injury rate of 6.9 injuries/1,000 athlete-exposures remained higher than the nine-year average for the sport, while the game injury rate was well above the nine-year average of 17.2.

Ankle, knee and upper leg injuries were the most common in women's soccer, with 27 percent of those reported restricting or preventing participation for seven days or more. Attempting or receiving a slide tackle accounted for eight percent of reported injuries. For the sixth consecutive year, female players had an anterior cruciate injury rate twice that of their male counterparts.

In other fall 1994 sports:

■ Men's soccer practice and game injury rates were consistent with the nine-year average. Ankle, upper leg and knee injuries were the most common. Approximately 27 percent of all reported injuries resulted in time loss for a week or more. Attempting or receiving a slide tackle accounted for eight percent of reported injuries.

■ Football game injury rates were similar to the previous year's and higher than the 11-year average; practice injury rates also were similar to the 11-year figure. Practice injury rates continued to be less than half the injury rate of spring football.

Knee and ankle injuries again were the most common. Approximately one-third of the reported injuries sidelined players for at least one week. The concussion injury rate of 2.12 is 60 percent higher than the 1987 value of 1.32. Except for a dip in 1992, that rate has risen each year.

■ Practice and game injury rates for women's volleyball were similar to the 11-year average. Ankles (29 percent), knees (nine percent) and shoulders (nine percent) accounted for most injuries reported, with 28 percent of the reported injuries resulting in time loss of a week or more. Preseason injury rates have increased each of the last three years.

■ Both practice and game injury rates for field hockey have shown increases since 1992. This year's values for both categories were higher than the nine-year averages. Upper leg, knee and ankle injuries continue to be the most common. Less than 20 percent of the reported injuries resulted in restricted or no participation for more than seven days.

Base line of data

The survey, conducted as part of the ISS, provides a base line of injury data from a national sampling.

Researchers should use caution when comparing the results with those from other studies because no common definition of injury, measure of severity or evaluation of exposure exists. The information therefore must be evaluated under the definitions and methodology outlined for the ISS.

Developed in 1982, the ISS provides cur-

rent and reliable data on injury trends in intercollegiate athletics. Injury data are collected annually from a representative sample of member institutions and the resulting data summaries are reviewed by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. The committee's goal continues to be to reduce injury rates through suggested changes in rules, protective equipment or coaching techniques, based on data provided by the ISS.

Sampling

Exposure and injury data were submitted weekly by athletics trainers from institutions selected to represent a cross-section of the NCAA — based on the three NCAA divisions and the four geographical regions of the country. The selected institutions composed a minimum 10 percent sample of the membership sponsoring the sport; therefore, the resulting data should be representative of the total population of NCAA institutions.

It is important to note that this system does not identify every injury that occurs; it collects a sampling that represents a cross-section of NCAA institutions.

Exposures

An athlete-exposure (A-E) is one athlete participating in one practice or game in which he or she is exposed to the possibility of athletics injury. For example, five practices, each involving 60 participants, and one game involving 40 participants would result in a total of 340 A-Es for a particular week.

Injuries

A reportable injury in the ISS is defined as one that:

1. Occurred as a result of participation in an organized intercollegiate practice or game, and
2. Required medical attention by a team athletics trainer or physician, and
3. Resulted in restriction of the student-athlete's participation or performance for one or more days beyond the day of injury.

Injury rate

An injury rate is a ratio of the number of injuries in a particular category to the number of athlete-exposures in that category. That value is then multiplied by 1,000 to produce an injury rate per 1,000 athlete-exposures. For example, six reportable injuries during a period of 563 athlete exposures would give an injury rate of 10.7 injuries per 1,000 athlete-exposures [(six divided by 563) times 1,000].

Additional information on the report is available from Randall W. Dick, NCAA assistant director of sports sciences, at the NCAA national office.

The accompanying tables highlight selected information from the fall 1993-94 ISS. When appropriate, injury rates and game-practice percentages are compared to an average value calculated from all years in which ISS data has been collected in a specific sport.

Football

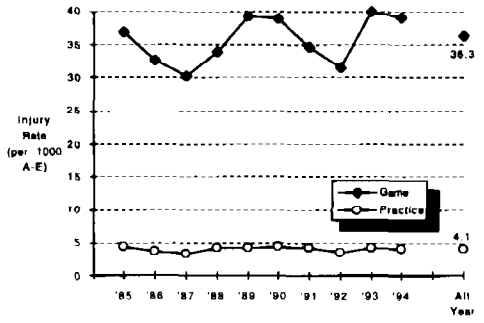
No. of Teams:
118 (20 percent)

	1994	11-Yr. Avg
Practice Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	4.0	(4.1)
Game Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	39.1	(36.3)
Total Injury Rate (practice and game) (per 1,000 A-E)	6.5	(6.4)
Percent of injuries occurring in:		
Practices	57%	(58%)
Game	43%	(42%)
Preseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	7.7	
Regular-Season Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	6.1	
Postseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	2.5	

Top 3 Body Parts Injured (percent of all injuries)
Knee.....19%
Ankle.....14%
Shoulder.....13%

Top 3 Types of Injury (percent of all injuries)
Sprain.....28%
Strain.....20%
Contusion.....14%

Football PRACTICE and GAME Injury Rate 1985-94



Men's soccer

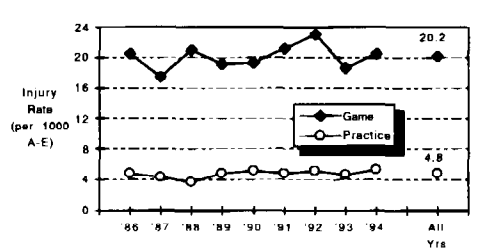
No. of Teams:
102 (15 percent)

	1994	9-Yr. Avg
Practice Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	5.3	(4.8)
Game Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	20.5	(20.2)
Total Injury Rate (practice and game) (per 1,000 A-E)	8.6	(8.0)
Percent of injuries occurring in:		
Practices	48%	(47%)
Game	52%	(53%)
Preseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	10.6	
Regular-Season Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	8.1	
Postseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	3.6	

Top 3 Body Parts Injured (percent of all injuries)
Ankle.....20%
Upper leg.....17%
Knee.....15%

Top 3 Types of Injury (percent of all injuries)
Sprain.....27%
Strain.....25%
Contusion.....17%

Men's Soccer PRACTICE and GAME Injury Rate 1986-94



Women's soccer

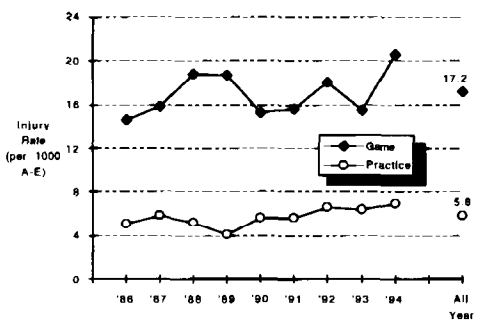
No. of Teams:
82 (15 percent)

	1994	9-Yr. Avg
Practice Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	6.9	(5.8)
Game Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	20.6	(17.2)
Total Injury Rate (practice and game) (per 1,000 A-E)	10.1	(8.6)
Percent of injuries occurring in:		
Practices	53%	(52%)
Game	47%	(48%)
Preseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	12.8	
Regular-Season Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	9.2	
Postseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	2.4	

Top 3 Body Parts Injured (percent of all injuries)
Ankle.....21%
Knee.....18%
Upper leg.....15%

Top 3 Types of Injury (percent of all injuries)
Sprain.....28%
Strain.....26%
Contusion.....13%

Women's Soccer PRACTICE and GAME Injury Rate 1986-94



Field hockey

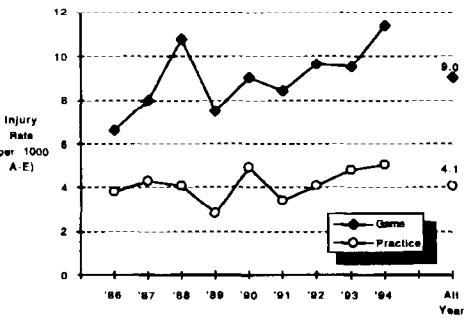
No. of Teams:
49 (22 percent)

	1994	9-Yr. Avg
Practice Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	5.0	(4.1)
Game Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	11.4	(9.0)
Total Injury Rate (practice and game) (per 1,000 A-E)	6.6	(5.2)
Percent of injuries occurring in:		
Practices	60%	(59%)
Game	40%	(41%)
Preseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	9.8	
Regular-Season Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	5.5	
Postseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	4.6	

Top 3 Body Parts Injured (percent of all injuries)
Upper leg.....16%
Knee.....13%
Ankle.....10%

Top 3 Types of Injury (percent of all injuries)
Strain.....31%
Contusion.....17%
Sprain.....14%

Field Hockey PRACTICE and GAME Injury Rate 1986-94



Women's volleyball

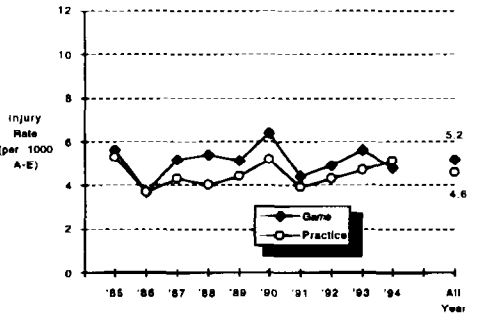
No. of Teams:
119 (13 percent)

	1994	11-Yr. Avg
Practice Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	5.1	(4.6)
Game Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	4.8	(5.2)
Total Injury Rate (practice and game) (per 1,000 A-E)	5.1	(4.7)
Percent of injuries occurring in:		
Practices	70%	(65%)
Game	30%	(35%)
Preseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	8.2	
Regular-Season Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	4.1	
Postseason Injury Rate (per 1,000 A-E)	1.1	

Top 3 Body Parts Injured (percent of all injuries)
Ankle.....27%
Knee.....9%
Shoulder.....9%

Top 3 Types of Injury (percent of all injuries)
Sprain.....33%
Strain.....27%
Tendinitis.....9%

Women's Volleyball PRACTICE and GAME Injury Rate 1985-94



BY THE NUMBERS

Skiing committee is concerned that a reduction in field could spell doom for championships

By Martin T. Benson
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

The field of competitors for the 1996 National Collegiate Men's and Women's Skiing Championships will be reduced from 160 to 148 unless the NCAA Executive Committee changes a decision it made in 1992, when it revamped the entire championships program to better reflect the membership's sponsorship of various sports.

The NCAA Men's and Women's Skiing Committee — concerned that the reduction will lead to "individualization" of or even the eventual end of the championships — is trying to maintain the current field size.

Committee chair Robert L. Fisher of Williams College contends that the number of participants already is low.

That is because the field was reduced by as many as 15 competitors in 1992 when the skiing committee — anticipating a need to streamline the event — eliminated a qualification contradiction that arose from use of the regional system. He is not certain that the Executive Committee is aware that the skiing committee took the action in the spirit of reducing the field size.

Self-imposed cut

Originally, seeking to maximize the number of competitors, the committee used the most liberal interpretation of the contradiction to get as many qualifiers as it could (approximately 175). But when the review of championships began, the committee — knowing that its relatively low sponsorship numbers made it a candidate for possible reduction or elimination — decided to throw out the contradiction and instead enforce the stated cap of 160.

"I'm sure the Executive Committee didn't know we were doing that at the time and that may be our problem (for not informing them of it)," Fisher said. "The rationale was that we saw the inconsistency in the rule. We went with the more restrictive view to show that we wanted to be reasonable."

To a skiing outsider, the cut may seem minor, but the skiing committee views it as reducing the championships to bare bones. It contends that a cut to 148 participants would violate some of the principles upon which the Executive Committee based its review of all sports.

One of those principles was that championships formats "should place emphasis upon quality competition for elite teams and student-athletes." Fisher said that means that championships should include a representative field of competitors who have a chance of winning.

With further reduction, he said, potential champions would be prevented from competing because fourth seeds would be eliminated. As recently as 1993, Fisher noted, the University of New Mexico's Ivana Radlova won the women's freestyle cross country championship as a fourth seed.

"I'm not sure we even have a representative field at four," Fisher said. "We can't look at what a fifth seed might do

because there are no such results."

Team scoring

During the regular season, ski teams — most of which combine men and women — list about 10 to 15 student-athletes per event on their rosters. Six to 10 race in each event, and the top three finishers from each team score — a scoring system that is similar to that used in cross country running.

In the current skiing championships format (160-qualifier maximum), four team members race to score three places. With a cut to 148, Fisher said the field could be reduced to three per team per event. To maintain a team concept, three per team would have to race to score three places, which causes special concern in the Alpine (downhill) events because of the potentially high attrition rate from falls.

The alternative would be to race three to score two, which Fisher contends would make the championships an individual event.

Fisher doesn't believe that is desirable. Former two-time committee chair (1975-82 and 1988-91) and current University of Vermont coach Chip LaCasse agrees.

"The NCAA championship is unique because it is a team event and most other ski competitions are individual events," he said. "Educationally, it means a lot because of the team concept. Limiting the opportunities would detract from that."

Fisher said a further reduction also would create logistical problems because skiing areas, only a few of which are owned by schools, may question the value of dedicating a slope to hosting what already is one of the smallest championships in amateur skiing. Fisher said the committee already encounters that problem, even with current numbers.

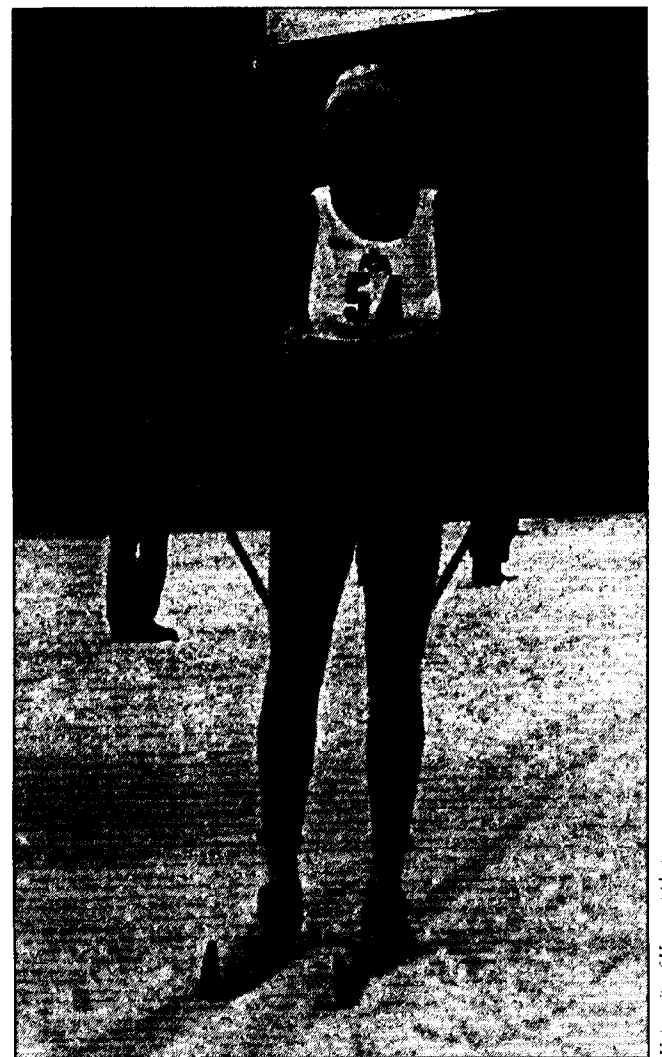
Gender equity

Another argument possibly favoring the championships is gender equity; the championship has been a coed event since 1983. The only other coed NCAA championships are rifle and fencing.

"This is one sport that is absolutely equal and totally balanced," said University of Colorado, Boulder, athletics director William C. Marolt, who coached seven national-championship teams at the school. "We talk about having a broad-based program and wanting to have equitable opportunities, and I don't think this cut makes sense in that regard."

"It's a championship that should be looked at in terms of gender equity, and rather than cutting it, we should be talking about expanding it."

Fisher noted that the number of skiing teams has increased slightly since last year, from 35 to 36 on the men's side and from 34 to 38 on the women's (both figures include mixed teams). He said that the trend is likely to continue as NCAA schools whose teams have competed in the United States Collegiate Ski Association (USCSA) leave that organization's championship — an event for which they must pay their own way. The NCAA championship covers the travel costs of par-



University of Vermont photo

The NCAA Men's and Women's Skiing Committee contends that the number of competitors in the National Collegiate Men's and Women's Skiing Championships — currently 160 — is too low to sustain a further reduction.

participants.

With the influx from the USCSA, more skiers will compete for fewer spots.

"It's been a struggle to keep schools sponsoring the sport," LaCasse said. "There seems to be a growing trend over the past few years, and this (reduction in field size) could reverse that trend. That's what I'm most worried about."

Fisher acknowledged that skiing never will have a large championship. "We're the only sport that, because of geography, always will be small," he said. "I don't think that's something we should have to apologize for."

A final concern of the skiing community is what will happen to the U.S. Olympic team if the NCAA championships lose prominence.

"College skiing is part of the Olympic development and has been for a long time," said Marolt, who served as Alpine director of the United States ski team before moving to Colorado. "It's not as integral as it once was, but it offers skiers coming out of junior and club programs a chance to develop."

Administrative Committee minutes

Conference No. 1 January 25, 1995

1. Acting for the NCAA Executive Committee, the Administrative Committee agreed to dissolve the Special Committee to Study a Division I-A Football Championship and the Special Television Committee, inasmuch as they have completed their respective charges.

2. Acting for the NCAA Council, the Administrative Committee:

a. Took the following actions regarding the appointment of consultants to the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee:

(1) Appointed as consultants Judith M. Sweet, University of California, San Diego, and McKinley Boston Jr., University of Minnesota, Twin Cities (both of whom were members of the recently dissolved Special Committee on Student-Athlete Welfare, Access and Equity); and David R. Hart Jr., East Carolina University.

(2) Agreed to ask the Presidents Commission to appoint as a consultant a Division I-A chief executive officer from among its membership, and forwarded a suggestion in this regard.

(3) Noted that in accordance with the Administrative Committee's May 1994 action, the use of consultants on all NCAA committees would be phased out by August 31, 1996.

b. Appointed Robert W. Robinson, athletics director at Clemson University, as the Atlantic Coast Conference representative on the Special Events Committee, replacing W. James Copeland Jr., no longer at an ACC institution.

c. Approved a request for an incidental-expense waiver per NCAA Bylaw 16.13.1 to permit an institution to pay a student-athlete's transportation expenses and fees to attend a seminar and field trip that is required for a class; noted that the institution has a contest on the same day as the seminar/field trip and the student-athlete would have had to incur additional transportation expenses to attend both; and noted that had the seminar/field trip been cleared through the institution's bursar's office, the fees would have been paid by the institution.

3. Acting for the Executive Committee and Council, the Administrative Committee:

a. Established the following schedule of future telephone conferences or meetings (all at 2 p.m. Central time unless otherwise noted):

Thursday, February 9; Wednesday, February 22; Wednesday, March 8; Wednesday, March 22; Wednesday, April 5; Sunday, April 23 (in-person, in conjunction with the Council meeting, Kansas City, Missouri); Monday, May 1 (in-person, in conjunction with the Executive Committee meeting, Sedona, Arizona); Wednesday, May 17; Wednesday, May 31; Wednesday, June 14; and Wednesday, June 28 (tentative, pending determination of the Presidents Commission's June meeting dates).

b. Noted that the Association had been asked by two member institutions to intervene on their behalf in a lawsuit they had filed against their conference

and other member institutions regarding membership issues within the conference, and that the institutions had been advised that such intervention was not the Association's practice or proper role.

4. Report of actions taken by the executive director per Constitution 4.3.2.

a. Acting for the Council:

(1) Granted requests by the following institutions to replace coaches on a temporary basis per Bylaw 11.7.1.1.2: Boise State University (football), Duke University (men's basketball), Eastern Kentucky University (men's basketball) and University of Nevada, Las Vegas (men's basketball).

(2) Granted blanket waivers per Bylaw 14.7.6 to permit student-athletes from various institutions to participate in qualifying tryouts for competition with the U.S. field hockey team in the following events: National Team Trials, National Team Practice, National Team Tour, Pan American Games, National Team Cal-Cup, Climitizing to Residency, National Team Work at Super Camp, National Team Move to Atlanta, U.S. Olympic Festival, Host Spain, Atlanta Challenge, Host Korea, Champions Trophy, Four-City Tour, South Africa Tour, Host Foreign Team and A Camp.

(3) Granted waivers per Bylaw 14.7.6.1-(c) to permit student-athletes from various institutions to participate in competition involving national teams in field hockey, rifle, soccer, swimming and water polo.

(4) Granted waivers per Bylaw 14.7.6.2-(c) to permit student-athletes from various institutions to participate in international competition in basketball (all-star foreign tour to Greece).

(5) Granted waivers per Bylaw 16.13.1 to permit

institutions to provide incidental expenses in these situations:

(a) To student-athletes to attend funerals of members of the student-athletes' families, in one case also involving expenses to rejoin the team at an away-from-home competition after the funeral.

(b) To student-athletes to attend funerals of members of coaches' families.

(c) To provide flowers to families of those involved in funerals.

(d) To student-athletes to return to their homes to visit members of their families who were seriously ill or seriously injured.

(e) To parents of a student-athlete to be with their son while he is undergoing surgery.

(f) To a student-athlete to testify at a trial in which he was the victim of a mugging.

(g) To three student-athletes to attend a banquet where they will be honored.

(h) To a student-athlete to replace stolen textbooks.

(i) To student-athletes to practice at an off-campus facility.

(j) To a student athlete to obtain a visa so that he may compete in Monterey, Mexico.

(k) To a student-athlete for reimbursement of a court subpoena as a result of an outstanding medical bill, which was inadvertently not filed by the university.

(l) To a university to provide graduation breakfasts to various student-athletes and their relatives.

b. Acting for the Executive Committee:

(1) Approved a recommendation by the Division I

See Minutes, page 16 ▶

Committee

Financial aid and amateurism group assesses survey, considers proposing need-based model

► Continued from page 3

Financial Conditions in Intercollegiate Athletics and the NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force.

The recommendations prompted Divisions I and II institutions to adopt a resolution at the 1994 Convention directing the financial aid and amateurism committee to study a financial aid model that would permit athletics grants for tuition and fees, with additional assistance — not to exceed the cost of attendance — to be awarded solely on a need basis.

In San Diego, the committee reported that Division I institutions currently provide an average of \$6,000 in athletics grant money to every student-athlete receiving athletics aid. In Division II, the average amount is \$4,500.

The committee presented cost savings that can be achieved from two alternative approaches to providing the current, typical package of tuition, fees, books, room and board (or some portion of that package) without consideration of need.

The alternatives:

■ Provide tuition and fees grants without regard to need, but make additional aid for books and living costs subject to demonstration of need. The committee estimates that average athletics grant savings under that model would range from \$470 to \$1,000 per Division I student-athlete and from \$370 to more than \$500 per Division II student-athlete.

■ Provide tuition and fees without regard to need but base addi-

tional aid up to the total cost of attendance (including travel and miscellaneous expenses) on need. Estimated savings under that model range from \$300 to \$800 in Division I and from \$300 to \$500 in Division II.

On average, a Division I institution with 200 student-athletes on athletics aid could expect to save as much as \$197,000 under the first model above or \$160,400 under the second model.

Depending on the type of institution and the model used, potential athletics grant savings per student-athlete receiving athletics aid range from none to more than \$2,500 in Division I and from none to more than \$800 in Division II.

The committee provided charts at the Convention that can be used

by Divisions I and II institutions to estimate average overall savings by type of institution and aid model used.

Also in its report, the committee stated it tentatively has concluded that establishment of a central entity — such as a clearinghouse — likely will be necessary to standardize processing of student-athletes' need analyses for use in administering a need-based aid model. The estimated cost of such an operation is \$160,000 in its first year and rises to \$347,000 in its fifth year.

The committee also reported some conclusions related to the impact of a new model in assisting with the achievement of gender equity, protecting exceptionally needy student-athletes and preserving opportunities for athletics

participation.

The committee reported it believes that a tuition-and-fees/need-based model is more gender-neutral than the current model; that a need-based aid model would not disadvantage exceptionally needy student-athletes any more than the present system; and that such a model has the potential to increase athletics opportunities.

Members of the financial aid and amateurism committee will meet again during February to complete the study and, if warranted, formulate legislative proposals. Those proposals would be forwarded to the NCAA Council and NCAA Presidents Commission and could be presented for consideration by the membership at the 1996 Convention.

Football

Tie-breaker for bowls urged by committee, bowl associations

► Continued from page 1

chair of the Special Events Committee and director of athletics at the University of Notre Dame.

"The committee supported the recommendation because it wanted that type of game to have a winning team."

The NCAA tie-breaking procedure ensures that both teams will have a chance to score after regulation time has expired. An overtime period consists of each team putting the ball in play at the opponent's 25-yard line. A team's possession ends when it scores a touchdown or field goal, turns the ball over, or fails to convert a fourth-down play.

This untimed procedure is repeated until the score is no longer tied at the end of an overtime period.

According to the 1994 NCAA

Football Rules and Interpretations, the tie-breaker system may be used "when it is necessary to decide a game for the purposes of determining a champion in a conference with two or more divisions or a team's progress to or in a tournament."

The tie-breaker is used in the Divisions I-AA, II and III championships, and some conferences in these divisions use it during the regular season because breaking ties could have a bearing on advancement to the championship or a particular bowl. Currently, the only Division I-A game in which it can be used is the Southeastern Conference title game.

Bowls have received one other exception to the playing rules. The rules committee has allowed half-time intermission, normally 20 minutes, to extend to 30 minutes in bowl games.

Other highlights

In other actions at its January 6 meeting in San Diego, the Special Events Committee:

■ Voted to limit each participating institution to one-sixth of the tickets available for a bowl game unless it receives an exception from the committee. The exception must be requested by the institution's chief executive officer. This requirement used to pertain only to bowls that distributed less than \$1 million to each team in the previous year; it was expanded to all bowls to prevent schools from "buying" their way into a game by promising to purchase a large number of tickets. The committee also agreed that sponsoring agencies must make at least one-sixth of the tickets available to each team,

but institutions are not required to purchase the full allotment unless obligated by conference contract.

■ Expressed concern about sideline control during some 1994-95 bowl games. The committee noted that television announcers were seen in the team areas, which is against the football playing rules, and that adults and children without game-management duties reportedly received sideline credentials. The committee agreed to make sideline control a point of emphasis in individual meetings with bowl management in May.

■ Received a preliminary report from organizers of the Haka Bowl, who are seeking initial certification for a game in New Zealand.

Study

Black participation rate bounces back

► Continued from page 1

cohorts studied showed an increase in the percentage of black student-athletes in the five-year comparisons.

McArdle said that "we observe many sources of variation within these data, including large differences between the sexes and between the colleges."

In addition, he said, the study does not take into account any increase in the percentage of Blacks in the general student bodies of the institutions studied over the same period.

In other words, if the number of black student-athletes rose back up to a 25 percent rate over a five-year period but the number of black students rose at some higher percentage over the same period, the impact of the athletics gains would be interpreted differently.

Complex question

Also, the study does not address the question of whether black athletics nonqualifiers were replaced by Blacks who were better prepared academically.

"This is a complex question," McArdle said, "because, at least up to now no detailed data have been collected on students who were declared ineligible or on those students who accepted a scholarship that otherwise would not have been available."

He said that during the past year, research has been undertaken to follow up on the academic and occupational careers of all students who were declared ineligible.

During the next few years, he said, the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse will provide much more detailed information about all students, including those who accepted athletics scholarships, those who were academically ineligible and other students who were certified but did not receive an athletics scholarship.

Computer network spins World Wide Web for III schools

By Gary T. Brown
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

The day is nearly here when it will be as easy as turning on a computer screen to surf the wide world of sports — and the Centennial Conference plans to help its Division III cohorts ride the waves via the World Wide Web.

The World Wide Web is the newest section of the Internet, the largest collection of interconnected computer networks in the world. The Web organizes Internet information on a series of interconnected pages, which include text, graphics and sound.

Designed as a user-friendly path to the Internet, the Web allows client programs such as Mosaic, MacWeb and NetScape to provide users access to a series of "home pages" that open doors to unlimited information. Other commercial services, including Prodigy, also access the Web.

What's out there?

"Right now, you can make hotel reservations, hear messages from

President Clinton, get information on the Grateful Dead, or even play 'Ask the Magic 8-Ball,'" said Steven F. Ulrich, Centennial Conference executive secretary. "But finding information on Division III athletics in these times of 'Top 25' interest among print and electronic media is extremely difficult."

Ulrich and his assistant, John E. Douglas, have developed a home page for the Centennial and plan to become a clearinghouse of sorts for other Division III conferences.

The Centennial home page contains information on conference members, press releases from the conference office, and standings and statistics on the 23 championship sports the conference sponsors.

The page also provides links to the 11 conference members' own home pages. With these links, browsers can tour a campus, obtain alumni and admissions information, view library catalogs, read a college calendar of events, and more.

According to Ulrich, few conferences have posted athletics infor-

mation on the Web. Many schools have athletics home pages, but they often are generated and updated by fans or other individuals not connected with the school's athletics department. Ulrich hopes that conferences soon will become the focal point for consolidated and reliable information.

"We want to work with conference commissioners and their information people to have them e-mail us their conference standings and other types of information that we will then format for them and put on the Web," Ulrich said. "We're hoping to be the national clearinghouse for information on small college athletics. We can post standings, all-America teams, NCAA regional rankings, statistics — we're really just at the tip of the iceberg."

Ulrich said the conference received a jump start on its venture into cyberspace. Housed at Franklin & Marshall College, the conference office was able to access the college's advanced computer network. Ulrich and Douglas began the project in December and in a matter of

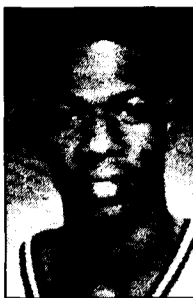
weeks had created the conference's home page. Eventually, Ulrich wants to have rosters from all 11 member schools in 23 sports available on the Web.

As the only Division III conference with a home page, Ulrich figures the Centennial is the logical starting point for a nationwide effort.

"The people here at Franklin & Marshall jumped on the computer bandwagon early," Ulrich said. "So we've taken the Web ball and run with it. But if down the line we work out another arrangement with another conference, we'd be more than happy. The way we see it is that this is for the betterment of small-college athletics. We just want to be a part of it."

The Centennial Conference home page can be accessed at the following URL (Uniform Resource Locator, or Web address): <http://www.fandm.edu/centennial-conference/>. Comments and suggestions on the conference's venture into the Web are welcome via e-mail at CNC_SFU@admin.FandM.edu.

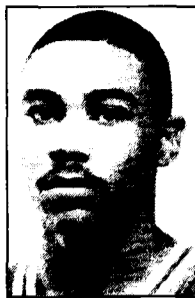
Division I men's single-game highs



Brown



Rogers



Washington

(Through January 30) INDIVIDUAL

Table of Division I men's single-game highs including points, rebounds, assists, blocked shots, steals, 3-pt. FG, free throws, and FG pct.

Division II men's single-game highs

(Through January 29) INDIVIDUAL

Table of Division II men's single-game highs including points, rebounds, assists, blocked shots, steals, 3-pt. FG, free throws, and FG pct.

Division III men's single-game highs

(Through January 22) INDIVIDUAL

Table of Division III men's single-game highs including points, rebounds, assists, blocked shots, steals, 3-pt. FG, free throws, and FG pct.

Division I men's basketball leaders

Table of Division I men's basketball leaders in scoring, rebounding, field-goal percentage, free-throw percentage, blocked shots, and steals.

Team leaders Through January 30

Table of team leaders in scoring offense, field-goal percentage, 3-point field goals made per game, scoring defense, field-goal percentage defense, scoring margin, won-lost percentage, free-throw percentage, and rebound margin.

NCAA statistics are available on the Collegiate Sports Network.

Division II men's basketball leaders

Team leaders Through January 29

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TFG, 3FG, FT, PTS, AVG. Lists top scorers from various teams.

REBOUNDING table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top rebounders.

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top scoring offenses.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top scoring defenses.

BLOCKED SHOTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top blocked shot leaders.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top field goal percentages.

SCORING MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top scoring margins.

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE table with columns: W-L, PCT. Lists top winning percentages.

ASSISTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top assist leaders.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top free-throw percentages.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top field goal percentage defenses.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top field goal percentage defenses.

STEALS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top steal leaders.

3-POINT FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top 3-point field goal percentages.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top free-throw percentages.

REBOUND MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top rebound margins.

Division II women's basketball leaders

Team leaders Through January 29

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TFG, 3FG, FT, PTS, AVG. Lists top scorers.

REBOUNDING table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top rebounders.

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top scoring offenses.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top scoring defenses.

BLOCKED SHOTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top blocked shot leaders.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top field goal percentages.

SCORING MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top scoring margins.

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE table with columns: W-L, PCT. Lists top winning percentages.

ASSISTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top assist leaders.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top free-throw percentages.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top field goal percentage defenses.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top field goal percentage defenses.

STEALS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top steal leaders.

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top 3-point field goals made per game.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top free-throw percentages.

REBOUND MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top rebound margins.

STEALS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top steal leaders.

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top 3-point field goals made per game.

3-POINT FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top 3-point field goal percentages.

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME table with columns: G, NO, AVG. Lists top 3-point field goals made per game.

Division III men's basketball leaders

SCORING table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (G, TFG, 3FG, FT, PTS, AVG).

BLOCKED SHOTS table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

ASSISTS table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

STEALS table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

REBOUNDING table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT).

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, FT, FTA, PCT).

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT).

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

Team leaders Through January 22

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns for team, G, W-L, PTS, AVG.

SCORING MARGIN table with columns for team, OFF, DEF, MAR.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, FG, FGA, PCT.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, FT, FTA, PCT.

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, FG, FGA, PCT.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns for team, G, W-L, PTS, AVG.

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, W-L, PCT.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns for team, FG, FGA, PCT.

REBOUND MARGIN table with columns for team, OFF, DEF, MAR.

3-POINT FIELD GOAL MADE PER GAME table with columns for team, G, NO, AVG.

Division III women's basketball leaders

SCORING table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, TFG, 3FG, FT, PTS, AVG).

BLOCKED SHOTS table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

ASSISTS table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

STEALS table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

REBOUNDING table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT).

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, FT, FTA, PCT).

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT).

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME table with columns for player name, team, and statistics (CL, G, NO, AVG).

Team leaders Through January 22

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns for team, G, W-L, PTS, AVG.

SCORING MARGIN table with columns for team, OFF, DEF, MAR.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, FG, FGA, PCT.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, FT, FTA, PCT.

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, FG, FGA, PCT.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns for team, G, W-L, PTS, AVG.

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE table with columns for team, W-L, PCT.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns for team, FG, FGA, PCT.

REBOUND MARGIN table with columns for team, OFF, DEF, MAR.

3-POINT FIELD GOAL MADE PER GAME table with columns for team, G, NO, AVG.

■ Revisions of enforcement policies and procedures

Pursuant to NCAA Constitution 5.2.3.3, the NCAA Committee on Infractions and the NCAA Council have approved the following enforcement procedures to implement policy in a manner not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution or bylaws.

Following Council approval, such provisions are published in *The NCAA News*. Bold type indicates new wording; italicized type indicates wording deleted. Page numbers refer to the 1994-95 NCAA Manual.

NO. 1 RECORDING OF INTERVIEW PROCEEDINGS

Intent: To clarify current procedures related to the recording of interviews.

Bylaws: Amend 32.3.8, page 458, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.3.8 Recording of Interview Proceedings. Whenever possible, interviews conducted by the enforcement staff shall be recorded through the use of a mechanical device, and both the enforcement staff and the individual being interviewed may record the interview or the individual may receive a copy of the recording at a minimal cost.

32.3.8.1 Institutional Recording of an Interview. Interviews conducted in accordance with Bylaw 32.3.3.1 or jointly with the enforcement staff at any location, may be recorded by the institution under inquiry. Institutional recordings of NCAA interviews under any other circumstances must be approved by the Committee on Infractions.

32.3.8.2 Statement of Confidentiality. Individuals and institutional representatives shall be required to agree not to release tape recordings to a third party. A statement of confidentiality shall be signed or recorded prior to an interview. Failure to enter into such an agreement would preclude the individual or institutional representative from recording.

32.3.8.3 Handwritten Notes. It shall be permissible for all individuals involved in such interviews conducted by the enforcement staff to take handwritten notes of the proceedings."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

NO. 2 PROCESSING INFORMATION

Intent: To clarify current procedures related to the processing of information for secondary violations.

Bylaws: Amend 32.4, page 458-459, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.4 Processing Information for Secondary Violations

32.4.1 32.2.1.2 Self-Disclosure by an Institution. Self-disclosure shall be considered in establishing penalties, and, if an institution uncovers a violation prior to its being reported to the NCAA and/or its conference, such disclosure shall be considered as a mitigating factor in determining the penalty.

32.4.2 32.4.1 Review of Institutional or Conference Actions or Penalties in Secondary Cases. If the Committee on Infractions or the assistant executive director for enforcement, after review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rules infraction in secondary cases, concludes that the corrective or punitive actions taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the committee or the assistant executive director for enforcement, subject to approval by the chair or another member of the Committee on Infractions designated by the chair, may exercise the direction to take no further action.

32.4.2.1 32.4.1.1 Sufficient Actions. Institutional or conference actions that are accepted by the NCAA as sufficient in secondary cases will be announced in *The NCAA News* in summary fashion only. If the NCAA adopts (rather than accepts) a penalty and reserves jurisdiction to ensure that the actions are implemented fully, such adopted penalties will be publicly announced.

32.4.2.2 32.4.1.2 Insufficient Actions. If the institutional or conference actions appear to be insufficient, the

enforcement staff shall notify the institution of the proposed additional penalties in a secondary case (after review with a committee member) or shall process as a major case file an official inquiry or schedule a hearing regarding possible additional penalties in a major case."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

NO. 3 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Intent: To clarify the procedures for maintaining custodial arrangements for access to pertinent information.

Bylaws: Amend 32.5.4, page 460, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.5.4 Disclosure of Information. Subsequent to the filing of an official inquiry in an infractions case, the enforcement staff shall provide to the member institution and to involved individuals reasonable access to pertinent information, including tape recordings of interviews and documentary evidence that will be used by the enforcement staff in the infractions hearing. The staff shall maintain custody of the tape recordings and documentary evidence, and access to review this information shall be provided at the NCAA national office or at custodial sites reasonably near the involved institution and individuals. Within 30 days following the filing of an official inquiry in an infractions case, the enforcement staff shall make available to the member institution and to the involved individuals reasonable access to all pertinent evidentiary materials, including tape recordings of interviews and documents, upon which the inquiry is based. Requests for access to such evidentiary materials shall be delivered to the enforcement staff. The staff shall be responsible for maintaining custody of all of the evidentiary materials. The staff shall provide access to these materials at the NCAA national office or at custodial sites reasonably near the involved institution or the involved individuals. If information is developed subsequent to the 30-day period, the enforcement staff shall notify the involved institution and involved individuals of its availability. The same procedure for requesting access to these materials shall be followed."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

NO. 4 DETERMINATION OF MEETING DATE

Intent: To clarify that the Committee on Infractions sets the dates and times for all hearings before the committee.

Bylaws: Amend 32.5.5, page 460, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.5.5 Determination of Meeting Date. At the time an official inquiry is filed, the enforcement staff shall suggest a date and time for the involved institution's representatives to meet with the committee.

32.5.5.1 Institutional Objection. If an objection to this suggestion is expressed by the institution, the chair (or the full committee, when necessary) shall be contacted to resolve the matter.

32.5.5.2 Committee's Authority. Although every effort will be made to schedule a meeting at a mutually convenient time and place, the committee promptly shall determine the actual hearing date and site following the completion of the prehearing-conference process specified in 32.5.11, and The Committee on Infractions shall set the dates and times for all hearings before the committee. Reasonable effort will be made to schedule the hearings at convenient times and places for the involved institutions and individuals. The committee shall notify all relevant parties of the hearing date and site."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

NO. 5 SUMMARY CASE STATEMENT

Intent: To clarify current procedures related to the prehearing conference and the NCAA summary case statement.

Bylaws: Amend 32.5.11, page 460-461, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.5.11 NCAA Summary Case Statement Prehearing Conference. Within 30 days of an institution's submission

of its written response to an official inquiry, in a case involving an alleged major violation:

"(a) The enforcement staff shall prepare a summary statement of the case that indicates the status of each allegation and identifies the individual upon whom and the information upon which the staff will rely in presenting the case. This summary shall be provided to the members of the Committee on Infractions and to representatives of the institution and involved individuals prior to the hearing;

(b) Representatives of the involved individuals and institution may review in the NCAA national office those memorandums and documents upon which the enforcement staff will rely in presenting the case to the committee, and

(c) The enforcement staff may shall meet consult with institutional representatives and other involved individuals in order to clarify the issues to be discussed in the case during the hearing, make suggestions regarding additional investigation or interviews that should be conducted by the institution to supplement its response and identify allegations that the staff intends to withdraw."

[Remainder of 32.5.11 unchanged.]

32.5.12 NCAA Summary Case Statement. No later than 14 days prior to the date of the institution's appearance, the enforcement staff shall prepare a summary statement of the case that indicates the status of each allegation and identifies the individuals upon whom and the information upon which the staff will rely in presenting the case. This summary shall be provided to the members of the Committee on Infractions and to representatives of the institution and involved individuals prior to the hearing. The committee may waive this 14-day period for good cause shown."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

NO. 6 COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS — VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Intent: To update the voting requirements for the Committee on Infractions to reflect the addition of two members.

Bylaws: Amend 32.7.6.4, page 464, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.7.6.4 Voting Requirements. The finding of a violation or questionable practice or the imposition of a penalty or recommended action shall be by majority vote of the members of the committee present and voting. The imposition of a penalty or recommended action shall require the favorable vote of a majority of those members of the committee present and participating in the hearing and shall require the favorable vote of at least three members of the committee. If fewer than eight members are present, any committee action requires a favorable vote of at least four committee members."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

NO. 7 INFRACTIONS REPORT

Intent: To clarify that the Committee on Infractions, not the enforcement staff, prepares the infractions report.

Bylaws: Amend 32.9.1, page 464, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.9.1 Infractions Report. The committee, without prior public announcement, shall be obligated to submit promptly an infractions report, which sets forth its findings and penalty to be imposed, to the chief executive officer of the member institution (with copies to those individuals receiving copies of the official inquiry) that has been subject to the official inquiry. The following procedures shall apply to the infractions report:

"(a) Subsequent to an institutional hearing, the enforcement staff Committee on Infractions shall place in writing, under the direction of the chair, the findings of violations and penalties determined by the committee. The staff may be authorized to draft the committee's report required by the enforcement procedures. The infractions report to an institution shall be sub-

See Enforcement policies and procedures, page 16 ►

■ Bylaw 30 revisions

Pursuant to NCAA Constitution 5.2.3.1, the NCAA Council has approved the following administrative regulation to implement policy in a manner not inconsistent with provisions of the constitution or bylaws.

Following Council approval, such revisions are published in *The NCAA News*. Bold type indicates new wording. Page numbers refer to the 1994-95 NCAA Manual.

NO. 1 BOWL-GAME RECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Intent: To require the management of a certified post-

season football game annually to file with the Special Events Committee a supplemental audited financial report not later than September 1.

Bylaws: Amend 30.9.18, pages 414-415, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

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

[30.9.18-(a) unchanged.]

"(b) The management of a certified game shall submit

to the Special Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game. The report shall be received at the national office not later than April 1. Any report received after that date must be postmarked not later than March 25. In addition, the game management shall submit to the committee a supplemental audited financial report not later than September 1."

[Remainder of 30.9.18 unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Council (Special Events Committee).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Bill could delay rules for Gender-Equity Disclosure Act

A bill that would impose a moratorium on any new rule-making by a Federal agency through June 30 and would suspend until July 1 the effectiveness of any regulatory rule-making action taken since last November's elections is being considered by the U.S. House of Representatives. A companion measure is pending in the Senate.

The bill — the "Regulatory Transition Act of 1995" or H.R. 450 — would extend for five months the mid-April statutory deadline for the Department of Education to publish final rules regarding gender-equity disclosure in athletics.

That disclosure relates to the "Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act." The legislation, passed last fall, is part of the "Improving America's Schools Act" and requires coeducational colleges and universities that participate in Federal student-aid programs and sponsor intercollegiate athletics programs to make available an annual report that provides specific information concerning the opportunities and benefits afforded to male and female student-athletes.

H.R. 450 would have less direct effect on graduation-rates reporting for colleges and universities.

Because the Department of Education did not publish final graduation-rate disclosure rules at least 270 days before July 1, 1995, there is no reporting deadline for this year. The earliest reporting date is July 1, 1996, provided the department publishes final graduation-rate disclosure rules by early October 1995. After the proposed moratorium expires July 1, the department can publish final graduation-rate reporting rules by early October.

H.R. 450 — introduced by Rep. Tom DeLay, R-Texas — provides that "[t]he Congress finds that effec-

tive steps for improving the efficiency and proper management of Government operations will be promoted if a moratorium on new rule-making actions is imposed and an inventory of such action is conducted."

An initial hearing on the bill was held January 19 and a second hearing is scheduled for February 2 in Fairfax, Virginia. The House Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight will meet February 8 to vote on the legislation and any revisions

and amendments that members may propose.

The moratorium would preclude all Federal agencies from taking any regulatory rule-making action until July 1 unless an exception is made in the interim. It also would suspend any regulatory rule-making actions taken on or after November 9, 1994.

In the Senate, the Committee on Governmental Affairs has scheduled hearings February 7 and 8 on the companion Senate measure, S. 219. Sen. Don Nickles, R-Oklahoma, is the sponsor of the Senate bill.

Volleyball coaches association all-America team named

Six players whose teams advanced to the Division I semifinals and a two-time Division III player of the year head the 1994 American Volleyball Coaches Association (AVCA) women's all-America team.

The Division I unit includes Stanford freshman Kristin Folkl, who helped the Cardinal defeat rival UCLA in the 1994 championship match. Teammate Cary Wendell also made the squad.

Laura Davis from Ohio State, a first-team AVCA selection in 1993, was named the Division I player of the year.

Nebraska head coach Terry Pettit, whose Cornhuskers spent much of the campaign as the nation's top-ranked team, was named the Division I coach of the year. Nebraska also placed three players on this year's all-America team, including first-teamers Christy Johnson and Allison Weston.

Division III player of the year Amy Albers of Washington (Missouri) is the fifth player in AVCA

history and the second Washington (Missouri) player to earn that honor in consecutive years.

Washington (Missouri) head coach Teri Clemens was named Division III coach of the year for the second time after leading her Bears to their fourth consecutive Division III crown.

Christy Wieneke of Division II runner-up Cal State Bakersfield was named the Division II player of the year, while Michigan Tech's Mary Kaminski was named that division's coach of the year.

The complete AVCA all-America team:

Division I

First team: Annett Buckner, UCLA; Nichelle Burton, Long Beach State; Salima Davidson, Penn State; Laura Davis, Ohio State; Kristin Folkl, Stanford; Gabriele Jobst, Ohio State; Charlotte Johansson, Pacific (California); Christy Johnson, Nebraska; Priscilla Pacheco,

Georgia; Meika Wagner, Southern California; Cary Wendell, Stanford; Allison Weston, Nebraska.

Second team: Kelly Aspegren, Nebraska; Traci Dahl, Long Beach State; Lilly Denoon-Chester, Houston; Charlene Johnson, Brigham Young; Kelly Kuebler, Southern California; Angelica Ljungquist, Hawaii; Nikki Nicholson, Georgia; Alyson Randick, UCLA; Mindy Rice, Idaho; Marni Triefenbach, Stanford; Svetlana Vtyurina, George Washington; Lauri Yust, Southern California.

Division I player of the year: Laura Davis, Ohio State.

Division I coach of the year: Terry Pettit, Nebraska.

Division II

First team: Crissy Canada, Metropolitan State; Kim Crawford, Florida Southern; Kim Hoppes, Michigan Tech; Mickisha Hurley, Barry; Liu Jun, Northern Michigan; Korina Kemp, Cal State Los An-

geles; Debbie Ponis, Northern Colorado; Tatjana Smith, Northern Colorado; Jennifer Streltsoff, Cal State Bakersfield; Jill Stephens, Florida Southern; Krista Valdivia, Michigan Tech; Christy Wieneke, Cal State Bakersfield.

Second team: Michelle Buckner, Portland State; Andrea Ferchaw, Cal State Los Angeles; Valerie Jones, Tampa; Diane Klein, Augustana (South Dakota); Jennie Long, Northern Michigan; Louella Lovely, Air Force; Heather Petras, Gannon; Renee St. Marie, Regis (Colorado); Kristan Schuster, Michigan Tech; Elvira Vakhidova, Barry; Chaney Ward, Portland State; Erica Wymore, Northern Colorado.

Division II player of the year: Christy Wieneke, Cal State Bakersfield.

Division II coach of the year: Mary Kaminski, Michigan Tech.

Division III

First team: Amy Albers, Washington (Missouri); Michelle Argan-

bright, Wisconsin-Eau Claire; Heather Blough, Juniata; Bridget Griepentrog, Wisconsin-Oshkosh; Kris Michels, Simpson; Erika Olmstead, Wisconsin-Stout; Cristy Orndorff, Juniata; Cindy Paplham, Wisconsin-Whitewater; Anne Quenette, Washington (Missouri); Kari Rogne, St. Olaf; Emily Sather, St. Olaf; Tracy Swyers, Ithaca.

Second team: Lisa Black, Ithaca; Marnie Blau, Wisconsin-Eau Claire; Chris Cullinane, Thomas More; Tina Kampa, St. Benedict; Melissa Kryz, Ithaca; Stacey Mullally, John Carroll; Margo Rogers, Wisconsin-Whitewater; Christy Scherer, Hamline; Mary Alice Siwajek, Kalamazoo; Shelley Swan, Washington (Missouri); Amy Ward, Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Julie Winks, Brockport State.

Division III player of the year: Amy Albers, Washington (Missouri).

Division III coach of the year: Teri Clemens, Washington (Missouri).

Iowa State, Villanova runners lead all-academic squad

Cross country coaches pick 25 men, 42 women

One member of Iowa State's men's national-championship team and one member of Villanova's women's championship team lead the United States Cross Country Coaches Association and Women's Intercollegiate Cross Country Coaches Association all-academic teams, respectively.

Iowa State's John Kihonge, the 22nd individual finisher overall at the 1994 championships, is one of 25 individuals named to the men's team. A native of Thika, Kenya, Kihonge registered a 3.370 grade-point average (4.000 scale) in agricultural engineering.

Brady Bonsall of Nebraska posted the men's squad's highest GPA with an average of 3.905 in mathematics.

Rebecca Spies, the third-place individual finisher overall at the 1994 Division I women's championships, is one of 42 individuals honored on the women's team. Spies, who helped Villanova claim its sixth consecutive team title, earned a 3.860 GPA in biology.

Katie Swords of Southern Methodist registered the women's squad's highest GPA — 3.970 in

premedicine.

Following are this year's all-academic selections for both men and women:

Men

Scott Anderson, Princeton, 3.860, economics; Jake Bartholomy, Penn State, 3.430, physical therapy; Brady Bonsall, Nebraska, 3.905, mathematics; Jay Cleckler, Colorado, 3.590, physics; George Condy, Indiana State, 3.350, mathematics and education; Jon Cooper, Colorado, 3.610, biology; Jeff Cunningham, Baylor, 3.437, undeclared; Joe Dunlop, Notre Dame, 3.448, engineering; Stewart Ellington, Tennessee, 3.480, nursing; James Gilbert, Montana State, 3.420, elementary education; Jeffrey Haynes, Arizona, 3.352, mechanical engineering; Eric Henson, Illinois, 4.485 (5.000 scale), English; Greg Jimmerson, Stanford, 3.320, engineering; John Kihonge, Iowa State, 3.370, agricultural engineering; Brook Kinz, Georgetown, 3.336, foreign service; Chris Langon, Dartmouth, 3.280, psychology; Stelios Marneros, Southern Illinois, 3.310, hotel management; Kevin Miller, Nebraska, 3.504, electrical engineering; Kevin O'Diome, Georgetown, 3.561, business; Christopher Priestaf, Bucknell, 3.500, mathematics; Uli Steidl, Portland, 3.820, chemistry; Bernd

Trommer, Boston U., 3.540, social studies education; Michael Umbleby, Pittsburgh, 3.600, pharmacy; Ian Urbina, Georgetown, 3.698, history; Dave Ward, Boston U., 3.450, psychology and English.

Women

Bettina Bard, Louisville, 3.650, biology; Christy Bonch, Houston, 3.430, communication; Janeth Caizalitin, Brigham Young, 3.420, travel and tourism; Monal Chokshi, Stanford, 3.460, undeclared; Deborah Daehler, Southern Illinois, 3.460, aviation management; Sue Daggett, Illinois State, 3.270, mass communication; Rebecca Davis, Missouri, 3.520, physical therapy; Megan Flowers, Arkansas, 3.560, English; Jennifer Hamel, Baylor, 3.830, psychology; Meg Harris, Texas-San Antonio, 3.450, health; Karen Harvey, Michigan, 3.330, anthropology; Karen Hecox, UCLA, 3.260, sociology; Katy Hollbacher, Michigan, 3.770, civil engineering; Heather Killeen, Cal State Fullerton, 3.670, English; Kelly Jacobson, Fresno State, 3.360, engineering; Brittany Johnson, Illinois State, 3.580, biological sciences; Nicole Karr, Portland, 3.660, psychology; Tara Kauffman, Brigham Young, 3.250, elementary education; Kim Kelly, Penn State, 3.880, nutrition; Kris Kelly, Penn State, 3.910, nutrition;

Maureen Kelly, Notre Dame, 3.490, English and education; Mary Katherine Knaah, North Carolina State, 3.760, natural resources; Kristine Kramer, Notre Dame, 3.590, history; Caryn Landau, Georgetown, 3.740, economics; Angela Lee, Brigham Young, 3.740, English composition teaching; Frances Lord, Georgetown, 3.550, English; Allison Lusby, Colorado, 3.250, international affairs; Mary Elizabeth Mallory, Georgia Tech, 3.500, mechanical engineering; Molly Moulton, Wyoming, 3.890, chemical engineering; Malin Ohlund, Alabama, 3.560, international studies; Adele Rankin, Eastern Michigan, 3.320, physical education/sports medicine; Viola Schaffer, Arizona, 3.870, electrical engineering; Sarah Schwald, Arkansas, 3.480, economics; Antje Siems, Boston U., 3.940, economics; Rebecca Spies, Villanova, 3.860, biology; Erin St. John, Penn State, 3.750, special education; Joline Staeheli, Georgetown, 3.750, biology/theology; Christine Stief, Boston U., 3.520, business administration; Stacy Swank, Rice, 3.770, sports medicine/exercise science; Katie Swords, Southern Methodist, 3.970, premedicine; Lori Townsend, Minnesota, 3.750, design communication; Molly Velotta, Purdue, 3.660, restaurant and hotel management.

CABMA holds convention

Members of the College Athletic Business Management Association (CABMA) discussed such topics as certification, Internal Revenue Service rulings affecting athletics, budget processes, team travel, renovation of facilities and emergency evacuations during their 45th annual convention.

The organization, which met January 8-11 in San Diego, also presented its Manager of the Year Award to Larry W. Ivy, senior associate athletics director at the University of Kentucky.

The convention concluded with the election of CABMA's 1995 executive committee. Officers are Al Carlson, Columbia University, president; John Twining, Colorado State University, first vice-president; Oliver Blanchard, University of Southwestern Louisiana, second vice-president; Carol Bush, U.S. Military Academy, third vice-president; Janet LaCasse, retired from the academy, secretary/treasurer; and John Giannoni, University of South Florida, past president.

NCAA Record

► Continued from page 15

mer defensive coordinator at Akron, named defensive coordinator at Kent...**David Kotulski**, most recently defensive coordinator at St. Mary's (California), and **Norries Wilson**, most recently defensive coordinator at Livingstone, named defensive coordinator and offensive line coach, respectively, at Bucknell...**Bill Miller** named defensive backs coach at Texas Christian...**Clancy Pendergast** selected as tight ends coach and **Larry Rowe** hired as outside linebackers and defensive back coach at Alabama-Birmingham...**Cornell Jackson** named outside linebackers coach at New Mexico.

The following appointments were announced at Hawaii: **Bill Kanani Souza** promoted to offensive coordinator and **George Lumpkin** elevated to defensive coordinator; **Michael Carter** named receivers coach, replacing **Ken Niunatalolo**, who was reassigned as quarterbacks coach; and **Ulima Afoa** named defensive line coach.

Men's and women's golf—**Dennis Richey** named head golf coach at Emerson-Massachusetts College of Art. He currently serves as a deputy sheriff in a county sheriff's department.

Men's lacrosse assistant—**David Moloney** named assistant men's lacrosse coach at St. Anselm.

Men's and women's soccer—**Tammy Anderson** named women's soccer coach at Alma, where she also will serve as women's athletics director and women's tennis coach...**Jeff Bricker** will continue to coach the men's team at Capital, where he served last season on an interim basis...**Bill Glisson** will step down as women's coach at Dayton, effective

February 12. He led the program for the past three seasons, compiling a 36-16-4 record.

Jennifer Rockwood, coach of the women's club team at Brigham Young for the past six years, named head coach for the new varsity women's program there...**Bailey Woods** named men's and women's coach at Newberry...**Trevor Adair**, who led Brown to the quarterfinals of last fall's Division I men's tournament, appointed men's coach at Clemson. In four years at Brown, Adair coached his teams to a 34-25-5 record.

Women's softball—**Bailey Brown**, assistant women's basketball coach at Occidental, given additional responsibilities as women's softball coach...**Hallie Cohen** named women's softball coach at William Paterson, where she also will serve as field hockey coach...**William McDonald**, an assistant coach at Boston College for four seasons, named head coach at Emerson-Massachusetts College of Art...**Teri Rupe** named head coach at Cal State Chico, replacing **Charles Johnson**, who resigned after three years in the post...**Gayla Steenberg**, who for 13 years has led the women's softball program at Northwest Missouri State, resigned to accept an administrative and coaching position for secondary schools in Kansas City, Missouri...**Mary Hill** appointed at South Carolina State, where she also will be head women's volleyball coach.

Men's tennis—**Jeffrey Normile** appointed men's tennis coach at Occidental.

Women's tennis—**Tammy Anderson** named women's tennis coach at Alma, where she also will serve as women's athletics director and women's soccer coach.

Women's volleyball—**Mary Hill** named women's volleyball coach at South Carolina State, where she also will coach women's softball.

STAFF

Development director—**Barry Neuberger** named director of athletics development at DePaul after serving since August 1993 as director of development for athletics at Georgia State.

Sports information director—**Chuck Mitrano** named sports information director at St. John Fisher.

CONFERENCES

Christy Anderson, public relations manager for Pro Sports, Inc., a Los Angeles-based sports marketing firm, named assistant information director at the Big West Conference.

ASSOCIATIONS

Carol Callan named women's senior national team director and **Sean Ford** named manager of basketball operations at USA Basketball...**Glen Mason**, head football coach at Kansas, and **Dick Tressel**, head football coach at Hamline, elected as members of the American Football Coaches Association board of trustees.

Etc.

CONFERENCE MEMBERS

The Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic Conference announced the addition of Ashland, Gannon and Mercyhurst to its membership. The expansion increases to 13 the number of institutions in the conference.

The Midwestern Collegiate Conference announced that La Salle will leave the conference, effective June 30.

AGREEMENTS

The Women's Basketball Coaches

Association has selected Collegiate Sports Design of New Strawn, Kansas, as exclusive concessionaire and marketer of apparel and souvenirs for the association. Products will be offered to association members through the WBCA's national convention and summer camps and by mail.

Notables

Sylvia Hatchell, women's basketball coach at North Carolina, named head coach of the 1995 USA World University Games women's basketball team. Hatchell will be assisted by **Geno Auriemma** of Connecticut, **Kay James** of Southern Mississippi and **Jim Lewis** of George Mason.

Recipients of the Woody Hayes National Scholar-Athlete Awards are **Jenny Dowd**, a track and field athlete at Belmont Abbey; **Mindy Everhart**, a volleyball athlete at Ohio Northern; **Nate Gruber**, a football player at Winona State; **Nicole Haislet**, a swimmer at Florida; **Mike House**, a football player at Johns Hopkins; and **Rob Zatechka**, a football player at Nebraska.

Deaths

Alex Groza, an all-American center on championship basketball teams at Kentucky in the late 1940s, died of cancer at age 68. Groza played on Kentucky teams that won back-to-back NCAA championships in 1948 and 1949. He finished his college career with 1,744 points, a mark that stood for 15 years as the most points in the program's history. From 1959 to 1966, Groza was basketball coach at Bellarmine. He later became

general manager and coach of the Kentucky Colonels of the American Basketball Association and general manager of the ABA's San Diego Conquistadors. At the time of his death, Groza worked as a sales manager for Reynolds International in San Diego.

Kendall Madison, a safety on the football team at Connecticut, died January 23, nine days after being stabbed during an altercation outside a nightclub. He was 21. Madison worked part-time at the Southampton, New York, nightclub and was stabbed as he and a fellow employee were removing two patrons. Authorities arrested and charged a man in connection with the stabbing two days after the incident. A senior this past season, Madison was due to graduate this spring.

Norris Weese, a three-year starting quarterback at Mississippi and a four-year starter in baseball, died of bone cancer at age 43. Weese played for the Denver Broncos, primarily as a backup, from 1976 to 1979. In Denver's Super Bowl appearance after the 1977 season, Weese relieved the starting quarterback and led Denver to its only touchdown of the game, in which Denver lost to the Dallas Cowboys. He was a certified public accountant in Denver.

Kevin Reichardt, a sophomore lacrosse player at North Carolina, was one of two people shot to death January 26 during a random shooting spree by a gunman firing an automatic rifle in downtown Chapel Hill, North Carolina (see story on page 20). Reichardt, a midfielder on the Tar Heels' Atlantic Coast Conference championship team and an honor student at the school, was 20.

Enforcement policies and procedures

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ject to the approval of the chair (and, if necessary, the full committee). An expanded infractions report (per 32.9.5) upon appeal shall report the committee's actions and the reasons therefor and shall be subject to the committee's approval prepare and approve the final infractions report:

"(b) The infractions report(s) of the Committee on Infractions and Infractions Appeals Committee shall contain a consolidated statement of all penalties, corrective actions, requirements, and other conditions and obligations of membership imposed upon a member institution found in violation of NCAA legislation. The statement of such actions shall include, but not be limited to, the penalties imposed upon the institution, eligibility rules to be applied, applicable executive regulations, the adjustment of individual and team standings in NCAA championship events, and the request for the return of any awards and net receipts received for participation in an

NCAA championship, and

"(c) The committee's infractions report shall be forwarded sent to the chief executive office of the involved institution and any involved individuals under the chair's signature or under the signature of a committee member selected to act for the chair. The report shall be sent by overnight mail service, and the enforcement staff committee's administrator shall confirm receipt by the institution and involved individuals in order that the 15-day appeal period applicable to this report may be established."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

NO. 8 EXPANDED INFRACTIONS REPORT — APPEAL

Intent: To refer to the response to an appeal, rather than the expanded infractions report.

Bylaws: Amend 32.10.5, page 465, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"32.10.5 Expanded Infractions Report on Occasion of Com-

mittee on Infractions Response to an Appeal. The Committee on Infractions shall be obligated to submit a response an expanded infractions report to the Infractions Appeals Committee on each case that has been appealed. This response and it shall be in the form of an expanded infractions report, which will include:

"(a) The violations of the NCAA requirements or questionable practices in light of NCAA requirements constitution and bylaws, as determined by the committee:

[32.10.5-(b) through 32.10.5-(e) unchanged.]

"(f) If appropriate, any additional information the Committee on Infractions deems to be relevant to the consideration of the appeal that was presented to the committee during its consideration of the case, and

"(g) An attachment to the response will be a transcript of any hearing conducted by the Committee on Infractions."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Noncontroversial legislative proposals

Pursuant to NCAA Constitution 5.3.1.1.1, the NCAA Council has determined that the following proposal is non-controversial and necessary to promote the normal and orderly administration of the Association's legislation.

Proposals that receive the support of a three-fourths majority of the Council present and voting shall be effective immediately, published in The NCAA News and submitted by the Council as legislation at the 1996 NCAA Convention. Bold type indicates new wording; italicized type indicates wording removed. Page numbers refer to the 1994-95 NCAA Manual.

NO. 1 PROBATIONARY PERIODS

Intent: To clarify that the administrator for the Committee on Infractions, not the NCAA enforcement staff, reviews an institution's athletics policies and practices during a probationary period.

Bylaws: Amend 19.6.2.4.1 and 19.6.2.4.2, page 343, as follows:

[General provision, common vote]

"19.6.2.4.1 Conditions of Probation. The committee (or Infractions Appeals Committee in the case of an appeal) may identify possible conditions that an institution must satisfy during a probationary period. Such conditions shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to focus on the

institution's administrative weaknesses detected in the case and shall include, but not be limited to, written reports from the institution pertaining to areas of concern to the committee (or Infractions Appeals Committee), in-person reviews of the institution's athletics policies and practices by the NCAA enforcement staff administrator for the Committee on Infractions, implementation of educational or deterrent programs, and audits for specific programs or teams. If the institution fails to satisfy such conditions, the committee (or Infractions Appeals Committee) may reconsider the penalties in the case and may extend the probationary period and/or impose additional sanctions.

"19.6.2.4.2 Review Prior to Restoration of Membership Rights and Privileges. In the event the committee imposes a penalty involving a probationary period, the institution shall be notified that after the penalty becomes effective, the NCAA enforcement staff administrator for the Committee on Infractions will review the athletics policies and practices of the institution prior to action by the committee to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership in the Association."

Source: NCAA Council (Committee on Infractions).

Effective Date: Immediately.

Minutes

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Men's Golf Committee that Yale Golf Course serve as the predetermined site for the East regional of the 1995 NCAA Division I Men's Golf Championship with Yale University as host.

(2) Approved the following regional sites for the 1995 NCAA Division I Men's Tennis Championships: Region IV, University of Notre Dame; Region VI, Texas A&M University, College Station; Regional VII, California State University, Fresno; Region VIII, Uni-

versity of California, Los Angeles.

(3) Approved a recommendation by the Men's and Women's Tennis Committee that Sweet Briar College serve as the host institution for the 1995 NCAA Division III Women's Tennis Championships.

(4) Approved a recommendation from the Division II Baseball Committee that Plant City Baseball Stadium, Plant City, Florida, serve as a predetermined site for the South regional of the 1995 NCAA Division II Baseball Championship.

II certification

► Continued from page 3

be determined. At that time, the committee is expected to develop materials for the NCAA Presidents Commission and Council to consider

at their April meetings.

If the Presidents Commission and the Council choose to proceed, Division II delegates will vote on an athletics certification proposal at the 1996 Convention in Dallas.

The Market

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application, resume of experience and training, plus phone numbers of three references to: Bonnie Kenny, Head Volleyball Coach, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Room 220 Boyden Building, Amherst, MA 01003-1010. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Head Women's Volleyball Coach — Texas Tech University, located in Lubbock, Texas, and member of the Southwest Conference, and future member of the Big 12 Conference, beginning in 1996, is seeking applications for the position of head women's volleyball coach.

Head Women's Volleyball Coach — Full-time, 12-month appointment with NCAA Division I membership of the Atlantic Coast Conference. Responsibilities include recruiting, scheduling, budget planning and management, and other administrative duties as they relate to the program.

Water Polo

Head Coach of Men's Water Polo and Assistant Women's and Men's Swimming Coach — Bucknell University, a Division I member of the Eastern Water Polo League and the Patriot League for women's and men's swimming, seeks quality candidates for this challenging position.

ming program. Salary and benefit package are excellent. Review of completed applications will begin immediately and will continue through February 17, 1995.

Wrestling

Valparaiso University invites applications for the position of assistant football coach/head wrestling coach for its I-AA non-scholarship program.

Graduate Assistant

Graduate Assistantship. Graduate student athletic trainer for the 1995-96 academic year (fall/spring semesters). A.T., C., B.S./B.A. in athletic training, physical education or related field preferred.

Graduate Assistantships: The Baylor University Department of Health, Human Performance and Recreation offers graduate assistantships for teaching health and human performance required courses and for supervision in the university recreational sports and intramural divisions.

Graduate Assistantships: Master's degree candidates (M.S. Ed.: health and physical education) with emphasis areas in athletic administration, physical education or health. Admission requirements include an undergraduate degree and teaching certification in health and/or physical education.

Internship

Graduate Intern Positions, Alfred University. Available July/August 1995 in women's swimming, football, men's soccer, sports medicine, women's soccer and athletics administration.

Director of Athletics, McLane Center, Alfred University, Alfred, NY 14802. Alfred University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Internship Programs at the University of Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati has internships available for the 1995-96 year in the following fields: ticket office, sports information, and strength and conditioning.

Women's Sports Foundation Internship. Two positions available: 1) Advocacy Internship. Responsibilities include answering Title IX and other advocacy calls, providing information as well as referrals to those who have potential sex discrimination situations.

Athletic Administrative Internships: North Dakota State University has two athletic administrative internships available for the 1995-96 academic year.

Miscellaneous

Athletic Camp Counselor. Great camp, great facilities. Need great male staff. Coaches family accommodations. Basketball, baseball, hockey, tennis, coed, two hours New York City, Kenyonbrook, 19 Southway, Hartsdale, NY 10530. Tel: 914/693-3037, fax: 914/697-7678.

Summer Coaches and Staff Needed. Top boys sports camp in Maine seeks qualified and responsible collegiate athletes to instruct the following team sports: Baseball, hockey and lacrosse. Other staffing needs: Tennis, golf, archery, trip leaders, life guards, windsurfing, sailing and water skiers.

Northwest Pennsylvania children's camp seeks athletic director, head coaches in baseball, hockey, basketball, soccer, volleyball, ball, and water polo.

New England Brother-Sister Camps. Head Coaches/Program Directors needed for top private camps located in the Berkshire Mountains of Massachusetts.

Country Classic, December 28, 29, 30, 1995. Mesa, Pacific Lutheran and Linfield and 4th team will play round-robin, \$1,500 guarantee plus 6-7 rooms/3 nights.

Summer Camp Roller Hockey Program Head needed for top private camp located in the Berkshire Mountains of Massachusetts.

Have the summer of a lifetime. Quality coed summer camp, located on beautiful Crescent Lake in Casco, Maine, seeks college students, teachers and coaches as area directors, counselors and instructors in all land and water sports.

There's A Job For You In A Summer Camp. Exciting Opportunities for all athletic specialists in more than 280 accredited camps in the Northeast.

Open Dates

Nicholls State University—1995: September 2 & November 11, 1996: September 7, 14, 28 & November 16, 1997: September 27, October 4 & November 15, 1998: September 19. Please contact Mark Hudspeth, assistant football coach, or Mike Knight, athletic director.

Iowa State University seeks one women's team to compete in the Cyclone Classic November 24 & 25, 1995. Guarantee, coaches gifts, rooms and banquet. Also looking for two home games. If interested contact Katie Abrahamson, 515/294-3444.

Women's Division I Basketball — Ohio State University is seeking a home game for the 1995-96 season. Sizable guarantee or possible return. Available dates include November 24 or December 11-21. Possible date in January/February. Contact: Melissa McFerrin, 614/292-9270.

Men's Basketball. Teikyo Marycrest University in Davenport, Iowa, is looking for one team to complete the four-team Quad City Classic. The dates are December 29-30, 1995. Excellent guarantee. For more information, contact: Ray Swetalla, 319/326-9554.

Women's Volleyball — Division I. Texas Tech University seeks one team to complete a four-team tournament September 8 and 9 of 1995. Guarantee available. Open the weekend of September 22. Looking for a tournament or two single matches. Please contact Lisa Seifert at 806/742-3355, ext. 253.

Men's Soccer — Carnegie Mellon University is seeking a game for September 23, 6 or 13, 1995. Contact Nick Gaudioso, 412/268-2217.

Women's Volleyball: University at Albany (N.Y.) is open to participate in an NCAA Division II tournament/classic format on December 29, 30 or 31. Please contact: Mr. John Ardzone, 518/442-3089.

Mesa State is seeking 4th team for Ski

Women's Basketball: Stanford University has the following dates open for the 1995 season: December 1, 2, or 3. Guarantee or possible return. Contact Julie Plank at 415/725 0773.

Women's Basketball: Texas Tech University is seeking home games for the 1995-96 season. Excellent guarantee. Please contact Roger Reding, 806/742-3355, ext. 249.

Iowa Wesleyan College is seeking football games for September 9 and 30 and October 7 and 21, 1995. Contact Pat Poore at 319/385-6379. We would like NCAA II or III or N.A.I.A. opponents.

Men's Basketball at Montana State University-Bozeman is seeking teams for its Holiday Stores Classic, December 29-30, 1995. If interested, contact Jerry Olson, Assistant Coach, at 406/994-2321.

Positions Wanted

Position Wanted: Assistant Baseball Coaching job with opportunities for graduate assistantship. Experienced high school physical education/health teacher and coach. Played college baseball and currently semi-pro. Part-time fitness instructor at major health club. Eager to learn! Please contact: Scott Sanders, 12514 Jerusalem Road, Kingsville, MD 21087, 410/592-6751.



The Public University at Miami

Florida International University currently enrolls approximately 27,000 students, more than 20,000 on the University Park campus. The Department of Intercollegiate Athletics seeks experienced professionals to serve in the following position vacancy:

Head Men's Basketball Coach

QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Florida International University is seeking a qualified individual to coach and direct the men's NCAA Division I basketball program. Bachelor's degree and three years' experience is required.

SALARY: Competitive salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. This is a 12-month position.

To apply for the above position vacancy, send a letter of application with resume and three (3) letters of reference to:

Dr. David W. Lee
Chair, Search and Screen Committee
Men's Basketball Coach
Department of Intercollegiate Athletics and Campus Recreation
Florida International University
University Park Campus
Golden Panther Arena - GPA 272
Miami, Florida 33199

Applications must be postmarked by February 9, 1995.

FIU is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Equal Access Employer and institution and a member of the State University System of Florida.

Assistant Men's Basketball Coach
Clarion University of PA

Clarion University of Pennsylvania invites applications and nominations for the position of Assistant Men's Basketball Coach.

POSITION DESCRIPTION

Responsible to the head men's basketball coach; recruit and counsel student-athletes; operate video and computer equipment; participate in fund-raising events; work within the framework of the program's budget; schedule contests; work with summer camps; monitor academic progress; other administrative duties as assigned by the head coach.

QUALIFICATIONS

Master's degree preferred, with three to five years of coaching experience at the college level. The assistant coach will be required to have a thorough knowledge of the game of basketball, and an understanding of NCAA rules and regulations. Must be an energetic, enthusiastic, and loyal individual.

Video and computer/word processing background essential; experience in scheduling and public speaking; extensive recruiting background and contacts with emphasis in the state of Pennsylvania.

SALARY—Will be commensurate with experience and ability.

DEADLINE—Applications must be received by February 22, 1995.

APPLICATIONS—Letter of application, current resume, transcripts and three current letters of recommendation (copies acceptable) to:

SEARCH COMMITTEE
ASSISTANT MEN'S BASKETBALL COACH
CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
CLARION, PA 16214

Clarion University is building a diverse academic community and encourages minorities, women, Vietnam-era veterans and persons with disabilities to apply. AA/EEOE.

CAL POLY POMONA HEAD WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACH



Cal Poly Pomona is seeking applicants for the full time, 12 month academic position. Cal Poly Pomona is an NCAA Division II institution and a member of the California Collegiate Athletic Association. Bachelor's degree minimal qualifications; master's degree preferred. Five years minimal successful college level experience preferred.



ASSOCIATE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

Syracuse University is seeking an Associate Athletic Director to assist in the administration of the University's NCAA Division I intercollegiate athletic program for men and women. Responsibilities include coordinating and monitoring athletic financial aid awards for all student-athletes (except for football and men's/women's basketball), supervising all other men's and women's coaches and programs, coordinating scheduling, and administering staging and game operations for those sports.

Qualifications include: a Bachelor's degree or equivalent combination of education and experience, 5-7 years' administrative experience in collegiate athletics, preferably Division I, strong leadership abilities, including administration, supervisory and evaluation skills. Candidate must also have strong interpersonal and communication skills, thorough knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations and a commitment to enforcing them, and sensitivity to Title IX, gender equity and racial and ethnic diversity. Strong computer skills required. Please send letter of application, resume and three references by March 6, 1995 to: Office of Human Resources, Skytop Office Building, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244. AA/EEOE

■ Legislative assistance

1995 Column No. 5

1995 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 7 Nonrenewal of financial aid — notification and hearing opportunity

NCAA institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 7 (effective immediately), the notification and hearing opportunity required for the nonrenewal of institutional financial aid applies only to a student-athlete with eligibility remaining in the sport in which financial aid was awarded the previous academic year. For example, if a student-athlete who received institutional financial aid during the 1994-95 academic year in the sport of football has exhausted his four seasons of competition, the student-athlete's institution is not required to provide a hearing regarding the nonrenewal or reduction of the student-athlete's financial aid in football even if the student-athlete may have eligibility remaining on the five-year/10-semester

clock to participate in a sport other than football.

1995 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 79 Financial aid — certification of nonrecruited student-athletes

NCAA Division I institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 79 (effective immediately), it is permissible for a nonrecruited student-athlete in all sports for whom admission was granted with regard to athletics ability to receive institutional financial aid without being considered a counter, provided the institution has on file in the office of the athletics director certification by the faculty athletics representative, the admissions office and the director of financial aid that the student-athlete's financial aid was granted without regard to his or her athletics ability.

1995 Convention Proposal No. 126 Printed recruiting materials — general correspondence

NCAA Division I institutions should note that with the

adoption of Proposal No. 126 (effective August 1, 1995), Division I institutions are permitted to provide to a prospective student-athlete, with general correspondence, recruiting materials that are printed on plain white paper with black ink. Thus, photocopies of items, including photocopies of newspaper clippings, may be attached to the general correspondence that is sent to the prospect, provided it appears on plain white paper with black ink. Photocopies of newspaper clippings, however, may not be assembled into any form of a scrapbook. Please note that NCAA Bylaw 13.4.1 continues to govern which recruiting items may be provided to prospects.

This material was provided by the legislative services staff as an aid to member institutions. If an institution has a question or comment regarding this column, such correspondence should be directed to Nancy L. Mitchell, assistant executive director for legislative services, at the NCAA national office. This information is available on the Collegiate Sports Network.

Proposal 104

Extension of moratorium on discontinuation of championships does not apply to division men's events

► Continued from page 1

does not protect those events. As it stands, the last Division II Men's Ice Hockey Championship is scheduled for March 17-18 and the final Division II Men's Lacrosse Championship will be conducted May 13 or 14.

Gymnastics effort

However, those who submitted Proposal No. 104 say their intent extended beyond the men's gymnastics championships.

Although the National Association of Collegiate Gymnastics Coaches (Men and Women) was primarily interested in saving the National Collegiate Men's Gymnastics Championships (33 sponsoring institutions), it joined forces with coaches associations for baseball, swimming and diving, lacrosse, field hockey, fencing, wrestling, and water polo. The gymnastics coaches say they promoted Proposal No. 104 with the intent of saving not only the gymnastics championships, but others as well.

In a letter that was sent to NCAA member institutions before the 1995 Convention, the presidents of those coaches associations asked chief executive officers and athletics directors to "vote for upcoming NCAA legislation to continue a moratorium on the discontinuance of all established NCAA championships."

"The original intent of the legislation's language was to include all championships," said Roy Johnson, president of NACGC (Men) and head men's gymnastics coach at the

University of Massachusetts, Amherst. "The NCAA shouldn't be dropping any championships. The problem (with the language of the legislation) is semantics. It's like saying there is a recall on all Ford automobiles, when it's really just the Pinto."

Johnson listed an NCAA budget surplus, restructuring and Title IX/gender-equity requirements as reasons why the NCAA should include all championships in the moratorium.

"It's a shame if they don't save those championships," Johnson said. "We tried to include as many sports as possible and that was part of the reason for (the proposal's) generic nature. The NCAA has the money; they should extend all championships."

Surprised by news

The possibility that the 1995 Division II Men's Ice Hockey Championship could be the last is bad news at the University of Alabama, Huntsville, where interest in the sport is high. Last year, the Chargers hosted the championship series against Bemidji State University and attracted a paid attendance of 11,058 for the two-day session.

"We have been inundated by phone calls from media and fans (concerned about the discontinuation of the championship)," said Jeanne Fisher, acting director of athletics and vice-president for student affairs.

Alabama-Huntsville was one of the institutions that received the letter from the men's gymnastics coaches association soliciting sup-

port for Proposal No. 104. Because the school faced issues similar to those confronting men's gymnastics, Fisher said the decision to vote for Proposal No. 104 was an effort to save the Division II Men's Ice Hockey Championship.

"It never occurred to me that we were not talking about hockey," Fisher said. "Clearly, we interpreted the legislation to include hockey, and if we had a lacrosse team, I would have included lacrosse, too."

Officials at Bemidji State, where hockey is a part of the campus culture, reacted similarly. President M. James Bensen addressed Proposal No. 104 at the Convention in San Diego and "he then called to tell us it passed," said Robert H. "Bob" Peters, director of athletics and head men's ice hockey coach at Bemidji State. "We really are in a total quandary about it all. We read into the legislation that the Division II hockey championship would be saved for the next two years. It's hard to believe what has happened. It is shocking to us and our student-athletes."

NCAA interpretation

The NCAA's legislative services staff — which assists the NCAA Legislative Review Committee in drafting language for legislative proposals — and the NCAA Executive Committee are concerned about the misunderstanding, but they note that Proposal No. 104 specifically referred only to National Collegiate championships, as listed in Bylaw 18.3.1, rather than division championships.

By contrast, Proposal No. 105, which delegates also approved,

explicitly identified division championships, in addition to National Collegiate championships. That legislation will permit a National Collegiate championship or a division championship for women that existed during the 1993-94 academic year to continue through the 1998-99 academic year, even if during that period, the number of institutions sponsoring the sport falls below 40.

Misunderstandings of legislative intent are not unprecedented, but they are not common, either. In such instances, Constitution 5.4.1.1.1 permits the NCAA Council — by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting — to amend legislation consistent with the intent of the membership in adopting that legislation. Sufficient documentation and testimony must exist to establish clearly that the wording of the legislation is inconsistent with that intent.

"We have contacted the sponsors and are attempting to secure relevant documentation regarding the intent of Proposal No. 104. If sufficient documentation and testimony are brought forward, we will forward that information to the Council for review at its April meeting," said Daniel T. Dutcher, NCAA director of legislative services.

Lacrosse, too

Robert E. Hartwell, director of athletics at Adelphi University, said his institution had been looking at other avenues for lacrosse championship competition after this year and had even received confirmation that the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association was

planning on sponsoring a collegiate championship that would include Division II programs. "But we really wanted to stay NCAA, if possible," Hartwell said. "Then with Proposal No. 104, we thought the moratorium would make that possible for us."

At Long Island University/C. W. Post Campus, athletics director Vincent Salamone initially opposed Proposal No. 104 because, as he read it, the legislation would extend the Division II Men's Lacrosse Championship's life for only two years. But looking ahead, he also was aware that it could be difficult to arrange a quality Division I schedule for his student-athletes.

"With the scheduling requirements that are in place to compete in the Division I championship, we weren't sure we could schedule 10 other Division I programs and find enough schools that would schedule a Division II school like us."

Hartwell — who finds himself in the middle of a controversy he never anticipated — concedes he was "ignorant that 'National Collegiate championships' did not include all of the sports that we thought it would — including lacrosse and hockey."

"I still think the intent and rationale was to include all divisional championships," he said. "We're hoping that through the Division II Steering Committee and the Council, we can get a friendly amendment to include all divisional championships in the legislation."

"We are trying to look at this positively with an eye toward getting something done."

North Carolina lacrosse player dies in random shooting

A men's lacrosse player at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was one of two people killed January 26 as an assailant fired a semiautomatic rifle at cars, buildings and passers-by while walking down a Chapel Hill street.

Kevin Reichardt, a sophomore lacrosse player who turned 20 only a week before the shooting, was killed while riding his bicycle in front of a sorority house. A sorority member told reporters Reichardt was hit while on his bicycle. He then tried to crawl across the street, but was killed by another shot.

Wendell Williamson, 26, a third-

year law student at the university, was charged with murdering Reichardt and 42-year-old Ralph Walker during the 15-minute shooting spree. Walker was killed on the steps of the rooming house where he lived.

The shooting ended when a former Marine, assisted by another bystander, tackled the gunman. Williamson was treated for two gunshot wounds following his arrest, according to The Associated Press.

Williamson's parents told The News & Observer of Raleigh, North Carolina, that their son had been treated recently for mental illness.

Another newspaper, the Durham (North Carolina) Herald-Sun, quoted sources close to the investigation as saying that Williamson allegedly considered attacking basketball fans outside the Dean E. Smith Student Activities Center as they arrived for a January 25 basketball game against Florida State University.

The shooting that claimed the lives of Reichardt and Walker took place shortly before 2 p.m. January 26.

Reichardt was an honor student at North Carolina and also had earned Atlantic Coast Conference

academic honors. As a midfielder for the Tar Heels' seven-time ACC championship men's lacrosse team, he saw significant playing time during his freshman year.

He attended St. Mary's High School in Annapolis, Maryland.

Reichardt recently was selected to represent the men's lacrosse team on the Student-Athlete Advisory Council at North Carolina.

"Kevin was an exceptional person," said North Carolina men's lacrosse coach Dave Klarmann. "He was extremely committed and dedicated to performing at the utmost of his ability in everything.

He was a great student. He was honest with everyone. He was very supportive of his teammates and of our program.

"He just wanted to do everything he could to make himself and the team better. He took no shortcuts in life. He made no excuses. He worked hard without being leaned upon to do so. His death is a tremendous loss to his parents and to his family. For our team, it will be difficult for us not to have him there this spring and I don't mean as a player. He would have been there every day trying. That's what college athletics is about."