January 8, 1996 Volume 33, No. 1

National Collegiate Athletic Association

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Official Publication of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

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Faculty athletics representatives say they support restructuring plan

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Swimming committee permits more creativity for divers

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NCAA revenue exceeded budget by 2.68 percent in 1994-95 fiscal year

The NCAA News

Higher education groups on board for restructuring

Several higher education associations have lined up in support of the proposed restructuring of the NCAA.

Those groups include the American Association of Community Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the American Council on Education, the Association of American Universities, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The restructuring plan, Proposal No. 7 in the 1996 Official Notice, is designed to increase federation within the Association while also enhancing presidential control.

In a December letter to institutional chief executive officers, the presidents of the seven associations stated their reasons for supporting the legislation.

"Restructuring will place presidents in control of the NCAA and end the awkwardness of having two bodies, the Presidents Commission and the Council, each of which can act independently," the letter stated. "While the Presidents Commission has been effective and the Council has been cooperative, we believe the time has come for presidents to assume direct control of NCAA policy."

The letter also noted that while the restructuring plan achieves a high degree of autonomy for each of the three divisions, the proposal also maintains the integrity of the Association as a whole.

"The proposal is not perfect and many details remain to be worked out during the transition period," the letter concluded, "but the benefits to be gained from restructuring outweigh any imperfections. The success of the division task forces and the oversight committee in resolving fundamental differences offers assurance that remaining issues will be resolved in the same spirit of cooperation."

Convention section included

This issue of The NCAA News includes a special section that previews the 1996 NCAA Convention in Dallas.

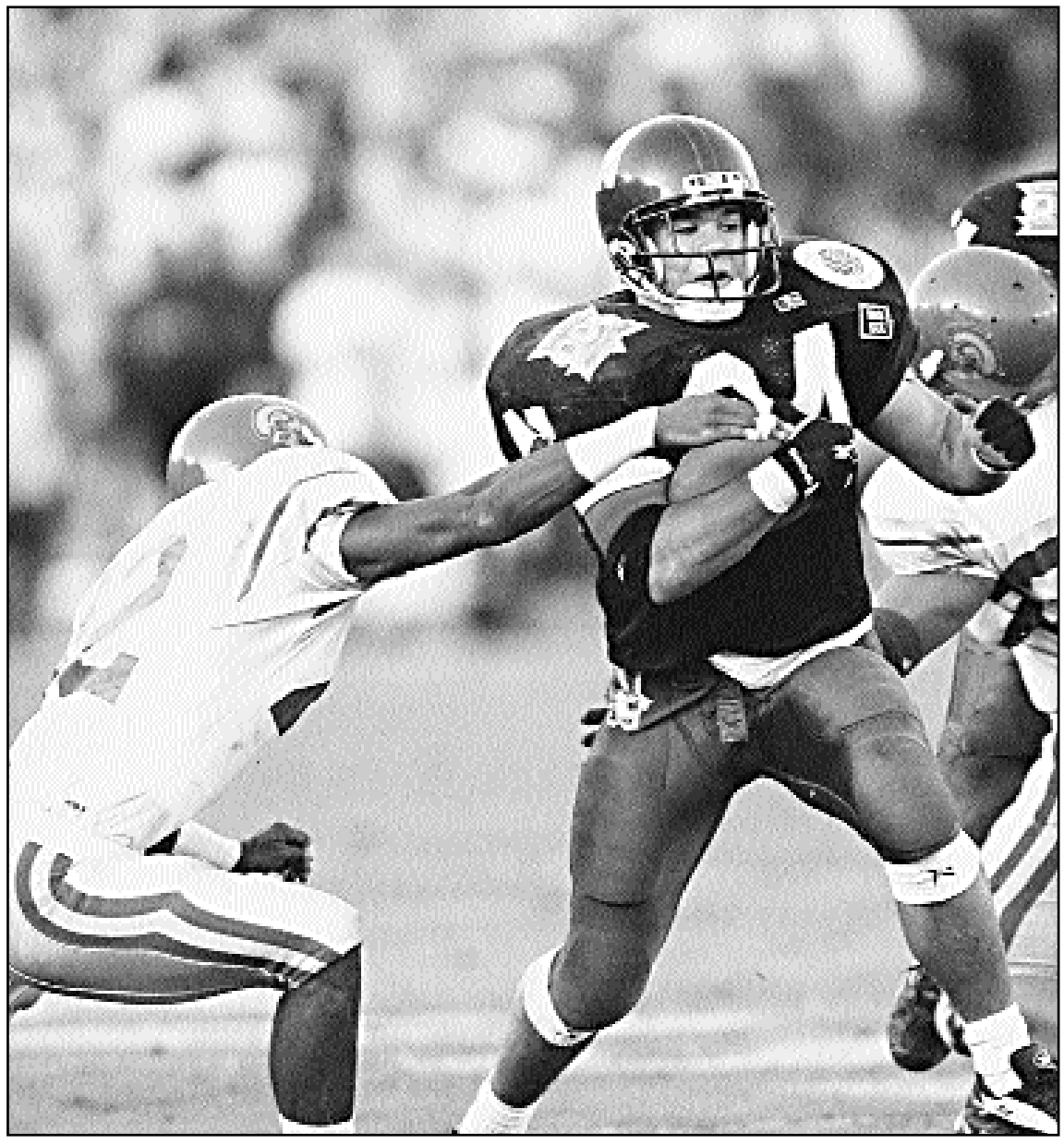
The section includes stories about proposed legislation and individuals who will be honored at the honors dinner, a schedule of meetings, and other Convention information.

The section also sets the stage for the membership's consideration of restructuring with a feature story that reviews the history of changes in the structure and governance of the Association.

Readers of the News' weekly legislative assistance column will find 1996 Column No. 1 on the last page of the special section.

The 90th annual Convention is January 6-10.

The News will provide coverage of the Convention in its January 15 and 22 issues.



David Gonzales/NCAA Photos

Moving on — *Darnell Autry of Northwestern University tries to get past Brian Kelly of the University of Southern California during the 1996 Rose Bowl January 1 in Pasadena, California. Autry scored two touchdowns and rushed for 110 yards, but it wasn't enough to keep Southern California from upsetting the No. 3 Wildcats, 41-32. The Trojans led, 24-7, early and withstood a strong second-half rally from Northwestern, which led, 32-31, in the fourth quarter.*

I-A gain leads to strong numbers for 1995 football attendance

BY RICHARD M. CAMPBELL
NCAA STATISTICS COORDINATOR

Division I-A football fans were the major reason 1995 NCAA college football attendance was second-best in history.

Home-game attendance totals for 1995 fell just short of last year's record total, which exceeded 36 million for the first time. This season's grand total for all 565 NCAA teams was 35,637,784, a drop of 822,112 from last year's 36,459,896.

Of the four NCAA divisions, however, I-A was the only one that showed an increase this season.

To put the dropoff in perspective, all divisions below I-A posted dramatic increases in 1994 — due, in part, to mild fall weather. This year, however, many areas experienced less than ideal weather on several fall weekends.

The Division I-A total of 25,836,469 was the fourth-best total for the division since the beginning of attendance compilations. Home-game attendance in Division I-A accounted for more than 72 percent of the 1995 NCAA national totals.

National football attendance first was compiled by the NCAA Statistics Service in 1948. Since 1978, only NCAA teams have been included in attendance figures.

Division I-AA recorded the biggest decrease from last year — down 562,041. But the 5,660,329 total for 1995 is the second-best I-AA total in history, behind last year's record 6.19 million.

Divisions II and III combined also fell by more than 400,000 fans in 1995. Division II's 2,459,792 total was the lowest since 1987, while the Division III total of 1,681,194 is the lowest since 1974, when only 1.64 million fans attended games.

Michigan once more

Michigan won its 22nd consecutive national team attendance title and 27th overall with an average of 103,767 per game.

Tennessee, behind the passing of super-sophomore Peyton Manning, finished second with a 94,694-per-game average. That put the Volunteers in second place for the 11th time in the past 12 years (Penn State was second last year). Penn State was third at 93,591, just edging Big Ten Conference partner Ohio State at 93,510 (an all-time high for the Buckeyes). Florida rounded out the top five at 85,139.

With three teams ranked in the top five, it should be no surprise that the Big Ten led the nation in per-game attendance at 67,537 and set a league record with a 4,592,499 total. It is the third consecutive year that the Big Ten has led the country.

The Southeastern Conference was second to the Big Ten in average with 63,524 per game and drew the third-largest total ever for a conference with 4,827,834. The Big Eight Conference, soon to become the Big 12, set records for both total attendance at 2,414,804 and per-game average at 48,296, while the Atlantic Coast Conference set a new per-game mark at 45,684. The Pacific-10 Conference joined these other four conferences with more than two million fans.

Jackson State record

Jackson State set a Division I-AA attendance mark, averaging

See **Football attendance,** page 9 ➤

Schedule of key dates for January and February

JANUARY

	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			

JANUARY
RECRUITING
Men's Division I basketball
1-31: Quiet period, except for 20 days between November 16, 1995, and March 15, 1996, selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics: Evaluation period.**

Women's Division I basketball*
1-31: Quiet period, except 20 days between October 8, 1995, and February 29, 1996, selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics: Evaluation period.**

Men's Division II basketball
The period between the prospect's initial and final high-school or two-year college contests: Evaluation period.

Women's Division II basketball*
The period between the prospect's initial and final high-school or two-year college contests: Evaluation period.

Division I football
December 1, 1995, through February 3, 1996, is a contact period, except for the periods noted below. Seven in-person, off-campus contacts per prospective student-athlete shall be permitted during this period, with not more than one permitted in any one calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) or partial calendar week:
December 24-January 1, 1996 .....Dead period
January 7 and January 11, 1996 .....Quiet period
January 8 through January 10, 1996 .....Dead period

Division II football
1-31 .....Contact period.

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	29		

FEBRUARY
RECRUITING
Men's Division I basketball
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The period between the prospect's initial and final high-school or two-year college contests: Evaluation period.

Division I football
1-3.....Contact period.
4.....Quiet period.
5-8 .....Dead period.
9-29.....Quiet period.

Division II football
1-5 (8 a.m.).....Contact period.
5 (8 a.m.)-7 (8 a.m.) .....Dead period.
7 (8 a.m.)-29 .....Contact period.

**See pages 122-123 of the 1995-96 NCAA Manual for exceptions. Also, see pages 126-127 for dead periods in other Divisions I and II sports.*
***An authorized off-campus recruiter may visit a particular educational institution only once during this evaluation.*

NCAA News Index

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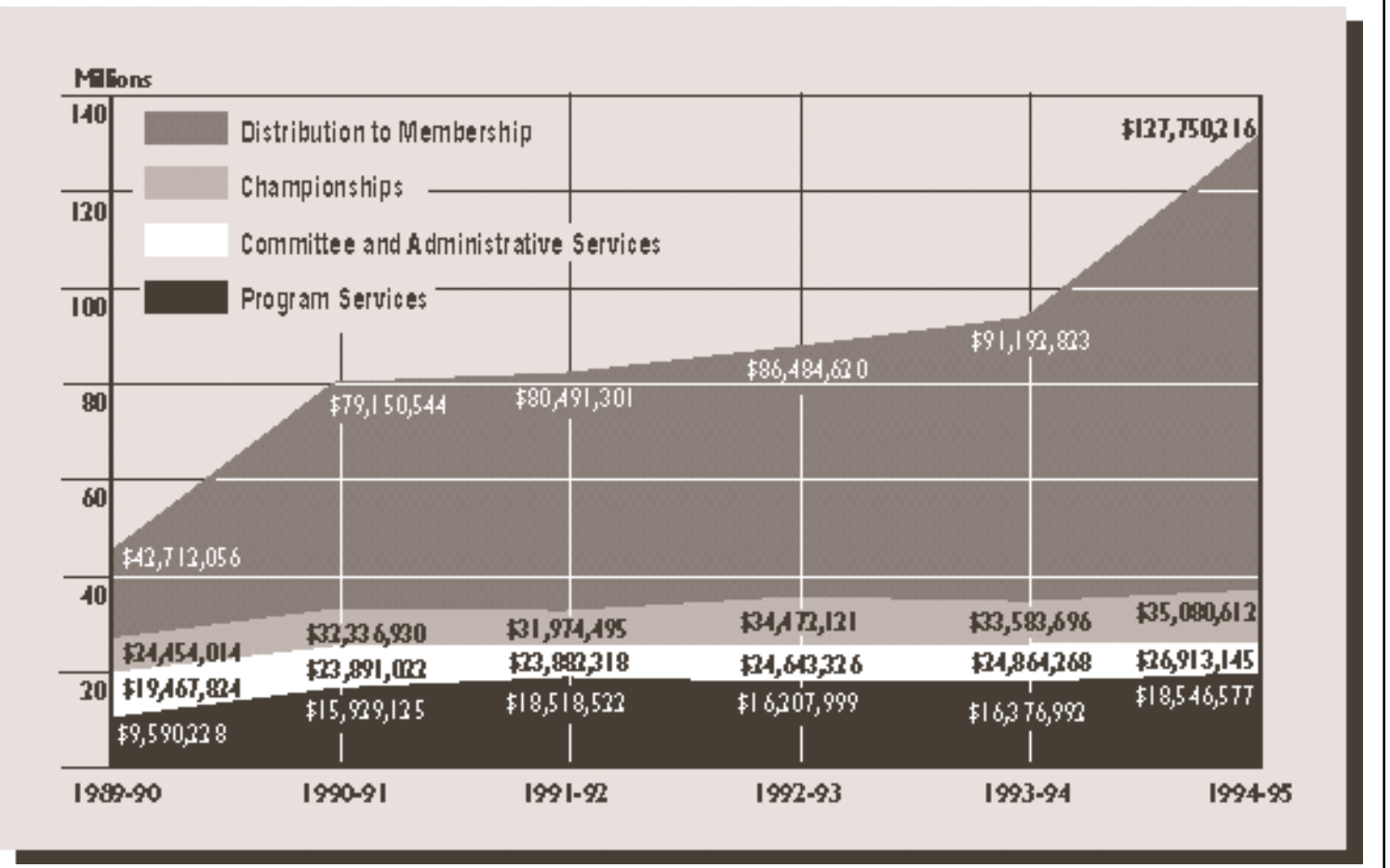
NCAA News DIGEST

A weekly summary of major activities within the Association

Five-year review of NCAA expenses



The amount of money distributed to the membership has increased much faster over the last four years than have expenses for NCAA program services, committee and administrative services, and championships.

In 1990-91, the NCAA signed a seven-year, $1 billion television contract with CBS, and the distribution to the membership jumped from $42.7 million to $79.1 million, primarily through the newly formed revenue-distribution plan.

Since then, distributions to the membership have increased by $48.6 million (61.4 percent) while program services, committee and administrative services, and championships combined have increased $8.39 million (11.6 percent).

In the 1994-95 fiscal year, 61 percent of the NCAA budget was distributed directly to the membership. Championships expenses accounted for another 17 percent of the budget while committee and administrative expenses took up 13 percent. Program services accounted for nine percent of Association expenditures.

Finances

Budget report shows revenue exceeded budget by 2.7 percent

The final budget report for the 1994-95 fiscal year shows that the Association exceeded projected revenue by 2.68 percent.

The Association took in operating revenues of $209.9 million, exceeding the budgeted amount by $5.5 million. Operating expenses totaled $182.5 million, which was about $4 million under budget.

The Association's total unallocated surplus was $29 million. At its December meeting, the NCAA Executive Committee designated $24 million of the surplus as follows:

■ $18 million was approved for distribution to Division I institutions through the basketball and "broad-based" (sports-sponsorship and grants-in-aid) funds of the revenue-distribution plan ($9 million in each fund). Checks will be mailed in January.

■ $2 million will be placed in the funded operating reserve, bringing that reserve to $26.7 million. The purpose of the funded operating reserve is to maintain a level of funding sufficient to cover the costs of essential services for a year.

■ $4 million was left unallocated as a contingency to deal with potential costs related to Association restructuring, the status of the NCAA headquarters building and litigation involving restricted-earnings coaches.

The remaining $5 million was dealt with in May, when the Executive Committee voted to place that amount in an investment reserve.

For more information, see page 10.

Staff contact: Frank E. Marshall and Keith E. Martin.

Betty Ford Center

Residence program spaces filled for next six months

Spaces for the January through May 1996 NCAA/Betty Ford Center Professional in Residence Program have been filled. It is anticipated that additional sessions will be scheduled for June through December. NCAA institutions will be notified when dates have been set.

Staff contact: Donna L. Hockersmith.

Graduation rates

Grad-rate disclosure forms mailed to Division I institutions

The 1996 NCAA graduation-rates disclosure form was mailed December 13 to the compliance-form designee at every Division I institution.

Every Division I member institution is required to complete the form in accordance with NCAA Bylaws 13.3, 18.4.2.2-(c) and 30.1. The fully completed form is to be signed by the institution's chief executive officer and returned to the national office not later than March 1, 1996.

Failure to return the properly completed form by the deadline will render an institution ineligible to enter a team or individual competitors in NCAA championships events during the 1996-97 academic year.

Institutions are required to submit graduation data for the entering freshman class of 1989-90 and the transfer class of 1989-90 and enrollment data for the fall 1995 term, and to update the average time to graduate and the graduation rates of student-athletes who have exhausted athletics eligibility.

Institutions are encouraged to use an NCAA computerized form for completing and submitting the form.

Staff contact: Maria K. DeJulio.

Attendance

College football attendance reaches near-record level

The popularity of Division I-A football was the major reason 1995 NCAA college football attendance was second-best in history.

Home-game attendance totals for 1995 fell just short of last year's record total, which exceeded 36 million for the first time. This season's grand total for all 565 NCAA teams was 35,637,784, a drop of 874,450 from last year's 36,459,896.

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The University of Michigan led the nation with an average of 103,767 per game.

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For more information, see page 1.

■ Briefly in the News

Autry learning to act seriously

Someone once said there are two kinds of people — leaders and followers. Northwestern University football standout **Darnell Autry** is the former.

Autry dashed for a school-record 1,675 yards and 14 touchdowns this season to lead the Wildcats to their best season ever and a berth in the Rose Bowl. But Autry has a desire to be a leader off the field as well — specifically, a leading man on stage and in film.

The theater major plans to audition for roles in productions at the university, which has provided Hollywood with such well-known leading men as **Warren Beatty** and **Charlton Heston**.

"I don't want to make a big mockery out of this theater department," Autry told The Associated Press. "I don't know that much about it right now, but I'm learning. The worst thing that could happen is if people say, 'He's a great football player but he's a terrible actor.' I want to be a great actor who also can play football."

Autry's teammate, **Justin Chabot**, views him this way: "If he can act as well as he plays football, that would really be something."

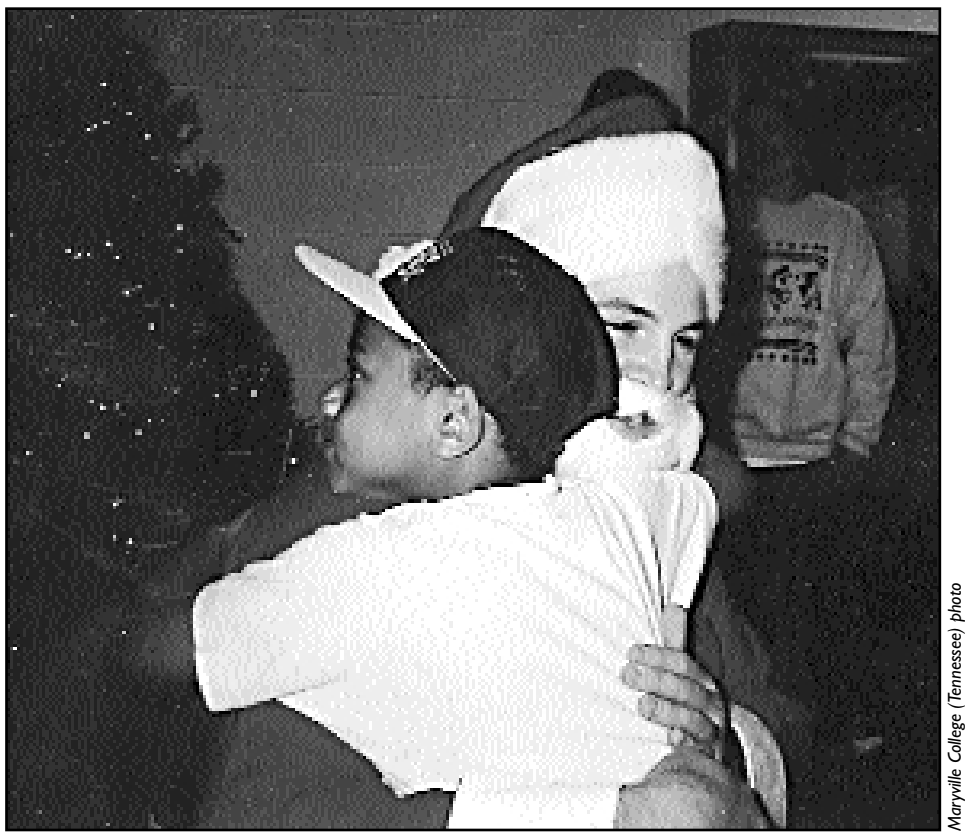
Autry says his goal is to be cast in strong roles in strong films. Autry, who no doubt will be a contender for the Heisman Trophy next season, says he hopes his football accolades do not cause him to be typecast as an athlete.

"I want to get in because of my talent," he said. "And if I have no talent, please, somebody, tell me....I hope to be as great as, maybe, Mel Gibson, and all of them. I want to be in good films."

Autry says he is most inspired by the work of **Laurence Fishburne**, who has numerous big-screen credits such as "Apocalypse Now," "Boyz in the Hood," "Just Cause," "Searching For Bobby Fischer" and "Othello."

"I was like, 'Wow, that guy is amazing!' " Autry said of Fishburne. "He's done everything from Shakespeare to action-packed (films) to drug movies to hot-and-sassy movies. He's up-and-coming and still growing, and I respect that."

Sounds a lot like Darnell Autry.



Maryville College (Tennessee) photo

Holiday hug — *Maryville College (Tennessee) football player Daniel Bechman receives a big hug from one of more than 50 youths who participated in the "Scots for Christmas" program. Students, student-athletes, faculty and university staff joined the Maryville Fraternal Order of Police in assisting area underprivileged children. The event provided clothing, presents, treats and tickets to a Scots' men's basketball game.*

Working overtime

The University of Toledo and the University of Nevada found themselves making college football history in the first game of the 1995 bowl season — working overtime.

The two teams, tied at the end of regulation play in the Las Vegas Bowl, became the first Division I-A bowl participants to use the overtime provision adopted by the NCAA Special Events Committee in 1995. Under that provision, both teams are awarded one possession per overtime period, and the team that leads at the end of a period wins the game.

"That's the first time I've ever had to play a fifth quarter," said Toledo coach **Gary Pinkel**, whose team kicked a field goal to win the game, 40-37. "This is the best way to do it. It gives each team an opportunity to win it."

Chris Ault, football coach at Nevada, agreed with Pinkel.

"Tie games are a crime in college football," he said. "The old guard needs to get off their butts and have tiebreakers in all games."

Bone-marrow drive

The San Diego State University women's softball team is trying to provide a helping hand by locating a specific type of bone marrow for the daughter of Major League Baseball hall-of-famer **Rod Carew** and others in need of bone-marrow transplants.

Michelle Carew has a blood disease and is in need of a life-saving transplant. An ongoing international search is underway to locate a match for Carew, who is of mixed ancestry.

San Diego State student-athletes sponsored a bone-marrow drive December 6, seeking ethnic-minority donors in particular because the need is especially great there. Seventy-one people responded to the offer for free testing, including 29 Hispanics and 23 African-Americans.

The team is encouraging other NCAA institutions to organize similar efforts. More information can be obtained by contacting a local blood bank or the American Red Cross.

So long, long streak

The Capital University women's basketball team, two-time defending NCAA Division III champions, said goodbye to a winning streak that began after a January 8, 1994, defeat.

In fact, the team saw two long-running streaks halted in December when Shawnee State University, the top-ranked team in NAIA Division II, beat the Crusaders, 100-81.

The loss snapped a 60-game winning streak. In addition, the Crusaders lost at home, snapping a 73-game winning streak at Alumni Gym.

— Compiled by Ronald D. Mott

■ Sports sponsorship

The **University of the Pacific (California)** announced it is dropping football — at least for one year — after 77 years of competition. University President Donald V. De Rosa said a $400,000 shortfall in the current athletics budget was a contributing factor in the decision to eliminate the Division I-A program.

Alfred University is adding women's track and field to its slate of varsity programs. The sport is being reestablished after a seven-year hiatus.

Mankato State University announced the elevation of its men's ice hockey program from Division II to Division I, beginning with the 1996-97 academic year.

Women's golf will be added to the roster of varsity sports at **Lincoln Memorial University,** beginning next spring. The addition brings to seven the number of women's sports sponsored by the institution.

Colorado School of Mines announced December 8 that it is discontinuing its men's lacrosse program, effective at the end of the 1995-96 academic year.

Wentworth Institute of Technology announced that it will elevate its men's lacrosse club team to varsity status, effective with the 1996-97 academic year.

Salem State College will add men's lacrosse, beginning in 1996-97.

■ Milestones

Babson College women's basketball coach **Judy Blinstrub** won her 200th career game recently in a victory over Bridgewater State College (Massachusetts). She is in her 12th season.

Joe Harrington, men's basketball coach at the University of Colorado, Boulder, won his 250th contest in a 77-74 victory over the University of Houston.

Joby Wright, men's basketball coach at the University of Wyoming, registered victory No. 150 in a 92-63 win over the University of Northern Colorado.

■ Fact file

Dallas is hosting an annual NCAA Convention for the fourth time. Three of the four Conventions have been at the Wyndham Anatole (formerly known as the Loews Anatole). The other Convention was at the Adolphus Hotel (in 1951). Dallas also hosted the sixth (and most recent) special Convention in 1987 at the Loews Anatole.

Source: 1995 NCAA Convention Proceedings.

■ Committee notices

Committee changes

The following changes, corrections and additions have been made to information in the 1995-96 NCAA Directory. Appointments are effective immediately, unless otherwise noted.

Presidents Commission

Ronald G. Eaglin, President, Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky 40351-1689, appointed to replace Kala M. Stroup as Division I-AA Central representative.

Council-appointed committees

Basketball Officiating Committee: Theresa Grentz now at the University of Illinois, Champaign, instead of Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports: Nicholas J. Cassisi, M.D., University of Florida, appointed to replace Chris McGrew, M.D., University of New Mexico.

Infractions Appeals Committee: Katherine E. Noble now at the Big Sky Conference instead of the University of Montana.

Student-Athlete Advisory Committee: Division II: Brett Krause, Assumption College, removed since he was unable to attend meetings. Division III: Name correction —Gregory Belinfanti.

Two-Year College Relations Committee: Joanne Fortunato, Community College League of California, replaced Walter C. Rilliet, resigned from the organization.

Sports committees

Division I Baseball Committee: Joseph R. Castiglione, University of Missouri, Columbia, appointed to replace David B. Bingham, formerly at the University of Kansas, no longer at a member institution. R. Wayne Burrow appointed as secondary NCAA staff liaison to committee.

Division III Baseball Committee: Stann Tate replaces Thomas A. Jacobs as NCAA staff liaison.

Men's Basketball Rules Committee: Andrew J. Russo, Florida Institute of Technology, appointed to replace Bob Vanatta, formerly commissioner of the Sunshine State Conference, no longer at the conference.

Women's Basketball Rules Committee: Mary Elizabeth "Beth" Palmer, East Texas State University, appointed to replace Barbara J. Schroeder, Regis University (Colorado), resigned from committee.

Division II Women's Basketball Committee: Michelle A. Pond replaces R. Wayne Burrow as NCAA staff liaison.

Football Rules Committee: Donald Bunce, M.D., appointed as medical consultant to replace Chris McGrew, M.D., University of New Mexico Hospital, resigned from committee.

Men's Gymnastics Committee: R. Wayne Burrow replaces Deborah R. Nelson as NCAA staff liaison.

See **Committee notices,** page 7 ➤

The NCAA News

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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.

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The Faculty Voice

Faculty representatives support restructuring

BY JERRY L. KINGSTON
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

The Faculty Athletics Representative Association (FARA) placed the NCAA membership restructuring proposal (1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 7) at the forefront of its agenda for the fall 1995 meeting in Atlanta. This proposal was discussed in detail, separately, by the FARA Executive Committee, in division breakout sessions led by FARA members and others who served on the division restructuring task forces, and in the general session led by NCAA President Eugene F. Corrigan.

Many points of view were expressed, including some sharply critical of the restructuring concept, or of details related thereto.

Having now heard and participated in these debates, the leadership of FARA urges the delegates to the 1996 NCAA Convention to support the restructuring proposal. The continued success of the reform movement in intercollegiate athletics will benefit substantially from the clearly defined leadership of our chief executive officers, which would be established by this legislation. Division autonomy will be greatly enhanced, with appropriate guarantees for championships access and revenue distribution. The Division I legislative process will be profoundly changed, with the potential to become more efficient and effective in preserving and promoting the reform movement.

Throughout this past year, FARA has expressed to various groups — the NCAA Presidents Commission, the NCAA Council, the Division I Steering Committee and the FARA membership — concerns about the role of the faculty athletics representative in the new division governance structure. We believe that the faculty representatives have made, and will continue to make, important contributions to the governance of intercollegiate athletics, both within and beyond our individual campus boundaries. At present, few, if any, positions on the proposed division Management Councils have been earmarked for faculty representatives, and the proposals or resolutions related to diversity of membership on these bodies frequently have not included specific references to faculty, as opposed to gender or minority group, representation.

Nevertheless, our interaction with all of the groups referenced above has convinced me that they, too, value the faculty perspective,

See **Restructuring,** page 5 ➤

All blame should not rest on the JUCOs

The following article was excerpted from JUCO Review, the official magazine of the National Junior College Athletic Association.

BY WILLIAM J. CAMPION
CENTRAL FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Correspondence courses, the purchase of credits from "diploma mills" and the unethical abuse of summer school have cast a pallor over collegiate athletics programs.

Sports Illustrated and other publications have chronicled in detail the scary abuses involving the fraudulent use of correspondence courses. Certain unprincipled institutions permit individuals to purchase credits, often without doing any work or even being present during the term when the credits were earned. Certain coaches have the connections to make these things happen.

This problem exists in alarming numbers. Because of this fraud, the NCAA has addressed the summer-school issue and has proposed serious limitations and much greater scrutiny in this area....

30 hours in summer school

Documented abuses in exorbitant summer-school hours can best be illustrated by an outstanding junior college athlete who failed to return to school after the national tournament. Somehow, this same superstar amassed more than 30 hours in summer school and earned an associate degree. This future NBA prospect, turned summer-school scholar, now dots the roster of a prominent Division I power.

One circumstance like this ruins hundreds of appropriate activities by the vast majority of quality two-year colleges and their student-athletes.

Only in a very few two-year colleges can student-athletes earn too many semester or quarter hours too quickly. But the few schools that permit these inappropriate actions now shoulder the responsibility for the proposed rule changes that will require two-year college transfers to successfully complete a redshirt year before they are permitted to compete athletically at the Division I level.

These tragic consequences result when a few institutions commit socially and morally irresponsible actions. This lack of ethics and moral sportsmanship by coaches and some school administrators gives two-year colleges everywhere a generally undeserved black eye.

'35 percent' proposal

Recently, a compromise proposal has surfaced that may satisfy the various factions. The "35 percent" proposal provides an athlete with an alternative to mandated redshirting if he has completed 35 percent of the required courses for a bachelor's degree and earned an associate degree. Since two years of college work should produce more than 35 percent of the semester hours needed for a four-year degree, the compromise proposal appears reasonable and fair.

Why are such additional measures necessary? The National Junior College Athletic Association guidelines provide the most stringent requirements for eligibility for any athletics governing body. Only the NJCAA mandates documented progress on an each-semester basis. Most of the two-year colleges demonstrate academic integrity at a very high level; yet, these same institutions continue to be the focus of academic-integrity issues.

The answer is strikingly simple. One abuse or devious action totally obscures the diligent efforts of many colleges. Simply speaking, bad press sells papers, and bad news creates interesting topics for discussion. Good press and good news provide little public interest and very limited material for conversation — a tragic but accurate comment on contemporary society.

The rogues of two-year college athletics do immeasurable damage when they allow academic fraud to occur. When athletes can complete two years of work in one calendar year, or when they can earn great numbers of semester hours with high grade-point averages in one semester, all colleges suffer the consequences....

Reform in the relatively small number of two-year colleges where questionable activities are taking place must target coaches, administrators and any others associated with wrongdoing.

Not to be overlooked are the Division I assistant coaches...(often with the blessings and full awareness of their head coaches) from the very Division I institutions calling for the mandatory redshirt year and other reforms. These frequently polished, smooth-talking promoters know all the ropes. They even arrange for the correspondence courses, often from unaccredited institutions. They arrange summer-school enrollments from the few institutions that will allow ridiculous amounts of hours while keeping things quiet. These same schools unfortunately often graduate these unsuspecting athletes in only a summer school of attendance....

These Division I schools demanding change and reform must start the process not with a mandated redshirt year but with a house cleaning of their own unsavory coaches who instigate these practices. These athletics personnel, and not the two-year colleges, must be removed from college athletics.

In big-time sports, news travels quickly. Severe actions against a few of these culprits will stop these practices completely. When the world of college athletics focuses on the real perpetrators of these wrongs, the problem will no longer exist.

Division I presidents can and must solve this difficulty. Two-year colleges everywhere must join ranks and bring to focus not only the real problems and their causes but also the straightforward solution, as well. Where this remedy has taken place, college athletics will have experienced a giant step forward, and definitely one in the right direction.

As two-year and four-year college presidents join ranks to address these issues, student-athletes at all levels will become the real winners.

William J. Campion is president of Central Florida Community College.

Opinions

Osborne: Season long enough without extended playoff

Tom Osborne, head football coach
University of Nebraska, Lincoln
The Tennessean

Discussing a Division I-A football playoff:

"It would have great interest, but you have to realize that we started the season on September 2 and our last game is January 2. This is not pro football.

"I know it's big business, but you've got to take other things into consideration."

Jason Layman, football player
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
The Tennessean

"You can talk about what a great thing a playoff would be, but you're not the one out there playing. We've played 11 games and now we've got a bowl. That's plenty, especially if you're playing in the SEC.

"We haven't played in three weeks, but I'm still tired and bruised. My body says, 'That's enough.' "

Title IX

Jessica Gavora, columnist
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"...[T]he losers from Title IX are not limited to the now-familiar angry white male. Pursuit of gender equity in college athletics is alienating key parts of the affirmative-action constituency — black males and liberal college administrators — while minority women see little benefit. The only clear winners, for the time being, are middle- and upper-class white women.

"Because men tend to participate in sports at higher rates than women, university administrators — under pressure both to comply with Title IX and balance their budgets — resort to simply cutting men's athletics slots to avoid the charge that women are underrepresented in sports. But when men's opportunities are cut in sports such as basketball and football — which have high concentrations of minority athletes — gender equity often supplants racial equity, spelling trouble in the world of race and sex bean-counting....

"The women's teams most often added to achieve Title IX compliance are in sports like tennis, rowing and soccer — not the stuff of heated competition in the inner city. NCAA statistics bear this out: The women who participate in sports other than women's basketball and track are 86 percent white, five percent Black and two percent Hispanic."

Nelson Bobb, athletics director
University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Greensboro News and Record

"As long as I'm the AD, we won't have football here. But all your ills aren't solved by not having football. Gender equity has to be a mind-set."

Charles M. Neinas, executive director
College Football Association
Greensboro News and Record

Discussing a federal judge's decision that Brown University is in violation of Title IX (Brown is appealing the decision):

"I'm not an attorney, but I don't think the folks at Brown would mind if the case got to the Supreme Court. I think they would win."

SPRINGBOARD TO SUCCESS

New formula should raise level of creativity in diving

BY GARY T. BROWN
STAFF WRITER

It used to be that divers had to wait to be creative. But now, through a new degree-of-difficulty formula adopted by the NCAA Men's and Women's Swimming Committee for 1996-97, divers will be given the green light off the boards.

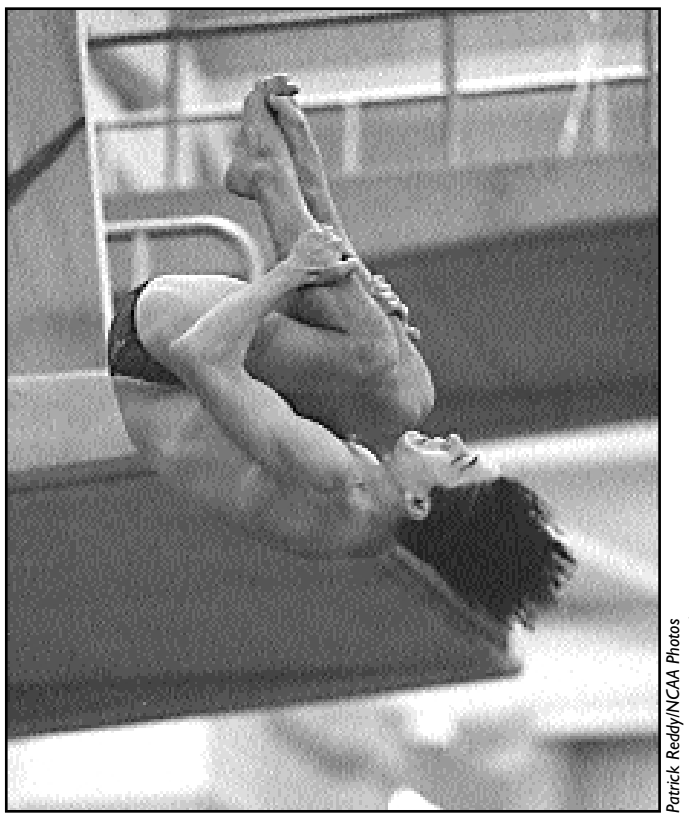
The new degree-of-difficulty formula developed by FINA, swimming's international governing body, will supplement the springboard and platform diving table and will allow divers to assess a degree of difficulty to any dive, whether it is already listed in the table or not. Previously, if divers wanted to perform dives not listed in the table, they had to demonstrate them at NCAA championships meets and then wait for approval from the diving subcommittee before being allowed to perform the dive in competition the following year.

In some cases, divers who performed both in collegiate and national or international competitions had to master two repertoires — depending on which of their dives were listed in the FINA table and which were listed in the NCAA table. The Men's and Women's Swimming Committee in September adopted the FINA table for the 1996 edition of the NCAA Men's and Women's Swimming and Diving Rules, and approved the new formula for 1996-97 so that both governing bodies would be in alignment.

"A lot of your top collegiate divers also are international competitors," said University of Tennessee, Knoxville, diving coach Dave Parrington. "It helps for all the different entities to be in line with degrees of difficulty."

Parrington and others concur that the new formula, which is based on the number of somersaults and twists a diver performs within a particular dive, assures that divers with unique abilities are not held back in competition.

"The formula doesn't take away from existing dives," said University of Michigan diving coach Dick Kimball, who chairs the diving subcommittee of the Men's and Women's Swimming Committee. "It just adds options for divers who are able to perform unique dives. It presents an opportunity for a diver to arrive at the championships and do a dive right then that he or she has been working on all year. There's no longer that delay factor."



Patrick Reddy/NCAA Photos

A new degree-of-difficulty formula will give divers more flexibility in their routines.

Not much resistance

According to Kimball, the collegiate community has bought into the new table and the new formula without much resistance. He said the only resistance internationally came from countries that did not have strong diving programs to begin with and did not want to fall farther behind.

"It was sort of a matter of the have-nots trying to outvote the haves," he said.

Kimball also said that opening the doors for creativity won't put student-athletes at risk.

"It's not a safety issue," he said. "Divers won't do a dive they can't do well."

Parrington said the safety factor is a coaching responsibility and is in good hands with the current group.

"The standard of coaching in the NCAA is of a very high caliber," he said. "You won't find coaches or divers trying things they shouldn't be trying."

"Adding the new degrees of difficulty is no more dangerous than the old system," said Jim Stillson, diving coach at Southern Methodist University. "All along, from the time the diver first learns an inward dive or a back dive, decisions have to be made (regarding safety). When you first tell a kid to do a back dive, the potential for hitting the board is equal there and possibly greater at that time than it is later when he's learning a really difficult dive.

"Each step along the way, there are certain dives that if the mechanics aren't done correctly, there's the potential for injury. And each time the diver and the coach meet that hurdle, hopefully an intelligent decision is made as to the readiness of the diver for the next step."

Judges ready

Diving coaches also agree that the performance of new dives not listed in the table will not throw a wrench into the judging process at the championships. Parrington said that the diving coaches participating in the championships (who compose the judging panel at the meet) will not be caught by surprise when a new dive is performed.

"At the meets, the judges will have the opportunity to see the dive because the divers will be practicing it all week," he said.

"When you look at the people present at national championships judging those dives," Stillson said, "I don't think that will be an issue. They are qualified people — national-caliber coaches who have a great deal of experience at that level. The criteria for judging a dive remains consistent regardless of the dive — so if you're doing an inward $2\frac{1}{2}$, an inward $3\frac{1}{2}$ or an inward $4\frac{1}{2}$, you're judging the same thing.

"We haven't gone out and added the javelin throw in the middle of the dive. The new dive is not an extrapolation of somebody's creative imagination out of nowhere. It's simply an extension of what we're already doing. Therefore, the judging criteria are all in place."

Kimball said the formula is based on a formula that existed for trampoline, which used to be an event within gymnastics competitions. He also said that the timing of the change coincides with improvements in diving-board technology. Boards are good enough now to accommodate more complicated dives.

"The one-meter board, in fact, is so flexible now that many divers can put it in the water on several dives," Kimball said.

The increased creativity, Kimball said, will be good for diving and will spur divers to set new standards of performance — much like timing standards have done for swimming events.

"In diving," Kimball said, "we haven't reached a limit with what we can do, particularly in twisting dives."

And now with the new degree-of-difficulty formula, divers may soon put a new twist on an old standard.

Restructuring

Faculty athletics representatives see value for Association in increased presidential control, more efficient governance

➤ Continued from page 4

and that they will continue to work with the Faculty Athletics Representatives Association and other groups to ensure a continued, meaningful collective voice for the faculty in the governance of intercollegiate athletics. As a result, we strongly urge our faculty colleagues and other convention delegates to consider carefully the following views expressed, to vote affirmatively on Proposal No. 7 at the Convention, and to promote and support the revised governance structure.

Division I: A Faculty Representative Perspective

BY DAVID JAMISON
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Faculty athletics representatives will find enhanced opportunities for active participation in the governance and ongoing activity of our Association under the restructuring plan presently before the membership.

Federating the Association so that the three divisions gain autonomy over their own rules, procedures and policies, while still subscribing to common principles that reach throughout our membership, was a linchpin of the Division I task force's agreement to the whole restructuring plan. Federation allows for self-governance within the division, while still protecting the integrity of the intercollegiate athletics experience that we all believe in.

As a faculty rep, I would not have been able to subscribe to the plan without the continued commitment to the fundamental principles set forth in our constitution, especially student-athlete welfare, institutional control, ethical conduct, and commitment to gender equity and nondiscrimination. I think it is vital that we reaffirm that these are the guidelines for the conduct of our programs, and that they will be the bedrock theses from which all legislation, even in a federated Association, must proceed.

The details of the Division I plan respond to the challenges we face: the need for clearer presidential authority, a more responsive legislative structure and a more efficient administrative structure.

Presidential control is enhanced in Division I by the establishment of a Board of Directors, composed entirely of institutional CEOs, as the body that will establish general policy and engage in strategic planning for our division.

Legislative responsiveness is assured by the creation of a Management Council, composed of faculty representatives, conference officials and athletics administrators (athletics directors, senior woman administrators, associate and assistant ADs, and compliance officers).

The Management Council will have authority to adopt rules and bylaws, take action on bylaws, and suggest policy changes to the Board of Directors. This council will be the scene of legislative activity for our division, and I am very encouraged that faculty representatives and the athletics administrators directly responsible for the welfare of our student-athletes will be the responsible parties for driving the legislation that will affect those students.

Finally, I believe that a more efficient administrative structure will be achieved by the new cabinet/committee system. Our task force recommends that in as many instances a possible our committees be federated, so that those responsible for Division I athletics sit on the committees that govern its rules and conduct. Again, I am encouraged that there is a greatly enhanced role for faculty athletics representatives in the plans for the composition of the committees.

Clearly, since representation on all of these bodies is based on conference affiliation, much of the action in our division will shift to the conference level. This suggests a challenge to us as faculty reps.

Where the tradition of faculty representation in the governance of the conference is strong, we need to be vigilant to see that it continues.

Where a conference has not had that history, we need to work to establish our legitimate role in conference affairs. I believe that is a challenge we can meet, and that our enhanced role in a restructured Division I governance will benefit faculty, our institutions, our Association and, most of all, the student-athletes who are our reason for being.

Division II: A Faculty Representative Perspective

BY PAUL ENGELMANN
CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

Unlike Division I, the proposed Division II restructuring retains the one institution/one vote concept. Changes affecting Division II's operating bylaws would still be voted on by the membership at the Convention. Thus, faculty representatives will retain whatever influence and authority they had in the past in formulating institutional positions on proposed legislation. Similarly, Division II member institutions will retain the ability to sponsor legislation; 15 member institutions will be required to sponsor a proposal.

Faculty athletics representative participation in the Division II Management Council is guaranteed. Of its 25 members, four each must be directors of athletics, senior woman administrators and faculty athletics representatives (one member must be a conference commissioner). Faculty representatives are eligible for election to the remaining 12 positions as well.

The proposed restructuring process will be beneficial to Division II member institutions and will move us closer to achieving the desired goals of member institutions, faculty representatives and the NCAA. A vote for Proposal No. 7 is a vote for enhancement and improvement in intercollegiate athletics in Division II institutions.

Division III: A Faculty Representative Perspective

BY SCOTT T. CHAPMAN
TRINITY UNIVERSITY (TEXAS)

Division III faculty representatives echo the support of their colleagues in Divisions I and II for the total restructuring package. Key to this support is the continued principle of one school/one vote, as well as the financial guarantees that are critical to the continuation of our national-championship structure.

One issue of importance to the Division III membership is our representation on the Division III Management Council. Of the 16 positions on the council, nine are guaranteed to athletics directors, two to CEOs but only one to faculty representation. This becomes particularly troublesome when one considers that there initially was no faculty athletics representative representation on the Division III restructuring committee.

Philosophically, academic integrity is at the heart of Division III athletics. Lack of representation on the Division III Management Council would appear to be less than supportive of this philosophy. The faculty, which is the group closest to academic issues, should not be virtually excluded from this important decision-making body.

Jerry L. Kingston, David Jamison, Paul Engelmann and Scott T. Chapman are faculty athletics representatives at their respective institutions.

1995
THE YEAR IN REVIEW

January

4 — A national attendance record for college football games is announced. Nearly 1.6 million more spectators turned out to watch the 568 NCAA football programs in 1994 than in the previous season. The total of 36,459,896 was the first time NCAA football attendance topped the 36 million mark. Eight more institutions sponsored football in 1994 than in 1993.

4 — Dave Gavitt, vice-chair of the board of the Boston Celtics and former commissioner of the Big East Conference, is named president of the NCAA Foundation.

4 — 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 or slightly above pre-Proposition 48 levels.

7-11 — Initial-eligibility requirements are the dominant theme at the 89th NCAA Convention in San Diego. Division I delegates sweep aside efforts to enact freshman ineligibility and soften the impact of standardized tests on minority student-athletes. Delegates, however, make important changes to 1992 Convention Proposal No. 16, including a delay in the implementation of the new standards until August 1996. Also, a provision permitting partial qualifiers to receive athletically related financial aid and to practice (but not compete) as freshmen is adopted. Partial qualifiers, however, are denied a fourth year of athletics eligibility by delegates by a margin of just 12 votes. Six principles relating to student-athlete welfare are adopted overwhelmingly by the membership.

In his "State of the Association" address, NCAA Executive Director Cedric W. Dempsey says the NCAA's future "depends on our willingness to address the changing needs of student-athletes and our ability to create a more responsible and responsive governing structure." Dempsey also acknowledged the ongoing discussions regarding a potential restructuring of NCAA governance, saying presidential control must be a key ingredient. "I am convinced that this one issue — that of presidential responsibility for intercollegiate athletics — must be the linchpin of restructuring."

Robert B. Mathias, a two-time Olympic gold-medal decathlete and former football player at Stanford University, is honored January 8 at the NCAA honors dinner as the recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Award. Also recognized for their past athletics contributions and current professional endeavors are six Silver Anniversary Award recipients, including former Pennsylvania State University lineman Mike Reid. Tanya Hughes, a track and field standout at the University of Arizona and a four-time NCAA champion in the high jump, receives an NCAA Today's Top VIII award. Harry Smith, coanchor of "CBS This Morning" and a former football player at Central College (Iowa), serves as master of ceremonies.

Representatives of the Association meet January 11 with the Rev. Jesse Jackson and other members of the National Rainbow Coalition to discuss minority relations.

Attendance at the Convention is 2,619 delegates, a record. The previous best of 2,447 was set in 1994. At the conclusion of the Convention, Atlantic Coast Conference Commissioner Eugene F. Corrigan and Big Ten Conference Associate Commissioner Phyllis L. Howlett are elected NCAA president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

February

4 — The NCAA and the United States Olympic Committee create a special task force to strengthen the relationship between the two bodies. Cochaired by NCAA Executive Director Cedric W. Dempsey and USOC Vice-President George Steinbrenner, the primary mission of the task force is to discuss ways to assist emerging and elite athletes who are taking part in Olympic sports at NCAA institutions.

4 — Research indicates that the number of NCAA college sports participants in 1993-94 fell just short of a record. A total of 295,174 student-athletes participated, compared to the record of 295,382 set in 1985-86.

11-13 — College football coaches draw the line on taunting in the game. At the annual College Football Forum in Dallas, coaches discuss various ways to control on-field baiting and taunting of opponents and excessive displays of self-congratulation.

March

4 — The NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics asks the Association to take a more vocal and public stance regarding its position on Title IX.

4 — Average attendance at all rounds of the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship is 5,884, easily surpassing the previous record (set in 1993) of 5,509.

6 — The NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification announces that five Division I institutions were certified and another three were certified with conditions in its first round of decisions.

8 — The NCAA Administrative Committee determines that prospective student-athletes will need to achieve a score of 820 to satisfy the standardized-test component of Divisions I and II initial-eligibility standards. The "recentered" score of 820 is approximately equivalent to a combined math and verbal score of 700 under the old scoring system.

Rich Clarkson/NCAA Photos

Robert B. Mathias was honored with the Theodore Roosevelt Award at the 1995 Convention. Mathias is a two-time Olympic gold-medal decathlete and former football player at Stanford University.

26 — Southwest Conference Commissioner Steven J. Hatchell is selected as the first commissioner of the new Big 12 Conference.

29 — In a landmark case, a federal judge rules that Brown University is in violation of Title IX and gives it 120 days to develop a comprehensive compliance plan. Brown subsequently appeals the decision.

30-31 — The NCAA Presidents Commission votes to support a plan to restructure the Association in a way that will provide more autonomy for each of the three membership divisions.

April

2 — The final game of the Division I Women's Basketball Championship — a University of Connecticut victory over the University of Tennessee, Knoxville — draws a television rating of 5.7 and 15 share. The rating is the highest of the decade for the tournament.

3 — More than 50 million television viewers watch the University of California, Los Angeles, defeat the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, for the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

10-11 — The NCAA conducts its first Title IX seminar, which is designed to help the membership comply with the federal antidiscrimination law. More than 200 administrators attend the event in Dallas.

19 — The report of the Oversight Committee on the NCAA Membership Structure is printed in The NCAA News.

24 — Formation of the 12-team Conference USA is announced. Michael L. Slive of the Great Midwest Conference is chosen as commissioner.

24-26 — The NCAA Council votes to support the plan of the Oversight Committee on the NCAA Membership Structure.

May

2-4 — The NCAA Executive Committee votes to increase the value of the basketball and "broad-based" (grants-in-aid and sports-sponsorship) funds of the revenue-distribution plan to $40 million each. The Executive Committee also approves a new three-year catastrophic-injury insurance program with the current carrier, North American Specialty Insurance. It also agrees to raise the academic-enhancement fund to $50,000 per Division I institution, effective in 1995-96.

4 — A federal district judge rules that the Association's restricted-earnings coach legislation violates antitrust law. In response, the NCAA lifts the earnings restrictions on the position but leaves in place other provisions of the legislation. The NCAA subsequently appeals the decision.

9 — The House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Lifelong Learning hears testimony from 10 witnesses on the enforcement of Title IX regulations. Among the witnesses are Norma V. Cantu, U.S. assistant secretary for civil rights, and Vartan Gregorian, president of Brown University. Cantu says that the Office for Civil Right's current three-part Title IX compliance test offers flexibility that permits institutions to comply with the law in more than one way. Gregorian, whose institution was found in violation of Title IX earlier in the year, says Brown supports the goal of Title IX but that OCR's rules are ambiguous, inconsistent and imprecise.

12 — The NCAA Special Events Committee approves a tiebreaker for Division I-A football bowl games.

June

4 — The rate of positive tests in the NCAA drug-testing program increases slightly, although it remains low. The number of athletes ruled ineligible as a result of a positive test is less than one percent. The increase is driven mostly by a greater number of positive tests for marijuana.

4 — The latest graduation-rate study shows that black female student-athletes are graduating at a far higher rate than black female nonathletes (58 percent compared to 41 percent). The graduation rate for all Division I student-athletes entering school in 1988 climbs to 57 percent (an increase of one percent over the 1987 entering class), but the rate for black male student-athletes drops from 42 to 41 percent and the rate for black male basketball student-athletes declines from 39 to 37 percent.

4 — Final totals show that men's Division I basketball attendance jumped 285,337 — an average of 70 spectators a game — thus ending a three-year decline. Division I average attendance was 5,641 a game, the fourth-highest ever. Women's attendance posted record attendance for the 14th consecutive year as almost five million fans watched NCAA women play in 1994-95, an increase of nine percent.

4 — The NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee says that game suspensions will be strongly considered for future acts of misconduct.

5-6 — The NCAA Special Committee to Review Contest Exemptions agrees to recommend legislation to change the current procedure for granting exceptions to limits on the number of contests an NCAA team may play in a season.

9 — A joint meeting of the NCAA Academic Requirements and Two-Year College Relations Committees results in a recommendation that two-year college transfers be ineligible in

See **Year in review,** page 7 ➤

Year in Review

➤ Continued from page 6

their first year in residence at a Division I or II institution.

14-16 — The Committee on Women's Athletics expresses concern over the fact that no positions are designated for women in the proposed new Division I governance structure.

23-24 — The Rainbow Commission for Fairness in Athletics announces at a national summit on minority concerns that it is concerned with minority hiring practices in college athletics administration.

July

4 — The name of the NCAA Visitors Center is changed to the NCAA Hall of Champions.

24 — The House Committee on Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations votes to withhold Title IX enforcement funds from the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education unless that agency provides "objective criteria" clarifying how institutions can comply with prongs two and three of the OCR Title IX compliance test.

August

4 — The Committee on Athletics Certification reports to the NCAA Council regarding the committee's evaluation of operating principles related to gender and minority issues.

4 — Former NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers charges in a new book that the NCAA has lost control of college athletics, to the detriment of the student-athletes who play the games.

1-4 — The Executive Committee approves a budget of $220,650,000 for the 1995-96 fiscal year. The budget features much higher payments to Division I members through the revenue-distribution plan.

7-9 — The Council agrees to sponsor legislation designed to prevent abuses of transfer rules pertaining to two-year college athletes. The Council also approves a new initial-eligibility index that uses recentered SAT scores and a sum of ACT subscores (rather than an average). In a matter relating to restructuring, the Council imposes a moratorium on membership growth that will last until changes in the governance structure are in place.

31 — Liberty University files a lawsuit in federal court, claiming that an NCAA football playing rule that prohibits players from a prolonged display of kneeling in prayer amounts to religious discrimination and violates the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The NCAA Football Rules Committee subsequently clarifies the rule, and the lawsuit is dropped. In a related matter, taunting and showboating rules are rigidly enforced in the 1995 football season.

September

4 — Because of an increase in the number of provisional members, NCAA membership hits an all-time high of 1,200.

4 — The NCAA Baseball Rules Committee announces a two-phase plan to control bat technology. The examination of the issue was fueled by an outbreak of home runs at the College World Series in June. Players participating in the CWS clubbed 48 home runs, shattering the previous record of 29.

4 — The report of the Presidents Commission Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct in Intercollegiate Athletics is accepted by the Commission.

11 — James M. Van Valkenburg, former NCAA director of statistics, dies at age 66.

20 — The Office for Civil Rights distributes a draft of a document aimed at clarifying its three-part Title IX compliance test.

26-27 — The Presidents Commission emphasizes its commitment to gender and racial diversity in the proposed Division I governance structure.

Jim Gund/NCAA Photos

The final game of the Division I Women's Basketball Championship — between the University of Connecticut and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville — drew a television rating of 5.7, the highest of the decade for the tournament. Also, Rebecca Lobo (No. 50), who led Connecticut to an undefeated season and the national title, later was selected as the 1995 NCAA Woman of the Year.

October

8 — The United States Olympic Committee announces that it supports "in concept" a cooperative effort with the NCAA to bolster Olympic sports threatened with elimination at the college level.

23 — Rebecca Lobo, who led the University of Connecticut to an undefeated season and the Division I Women's Basketball Championship, is selected as the 1995 NCAA Woman of the Year.

24 — The Oversight Committee on the NCAA Membership Structure agrees to include in its final report language affirming that membership growth should be treated as an Association-wide issue.

November

4 — Samuel H. Smith, president of Washington State University, is elected chair of the Presidents Commission for 1996-1997, replacing Judith E. N. Albino, who has chaired the Commission for the last two years.

3 — A state district judge in New Mexico issues a preliminary injunction that permits a University of New Mexico recruit to play basketball despite failing to meet NCAA initial-eligibility requirements. The athlete sued to play after an unsuccessful appeal to the Association of an NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse ruling that he lacked the required number of core courses to qualify for competition under initial-eligibility requirements.

10 — The Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics announces its endorsement of the NCAA restructuring plan.

16 — The Rainbow Commission for Fairness in Athletics releases its "fairness index," which is designed to gauge how Blacks are represented and faring in athletics administration, higher education administration and other areas at Division I institutions.

29 — The government releases final regulations for the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act.

29-30 — A meeting of the chairs of the Academic Requirements Committee, NCAA Council Subcommittee on Initial-Eligibility Waivers and Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse results in several recommendations intended to improve the clearinghouse's ability to provide consistent and timely certification rulings and to control the use of the initial-eligibility waiver process.

December

4 — John R. Wooden, the legendary "Wizard of Westwood" who led UCLA to seven consecutive NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championships from 1967 to 1973, is selected as the winner of the Association's top honor, the Theodore Roosevelt Award.

4 — The NCAA Eligibility Committee agrees to recommend that a special committee be created to study the Association's philosophy regarding amateurism.

7-8 — The NCAA Executive Committee increases the special-assistance fund to $10 million annually, effective with the 1995-96 fiscal year. The change means that $70 million will be distributed through the fund between the date of the action and when the Association's contract with CBS expires in 2001-02, an increase of $49 million over what previously was scheduled for distribution. A supplemental distribution of $18 million in excess revenues to the Division I membership also is approved.

15 — The Oversight Committee on the NCAA Membership Structure announces its support of Proposal No. 7-2, an amendment-to-amendment specifying Division I revenue-distribution formulas that would be constitutionally protected in a new NCAA membership structure.

31 — NCAA Director of Licensing John T. "Jack" Waters, whose association with the NCAA dates back 46 years, retires.

Committee notices

➤ Continued from page 3

Women's Lacrosse Committee: Stann Tate replaces R. Wayne Burrow as NCAA staff liaison.

Men's and Women's Swimming Committee: R. Wayne Burrow replaces Michelle A. Pond as Division I NCAA staff liaison. Pond replaces Burrow as Division II NCAA staff liaison.

Men's and Women's Tennis Committee: Thomas A. Jacobs appointed as NCAA staff liaison for Divisions I and II men's and Division II women's championships. Carl E. Daniels appointed as NCAA staff liaison for Divisions I and III women's and Division III men's championships.

Division I Women's Volleyball Committee: Linda Edwards White, Clemson University, appointed to replace Suzanne J. Tyler, formerly at the University of Maryland, College Park, now at the University of Maine, Orono.

Wrestling Committee: Stann Tate appointed as NCAA staff liaison for Division I championships.

Convention committees

Men's Committees on Committees: William E. Lide is now at North Carolina Central University instead of West Chester University of Pennsylvania.

Women's Committee on Committees: Barbara G. Walker, University of Oregon, appointed to replace Saundra Taylor, University of Arizona, resigned from committee.

Special committees

Special Committee to Study NCAA Marketing: Name changed to Special Committee to Study NCAA Marketing, Licensing and Promotional Activities. Add as new members — Britton Banowsky, Southland Conference; Gene DeFilippo, Villanova University; Eugene Doris, Fairfield University; Joe Roberson, University of Michigan; Judy Rose, University of North Carolina, Charlotte.

Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse: Charles N. Lindemenn, Montana State University -Bozeman, appointed as chair, replacing B. J. Skelton.

Division I Task Force to Review the NCAA Membership Structure: Hunter R. Rawlings III, formerly at the University of Iowa, now at Cornell University, resigned from committee.

Division I Task Force to Review the NCAA Membership Structure: Katherine E. Noble now at the Big Sky Conference instead of the University of Montana.

Division III Task Force to Review the NCAA Membership Structure: Add as new members — Stanley P. Caine, Adrian College; David G. Carter, Eastern Connecticut State University; Mary Jo Gunning, Marywood College; Linda E. Hopple, Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference; Linda S. Moulton, Clark University (Massachusetts); Richard A. Rasmussen, University Athletic Association.

Football attendance

➤ Continued from page 1

34,849 per game in 1995 to eclipse the record of 32,734 set by the Tigers in 1987. Jackson State has now won two of the last three I-AA attendance titles.

II/III champions

Among Division II conferences, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference won its fourth consecutive attendance title at 6,846 per game. In Division III, the Old Dominion Athletic Conference captured its seventh straight title at 3,527.

Norfolk State won its fifth Division II attendance title in the past six years with a 16,593 per-game average.

St. John's (Minnesota) reclaimed the Division III attendance title with 6,574 per game. It led the division for the second time in three years.

Leading teams in 1995 home attendance

Division I-A

		Gms	Attendance	Average	Change	
1.	Michigan	7	726,368	103,767	Down	2,450
2.	Tennessee	7	662,857	94,694	Down	943
3.	Penn St.	6	561,546	93,591	Down	2,698
4.	Ohio St.	6	561,057	93,510	Up	407
5.	Florida	6	510,832	85,139	Down	145
6.	Georgia	6	503,687	83,948	Up	2,509
7.	Auburn	7	568,266	81,181	Down	107
8.	Wisconsin	6	469,330	78,222	Up	894
9.	Nebraska	7	529,616	75,659	Up	89
10.	Florida St.	6	448,150	74,692	Down	1,843
11.	LSU	6	446,148	74,358	Up	10,118
12.	Washington	6	445,608	74,268	Up	4,196
13.	Alabama	7	516,797	73,828	Down	1,474
14.	Michigan St.	6	431,583	71,931	Up	4,904
15.	Clemson	6	427,774	71,296	Up	1,574
16.	Oklahoma	6	425,812	70,969	Up	8,321
17.	South Caro.	7	485,988	69,427	Down	1,043
18.	Iowa	6	410,198	68,366	Up	113
19.	Texas	6	399,134	66,522	Down	1,620
20.	Texas A&M	6	374,744	62,457	Down	420
21.	Brigham Young	6	371,780	61,963	Up	1,307
22.	Illinois	6	364,471	60,745	Up	451
23.	Southern Cal	6	358,333	59,722	Up	1,184
24.	Notre Dame	6	354,450	59,075	No change	
25.	Arizona	6	310,494	51,749	Down	4,863
26.	Colorado	6	302,757	50,460	Down	356
27.	Purdue	6	301,895	50,316	Up	7,831
28.	West Va.	6	301,780	50,297	Down	1,423
29.	Kentucky	6	299,772	49,962	Down	325
30.	Minnesota	6	296,597	49,433	Up	7,247
31.	UCLA	6	294,643	49,107	Down	2,289
32.	Arizona St.	6	282,940	47,157	Down	1,289
33.	North Caro.	6	280,800	46,800	Down	1,867
34.	Stanford	5	231,123	46,225	Up	2,297
35.	Arkansas	6	275,876	45,979	Down	2,217
36.	North Caro. St.	6	271,753	45,292	Up	289
37.	Boston College	6	222,500	44,500	No change	
38.	Air Force	6	266,768	44,461	Up	6,034
39.	Oregon	6	265,169	44,195	Up	10,136
40.	Syracuse	6	259,654	43,276	Down	4,438
41.	Maryland	5	206,822	41,364	Up	12,402
42.	Georgia Tech	6	247,420	41,237	Up	485
43.	Virginia Tech	5	205,962	41,192	Down	1,624
44.	Baylor	5	202,707	40,541	Up	4,493
45.	Virginia	6	240,400	40,067	Up	607
46.	Kansas	6	237,600	39,600	Down	467
47.	Miami (Fla.)	6	234,223	39,037	Down	21,294
48.	Kansas St.	7	271,400	38,771	Up	1,046
49.	Northwestern	6	229,380	38,230	Down	1,579
50.	Texas Tech	5	190,819	38,184	Up	8,200
51.	Rutgers	6	225,657	37,610	Up	4,765
52.	Iowa St.	7	262,187	37,455	Up	1,862
53.	Oklahoma St.	5	184,100	36,820	Down	2,079
54.	Pittsburgh	6	211,645	35,274	Up	3,702
55.	Indiana	7	240,074	34,296	Down	4,804
56.	California	6	202,455	33,743	Down	9,662
57.	Mississippi St.	6	201,517	33,586	Down	2,929
58.	Missouri	6	201,332	33,555	Down	7,809
59.	Fresno St.	6	200,991	33,499	Down	1,808
60.	Army	6	196,789	32,798	Down	387
61.	Louisville	6	193,177	32,196	Down	5,077
62.	Mississippi	6	191,531	31,922	Down	2,567
63.	Washington St.	5	153,395	30,679	Down	4,040
64.	Texas Christian	5	152,864	30,573	Down	6,561
65.	East Caro.	5	151,889	30,378	Down	1,583
66.	Utah	7	210,027	30,004	Down	2,306
67.	San Diego St.	7	204,986	29,284	Down	5,739
68.	Hawaii	7	197,620	28,231	Down	10,143
69.	Navy	6	168,544	28,091	Up	3,892
70.	Vanderbilt	6	164,563	27,427	Down	3,544
71.	Oregon St.	5	136,350	27,270	Down	3,216
72.	Colorado St.	5	134,860	26,972	Down	4,297
73.	Southern Miss.	4	102,605	25,651	Up	11,591
74.	Rice	5	126,800	25,360	Up	2,780
75.	Duke	5	122,940	24,588	Down	6,257
76.	Nevada	6	144,378	24,063	Up	3,532
77.	Eastern Mich.	4	94,644	23,661	Up	16,090
78.	New Mexico	7	164,359	23,480	Down	3,734
79.	Toledo	5	115,249	23,050	Down	2,517
80.	UTEP	6	126,862	21,144	Down	788
81.	New Mexico St.	5	99,678	19,936	Up	1,262
82.	Memphis	5	99,629	19,926	Down	5,065
83.	Central Mich.	5	97,285	19,457	Down	2,006
84.	Western Mich.	5	96,883	19,377	Up	1,065
85.	Southern Methodist	6	115,533	19,256	Down	1,032
86.	Wyoming	6	109,607	18,268	Down	702
87.	Tulane	5	91,320	18,264	Down	7,068
88.	Houston	5	91,287	18,257	Down	3,349
89.	Northeast La.	4	72,497	18,124	Up	3,241
90.	Southwestern La.	5	88,640	17,728	Down	1,787
91.	Tulsa	5	87,598	17,520	Down	209
92.	Cincinnati	5	87,204	17,441	Down	328
93.	UNLV	5	86,728	17,346	Up	4,773
94.	Wake Forest	5	83,809	16,762	Down	2,236
95.	Louisiana Tech	4	66,530	16,633	Up	2,559
96.	North Texas	3	49,291	16,430	Down	4,310
97.	Bowling Green	5	76,635	15,327	Down	4,808
98.	Utah St.	6	90,595	15,099	Down	3,228
99.	Ball St.	5	73,985	14,797	Up	8,058
100.	San Jose St.	5	67,900	13,580	Up	3,151
101.	Miami (Ohio)	5	66,854	13,371	Down	1,543
102.	Northern Ill.	5	55,140	11,028	Up	338
103.	Pacific (Cal.)	4	43,012	10,753	Up	2,209
104.	Ohio	5	45,717	9,143	Down	2,564
105.	Akron	5	42,557	8,511	Down	2,176
106.	Arkansas St.	6	50,851	8,475	Down	216
107.	Kent	6	38,329	6,388	Down	2,264
108.	Temple	4	17,622	4,406	Down	11,116

Division I-AA

		Gms	Attendance	Average	Change	
1.	Jackson St.	5	174,245	34,849	Up	11,448
2.	Boise St.	7	150,551	21,507	Down	180
3.	Marshall	6	126,239	21,040	Down	2,213
4.	Grambling	5	103,044	20,609	Up	268
5.	Southern-B.R.	5	102,012	20,402	Down	1,260
6.	Yale	5	101,717	20,343	Up	6,966
7.	Delaware	6	108,015	18,003	Up	2,036
8.	Florida A&M	4	68,642	17,161	Down	3,843
9.	McNeese St.	6	100,061	16,677	Up	677
10.	Pennsylvania	5	80,493	16,099	Up	1,224
11.	Tennessee St.	5	79,157	15,831	Up	2,492
12.	South Caro. St.	4	59,636	14,909	Up	1,547
13.	Idaho	4	59,550	14,888	Up	4,562
14.	Montana	6	84,689	14,115	Up	593
15.	Appalachian St.	5	69,801	13,960	Down	961
16.	Citadel	6	83,209	13,868	Down	1,158
17.	Ga. Southern	5	67,523	13,505	Down	38
18.	Texas Southern	7	93,782	13,397	Up	1,235
19.	Youngstown St.	7	91,944	13,135	Down	1,938
20.	Central Fla.	7	89,811	12,830	Down	10,006
21.	Alabama St.	5	62,102	12,420	Down	4,740
22.	North Caro. A&T	5	61,615	12,323	Down	5,988
23.	James Madison	6	73,000	12,167	Up	2,021
24.	Richmond	5	60,659	12,132	Up	1,939
25.	Troy St.	5	57,821	11,564	Down	1,189
26.	Northern Iowa	6	69,057	11,510	Down	3,226
27.	Murray St.	5	57,336	11,467	Up	5,271
28.	William & Mary	5	56,360	11,272	Down	319
29.	Stephen F. Austin	6	67,113	11,186	Up	1,090
30.	Middle Tenn. St.	5	55,500	11,100	Up	1,249
31.	Southwest Mo. St.	6	65,467	10,911	Up	1,981
32.	Howard	3	32,679	10,893	Down	2,483
33.	Sam Houston St.	5	54,305	10,861	Up	3,949
34.	Connecticut	6	64,778	10,796	Down	1,200
35.	Jacksonville St.	4	42,814	10,704	Up	934
36.	Ala.-Birmingham	6	64,010	10,668	Down	9,683
37.	Alcorn St.	4	41,705	10,426	Down	15,777
38.	Princeton	5	52,091	10,418	Down	1,321
39.	Lehigh	5	51,750	10,350	Down	93
40.	Furman	5	51,281	10,256	Down	2,208
41.	Northern Ariz.	6	60,450	10,075	Up	1,968
42.	Northwestern St.	5	48,578	9,716	Up	726
43.	Western Ky.	4	38,700	9,675	Up	425
44.	Mississippi Val.	4	36,774	9,194	Down	7,804

Division II

		Gms	Attendance	Average	Change	
1.	Norfolk St.	6	99,555	16,593	Up	3,965
2.	Clark Atlanta	2	28,700	14,350	Down	5,873
3.	North Dak. St.	6	71,128	11,855	Down	2,251
4.	Tex. A&M-K'ville	4	45,500	11,375	Up	935
5.	Tuskegee	4	42,026	10,507	Down	2,813
6.	Morris Brown	4	38,250	9,536	Down	3,087
7.	Portland St.	6	55,775	9,296	Down	3,501
8.	North Dak.	5	43,099	8,620	Up	2,641
9.	North Ala.	5	37,935	7,587	Down	2,759
10.	Albany St. (Ga.)	5	37,137	7,427	Up	1,251
11.	Morehouse	6	42,168	7,028	No change	
12.	Angelo St.	5	34,602	6,920	Down	1,280
13.	Winston-Salem	6	39,426	6,571	No change	
14.	Alabama A&M	5	32,785	6,557	Up	850
15.	Central Ark.	5	30,450	6,090	Up	797
16.	South Dak. St.	6	36,206	6,034	Down	351
17.	West Tex. A&M	7	41,737	5,962	Down	904
18.	Fort Valley St.	5	28,361	5,672	Down	684
19.	Pittsburg St.	7	39,300	5,614	Down	453
20.	Northwest Mo. St.	5	28,000	5,600	Up	1,483
21.	UC Davis	5	27,798	5,560	Down	1,169
22.	Savannah St.	6	32,624	5,437	Down	1,205
23.	N. C. Central	5	27,158	5,432	Down	2,491
24.	Mo. Southern St.	5	25,900	5,180	Up	1,920
25.	Valdosta St.	5	24,602	4,920	Down	2,025

Division III

		Gms	Attendance	Average	Change	
1.	St. John's (Minn.)	5	32,871	6,574	Up	1,410
2.	Emory & Henry	5	27,816	5,563	Down	165
3.	Ithaca	4	21,706	5,427	Up	3,337
4.	Hampden-Sydney	5	22,700	4,540	Down	2,074
5.	Randolph-Macon	5	19,900	3,980	Up	2,097
6.	Williams	4	15,157	3,789	Up	685
7.	Montclair St.	3	10.857	3,619	Up	937
8.	Amherst	4	14,334	3,584	Up	23
9.	Alma	4	14,303	3,576	Down	602
10.	Concordia-M'head	6	21,200	3,533	Down	436
11.	Redlands	5	17,250	3,450	Down	372
12.	Chapman	5	16,970	3,394	Up	85
13.	Gust. Adolphus	5	16,919	3,384	Up	691
14.	Wash. & Jeff.	5	16,820	3,364	Down	96
15.	Anderson	4	13,050	3,263	Up	1,603
16.	Trinity (Conn.)	4	12,775	3,194	Down	1,509
17.	Wesley	7	21,966	3,138	No change	
18.	Baldwin-Wallace	5	14,900	2,980	Down	1,291
18.	Cortland St.	5	14,900	2,980	Down	800
20.	Alfred	4	11,900	2,975	Up	338
21.	Hardin-Simmons	5	14,819	2,964	Up	1,346
22.	Wartburg	6	17,600	2,933	Down	767
23.	Albion	5	14,515	2,903	Down	332
24.	Union (N.Y.)	5	14,400	2,880	Down	420
25.	Wesleyan	4	11,500	2,875	Down	525
25.	Wheaton (Ill.)	4	11,500	2,875	Down	125

Conferences and independent groups below Division I-AA

	Total Teams	Gms	1995 Attend.	Avg PG	Change+ In Avg		Change+ In Total	
1. Southern Intercol. (II)#	10	47	321,751	6,846	Dn	2,750	Dn	148,438
2. Central Intercol. (II)#	10	49	295,384	6,028	Dn	335	Dn	22,746
3. North Central (II)	10	55	283,779	5,160	Up	200	Up	15,932
4. Lone Star (II)#	8	41	201,845	4,923	Dn	374	Dn	15,315
5. Gulf South (II)	8	41	175,666	4,285	Dn	803	Dn	22,756
6. Mid-America Intercol. (II)	10	53	194,449	3,669	Up	165	Up	15,732
7. Old Dominion (III)	6	30	105,819	3,527	Dn	449	Dn	5,515
8. Pennsylvania (II)	14	70	203,851	2,912	Dn	763	Dn	53,430
9. South Atlantic (II)	8	42	117,302	2,793	Dn	508	Dn	8,137
10. Michigan Intercol. (III)	6	29	72,248	2,491	Dn	219	Up	4,486
11. New Eng. Small Col. (III)	10	40	97,552	2,439	Dn	224	Dn	8,954
12. Minnesota Intercol. (III)	10	48	116,390	2,425	Up	137	Up	6,584
13. Indiana Col. (III)	7	34	76,448	2,248	Dn	175	Dn	10,795
14. Midwest Intercol. (II)	12	62	135,690	2,189	Dn	62	Dn	6,137
15. Division II independents#	18	87	185,223	2,129	Dn	473	Dn	41,142
16. Rocky Mountain (II)	9	46	95,822	2,083	Dn	100	Dn	4,598
17. Middle Atlantic (III)#	11	54	105,504	1,954	Dn	310	Dn	9,953
18. Mideast (III)	4	18	35,008	1,945	Up	38	Up	2,594
19. Ohio Athletic (III)	10	49	95,059	1,940	Dn	989	Dn	54,341
20. Northern California (II)#	3	12	22,565	1,880	Dn	332	Dn	1,765
21. Wisconsin State U. (III)	8	37	69,476	1,878	Dn	297	Dn	13,179
22. Iowa Intercol. (III)	9	43	80,558	1,873	Dn	73	Dn	1,156
23. West Va. Intercol. (II)	7	34	61,027	1,795	Dn	473	Dn	41,142
24. Centennial (III)	8	41	70,530	1,720	Dn	132	Dn	3,558
25. Presidents Athletic (III)	5	26	43,581	1,676	Dn	207	Up	2,161
26. University Athletic (III)	5	27	45,176	1,673	Dn	113	Up	4,088
27. New Jersey (III)	6	26	42,735	1,644	Dn	474	Dn	25,027
28. Northern Sun (II)	7	31	50,703	1,636	Dn	237	Dn	11,120
29. Freedom Football (III)#	6	28	45,297	1,618	Dn	1,266	Dn	26,805
30. Division III independents#	34	159	257,166	1,617	Up	54	Up	7,085
31. North Coast (III)	9	44	67,681	1,538	Dn	394	Dn	21,205
32. Southern California (III)	7	32	48,356	1,511	Dn	185	Dn	4,233
33. Illinois & Wisconsin (III)	8	34	50,975	1,499	Dn	222	Dn	14,433
34. Southern Colleg. (III)	5	24	33,105	1.379	Dn	201	Dn	6,397
35. Eastern Col. (II & III)	9	43	52,866	1,229	Up	46	Up	6,729
36. Midwest Intercol. (III)	12	54	64,858	1,201	Dn	1,050	Dn	76,969
37. New England Football (III)	9	42	29,859	710	Dn	304	Dn	12,718

Did not have the same lineup in 1995 as in 1994.
+ The figures used for comparison reflect changes in conference and division lineups to provide parallel, valid comparison.

Divisions I-A and I-AA conferences and independent groups

	Total Teams	Games	1995 Attend.	Avg PG	Change+ In Avg		Change+ In Total	
1. Big Ten (I-A)	11	68	*4,592,499	67,537	Up	1,077	Up	139,660
2. Southeastern (I-A)	12	76	4,827,834	63,524	Dn	3	Dn	63,781
3. Big Eight (I-A)	8	50	*2,414,804	*48,296	Up	588	Up	220,259
4. Pacific-10 (I-A)	10	57	2,680,510	47,026	Dn	184	Dn	104,863
5. Atlantic Coast (I-A)	9	51	2,329,868	*45,684	Up	1,592	Up	81,168
6. Southwest (I-A)	8	43	1,653,888	38,463	Up	1,511	Up	64,933
7. Big East (I-A)	8	44	1,679,043	38,160	Dn	3,190	Dn	223,053
8. Western Athletic (I-A)	10	63	1,987,860	31,553	Dn	2,719	Dn	103,260
9. I-A Independents#	12	60	1,654,993	27,583	Dn	323	Dn	103,070
10. Southwestern (I-AA)	8	38	628,702	16,545	Dn	6,833	Dn	329,806
11. Big West (I-A)	10	51	*793,452	15,558	Up	1,159	Up	87,913
12. Mid-American (I-A)	10	50	748,138	14,963	Up	173	Dn	6,158
13. Big Sky (I-AA)	8	46	530,022	11,522	Up	244	Dn	67
14. Southern (I-AA)	9	47	532,530	11,330	Dn	1,260	Dn	134,753
15. Southland (I-AA)#	6	33	316,426	9,589	Up	560	Dn	35,692
16. Mid-Eastern (I-AA)#	8	37	350,770	9,480	Dn	2,922	Dn	182,535
17. Ivy (I-AA)	8	42	396,539	9,441	Dn	1,176	Dn	49,361
18. Yankee (I-AA)	12	66	578,742	8,769	Dn	647	Dn	52,105
19. Gateway (I-AA)	7	41	317,344	7,740	Up	404	Up	23,907
20. Ohio Valley (I-AA)	9	50	373,967	7,479	Up	236	Up	19,064
21. I-AA Independents#	20	108	603,565	5,589	Dn	1,610	Dn	130,712
22. Patriot (I-AA)	6	29	157,625	5,435	Dn	761	Dn	40,649
23. American West (I-AA)	4	23	*97,798	*4,252	Up	103	Up	14,812
24. Pioneer (I-AA)	6	32	115,148	3,598	Dn	454	Dn	14,530
25. Metro Atlantic (I-AA)#	8	37	*51,549	*1,393	Dn	56	Dn	6,413
I-A Neutral Sites		9	473,580	52,620	—	—	—	—
I-AA Neutral Sites		18	609,602	33,867	—	—	—	—
DIVISION I-A#	108	623	25,836,469	41,471	Dn	71	Up	163,319
DIVISION I-AA#	119	647	5,660,329	8,749	Dn	765	Dn	562,041
I-A & I-AA Combined	227	1,270	31,496,798	24,801	Dn	274	Dn	398,722
DIVISION II#	138	705	2,459,792	3,489	Dn	340	Dn	219,941
DIVISION III#	200	948	1,681,194	1,773	Dn	309	Dn	203,449
ALL NCAA TEAMS	565	2,923	35,637,784	12,192	Dn	350	Dn	822,112

By Percentage of Capacity: Div. I-A 75.31 percent (Southeastern 93.61, Big Ten 91.43, Atlantic Coast 87.69, Big Eight 86.52, Western Athletic 70.52, Pacific-10 68.98, Big East 68.38, Div. I-A Independents 63.21, Southwest 61.60, Mid-American 56.59, Big West 49.87). Div. I-AA 47.53 percent (Big Sky 75.24, Southland 63.88, Southern 63.05, Yankee 62.40, Ohio Valley 56.11, Southwestern 51.73, Gateway 49.00, Metro Atlantic 48.93, Mid-Eastern 45.93, Patriot 38.26, American West 37.13, Pioneer 35.75, I-AA Independents 34.11, Ivy 25.55).

Did not have same lineup in 1995 as in 1994. * Record high for this conference.
+ The 1995 figures used for comparison reflect changes in conference and division lineups to provide parallel, valid comparisons.

Revenues exceeded projections by 2.68 percent in '94-95

The final budget report for the 1994-95 fiscal year shows that the Association exceeded projected revenue by 2.68 percent.

The Association took in operating revenues of $209,933,312, exceeding the budgeted amount by $5,473,212. Operating expenses totaled $182,473,304, which was about $4 million under budget.

With 1994-95 revenues exceeding expenses by almost $28 million and with another $1 million in unallocated surplus from the previous year, the Association's total unallocated surplus was $29 million.

At its December meeting, the NCAA Executive Committee designated $24 million of the surplus in the following manner:

■ $18 million was approved for distribution to Division I institutions through the basketball and "broad-based" (sports-sponsorship and grants-in-aid) funds of the revenue-distribution plan ($9 million in each fund). Checks will be mailed in January.

■ $2 million will be placed in the funded operating reserve, bringing that reserve to $26.7 million. The purpose of the funded operating reserve is to maintain a level of funding sufficient to cover the costs of essential services for a year.

■ $4 million was left unallocated as a contingency to deal with potential costs related to Association restructuring, the status of the NCAA headquarters building and litigation involving restricted-earnings coaches.

The remaining $5 million was dealt with in May when the Executive Committee voted to place that amount in an investment reserve. That reserve is separate from NCAA operating funds and is intended to provide the Association with a better investment yield by using a long-term outlook and a more diversified portfolio.

Revenue

Total operating revenue exceeded the total budgeted by $5.5 million. The following items were primary contributors:

■ **Royalties**. Actual royalties from international licensees were less than budgeted by $690,000, but royalties received from Host Communications, Inc., for the NCAA corporate partner program exceeded the budgeted amount by more than $1 million. Also, royalties from a number of domestic licensees exceeded the amount budgeted.

■ **Division I men's basketball.** Actual revenue from host organizations exceeded the budget by about $420,000.

■ **Other championships.** Revenue for several other championships also was significantly over the budgeted amount. Those championships included women's Division I basketball, $793,000; Division I-AA football, $334,000; men's Division I lacrosse, $360,000; Division I wrestling, $183,000; and men's Division I ice hockey, $96,000.

■ **Publishing and The NCAA News.** Sales of rules and records books exceeded the budget by $93,000, while classified advertising in the News exceeded the budget by $87,000.

■ **Marketing and broadcast services.** Actual revenue from the sale of videos exceeded the budget by $100,000. Also, the Association received $50,000 in unexpected revenue from ESPN related to the Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship and $75,000 from the NCAA official championships concessionaire in fulfillment of its contractual obligation.

■ **Investments.** Actual revenue was more than double the amount budgeted due to an improved investment market, more money being available for investment as a result of the new CBS contract and enhanced investment management.

Expenses

Total operating expense was $4 million less than the amount budgeted. The following items were primary contributors:

■ **Division I men's basketball.** Additional expenses resulted from the new CBS contract, such as production of news conferences. Also, transportation expense exceeded the budget by $173,000.

■ **Other championships in all divisions.** Total actual expenses were less than budgeted, primarily due to transportation expenses being less than expected.

■ **Sports sciences.** Actual expenses for drug-testing and drug-education activities were less than budgeted by $300,000 and $100,000, respectively.

■ **Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse.** Actual expenses exceeded the budget by about $200,000.

■ **Athletics certification.** Actual expenses for training of peer-review teams were $220,000 under budget.

■ **Youth programs.** Actual expenses of $72,000 for girls' sports camps were included in this item.

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The Executive Committee also has projected NCAA revenue and Division I distributions through the 2001-2002 fiscal year, which is the last year of the current contract with CBS.

The revenue is conservatively calculated, with championships and other nontelevision revenue figured at $41,310,000 for each of the seven years in the projection. Television rights fees are projected to grow at rates that already have been determined, peaking at $270,200,000 in 2001-02, which is a 49.4 percent increase over 1995-96.

Division I revenue distribution is projected to grow at a much faster rate, increasing from $120,050,000 in 1995-96 to $206,970,000 in 2001-02, a growth of 72.4 percent.

Most of the increase in the revenue-distribution plan will occur in the basketball and "broad-based" funds, both of which have $45 million budgeted in 1995-96, but which will grow to $75 million in 2001-02.

ACTUAL

	1994-95 Revised* Budget ($)	1994-95 Actual ($)	Percent of Actual to Budget
REVENUE			
Television rights fees*	**168,255,500**	**168,227,085**	**99.98%**
Royalties	**7,755,000**	**8,660,384**	**111.67%**
Championships			
Division I men's basketball	14,335,000	14,750,632	102.90%
Other Division I championships	6,972,200	8,702,281	124.81%
Division II championships	896,000	912,567	101.85%
Division III championships	436,500	302,528	69.31%
Total championships revenue	**22,639,700**	**24,668,008**	**108.96%**
Sales and services			
Publishing and The NCAA News	1,557,400	1,771,305	113.73%
Marketing and broadcast services	637,500	896,809	140.68%
Total sales and services revenue	**2,194,900**	**2,668,114**	**121.56%**
General			
Investments	1,800,000	3,782,771	210.15%
Membership dues	900,000	910,955	101.22%
Certification fees	220,000	231,000	105.00%
Registration fees	220,000	243,752	110.80%
Contributions	400,000	418,673	104.67%
Miscellaneous	75,000	122,570	163.43%
Total general revenue	**3,615,000**	**5,709,721**	**157.95%**
Total NCAA operating revenue	**204,460,100**	**209,933,312**	**102.68%**
Associated organizations			
National Youth Sports Fund, Inc.	12,000,000	12,000,000	100.00%
NCAA Foundation	1,430,000	1,145,512	80.11%
Total associated organizations revenue	**13,430,000**	**13,145,512**	**97.88%**
Total revenue	**217,890,100**	**223,078,824**	**102.38%**
EXPENSE			
Distributions to members			
Division I men's basketball*	40,000,000	40,000,000	100.00%
Grants-in-aid fund*	26,667,000	26,701,112	100.13%
Sports-sponsorship fund*	13,333,000	13,333,007	100.00%
Academic-enhancement fund	12,080,000	12,080,000	100.00%
Conference grants	4,103,000	3,968,000	96.71%
Division II enhancement fund	3,000,000	2,999,961	100.00%
Special assistance fund	3,000,000	2,999,969	100.00%
Membership trust*	0	0	0.00%
Royalties	1,424,000	1,246,429	87.53%
Grants to affiliated organizations	160,000	130,600	81.63%
Total distribution to members	**103,767,000**	**103,459,078**	**99.70%**
Championships			
Division I men's basketball	9,825,000	10,361,023	105.46%
Other Division I championships	16,640,800	15,031,822	90.33%
Division II championships	5,312,400	4,818,882	90.71%
Division III championships	5,569,200	4,868,885	87.43%
Total championships expense	**37,347,400**	**35,080,612**	**93.93%**
Membership services			
Sports sciences	2,840,325	2,413,279	84.96%
Promotion and public relations	3,072,500	2,896,622	94.28%
Catastrophic and disability insurance	2,900,000	2,755,590	95.02%
Publications	2,186,500	2,278,204	104.19%
Legal and governmental services	2,000,000	2,095,736	104.79%
Scholarships	1,440,000	1,240,712	86.16%
Youth clinics	677,100	666,875	98.49%
Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse	550,000	753,000	136.91%
Conventions	514,000	432,896	84.22%
Contingency	500,000	0	0.00%
Athletics certification	372,000	135,340	36.38%
Research	345,000	350,692	101.65%
Membership seminars	310,000	265,996	85.81%
Youth programs	233,600	280,150	119.93%
Honors banquet	212,500	222,908	104.90%
Professional development	67,000	36,563	54.57%
Resource center/gender equity	30,000	12,526	41.75%
Other	55,000	54,684	99.43%
Total membership services expense	**18,305,525**	**16,891,773**	**92.28%**
Committees	**2,675,000**	**2,671,054**	**99.85%**
National office			
Membership services group	5,549,900	5,569,564	100.35%
Public affairs group	3,672,500	3,796,716	103.38%
Executive management	2,768,500	2,726,766	98.49%
Championships group	1,768,000	1,734,778	98.12%
Finance and business services group	1,723,000	1,824,600	105.90%
Education services group	1,689,000	1,710,990	101.30%
Rent	2,000,000	1,978,082	98.90%
Depreciation and amortization	1,500,000	1,439,830	95.99%
Computer services and supplies	985,000	966,837	98.16%
Insurance	911,200	977,352	107.26%
Aircraft	731,400	565,868	77.37%
Furniture and equipment	203,200	272,523	134.12%
Office supplies	201,450	267,127	132.60%
Contingency	150,000	5,000	3.33%
Employee procurement and training	147,500	156,158	105.87%
Auditing	130,000	122,180	93.98%
Equipment repair and maintenance	115,000	72,596	63.13%
Office space development	58,000	64,655	111.47%
Subscriptions and publications	35,000	32,524	92.93%
Miscellaneous	95,000	86,642	91.20%
Total national office expense	**24,433,650**	**24,370,788**	**99.74%**
Total NCAA operating expense	**186,528,575**	**182,473,304**	**97.83%**
Unallocated funds*	**18,431,525**	**27,933,785**	**151.55%**
Associated organizations			
National Youth Sports Fund, Inc.	12,000,000	12,000,000	100.00%
NCAA Foundation	930,000	671,735	72.23%
Total associated organizations expense	**12,930,000**	**12,671,735**	**98.00%**
Total expense	**217,890,100**	**223,078,824**	**102.38%**

*Revised budget based on CBS contract.
Note: $24.26 million of supplemental funds were distributed to Division I institutions in January 1995. $16 million was funded from unallocated surplus remaining from the 1993-94 fiscal year, and $8.26 million was the result of the membership trust distribution. The distribution amounts from theses sources are not reflected in the 12-month budget to actual revenue and expense summary.

PROJECTED

	1995-96 Approved Budget	1996-97 Projected Budget	1997-98 Projected Budget	1998-99 Projected Budget	1999-2000 Projected Budget	2000-01 Projected Budget	2001-02 Projected Budget	Totals
REVENUE								
Projected NCAA revenue								
Television rights fees	$ 180,900,000	$191,100,000	$213,500,000	$226,400,000	$240,200,000	$254,700,000	$270,200,000	$1,577,000,000
Championships	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	136,500,000
Other	21,810,000	21,810,000	21,810,000	21,810,000	21,810,000	21,810,000	21,810,000	152,670,000
Projected total revenue	$222,210,000	$222,410,000	$254,810,000	$267,710,000	$281,510,000	$296,010,000	$311,510,000	$1,866,170,000
Percent of annual increase		4.6%	9.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	
Projected Division I distribution								
Basketball fund	45,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000	70,000,000	75,000,000	420,000,000
Broad-based fund:								
Grant-in-aid	30,000,000	33,500,000	36,850,000	40,200,000	43,550,000	46,900,000	50,250,000	281,250,000
Sports sponsorship	15,000,000	16,500,000	18,150,000	19,800,000	21,450,000	23,100,000	24,750,000	138,750,000
Academic-enhancement fund	15,250,000	15,250,000	15,250,000	15,250,000	15,250,000	15,250,000	15,250,000	106,750,000
Conference grant fund	4,800,000	5,120,000	5,440,000	5,760,000	6,080,000	6,400,000	6,720,000	40,320,000
Special assistance fund	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	70,000,000
Membership trust fund			5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	75,000,000
Total projected Division I distribution	120,050,000	130,370,000	145,690,000	161,010,000	176,330,000	191,650,000	206,970,000	1,132,070,000
Percent of annual increase		8.6%	11.8%	10.5%	9.5%	8.7%	8.0%	
Projected Division I championships and royalties	30,908,000	30,908,000	30,908,000	30,908,000	30,908,000	30,908,000	30,908,000	216,356,000
Total Projected Division I distributions, championships and royalties	$150,958,000	$161,278,000	$176,598,000	$191,918,000	$207,238,000	$222,558,000	$237,878,000	$1,348,426,000

(Note: One-time payment from CBS of $50 million spread evenly over last five years on contract.)

Georgia Southern placed on probation for two years

The NCAA Committee on Infractions placed Georgia Southern University on probation for two years for NCAA rules violations in its men's basketball program. Penalties include a reduction in scholarships for two years and a ban on postseason competition for the 1995-96 season.

The committee found violations including academic fraud, unethical conduct and improper recruiting inducements. The committee also found a lack of institutional control.

The committee commended the institution for its quick response when it received information on the alleged violations. When the information was shared with a senior athletics department staff member, it was shared the same day with the institution's president, who immediately convened the institution's investigative committee. Within five days, the institution had conducted 19 interviews, reported preliminary findings to the conference, notified the NCAA of the violations and obtained the resignations of three members of the men's basketball coaching staff involved in the violations, including the head coach.

The NCAA Committee on Infractions heard this case November 11, 1995. Representatives of the university and the Southern Conference appeared before the committee as well as two of the student-athletes involved in the case. The former men's basketball coaches involved in the case declined to attend.

The Committee on Infractions found NCAA rules violations, including:

■ During September 1994, the head coach, one assistant coach and the restricted-earnings coach in men's basketball arranged for fraudulent academic credit in correspondence courses for a prospective student-athlete who was transferring from a two-year college. This action violated NCAA ethical-conduct standards. These three coaches and another men's basketball assistant coach also made improper arrangements for the prospect by assisting him with registering, obtaining course materials and finding an exam proctor. Two men's basketball student-athletes completed the course work and arranged for another student to complete the final exam for the prospect. These two student-athletes also violated the principles of ethical conduct. Without the fraudulent course credit, the prospect would not have graduated from community college. As a result of the academic fraud, the institution certified him as eligible, awarded him an athletics scholarship and allowed him to practice when he was not eligible.

■ During the summer of 1994, an assistant men's basketball coach improperly made all arrangements for another prospective student-athlete transferring from a two-year institution to take two correspondence courses from Southeastern College of the Assemblies of God. The coach arranged for fraudulent academic credit in one of the correspondence courses, providing the prospect with answers to course assignments and the final exam. This action violated the principles of ethical conduct. The assistant coach also provided $250 cash toward the cost of the two courses.

■ During the summer of 1994, four men's basketball coaches provided impermissible inducements to three prospective student-athletes. Those inducements included impermissible transportation, reduced-cost housing and meals, cash and other special arrangements such as telephone calls and overnight packages regarding correspondence courses.

■ The head men's basketball coach, an assistant men's basketball coach and the men's basketball restricted-earnings coach involved in this case violated the principles of ethical conduct by providing false and misleading information to Georgia Southern and by refusing to provide information to the NCAA enforcement staff. The assistant coach also provided false and misleading information to the enforcement staff and encouraged four men's basketball student-athletes to provide false information to institutional representatives.

■ In late November and early December 1994, the institution failed to provide complete and accurate information during the eligibility-restoration process for two student-athletes. The institution failed to correct and supplement information submitted to the NCAA by the conference commissioner. The committee found that the institution and conference did not intentionally omit relevant facts or provide inaccurate information. The committee found that the errors and omissions in the letters occurred as a result of the short time frame, the attempt to reward the student-athletes for their role in disclosing the violations and the institution's focus on determining which coaches were involved. The committee noted that the institution should have ensured that the initial information reported to the NCAA was accurate and, after receiving the NCAA eligibility staff's letter that was based on inaccurate facts, should have submitted more detailed information.

■ Georgia Southern lacked institutional control over its men's basketball program, failing to monitor adequately the housing and academic pursuits of several prospective student-athletes residing in the institution's community.

The committee considered corrective actions self-imposed by Georgia Southern, including:

■ Obtained the resignation of three involved men's basketball coaches and reassigned two of them to positions not involving coaching duties or contact with student-athletes.

■ Self-imposed a two-year probationary period from May 1995 through the 1996-97 academic year.

■ Established junior college transfer requirements that prohibit offering a potential transfer a grant-in-aid until the appropriate admissions office administrator has reviewed an official transcript. Also, established minimum academic requirements for junior college transfer student-athletes.

■ Prohibited coaches or athletics administrators from being involved directly or indirectly with arrangements for correspondence courses for a current or prospective student-athlete. Required prior approval and oversight of any correspondence course by the faculty athletics representative.

■ Prohibited coaches from bringing prospects to the institution's area during the summer before enrollment except for attending official university summer orientation sessions.

■ Established procedures to monitor current and prospective student-athletes with summer jobs arranged through institutional personnel and athletics boosters.

■ Upgraded the compliance intern position to a full-time assistant.

■ Required coaches to keep a written record of all recruiting efforts, which will be reviewed by the athletics compliance coordinator.

■ Forfeited a contest against the Bulgaria Select Team in which an ineligible student-athlete participated.

The Committee on Infractions adopted as its own the following penalties self-imposed by the institution:

■ Ban on televising any men's basketball games during the 1995-96 season.

■ Reduction by three in the number of permissible men's basketball scholarships during the 1995-96 academic year, to a maximum of 10.

■ Reduction by one in the number of full-time coaches in men's basketball during the 1994-95 academic year.

■ Recertification of the university's athletics policies and practices.

The Committee on Infractions imposed additional penalties, including:

■ Two years of probation, beginning November 11, 1995.

■ Ban on postseason competition in men's basketball during the 1995-1996 season.

■ Reduction by two in the number of permissible men's basketball scholarships during the 1996-97 academic year, to a maximum of 11.

■ Development and implementation of a comprehensive educational program on NCAA legislation.

■ If the former head men's basketball coach seeks employment in an athletically related position at an NCAA member institution during a three-year period (November 27, 1994, to November 24, 1997), he and the involved institution will be asked to appear before the Committee on Infractions to determine whether the coach's athletically related duties should be limited at the new institution.

■ If a former assistant men's basketball coach seeks employment in an athletically related position at an NCAA member institution during a five-year period (November 24, 1994, to November 27, 1999), he and the involved institution will be asked to appear before the Committee on Infractions to determine whether the coach's athletically related duties should be limited at the new institution.

■ If the former restricted-earnings men's basketball coach seeks employment in an athletically related position at an NCAA member institution during a three-year period (November 27, 1994, to November 27, 1997), he and the involved institution will be asked to appear before the Committee on Infractions to determine whether the coach's athletically related duties should be limited at the new institution.

Had the former men's basketball coaches involved in the case still been employed in athletically related positions at Georgia Southern, the university could have been subject to additional penalties.

As required by NCAA legislation for any institution in a major infractions case, Georgia Southern is subject to the NCAA's repeat violator provisions for a five-year period beginning November 11, 1995.

Should Georgia Southern or the former coaches who participated in the processing of the case wish to appeal, they must submit a written notice of appeal to the NCAA executive director no later than 15 days from the date of this release. The NCAA Infractions Appeals Committee, a separate group of people, hears such appeals.

The members of the Committee on Infractions who heard this case are Richard J. Dunn, divisional dean of humanities, University of Washington; Jack H. Friedenthal, dean of the school of law, George Washington University; Roy F. Kramer, commissioner, Southeastern Conference, and acting chair of the committee for this case; Frederick B. Lacey, attorney, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene and MacRae, and a retired judge; Beverly F. Ledbetter, vice-president and general counsel, Brown University; James L. Richmond, retired judge and attorney; and Yvonne (Bonnie) L. Slatton, chair of the department of physical education and sports studies, University of Iowa.

The complete report of the Committee on Infractions will be published in the February 5 issue of The NCAA Register.

■ Administrative Committee minutes

Conference No. 23
December 20, 1995

1. Acting for the Council, the Administrative Committee:

a. Appointed Charlotte West, associate director of athletics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, as chair of the Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism, replacing Charles Harris, resigned.

b. Appointed David Kent, men's tennis coach, Texas A&M University, to the Men's and Women's Tennis Committee, replacing Paul Lockwood, University of Oklahoma; noted that this appointment will expire in September 1996 when Texas A&M becomes a member of the Big 12 Conference, which is already represented on the committee.

c. Approved a request from Indiana State University to exempt from counting as financial aid, per Bylaw 15.2.4.2-(f), an award to a student-athlete who is the child of a disabled veteran.

d. Approved a request from Lyons College, which currently is holding provisional membership in Division II, to transfer that provisional membership status to Division III.

e. Approved a change in the Divisions II and III Enrollment and Persistence-Rates Disclosure Form to require Divisions II and III institutions to report an additional year of enrollment data (fall 1995) in order to provide enrollment data consistent with that reported in Division I graduation-rates disclosure.

f. Reviewed the current position of the Council and Presidents Commission that any initiative that was on the agenda of the Council or Commission by their spring 1995 meetings would be funded under the current budget procedures subsequent to Association restructuring; noted that the Special Committee to Study Division II Athletics Certification had asked the Administrative Committee to review the appropriate application of this action to the Division II athletics certification plan if it is not adopted in 1996 but is carried forward to a future Convention; and agreed to extend the funding opportunity through current budgeting procedures through the 1997 Convention, but that subsequent to that time, a division-specific action would need to be funded from its guaranteed revenue or after an evaluation on the merits by the new Executive Committee.

2. Acting for the Executive Committee, the Administrative Committee reviewed the Executive Committee's nominations for vacancies that will occur in January 1996.

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

Acting for the Executive Committee:

a. Granted an honorarium per Bylaw 31.4.4.1 to an institution for hosting a championship at an off-campus facility.

b. Approved a recommendation by the Division II men's golf subcommittee that the University of Central Oklahoma host the 1996 Division II Men's Golf Championships at the Oak Tree Country Club West Course May 21-24.

c. Approved the following zone diving site for 1996: Zone E, Tualatin Hills Aquatic Center. For 1997: Zone A, Princeton University; Zone B, Auburn University; Zone C, University of Minnesota; Zone D, Texas A&M University; and Zone E, U.S. Air Force Academy.

d. Approved the following regional sites for the 1996 Division I Men's Tennis Championships: Region I, University of Pennsylvania; Region II, Clemson University; Region III, Louisiana State University; Region IV, University of Notre Dame; Region V, Wichita State University; Region VI, University of Texas at Austin; Region VII, Brigham Young University; Region VIII, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

S.M.I.
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Reception
at the NCAA Convention
Monday, January 8
5 p.m.
Honeysuckle Room
Wyndham Anatole Hotel

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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.

WANTED: NCAA Record items

Please send information regarding personnel moves at your school to Lisa Stalcup at The NCAA News, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422 (Fax 913/339-0031).

State legislation relating to college athletics

This report summarizes legislation currently pending before state legislatures that could affect, or is otherwise of interest to, the intercollegiate athletics programs and student-athletes of NCAA member institutions.

Set forth below is a list of 11 bills from seven states. The report includes nine bills that have been introduced, and two pending bills on which action has been taken, since the last report (November 13, 1995, issue of The NCAA News). The newly introduced bills, including those prefiled before the beginning of the 1996 legislative session, are marked with an asterisk (*). Pending bills identified in previous reports on which no action has been taken do not appear in this report.

The State Legislation Report is based largely on data provided by the Information for Public Affairs on-line state legislation system as of December 27, 1995. The bills selected for inclusion in this report were drawn from a larger pool of measures that concern sports and, therefore, do not necessarily represent all of the bills that would be of interest to individual member institutions. Bills pending before the governing bodies of the District of Columbia and U.S. territories are not available on an on-line basis and are not included in this report.

The NCAA has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by Information for Public Affairs and is providing this summary as a service to members. For further information regarding a particular bill, members should contact the state legislature concerned.

The bills set forth address the following subjects:

Subject	Number of Bills
Athlete agents	2
Gender equity	1
High-school extracurricular activities	5
Tickets/scalping	1
Trainers	2

Since the last report, states' 1995 legislative sessions have concluded and numerous states have begun the 1996 legislative session. All but six states will hold 1996 regular sessions. Those six states are Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas. In 25 states, legislation from the 1995 session will carry over.

Illinois H. 1002 (Author: Saviano)

Prohibits the sale of tickets to sporting events in excess of the printed box office ticket price, unless sold by a registered ticket broker.

Status: 2/8/95 introduced. 4/24/95 passed House. 5/18/95 passed Senate. 8/11/95 vetoed by governor. Returned to House for consideration of governor's recommendations. 11/1/95 governor's recommendations accepted by House. 11/3/95 governor's recommendations accepted by Senate. 11/15/95 signed by governor.

***Michigan H. 5397, H. 5398 / S. 769, S. 770 (Authors: Ryan/Rogers)**

Prohibit a delinquent payer of child support from participating in extracurricular high-school activities, including athletics.

Status: 11/9/95 H. 5397 and H. 5398: Introduced. To House Committee on Human Services. 11/28/95 S. 769 and S. 770: Introduced. To Senate Committee on Families, Mental Health and Human Services.

***Michigan H. 5482 (Author: Hammerstrom)**

Prohibits eliminating or reducing the level of services or number of athletics scholarships solely to affect the male to female student-athlete ratio.

Status: 12/13/95 introduced. To House Committee on Higher Education.

***Missouri S. 526 (Author: Moseley)**

Regulates athlete agent conduct. Civil damages may be imposed against student-athlete or agent if institutional notification is not provided after entering into an agent, financial-services or professional-sports-services contract.

Status: 12/1/95 prefiled.

***Oklahoma H. 2065 (Author: Cox)**

Expands the definition of athletics trainer.

Status: 12/15/95 prefiled.

***Ohio H. 512 (Author: Jordan)**

Requires that any child receiving home instruction be permitted to participate in extracurricular activities, including interscholastic athletics operated by the school district in which the child resides.

Status: 10/25/95 introduced. 11/6/95 to House Committee on Education.

Pennsylvania H. 58 (Author: Colafella)

Provides for the annual licensing of athlete agents. Regulates athlete agent conduct and imposes civil penalties for noncompliance.

Status: 2/6/95 introduced. 11/20/95 reported as amended by House Committee on Professional Licensure.

***Wisconsin S. 447 (Author: Petak)**

Creates an athletics trainers affiliated credentialing board. Restricts the use of professional titles (e.g., "certified athletic trainer") to individuals who are licensed by the board.

Status: 12/6/95 introduced. To Senate Committee on Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs.

Interpretations Committee minutes

Conference No. 16
November 21, 1995

Acting for the NCAA Council, the Interpretations Committee issued the following interpretations:

Membership/Reclassification

1. **Waiver of Two-Year Notification For Division II Institution Reclassifying to Division I.** A Division II institution that wishes to reclassify to Division I must provide written notice of its intention to reclassify prior to seeking any waiver of the division-membership criteria (e.g., two-year compliance period) as set forth in NCAA Bylaw 20.3.5.2. At the time such written notice is received in the national office, the institution's teams no longer are eligible to participate in subsequent NCAA Division II championships. The committee noted that the restrictions set forth in 20.5.2.1 do not prevent a Division II institution from requesting a waiver in accordance with 20.3.5.2. Further, if the preferred division (i.e., Division I-A or I-AA) grants a waiver of the membership criteria, the Division II institution may become an active member in Division I, even though written notice of the institution's intention to reclassify would not have been received in the national office two years prior to the September 1 when the institution intends to reclassify to Division I (per 20.5.2.1). [References: 20.3.5.2 (waivers of division membership criteria), 20.5.2.1 (reclassification from Division II to Division I — notification requirement) and 20.5.3.1 [championships eligibility — reclassification from Division II to Division I)]

Agents/Amateurism/Preferential Benefits

2. **Benefits From Agents.** The provisions of 12.3.1.2 are applicable to any benefits that are received from an agent, regardless of the fact that the agent has indicated that he or she has no interest in representing the student-athlete in the marketing of his or her athletics ability or reputation and does not represent individuals in the student-athlete's sport. The committee agreed that the NCAA Eligibility Committee, at its discretion, may consider the above-mentioned factors as mitigating circumstances in any restoration appeal related to the student-athlete's eligibility. The committee also asked that the NCAA Professional Sports Liaison Committee consider recommending to the Council appropriate revisions to 12.3.1.2 to clarify that such legislation is applicable to any benefits that are received from an agent, regardless of whether the agent wishes to represent the individual in the marketing of his or her athletics ability or reputation. [References: 12.3.1.2 (use of agents — general rule — benefits from prospective agents) and IC 10/23/95, Item No. 2]

Indoor/Outdoor Track/Volunteer Coach

3. **Employment of Volunteer Coaches at Institutions that Sponsor Indoor and Outdoor Track (Division I).** An institution that sponsors both the sports of indoor and outdoor track may employ two volunteer coaches (one for each sport) who coach both indoor track student-athletes and/or outdoor track student-athletes (at the institution's discretion) during the entire playing season. [References: 11.7.4.2.3 (volunteer coach), 17.18.1-(a) (length of playing season — track, indoor/outdoor), 17.18.1-(b) (length of playing season — track, indoor/outdoor) and 20.9.3.3 (minimum contests and participants requirements for sports sponsorship)]

Football/Scheduling/Geographical Waiver

4. **Geographical Waiver of the Football Scheduling Requirement (Division I-AA).** An institution that was classified in Division II prior to September 1993 but that offered more than 20 percent of the maximum allowable number of scholarships in Division I-AA at that time may qualify for a geographical waiver per 20.9.7.2.4 if, subsequent to September 1993, the institution no longer offers athletically related financial aid in the sport of football or offers fewer than 20 percent of the maximum allowable number of scholarships in Division I-AA. [Reference: 20.9.7.2.4 (geographical waiver — Division I-AA)]

Committees ban wrestling steam rooms

BY MARTY BENSON
STAFF WRITER

The chance of student-athletes experiencing severe dehydration problems at NCAA wrestling championships has been reduced as the result of a collaboration between the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports and the NCAA Wrestling Committee.

The two committees determined during a December telephone conference that, for safety reasons, steam rooms and "hot boxes" no longer will be permitted or provided by the NCAA at championships, as in the past.

Some student-athletes have used such facilities in an unsafe manner in trying to lose weight and meet limits to compete in a weight class.

As a result of the call, the committees produced the following statement, which was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its December meeting:

"Facilities and equipment available at NCAA wrestling championships may have contributed to conduct by some student-athletes that was inconsistent with the hypohydration policy contained in the 1995 NCAA Wrestling Rules and Interpretations book and the 1995-96 NCAA Sports Medicine Handbook, and with statements by the American Medical Association and the American College of Sports Medicine. Such conduct could have created unreasonable health risks.

"Therefore, the committees have determined that the provision or use of facilities or equipment whose primary function is to assist in dehydration (such as excessively heated wrestling rooms, hot boxes and steam rooms) will be prohibited at NCAA wrestling championship events.

"In addition, the committees have emphasized that facilities or equipment that have the potential to be used to assist in excessive dehydration (such as wrestling warm-up rooms and bicycles) should be used for their primary purpose (warm up and warm down) at NCAA wrestling championships.

"The wrestling committee, wrestling coaches and student-athletes have a shared responsibility to maintain compliance with the Association's hypohydration statement, as found in the NCAA Wrestling Rules and Interpretations book. Excessive dehydration must not be a part of the NCAA wrestling championships."

Addresses student-athlete welfare

The elimination of saunas and hot boxes is consistent with the overall mission of the competitive-safeguards committee and its current charge from the NCAA Presidents Commission to address issues relevant to student-athlete welfare in all sports.

Although it is not a playing rule, the hypohydration statement became part of the wrestling rules book in 1987 as a result of concerns expressed by the competitive-safeguards committee and has served as a guideline since its inception.

The term "hypohydration" refers to the loss of body water or the process of dehydration, which leads to a state of negative water balance. When hypohydration is extensive, attempts at rehydration usually are insufficient to restore body fluid and electrolyte balance before competition.

In wrestling, this is especially true between the official weigh-in and the actual competition. That time varies from five hours to one-half hour for dual meets and 24 hours to one-half hour for tournaments.

Although the hypohydration statement is not new, saunas have been available at championships because they usually are held at campus sites that typically already have such facilities. However, the 1996 Division I championships are being held at the Target Center in Minneapolis, a civic site that has no such built-in facilities. It was a request to rent such facilities that led to the recent decision.

The Wrestling Committee asked the NCAA Division I Championships Committee for authority to rent a sauna for use in the Target Center. The championships committee referred the request to the competitive-safeguards committee for its reaction.

"Our committee covers a lot of areas and until then, we really did not fully understand what was going on at the wrestling championships," said G. Dennis Wilson, chair of the competitive-safeguards committee and head of the department of health and human performance at Auburn University.

Spirit of cooperation

Kevin A. McHugh, chair of the Wrestling Committee and director of athletics at Trenton State College, said he was pleased with the spirit of cooperation achieved in reaching a consensus on the controversial topic.

"There was give and take on both sides, which resulted in us making a step forward in dealing with the whole weight-cutting safety situation," he said. "I realize that what we've done is going to be hard for coaches to accept at first, but we're headed in the right direction in terms of making the championships as safe as possible for the student-athletes."

Wilson agreed with McHugh's assessment.

"We have learned some lessons in the past by moving too fast and stepping out too far in front of sports committees without consulting them on rules issues such as these," he said. "Those efforts are less likely to succeed, so we need to take these things step by step with the committees to make sure we're both on the same page.

"There are some traditionalists on the Wrestling Committee who I know didn't agree wholeheartedly with what we are doing, but they also realize that there are some parts of the sport that need massaging to make it as safe as possible. We hope that this spirit of cooperation will continue as we discuss the weight-loss issue further in the next year or two."

No longer pay for abuses

Wilson said that the competitive-safeguards committee realizes that abuses — such as training in excessively heated rooms away from the actual site of the championships — probably still will occur. But, he said, "the NCAA doesn't have to pay for it or condone it," as it implicitly has done in the past by making such facilities available.

Regarding the use of stationary bicycles (which will continue to be provided at championships sites), Wilson said the competitive-safeguards committee understands that such exercise equipment has its place when used in warm-up or warm-down. Such aids, however, are not meant to be used while wearing an excessive amount of clothing in an attempt to lose water weight quickly.

See **Ban,** page 20 ➤

NCAA Record

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Loren Ferre named athletics director at Washburn...**James C. Weaver**, former AD at UNLV, selected as director of athletics at Western Michigan. He replaced interim AD **Charles W. Elliot**...**R. C. Johnson** chosen as AD at Memphis. He has served in athletics at Temple for the past 25 years, most recently as athletics director. He replaced **Charles Cavagnaro** at Memphis.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Sam Lagana, associate athletics director at Cal State Dominguez Hills, resigned to become director of athletics at the Los Angeles Athletic Club...**Donna J. Olson**, senior women's athletics director at Minnesota for the past 11 years, named to a temporary post as assistant competition manager for basketball with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games. Olson's position in Atlanta will begin February 1996 and continue through the Olympic Games — until approximately August 15.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

Brian Bodine, former assistant football coach at Columbia and Muhlenberg, named assistant athletics director for development and sports information at Columbia. For the past three years, Bodine has been administrative coordinator for football at Columbia.

COACHES

Baseball—Glenn Gallagher named head baseball coach at Millersville.

Men's basketball—Bill Foster, men's basketball coach at Virginia Tech, signed a five-year contract extension.

Women's cross country—Bart Gray named women's cross country coach and men's and women's track and field coach at Mankato State.

Field hockey—Kim Bush hired as head field hockey coach at Bridgewater (Virginia), replacing **Laura Mapp**, who retired.

Football—Jim Donnan, who led Marshall to a 64-21 record in six years there and a national championship in 1992, selected as head football coach at Georgia. He replaced **Ray Goff**...**Jay Locey** appointed head coach at Linfield...Former Savannah State coach **Joe Crosby** appointed at Morris Brown. He replaced **Joe Redmond**, who resigned...**Terry Shea**, quarterbacks coach for the British Columbia Lions of the Canadian Football League and a former head coach at San Jose State and assistant at Stanford, signed a five-year contract as head coach at Rutgers. He replaced **Doug Graber**, who was dismissed after posting a 29-36-1 record. Shea served two years at San Jose State, where his 1990 team compiled a 9-2-1 record and appeared in the California Raisin Bowl...**Ed Meierkort**, football coach at Wisconsin-Stout, signed a three-year contract extension...**Joe Novak**, an assistant at Northern Illinois from 1980 to 1983, selected as head coach there. He succeeds **Charlie Sadler**, who did not receive a contract renewal...**Jimmy "Red" Parker**, former head coach at Delta State, Clemson and Citadel, chosen at Ouachita Baptist. He succeeds **Buddy Benson**, who retired after serving as head coach for 31 years...**John Windham**, former Vanderbilt football player, named head coach at Sewanee (University of the South). He replaced **Al Logan**, who served as interim coach for the last two seasons...**Al Seagraves**, assistant head coach and offensive coordinator at Citadel for the past 10 years, appointed head coach at Elon. He succeeds **Leon Hart**, who resigned after seven seasons...**Joe Hadachek**, offensive coordinator/strength coach at Drake, named head coach at Buena Vista...**John Blake**, defensive line coach for the NFL Dallas Cowboys for the past three years, chosen as head coach at Oklahoma. He replaced **Howard Schnellenberger**, who resigned after one season with a 5-5-1 record...**Tom Masella** selected at Boston U., where he was an assistant from 1990 until his selection after the 1994 season as head coach at Fairfield, which is preparing to begin varsity competition this fall...**Versie Wallace** selected at Colorado School of Mines, where he was interim head coach during the 1995 season. He previously had served as defensive coordinator at the school since 1988.

Football assistants—Wayne Moses named running-backs coach at California...**Don Lindsey** hired as defensive coordinator at Hawaii...Merrimack named **Dick Collins** offensive coordinator...**Don Yanowsky** hired as defensive line coach at Minnesota...**Rick Petri**, defensive line coach at Miami (Florida), named to coach defensive linemen at South Carolina.

Men's ice hockey—Greg Cronin, assistant hockey coach at Maine, named acting head coach at the school. He replaced **Shawn Walsh**, who was placed on a one-year suspension after a university investigation into possible rules violations. Walsh led the Black Bears to their first national championship in 1993.

Men's lacrosse—Stewart Moan, former head men's lacrosse coach at Lynchburg, hired as head coach at Greensboro.

Men's soccer—Reggie Ocansey, men's soccer coach at Brockport State, resigned. He will remain at the school as an assistant professor of physical education...**John T. Skelton** hired at Southern Maine...**Dennis Viollet**, head coach at Jacksonville, resigned to pursue a similar position with the Richmond Kickers.

Women's soccer—Ness Selmani hired as women's soccer coach at Fordham...**Andrew Marson**, coach at John Carroll since 1993, resigned to devote more time to business interests.

Men's and women's track and field—Bart Gray named track and field and women's cross country coach at Mankato State.

Women's volleyball—Frank Short resigned as women's volleyball coach at Brockport State, where he will remain as associate professor of physical education. He has more coaching victories than any coach in any sport at the school, with a 377-151 record...**Mike Hebert** chosen at Minnesota. Hebert has coached since 1983 at Illinois, where he led the Fighting Illini to 11 straight NCAA Division I Women's Volleyball Championship appearances and compiled a 20-year coaching record of 572-257.

STAFF

Marketing director—Jim Smith, director of marketing for the World Wrestling Federation, appointed at Ohio State. He replaced **Debbie Antonelli**, who resigned last spring.

Sports information directors—Joe Gorby, assistant sports information director at Ferris State since August 1994, promoted to SID. He replaced **Ted Halm**, who was elevated to associate director of news services.

Sports information assistants—David Kettler appointed part-time sports information assistant at Ferris State...**Tom Galbraith**, SID at Whitworth for the past year and former assistant at North Dakota State, hired as assistant SID at Longwood. He succeeds **Greg Prouty**.

CONFERENCES

Kenneth A. Free, commissioner at the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference, will not receive a contract renewal after his contract expires June 30. Free joined the conference as commissioner in 1979. He is a member of the NCAA Executive Committee and a former member of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee...**Kathy Noble**, former associate athletics director at Montana, selected as assistant commissioner for compliance services at the Big Sky Conference. She is a member of the NCAA Infractions Appeals Committee.

See **NCAA Record,** page 15 ➤

Veteran Pembroke State SID dies at age 40

Spitler

Gary F. Spitler, sports information director at Pembroke State for the past 18 years, suffered a heart attack and died December 1 at age 40. He was on his way to check on student-athletes who had been involved in a traffic accident when he was stricken.

Spitler also served as assistant to the athletics director, executive director of the Pembroke State athletics booster club and compliance officer at the school.

He was appointed to serve through 1996-97 as chair of the CoSIDA Publications Contest Committee. He received the 1987 Peterson Award as the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics' sports information director of the year. Five years later, Spitler was elected to the NAIA athletics hall of fame. He won more than 45 national sports awards while at Pembroke State.

The school has established the Gary F. Spitler Memorial Endowed Scholarship, which will be awarded to a student assistant sports information director.

Calendar

January 10	Council	Dallas
January 22-23	Committee on Athletics Certification Peer-Selection Subcommittee	Dallas
January 23-24	Committee on Women's Athletics	Albuquerque, New Mexico
January 23-25	Legislative Review Committee	Coronado, California
January 28-31	Men's Water Polo Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
February 5-7	Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports	Kansas City, Missouri
February 5-7	Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse	Palm Springs, California
February 5-8	Division III Women's Volleyball Committee	Key West, Florida

Polls

Division I All-Around Athletics Programs

The Sears Directors' Cup top 25 NCAA Division I all-around athletics programs through December 20, administered by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics and based on performance to date in NCAA men's and wmen's championships. Championships included in this ranking are men's and women's cross country, field hockey, Division I-AA football, men's and women's soccer, women's volleyball, and men's water polo. Points are awarded on the basis of an institution's finish in each of 22 sports. These standings are unofficial.

1. Stanford, 276½; 2. James Madison, 225; 3. Wisconsin, 222½; 4. UCLA, 219½; 5. Maryland, 214½; 6. Southern Methodist, 212; 7. Penn State, 196; 8. Notre Dame, 173; 9. Virginia, 168½; 10. North Carolina State, 159½; 11. Brigham Young, 156½; 12. Colorado, 148½; 13. William and Mary, 145; 14. Washington, 144; 15. Iowa State, 132½; 16. North Carolina, 125½; 17. Portland, 124½; 18. Providence, 120½; 19. Oregon, 118; 20. (tie) Arkansas and Santa Clara, 117; 22. Georgetown, 116; 23. Duke, 115½; 24. Massachusetts, 113½; 25. Michigan, 112.

Division II All-Around Athletics Programs

The Sears Directors' Cup top 25 NCAA Division II all-around athletics programs through December 18, administered by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics and based on performance to date in NCAA men's and women's championships. Championships included in this ranking are men's and women's cross country, field hockey, football, men's and women's soccer, and women's volleyball. Points are awarded on the basis of an institution's finish in each of 16 sports. These standings are official with the completion of the fall championships season.

1. North Dakota State, 197; 2. Barry, 127; 3. Western State, 126; 4. Central Missouri State, 124; 5. Cal State Bakersfield, 123½; 6. Franklin Pierce, 122½; 7. Mankato State, 121; 8. Northeast Missouri State, 120½; 9. (tie) Hillsdale and Mercyhurst, 120; 11. Lewis, 117½; 12. New Haven, 117; 13. Nebraska-Kearney, 116½; 14. Presbyterian, 113; 15. Ashland, 110; 16. Hawaii-Hilo, 106½; 17. UC Davis, 106; 18. Seattle Pacific, 105½; 19. (tie) Millersville and Northern Colorado, 105; 21. (tie) Edinboro and North Dakota, 104½; 23. (tie) Grand Canyon and Portland State, 101; 25. North Florida, 99½.

Division III All-Around Athletics Programs

The Sears Directors' Cup top 25 NCAA Division III all-around athletics programs through December 18, administered by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics and based on performance to date in NCAA men's and women's championships. Championships included in this ranking are men's and women's cross country, field hockey, football, men's and women's soccer, women's volleyball, and men's water polo. Points are awarded on the basis of an institution's finish in each of 20 sports. These standings are official with the completion of the fall championships season.

1. Williams, 336½; 2. UC San Diego, 286; 3. Trenton State, 226; 4. Rochester, 210½; 5. Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 209; 6. Wisconsin-La Crosse, 179; 7. Washington (Missouri), 175; 8. Ithaca, 172; 9. Cortland State, 163; 10. Calvin, 159; 11. Bowdoin, 152½; 12. Methodist, 126; 13. Wisconsin-Whitewater, 119; 14. Springfield, 117½; 15. Messiah, 115½; 16. St. Olaf, 114½; 17. (tie) Richard Stockton and William Smith, 114; 19. (tie) Amherst, Ohio Wesleyan and Wheaton (Illinois), 111; 22. (tie) Gustavus Adolphus and Mount Union, 110½; 24. Cal Lutheran, 109½; 25. (tie) Trinity (Texas) and Wittenberg, 105.

Division II Men's Basketball

The top 20 NCAA Division II men's basketball teams through December 18, with records in parentheses and points:

1. Indiana (Pa.) (9-0)	160
2. Virginia Union (8-0)	152
3. Alabama A&M (4-0)	144
4. Southern Ind. (5-1)	136
5. Cal St. Bakersfield (7-0)	127
6. Central Mo. St. (7-0)	119
7. St. Anselm (6-1)	111
8. Fort Hays St. (11-0)	107
9. Fairmont St. (8-0)	96
10. Neb.-Kearney (9-0)	86
11. Alas. Anchorage (9-2)	76
12. Fla. Southern (6-1)	73
13. Northern St. (9-1)	63
14. Queens (N.C.) (5-1)	57
15. Valdosta St. (7-1)	48
16. New Hamp. Col. (7-1)	45
17. South Dak. (7-1)	24
18. Grand Canyon (8-0)	16
19. Northern Ky. (5-1)	14
20. St. Rose (6-1)	10

Division II Women's Basketball

The USA Today/Women's Basketball Coaches Association top 25 NCAA Division II women's basketball teams through December 18, with records in parentheses and points:

1. Abilene Christian (8-0)	717
2. North Dak. St. (8-1)	681
3. Delta St. (10-0)	668
4. Portland St. (9-1)	661
5. Stonehill (6-0)	563
6. Oakland (9-1)	559
7. South Dak. St. (8-0)	557
8. Bentley (6-1)	553
9. Wingate (7-1)	438
10. Fla. Southern (7-1)	437
11. Shippensburg (9-1)	435
12. North Dak. (9-1)	427
13. Northern Colo. (7-0)	387
14. Norfolk St. (7-0)	283
15. Bridgeport (9-1)	256
16. West Tex. A&M (6-1)	248
17. Seattle Pacific (9-1)	245
18. American Int'l (6-1)	206
19. Minn.-Duluth (7-3)	161
20. Northern Mich. (6-1)	146
21. Southern Ind. (4-1)	138
21. IU/PU-Ft. Wayne (7-0)	138
23. Mo. Southern St. (7-0)	137
24. Mo.-Rolla (9-0)	110
25. UC Davis (6-2)	101

Division I-AA Football

The Sports Network final top 25 NCAA Division I-AA football teams, with records:

1. Montana, 13-2; 2. Marshall, 12-3; 3. McNeese State, 13-1; 4. Stephen F. Austin, 11-2; 5. Appalachian State, 12-1; 6. Delaware, 11-2; 7. Troy State, 11-1; 8. Southern-Baton Rouge, 10-1; 9. Murray State, 11-1; 10. Hofstra, 10-2; 11. Georgia Southern, 9-4; 12. Eastern Kentucky, 9-3; 13. Northern Iowa, 8-5; 14. Eastern Illinois, 10-2; 15. James Madison, 8-4; 16. Jackson State, 9-3; 17. Florida A&M, 9-2; 18. Idaho, 6-5; 19. William and Mary, 7-4; 20. Richmond, 7-3-1; 21. Boise State, 7-4; 22. Northern Arizona, 7-4; 23. Connecticut, 8-3; 24. Indiana State, 7-4; 25. Middle Tennessee State, 7-4.

Division I Men's Ice Hockey

The USA Today/American Hockey Magazine top 20 NCAA Division I men's ice hockey teams through December 26, selected in conjunction with the American Hockey Coaches Association, with records in parentheses and points:

1. Colorado Col. (14-0-3)	99
2. Boston U. (13-1-1)	91
3. Minnesota (13-3-2)	69
4. Michigan (12-4)	65
5. Maine (14-3-3)	58
6. Vermont (10-2-1)	38
6. Denver (14-3-1)	38
8. Western Mich. (15-4)	36
9. Clarkson (8-3-2)	23
10. Michigan St. (14-5)	22

Division I Men's Swimming and Diving

The top 25 NCAA Division I men's swimming and diving teams through December 20 as selected by the College Swimming Coaches Association of America, with points:

1. Michigan, 196; 2. Stanford, 191; 3. Auburn, 182; 4. Texas, 180; 5. Tennessee, 165; 6. California, 157; 7. Southern California, 148; 8. Southern Methodist, 147; 9. Arizona, 138; 10. Minnesota, 127; 11. Georgia, 104; 12. Florida, 88; 13. Arizona State, 79; 14. Miami (Florida), 74; 15. North Carolina, 64; 16. Iona, 54; 17. LSU, 48; 18. (tie) Alabama and Harvard, 44; 20. Nebraska, 41; 21. Kansas, 40; 22. (tie) Indiana and Texas A&M, 38; 24. Ohio State, 37; 25. Pittsburgh, 27.

Division I Women's Swimming and Diving

The top 25 NCAA Division I women's swimming and diving teams through December 20 as selected by the College Swimming Coaches Association of America, with points:

1. Stanford, 323; 2. Michigan, 313; 3. Southern Methodist, 285; 4. Texas, 269; 5. Arizona, 267; 6. Florida, 259; 7. Georgia, 249; 8. Southern California, 248; 9. Nebraska, 215; 10. UCLA, 200; 11. Tennessee, 197; 12. Auburn, 196; 13. Northwestern, 137; 14. Alabama, 133; 15. Kansas, 123; 16. Minnesota, 122; 17. Arizona State, 115; 18. North Carolina, 88; 19. Texas A&M, 85; 20. Wisconsin, 83; 21. Penn State, 72; 22. LSU, 60; 23. Kentucky, 52; 24. California, 27; 25. Clemson, 22.

Division I Men's Tennis

The fall Rolex top 25 NCAA Division I men's tennis teams as selected by the Intercollegiate Tennis Association, with points:

1. Stanford, 350; 2. UCLA, 343; 3. Georgia, 335; 4. Mississippi, 322; 5. Texas Christian, 320; 6. Mississippi State, 309; 7. Pepperdine, 304; 8. Southern California, 302; 9. South Alabama, 299; 10. LSU, 294; 11. Duke, 289; 12. Florida, 269; 13. Fresno State, 268; 14. California, 265; 15. New Mexico, 254; 16. Notre Dame, 241; 17. Virginia Commonwealth, 238; 18. Texas, 232; 19. Tennessee, 224; 20. North Carolina, 213; 21. Kentucky, 210; 22. Kansas, 191; 23. Minnesota, 187; 24. Michigan, 178; 25. Arizona, 167.

Division I Women's Tennis

The fall Rolex top 25 NCAA Division I women's tennis teams as selected by the Intercollegiate Tennis Association, with points:

1. Florida, 400; 2. Texas, 390; 3. Stanford, 386; 4. Georgia, 372; 5. Duke, 370; 6. California, 362; 7. UCLA, 351; 8. Wake Forest, 341; 9. Tennessee, 329; 10. Arizona, 328; 11. Southern California, 317; 12. South Carolina, 316; 13. William and Mary, 302; 14. Arizona State, 295; 15. Pepperdine, 294; 16. Notre Dame, 273; 17. Vanderbilt, 272; 18. Brigham Young, 268; 19. Auburn, 247; 20. Mississippi, 238; 21. Alabama, 238; 22. (tie) Wisconsin and LSU, 221; 24. San Diego, 216; 25. Kansas, 204.

Division I Women's Volleyball

The USA Today/American Volleyball Coaches Association top 25 NCAA Division I women's volleyball teams, with records in parentheses and points:

1. Nebraska (32-1)	1,450
2. Texas (28-7)	1,391
3. Stanford (29-3)	1,327
4. Michigan St. (34-3)	1,282
5. Hawaii (31-1)	1,212
6. Florida (35-2)	1,166
7. UCLA (23-9)	1,098
8. Penn St. (27-8)	993
9. Ohio St. (22-8)	963
10. Oral Roberts (30-3)	927
11. Arizona St. (19-8)	881
12. Southern Cal (18-9)	818
13. San Diego St. (27-5)	720
14. Notre Dame (27-7)	673
15. Texas A&M (27-7)	638
16. Illinois (24-9)	582
17. Washington St. (22-7)	534
18. UC Santa Barb. (26-9)	460
19. Pacific (Cal.) (21-9)	429
20. Long Beach St. (22-10)	356
21. Loyola Marymount (24-5)	266
22. Georgia Tech (29-7)	235
23. Brigham Young (21-9)	174
24. Northern Iowa (29-2)	131
25. Texas Tech (21-12)	39

NCAA Record

➤ Continued from page 14

ASSOCIATIONS

Bob Casciola, executive director of the National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame since 1991, promoted to president.

Etc.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

Active: University of California, San Diego: Marjorie C. Caserio (Interim C); University of Illinois, Chicago: Name changed to University of Illinois at Chicago; Kennesaw State College: New area code is 770; University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth: Robert A. Dowd (Interim AD); Methodist College: Name correction (AD) — Rita Wiggs; College of Notre Dame (California): Transferred to corresponding membership; College of Notre Dame (Maryland): Stephen Beckenholdt (F) — Assistant Professor of Business, 410/532-5562; Springfield College: Betty L. Mann (F) — Associate Director of Graduate Studies, 413/748-3126; University of Texas at Arlington: Name correction (AD) — Dudley Wetsel; University of Texas at San Antonio: Ernie DeWinne (F) — Associate Vice-President for Business Affairs, 210/691-4210; University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee: Rita Cheng (F) — Associate Professor of Business, 414/229-5165; University of Wyoming: Dan Viola (Interim AD).

Conference: Eastern Water Polo Association: Changed name to Collegiate Water Polo Association.

Notables

Dave Dickenson, senior quarterback at Montana, named the winner of the Walter Payton Award as the outstanding player in Division I-AA for 1995...**John McDonnell**, men's cross country coach at Arkansas, named 1995 Division I men's coach of the year by the United States Cross Country Coaches Association.

Amy Albers, middle blocker at Washington (Missouri), selected to receive the Honda Award as Division III collegiate woman athlete of the year...**Houston Nutt**, head football coach at Murray State, named to receive the Eddie Robinson Award as the Division I-AA coach of the year. Murray State was 11-0 during the regular season and outscored its opponents 421-114.

Deaths

Al DeRogatis, former Duke football student-athlete and New York Giants defensive tackle, died December 26. He was 68. DeRogatis played with the Giants from 1949 to 1952 and was a Pro Bowl selection in 1951 and 1952. He also was known to sports fans during the late 1960s as Curt Gowdy's broadcasting partner for American Football League games on NBC

Matthew Skalsky, a 19-year-old basketball player at Maryland-Baltimore County, died January 1 after he was found unconscious at a New Year's Eve party in Darnestown, Maryland. The cause of death was not determined. Skalsky played in nine games this season, averaging 4.9 points. He also was a member of the Maryland-Baltimore County baseball team.

Bill Nyrop, a former ice hockey player at Notre Dame who also played on championship teams in the National Hockey League, died December 31 of cancer. He was 43. Nyrop was a defenseman for the Montreal Canadiens on three consecutive Stanley Cup championship teams beginning in 1975-76 and also played in the 1978 NHL all-star game. He played with the Minnesota North Stars in 1981-82, then retired and went to law school.

— Compiled by Lisa Stalcup

■ NCAA staff directory

Academic Requirements
Daniel T. Dutcher
Kevin C. Lennon
Accounting
Keith E. Martin
Athletics Certification
David A. Knopp
John H. Leavens
Kevin C. Lennon
Gary F. Karner (Division II)
Attendance
Baseball—Sean W. Straziscar
Football—James F. Wright
Men's Basketball—Gary K. Johnson
Softball—John D. Painter
Women's Basketball—Richard M. Campbell

Baseball
Div. I—Dennis L. Poppe
Media—James F. Wright
Records—James F. Wright
Div. II—R. Wayne Burrow
Div. III—Stann Tate
Publications—Theodore A. Breidenthal
Rules—Theodore A. Breidenthal
Basketball, Men's
Div. I—Thomas W. Jernstedt
William Hancock
Daniel A. Calandro
Bernard M. Muir
Media—David E. Cawood
Records—Gary K. Johnson
Finances—Keith E. Martin
Div. II—Thomas A. Jacobs
Media—Sean W. Straziscar
Div. III—Christine M. Pohl
Publications—Laurie Bollig
Rules—Laurie Bollig
Summer Leagues—Christopher D. Schoemann
Summer Events—Christopher D. Schoemann
Basketball, Women's
Div. I—Tricia Bork
Donna J. Noonan
Media—Cynthia M. Van Matre
Records—James F. Wright
Div. II—Michelle A. Pond
Div. III—Deborah R. Nelson
Publications—Laurie Bollig
Rules—Laurie Bollig
Summer Leagues—Christopher D. Schoemann
Summer Camps—Christopher D. Schoemann
Betty Ford Center Program
Frank D. Uryasz
Donna L. Hockersmith
Cindy Thomas
Bowl Games
David E. Cawood
Keith E. Martin

Catastrophic Athletics Injury Program
Michael S. McNeely
Certification of Compliance
Garnett Purnell
Championships Accounting
Keith E. Martin
Sarah A. Bobert
Kevin G. Clark
Championships Committees
Div. I—Tricia Bork
Div. II—Dennis L. Poppe
Div. III—Donna J. Noonan
Championships Insurance
Michael S. McNeely
CHAMPS/Life Skills Program
Emily R. Ward
CHOICES
Frank D. Uryasz
Emily R. Ward
Classification
Shirley Whitacre
Coaches Certification
Robert A. Oliver
College Sports USA
Cynthia M. Van Matre
Committee on Infractions
Robin J. Green
Committees
Fannie B. Vaughan
Compliance
John H. Leavens
Compliance Assistant Software
Carrie A. Hagwell
CompuServe/Collegiate Sports Network
Daniel W. Spencer
Conference-Grant Programs
Frank E. Marshall
Conference Insurance
Suzanne M. Kerley
Constituent Communications
Wallace I. Renfro
Contracts
Michael S. McNeely
Convention
Arrangements—Louis J. Spry
Honors Dinner—James A. Marchiony
Legislation—Nancy L. Mitchell
Daniel T. Dutcher
Media—Kathryn M. Reith
Publications—Nancy L. Mitchell
Laurie Bollig
Registration—Phyllis M. Tonn
Voting—S. David Berst
Daniel W. Spencer
Copyright Royalty Tribunal
Regina L. McNeal
Corporate Partners
David E. Cawood
Alfred B. White
Council
Nancy L. Mitchell
Cross Country, Men's and Women's
Div. I—Deborah R. Nelson
Div. II—Carl E. Daniels
Div. III—Stann Tate
Publications—Stephen R. Hagwell

Data Processing
Daniel W. Spencer
Degree-Completion Grants
Ursula R. Walsh
Distribution of Revenue
Frank E. Marshall
Keith E. Martin
Drug and Alcohol Education
Frank D. Uryasz
Cindy Thomas
Drug Testing
Frank D. Uryasz
Donna L. Hockersmith
Cindy Thomas

Education Services
Daniel Boggan Jr.
Eligibility Restoration Appeals
Carrie A. Doyle
Enforcement
S. David Berst
Charles E. Smrt
Enrollment and Persistence Rates
Maria K. DeJulio
Exceptional Student-Athlete Disability Program
Michael S. McNeely
Executive Committee
Tricia Bork

Facility Specifications
Michael V. Earle
Fencing, Men's and Women's
Stann Tate
Publications—J. Gregory Summers
Field Hockey
Michelle A. Pond
Publications—Marty Benson
Films/Videotapes
Regina L. McNeal
Kerwin E. Hudson
Financial Audit
David R. Brunk
Football
Div. I-AA—Dennis L. Poppe
Media—Will J. Rudd
Div. II—Stann Tate
Div. III—R. Wayne Burrow
Publications—J. Gregory Summers
Rules—J. Gregory Summers
Foreign Student Records
Jacqueline G. Hudson
Marybeth Ruskamp
Foreign Tours
Shane Lyons

Gambling Task Force
Dirk L. Taitt
Gender-Equity Issues
Janet M. Justus
Golf, Men's
Philip A. Buttafuoco
Publications—Gary T. Brown
Golf, Women's
Michelle A. Pond
Publications—Gary T. Brown
Governmental Relations
Federal—Francis M. Canavan
Doris L. Dixon
Daniel Nestel
State—Richard R. Hilliard
Daniel Nestel

Graduation-Rates Disclosure
Maria K. DeJulio
Graphics
Victor M. Royal
Gymnastics, Men's
R. Wayne Burrow
Publications—Stephen R. Hagwell
Gymnastics, Women's
Christine M. Pohl
Publications—Stephen R. Hagwell

Hall of Champions/Special Projects
Will J. Rudd
Honors Program
James A. Marchiony

Ice Hockey, Men's
Div. I—Philip A. Buttafuoco
Media—John D. Painter
Divs. II/III—Carl E. Daniels
Publications—Theodore A. Breidenthal
Rules—Theodore A. Breidenthal
Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse
Robert A. Oliver
Initial-Eligibility Waivers
Jacqueline G. Hudson
Marybeth Ruskamp
Injury Surveillance System
Randall W. Dick
Institutional Self-Study
Robert W. Thomas
Insurance Programs
Michael S. McNeely
Intern Program
Stanley D. Johnson
Interpretations
Nancy L. Mitchell
Stephen A. Mallonee
International Competition
Shane Lyons

Joint Policy Board
Thomas W. Jernstedt
Nancy L. Mitchell

Lacrosse, Men's
Philip A. Buttafuoco
Media—James A. Marchiony
Publications—Marty Benson
Lacrosse, Women's
Stann Tate
Publications—Marty Benson
Legislation
Nancy L. Mitchell
Daniel T. Dutcher
Legislative Services Database
Christopher D. Schoemann
Library of Films
Regina L. McNeal
Licensing
To be named

Media Inquiries
Kathryn M. Reith
Membership
Shirley Whitacre
Merchandising
Alfred B. White
Metrics
Michael V. Earle
Minority-Enhancement Program
Stanley D. Johnson
Minority Issues
Stanley D. Johnson

NCAA Foundation
Dave Gavitt
The NCAA News
Editorial—David Pickle
Jack L. Copeland
Ronald D. Mott
Vikki K. Watson
Advertising—Susan A. Boyts
Subscriptions—Kathy A. Short
NYSP
Edward A. Thiebe
Rochelle M. Collins

Official-Ball Program
David E. Cawood

Personnel
Suzanne M. Kerley
De Ann M. Demo
Postgraduate Scholarships
Fannie B. Vaughan
Postseason Football
David E. Cawood
Presidents Commission
Stephen R. Morgan
Printed Championships Programs
Cynthia M. Van Matre
Productions
James A. Marchiony
Kerwin E. Hudson
Professional Development Seminars
Alfred B. White
Professional Sports Counseling Panels
Richard C. Perko
Promotion
Alfred B. White
Cynthia M. Van Matre
Public Relations
Francis M. Canavan
Kathryn M. Reith
Publishing
Michael V. Earle
Circulation—Kathy A. Short
(913/339-1900)

Regional Rules-Compliance Seminars
Nancy L. Mitchell
John H. Leavens

Research
Ursula R. Walsh
Todd A. Petr
Rifle, Men's and Women's
Michelle A. Pond
Publications—Marty Benson

Scholarships
Degree Completion—Ursula R. Walsh
Ethnic Minority—Stanley D. Johnson
Postgraduate—Fannie B. Vaughan
Walter Byers—Todd A. Petr
Women's Enhancement—Stanley D. Johnson
Skiing, Men's and Women's
Philip A. Buttafuoco
Publications—Marty Benson
Soccer, Men's
Div. I—Thomas A. Jacobs
Div. II—Christine M. Pohl
Div. III—Christine M. Pohl
Publications—Gary T. Brown
Rules—Gary T. Brown
Soccer, Women's
Philip A. Buttafuoco
Publications—Gary T. Brown
Rules—Gary T. Brown
Softball
Div. I—Christine M. Pohl
Media—To be named
Div. II—Deborah R. Nelson
Div. III—Deborah R. Nelson
Publications—Laurie Bollig
Speakers Bureau
To be named
Special Events Committee
David E. Cawood
Keith E. Martin
Sports Safety, Medicine
Frank D. Uryasz
Randall W. Dick
Donna L. Hockersmith
Cindy Thomas
Squad Lists
N. Bea Pray
Statistics
Rankings
Divs. I-A/I-AA Football—Gary K. Johnson
James F. Wright
Div. II Football—John D. Painter
Div. III Football—Sean W. Straziscar
Div. I Men's Basketball—Gary K. Johnson
Divs. II/III Men's Basketball—Sean W. Straziscar
Div. I Women's Basketball—James F. Wright
Divs. II/III Women's Basketball—Jenifer L. Scheibler
Divs. I/II/III Ice Hockey—John D. Painter
Divs. I/II/III Men's Lacrosse Jenifer L. Scheibler
Divs. I/II/III Women's Lacrosse Jenifer L. Scheibler
Divs. I/II/III Baseball—John D. Painter
Divs. I/II/III Softball—Sean W. Straziscar
Divs. I/II/III Women's Volleyball—Jenifer L. Scheibler
Records and Research
Divs. I-A/I-AA Football—Richard M. Campbell
Div. II Football—John D. Painter
Div. III Football—Sean W. Straziscar
Div. I Men's Basketball—Gary K. Johnson
Divs. II/III Men's Basketball—Sean W. Straziscar
Div. I Women's Basketball—Richard M. Campbell
Divs. II/III Women's Basketball—Jenifer L. Scheibler
Divs. I/II/III Ice Hockey John D. Painter
Divs. I/II/III Men's Lacrosse Jenifer L. Scheibler
Divs. I/II/III Women's Lacrosse Jenifer L. Scheibler
Divs. I/II/III Baseball—Sean W. Straziscar
Divs. I/II/III Softball—John D. Painter
Divs. I/II/III Women's Volleyball—Jenifer L. Scheibler
Coaching Records
Baseball—Sean W. Straziscar
Football—Richard M. Campbell
Men's Basketball—Gary K. Johnson
Softball—John D. Painter
Women's Basketball—Sean W. Straziscar
Richard M. Campbell
Statistical Plaque Awards—James F. Wright
Steering Committees
Div. I—Nancy L. Mitchell
Div. II—Stephen A. Mallonee
Div. III—Daniel T. Dutcher
Student-Athlete Issues
Janet M. Justus
Student-Athlete Statement
Carolayne E. Henry
Summer Baseball
Richard C. Perko
Summer Basketball Leagues
Christopher D. Schoemann
Summer Basketball Events
Christopher D. Schoemann
Swimming, Men's
Div. I—R. Wayne Burrow
Div. II—Michelle A. Pond
Div. III—Christine M. Pohl
Publications—Gary T. Brown
Swimming, Women's
Div. I—R. Wayne Burrow
Div. II—Michelle A. Pond
Div. III—Christine M. Pohl
Publications—Gary T. Brown

Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management (TEAM)
Frank D. Uryasz
James A. Marchiony
Television
Football—David E. Cawood
Championships—James A. Marchiony
Basketball—Thomas W. Jernstedt
Tennis, Men's
Div. I—Thomas A. Jacobs
Div. II—Thomas A. Jacobs
Div. III—Carl E. Daniels
Publications—Stephen R. Hagwell
Tennis, Women's
Div. I—Carl E. Daniels
Div. II—Thomas A. Pond
Div. III—Carl E. Daniels
Publications—Stephen R. Hagwell
Title IX
Francis M. Canavan
Janet M. Justus
Track and Field, Men's and Women's
Div. I—Deborah R. Nelson
Media (Outdoor)—Stephen R. Hagwell
Div. II—Carl E. Daniels
Div. III—Stann Tate
Publications—Stephen R. Hagwell
Transportation Programs
Keith E. Martin

Vita Bank
Stanley D. Johnson
Volleyball, Men's
Carl E. Daniels
Publications—Gary T. Brown
Volleyball, Women's
Div. I—Donna J. Noonan
Media—Cynthia M. Van Matre
Div. II—Deborah R. Nelson
Div. III—Carl E. Daniels
Publications—Gary T. Brown

Walter Byers Scholars
Todd A. Petr
Water Polo, Men's
Thomas A. Jacobs
Publications—Stephen R. Hagwell
Women's Enhancement Program
Stanley D. Johnson
Women's Issues
Janet M. Justus
Wrestling
Div. I—Stann Tate
Media—Marty Benson
Div. II—Stann Tate
Div. III—Stann Tate
Publications—Marty Benson

YES Clinics
Edward A. Thiebe
Sharon K. Cessna
Timothy M. Clark

Georgia's Nicholson again receives women's volleyball academic honor

Georgia senior Nikki Nicholson has been selected for the second straight year as university-division GTE Academic All-America Team Member of the Year for women's volleyball.

Joining Nicholson as an honoree is senior Loretta Zahn of Kean, who was named team member of the year in the college division.

Players selected for the GTE Academic All-America Team in women's volleyball either are varsity starters or key reserves for their teams and maintain a cumulative grade-point average of 3.200 (4.000 scale). Team members are selected by members of the College Sports Information Directors of America.

Nicholson, a microbiology major, has a 3.880 GPA. Zahn has a 3.970 GPA in special education.

This year's team:

UNIVERSITY DIVISION

First team

Missy Aggert, Florida, 3.970 in telecommunications; Aycan Gokberk, Florida, 3.750 in decision and information science; Nikki Nicholson, Georgia, 3.880 in microbiology; Zeynep Ton, Penn State, 3.980 in industrial engineering; Svetlana Vtyurina, George Washington, 3.670 in finance; Allison Weston, Nebraska, 3.720 in fisheries and wildlife.

Second team

Kristin Baxter, Western Carolina, 3.960 in biology; Darcy Cruikshank, Rice, 3.960 in psychology/predental; Patti Godzinski, Akron, 3.780 in nursing; Christy Johnson, Nebraska, 3.790 in education; Emily Leath, Eastern Kentucky, 3.940 in insurance; Mindy Stanley, Ball State, 3.930 in psychology.

Third team

Dana Cooke, Michigan State, 3.690 in advertising; Kelly Flannigan, UCLA, 3.550 in physiological science; Kate Galer, Northern Iowa, 3.800 in marketing; Kirstin Hugdahl, Iowa State, 3.810 in zoology; Kristen May, Siena, 3.790 in psychology; Brooke Newbury, Stephen F. Austin, 3.920 in kinesiology.

COLLEGE DIVISION

First team

Jeni Jost, North Dakota State, 3.800 in pre-optometry and zoology; Swen Minnema, St. Cloud State, 3.900 in biomedical science; Mary Morusiewicz, Barry, 4.000 in sport medicine; Heather Petras, Gannon, 3.920 in accounting; Shelley Swan, Washington (Missouri), 3.560 in finance; Loretta Zahn, Kean, 3.970 in special education.

Second team

Kamilah Alexander, MIT, 4.440 (5.000 scale) in biology; Neely Burkhart, Missouri Southern State, 4.000 in biology; Carrie Ferguson, Capital, 3.970 in psychology; Laura Helton, Emory, 3.890 in anthropology/human biology; Kelly Regan, Augustana (Illinois), 3.950 in biology/prephysical therapy; Stormie Wells, Northern Colorado, 4.000 in business and marketing.

Third team

Julee Anderson, Mount Vernon Nazarene, 3.760 in biology; Elise LoBue, Illinois Wesleyan, 3.960 in women's studies and English; Pavla Melicharova, Northwood, 3.700 in marketing/management; Debbie Ponis, Northern Colorado, 3.250 in community health; Kristan Schuster, Michigan Tech, 3.410 in mathematics; Elvira Vakhidova, Barry, 4.000 in computer science/mathematics.

Association halts challenge to ruling

The NCAA has decided not to appeal a New Mexico state district judge's decision allowing University of New Mexico freshman Kenny Thomas to play this season.

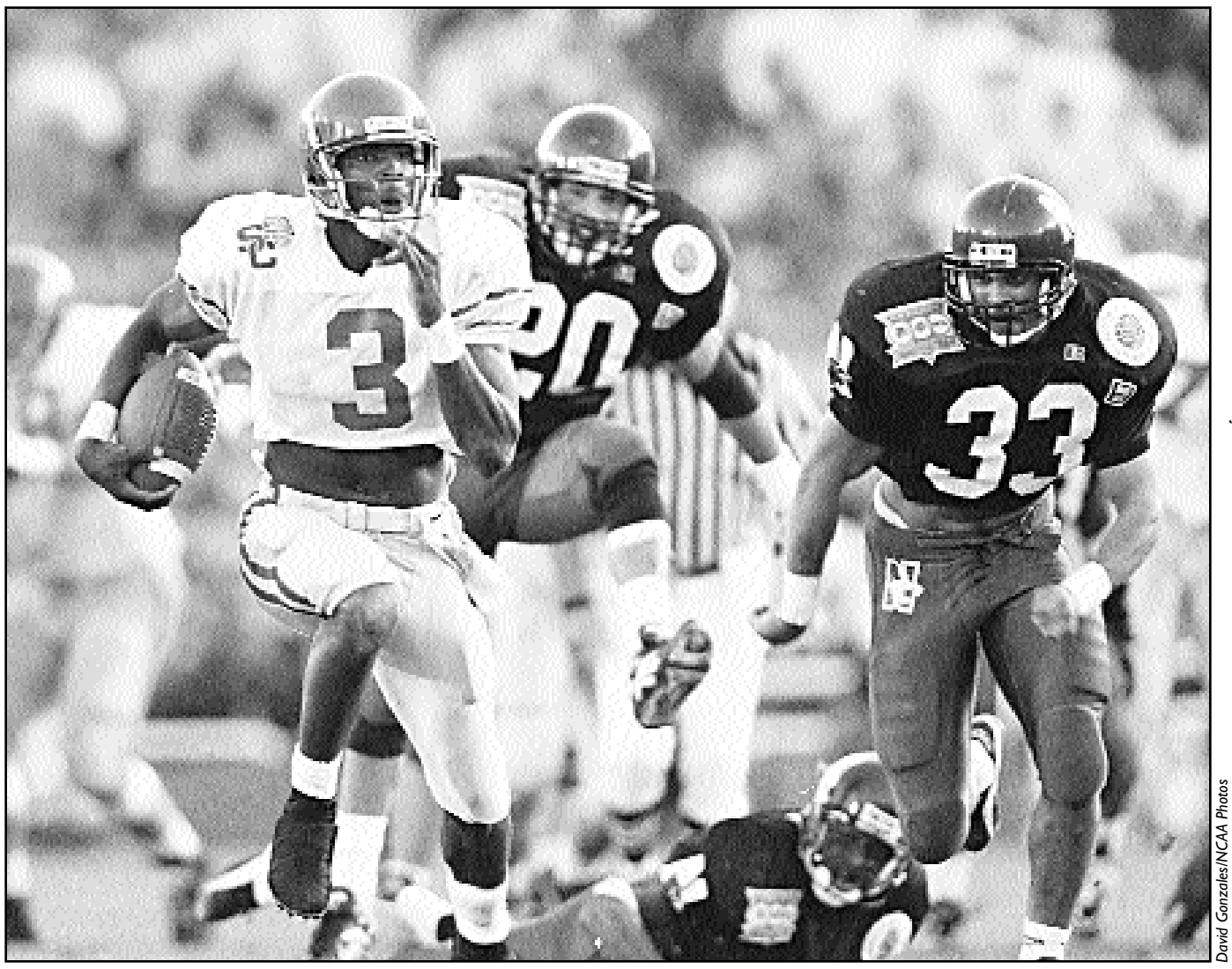
State District Judge Daniel Schneider issued a preliminary injunction November 3 permitting Thomas to play despite failing to meet NCAA initial-eligibility requirements. The injunction was issued in response to a lawsuit filed by Thomas.

The student-athlete sued after an unsuccessful appeal of an NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse ruling that he lacked the required number of core courses to qualify for competition.

NCAA attorney Paul Bardacke, in a letter to attorneys representing the University of New Mexico and Thomas, said the NCAA did not believe the state Court of Appeals could hear an appeal in the case before the end of the season.

Schneider rejected an NCAA motion in December to lift the injunction, which left the Association with the option of appealing to the Court of Appeals.

Instead, the Association opted to ask Schneider to dismiss Thomas' lawsuit.



David Gonzales/NCAA Photos

Record day — *Northwestern University had more than it could handle with University of Southern California wide receiver Keyshawn Johnson (with ball), who caught 12 passes for 216 yards and one touchdown January 1 in the 1996 Rose Bowl. Johnson's yardage total set a Rose Bowl record. Southern California defeated Northwestern, 41-32.*

Doubletree Hotels to honor teams with best road records

Doubletree Hotels Corporation is sponsoring a program to honor NCAA schools whose teams compile the best win-loss records on the road.

The Masters of the Road Scholarship Program will award $5,000 to each winning school's scholarship fund and $5,000 in Doubletree Hotel room nights to each school.

All NCAA institutions that compete in at least five of these six sports — football, baseball, women's softball, women's volleyball, men's basketball and women's basketball — are eligible to participate. One school will be honored in each of the three NCAA membership divisions.

Scoring in the competition will be determined from the combined win-loss record of each school's participating teams and based on a percentage of the total "away" games played.

Participating schools must submit a copy of each team's schedule — identifying both home and away games — to the program coordinator.

Doubletree Hotels is an NCAA corporate partner.

Information on applying to participate in the program can be obtained from program coordinator Dodie Hamich, Doubletree Hotels Corporation, 410 North 44th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85008; telephone 602/220-6687, fax 602/220-6718.

Ban

Because of concerns about dehydration, steam rooms no longer will be permitted at NCAA wrestling championships

➤ Continued from page 12

quickly.

Ensuring that exercise equipment is not abused also will be tough, although McHugh said it might be achievable by simple observation — something that may be easier than determining if a room is too hot or deciding at what temperature a room becomes too hot.

Wilson spoke of an educational approach to the whole issue — something with which McHugh agrees.

"The big blueprint for all of this is that we don't need to be doing things at the championships that are clearly for excessive weight loss," Wilson said. "We don't have all the answers now. We want to put an educational spin on this by making this statement, getting coaches to discuss this further and by ensuring what we can."

McHugh said that because of some practices that have become traditional in the sport, making weight-cutting safer will be a slow process. But he believes headway eventually will be made.

"We will cover all aspects of the issue thoroughly at the mandatory coaches meeting before the championships in Minnesota start," he said. "The fact that we are presenting them in person at the championships alone will raise coaches' sensitivity. Some things have been done for so long that it will be hard to change them, but as the years go by the new practices will come to be accepted."

NCAA News Supplement

Special

90th Convention Issue
January 8, 1996

2 Teddy winner
Coaching legend John R. Wooden to receive Theodore Roosevelt Award

6 Convention schedule
Schedule and maps for Convention and related meetings

12 Legislative assistance
Column focuses on interpretations affecting proposed legislation

the NCAA Convention

Convention facts

When: January 6-10. Related meetings begin January 4.

Where: Dallas. The headquarters hotel is the Wyndham Anatole. Other facilities include the Stouffer Hotel, Quality Hotel, Sheraton Suites and Courtyard by Marriott. No convention center will be used this year; the next time the Association is scheduled to use a convention center is at the 1999 event in San Antonio.

What's new: For the first time, an auxiliary room will be required to handle overflow from the main ballroom during the general business session. Delegates who are not able to get into the Chantilly Ballroom will be able to view the proceedings on closed-circuit television in the Wedgwood Ballroom. Closed-circuit telecasts of the general business session and other activities also will be available on televisions in every room in the Wyndham Anatole Hotel.

Projected attendance: Preregistration indicates that the record attendance of 2,619 set at the 1995 Convention in San Diego will be broken.

Number of proposals: A total of 133 proposals and 30 amendments-to-amendments appear in the Official Notice. At the 1995 Convention, the Official Notice contained 159 proposals and nine amendments-to-amendments.

■ KEY EVENTS ■

Delegates reception: 6:30-8 p.m., January 6, Khmer Pavilion.
Legislative forums:
Division I — 2:15-3:45 p.m. January 7, Khmer Pavilion.
Division II — 2:15-3:45 p.m. January 7, Cannes Room.
Division III — 2:15-3:45 p.m. January 7, Monte Carlo Room.
Opening business session: 4:45-6:15 p.m. January 7, Grand Ballroom.
Honors Dinner: 7:30-9:30 p.m. January 7, Chantilly Ballroom.
Presidential Agenda Day: January 8.
Division I business sessions:
I-A — 10-11:15 a.m. January 8, 8-9:30 a.m. January 9, Chantilly Ballroom.
I-AA — 10-11:15 a.m. January 8, 8-9:30 a.m. January 9, Grand Ballroom DE.
I-AAA — 10-11:15 a.m. January 8, 8-9:30 a.m. January 9, Stemmons Auditorium.
I — 12:30-3:30 p.m. January 8, 10 a.m.-noon January 9, Chantilly Ballroom.
II — 10-11:30 a.m. and 1-3:30 p.m. January 8, 8 a.m.-noon January 9, Khmer Pavilion.
III — 10-11:30 a.m. and 1-3:30 p.m. January 8, 8 a.m.-noon January 9, Trinity Hall West.
General business sessions: 8-9:45 a.m. and 4-5 p.m. January 8; 1:30-6 p.m. January 9; 8 a.m.-noon January 10, if necessary. All general business sessions will be in the Chantilly Ballroom, with auxiliary seating and closed-circuit television available in the Wedgwood Ballroom.
Collegiate Woman Athlete of the Year Banquet: 7:30-10 p.m. January 8, Grand Ballroom.

NCAA arrives at moment of decision

Restructuring heads the legislative agenda for 90th annual Convention

The committee work is finished and the time has arrived for the NCAA to take on the membership restructuring question.

A record number of delegates is expected to be in Dallas January 6-10 for the Association's 90th annual Convention, and the primary question facing them will be how the NCAA will be structured in years to come.

The NCAA Presidents Commission and the NCAA Council have joined to cosponsor Proposal No. 7, a restructuring plan developed by the Oversight Committee on the NCAA Membership Structure. The proposed structure would put college presidents more directly in charge of the NCAA and would allow a more federated approach for each of the three membership divisions.

The new structure would be headed by an Executive Committee that would include chief executive officers from each division. The Executive Committee would oversee the Association's budget and executive director, among other responsibilities.

Each division would be governed by a council of presidents. Every division also would have a management council, composed of athletics administrators, overseen by the presidents.

Other major legislative items have to do with two-year college transfer regulations, initial-eligibility standards, athletics certification for Division II and need-based financial aid.

Sportsmanship and ethical conduct in intercollegiate athletics is the 1996 Convention topic in the strategic plan of the Presidents Commission, but the committee studying that issue has chosen to pursue a nonlegislative approach to that issue. That Commission, however, is sponsoring a new principle of sportsmanship and ethical conduct, along with a resolution to make sportsmanship and ethical conduct a specific component of the Division I athletics certification program, effective with the second five-year cycle of the program.

In addition to consideration of the 133 proposals and 30 amendments-to-amendments contained in the legislative package, the Association also will take time to honor many top figures from intercollegiate athletics.

The highlight will come the night of January 7, when John R. Wooden is presented with the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the NCAA's highest honor.

Wooden won 10 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championships during his coaching career at the University of California, Los Angeles, including seven in a row from 1967 to 1973.

Association's structure a work in progress

BY RONALD D. MOTT
STAFF WRITER

At the 90th annual NCAA Convention January 6-10 in Dallas, delegates will determine if the most profound change ever in the Association's membership and governing structure becomes a sweeping reality or just another defeated concept.

For more than a year, restructuring has dominated the NCAA's agenda. In the past year, national discourse on the matter has filled countless notebooks and newspaper columns. Task forces in each division were assembled to formulate three models of governance, each proposing an increased level of autonomy and efficiency and promising greater presidential authority over intercollegiate athletics.

The process of debate and analysis of restructuring has been intensive and in-depth, and during the past year, many questions have been answered and addressed.

Still, the ultimate debate will not come until the morning of January 8, when 1996 Convention Proposal No. 7 is introduced during the general business session.

While delegates consider these dramatic proposed changes to the NCAA structure, many may want to reflect on how the Association reached this historic point.

KEY DATES

1922: Council becomes Association's policy-making body.
1968: Institutions choose to identify themselves as University Division or College Division.
1973: Divisions I, II and III are created at special Convention.
1978: Divisions I-A and I-AA are established for football.
1981: Governance plan approved.
1984: Presidents Commission established.

The birth of the NCAA

During its history, the NCAA has witnessed few major changes to its membership and governance structure — somewhat surprising for an organization just a decade shy of its centennial birthday.

On December 9, 1905, New York University Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, in response to an alarming number of football-related deaths at the nation's colleges, called a conference to discuss whether to abolish the game

See Restructuring, page 10

The 30th recipient of the NCAA's highest honor

Wooden to receive Teddy Award for 1996

John R. Wooden, six-time NCAA coach of the year and builder of the most recognized dynasty in collegiate basketball history, will receive the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the most prestigious honor bestowed on an individual by the NCAA.

Wooden established a legacy as the head men's basketball coach at the University of California, Los Angeles, where he led the Bruins to 10 NCAA Division I men's basketball championships — including seven in a row from 1967 through 1973. Wooden's UCLA teams also won national titles in 1964, 1965 and 1975.

In all, Wooden won 885 career games as a coach. He guided the Bruins to 88 consecutive wins from the 1971 season through most of the 1974 season and helped UCLA claim 16 Pacific-10 Conference championships during his 27-year tenure.

As a basketball player, Wooden was a three-time all-American at Purdue University and was named college basketball's player of the year in 1932. He captained the Boilermakers in 1931 and 1932 and led Purdue to Big Ten Conference titles both years, as well as the national championship in 1932. Wooden also won the Big Ten medal for most outstanding merit and proficiency in scholarship and athletics in 1932.

Wooden

Wooden was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame as a player in 1960 and as a coach in 1972, and is the only person to be inducted in more than one category. He was named Sports' Man of the Year by The Sporting News in 1970 and was Sports Illustrated's Sportsman of the Year in 1973.

He also won the first annual Dr. James Naismith Peach Basket Award in 1974 for outstanding contributions to basketball.

An Indiana native, Wooden graduated with honors from Purdue in 1932 and began a career in teaching at a high school in Dayton, Kentucky, where he also coached a variety of sports. Two years later, Wooden returned to Indiana, where for nine years he coached basketball, baseball and tennis and taught English at South Bend Central High.

World War II interrupted Wooden's coaching career, and from 1943 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Navy with the rank of lieutenant. After his discharge, Wooden went to Indiana State University as director of athletics and basketball and baseball coach for two seasons before taking the basketball coaching position at UCLA.

Wooden is involved in church and charity work. He limits his speaking engagements to 18 per year through John Wooden Enterprises, Inc., and he donates most of his honorariums to charities and churches.

TOP VIII *awards*

Ainsworth
Kenyon
Swimming

Coetzee
Longwood
Golf

Graham
Nebraska
Football

Hanson
Central (Iowa)
Basketball

Lobo
Connecticut
Basketball

Myers
Colorado State
Football

Santini
Southern Methodist
Diving

Thompson
Stanford
Swimming

Carla AINSWORTH

Ainsworth's performance during the 1995 NCAA Division III Women's Swimming and Diving Championships made her Kenyon's most successful female swimmer. She won three individual titles and participated on three winning relays to lead the Ladies to a 12th consecutive championship.

Named swimmer of the meet for a third time, Ainsworth set records in the 50-, 100- and 200-yard freestyles and won the latter two races for the fourth consecutive year. Her time of 23.53 seconds in the 50-yard freestyle surpassed the previous best set by Kenyon's Patricia Abt in 1985. Ainsworth's six titles during the 1995 championships gave her 26 career wins, topping Abt's 23 won from 1984 through 1987.

Ainsworth compiled a 3.730 grade-point average (4.000 scale) while obtaining a degree in animal science, and she graduated magna cum laude. She is a two-time GTE Academic All-America honoree and a recipient of a 1995 NCAA Walter Byers Postgraduate Scholarship.

Charlaine COETZEE

Coetzee graduated magna cum laude last May with a 3.620 grade-point average in history. A six-time dean's list student at Longwood, Coetzee received the school's Dan Daniel Award for Scholarship and Citizenship. In 1994, she received the C. Gordon Moss Scholarship, given to the junior history major with the highest grade-point average.

A participant in the 1995 National Collegiate Women's Golf Championships, Coetzee also won the National Golf Coaches Association's Division II championship for the third consecutive year. She is a four-time NGCA Division II all-American.

Coetzee is a member of the 1995 NGCA All-Scholar Academic Team and a 1994 Smith-Corona Scholastic All-America choice. In 1994, Coetzee was named to Golf World magazine's Women's Top 50, which honors the top collegiate golfers. Coetzee also was NCAA Woman of the Year for the state of Virginia.

Captain of Longwood's College Bowl team, Coetzee also was a member of the school's Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.

Aaron GRAHAM

Graham is the center of a Nebraska offensive line that has helped produce one of the most prolific offenses in the country. He helped the Cornhuskers to an 11-0 regular-season record and a berth in the Tostitos Fiesta Bowl, which determined a national champion.

A 1994 all-Big Eight Conference selection, Graham helped the Cornhuskers win wire-service national titles last year with a 13-0 record. The 1994 Cornhusker offensive line allowed just four quarterback sacks the entire season.

In 1995, Graham has averaged more than eight "pancake" blocks per game and has established himself as one of the top centers in Cornhusker history. The 1995 Cornhuskers led the nation in scoring with more than 50 points per game.

Graham has compiled a 3.330 grade-point average while earning a degree in animal science.

Emilie HANSON

Hanson is a two-time Division III scoring leader, averaging 29.5 points in 1994 and 27.7 points in 1995. She helped lead Central (Iowa) to the 1993 NCAA Division III Women's Basketball Championship.

Hanson holds five school records, including most points in a game (45), season (800) and career (2,235). She was named the 1995 Rawlings/Women's Basketball Coaches Association Division III player of the year.

A 1995 NCAA Woman of the Year finalist, Hanson also is a two-time GTE Academic All-America honoree and a 1995 NCAA postgraduate scholarship recipient. She compiled a 3.892 grade-point average and graduated summa cum laude last May.

She has served as a motivational speaker at elementary schools, churches, camps and youth group meetings.

Rebecca LOBO

The 1995 NCAA Woman of the Year, Lobo helped lead Connecticut to the 1995 Division I Women's Basketball Championship and was the 1995 Women's Final Four's Most Outstanding Player.

Lobo received many accolades for basketball, including the Ban/Naismith Award and the Wade Trophy, plus player-of-the-year honors from The Associated Press and the Women's Basketball Coaches Association. She completed her career with Big East Conference records for career blocked shots (227) and rebounds (714).

Lobo majored in political science, earning a 3.637 grade-point average. She was one of two recipients of the 1995 GTE Academic All-America Team Member of the Year award and was the first woman to receive the honor. She currently is a member of the USA Basketball National Team.

Lobo has served as a guest speaker at various educational and civic functions and has volunteered at the Paul Newman Hole in the Wall Camp for terminally ill children.

Gregory MYERS

A two-time all-American defensive back, Myers this season became the first four-time all-Western Athletic Conference selection. He is the 1995 winner of the Jim Thorpe Award, given to the nation's best defensive back, and was a finalist for that award in 1994.

Myers helped Colorado State to an 8-3 record in 1995 and the Rams' second consecutive appearance in the Plymouth Holiday Bowl. He also was a recipient of a Burger King Student-Athlete of the Week Award.

Myers has compiled a 3.710 grade-point average while earning a degree in biological sciences. A member of the College of Natural Sciences dean's list, Myers also is a GTE Academic All-America honoree and a two-time all-WAC scholar. He also is a 1995 recipient of a National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame Postgraduate Scholarship.

In addition to serving as team captain, Myers is president of Colorado State's Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.

Cheril SANTINI

The 1995 Division I women's diver of the year, Santini is a two-time NCAA one-meter diving champion (winning in 1992 and 1995) and a 10-time diving all-American. She has competed in several international events, including the 1994 World Championships in Rome — where she finished fourth in the one-meter event — and the 1994 Goodwill Games.

Santini majored in German and chemistry, earning a 3.906 grade-point average. A 1995 NCAA Woman of the Year finalist, Santini also is the 1995 GTE Academic All-America Team Member of the Year for the at-large team and a recipient of the NACDA/Disney Scholar-Athlete Postgraduate Scholarship award.

She has served as president of Southern Methodist's chapter of Amnesty International, receiving the William K. McElvaney Peace and Justice Award for her service.

Jenny THOMPSON

The top point scorer in the 1995 Division I Women's Swimming and Diving Championships, Thompson won the 50-, 100- and 200-yard freestyle events and helped Stanford win its fourth straight team title.

She is a 19-time NCAA champion and a 26-time all-American. She was named the 1995 female athlete of the year by College Sports magazine.

Thompson was a member of two relay teams that won gold medals at the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona. She also has earned medals at the 1987 Pan American Games, the 1989 and 1993 Pan Pacific Games, and the 1991 World Championships.

Thompson earned a degree in human biology and compiled a grade-point average of 3.200. She was the recipient of Stanford's "Block S" Award as the most outstanding female athlete in her freshman, sophomore and junior years.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY *awards*

Marty LIQUORI

Liquori was ranked No. 1 in the world in the 1,500-meter run in 1969 and 1971 while at Villanova University. He was a five-time NCAA individual champion and winner of the outdoor mile three consecutive years from 1969 to 1971. He also won the indoor mile and two-mile runs in 1971.

A seven-time individual or relay IC4A champion, Liquori also won nine Penn Relays Championship of America watches. In addition, Liquori established five Villanova records during his undergraduate career.

In the 1968 Olympic Games, Liquori became the youngest person to participate in an Olympic 1,500-meter final. He was the American record-holder in the 5,000 meters from 1977 through 1982, but with the boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games, Liquori retired from active competition to pursue broadcasting full time. He is in his 24th year with ABC Sports and has covered four Olympic Games, 14 New York Marathons, and numerous track and field championships.

Liquori also is president of a group of sporting goods stores that numbers more than 250.

Thomas LYONS

A two-time all-American and two-time all-Southeastern Conference football lineman at the University of Georgia, Lyons was the recipient of the William K. Jenkins Award and J. B. Whitworth Award as the Bulldogs' top lineman in 1970. Lyons was elected team captain in 1971.

Lyons was awarded a National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame postgraduate fellowship and was an NCAA postgraduate scholarship recipient. He was a two-time SEC all-academic choice and a member of the Gridiron and Blue Key honorary scholastic societies at Georgia.

Lyons was drafted by the Denver Broncos and started 49 consecutive games before suffering a leg injury. He attended medical school and completed his internship and residency at the University of Colorado, Boulder, while playing for the Broncos.

Currently the director of the Center for Advanced Videoscopic Surgery in Atlanta, Lyons is widely published in the field of obstetrics and gynecology and is considered a world pioneer in the techniques of endoscopic and laser surgery.

Lyons also is an accomplished pianist and once served as a guest conductor of the Denver Symphony Orchestra during his days with the Broncos. He also serves as a volunteer team physician for Georgia's women's varsity sports teams.

Cliff MEELY

Meely was the Big Eight Conference's leading basketball scorer and most valuable player in 1968 and again in 1970. A three-time all-American center at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Meely helped lead the Buffaloes to the 1969 Big Eight championship.

A member of the United States team at the World University Games in Turin, Italy, Meely led the team to a silver medal.

He was a first-round draft pick of the Houston Rockets and played there for more than four years. He then played for the Los Angeles Lakers for a year and a half. Meely went on to play in the Italian League and was named its defensive player of the year in 1980.

Currently a community liaison for the Boulder Valley School District, Meely works in pupil services and dropout prevention.

He also serves on the board of directors for the University of Colorado "C" Club and on the executive committees of the University of Colorado Alumni Association and the Black Alumni Association.

In addition, Meely is a volunteer assistant basketball coach for Fairview High School in Boulder and a volunteer for the Boulder Valley Church Youth Basketball Camp.

Kurt SCHMOKE

Schmoke was elected mayor of Baltimore in 1987 and has served in that office since. He is best known for establishing a cabinet-level city agency and private foundation to fund, coordinate and expand literacy programs throughout the city. He also has overseen the passage of the largest increases ever in Baltimore's education budgets.

A two-time letter-winner in football and three-time letter-winner in lacrosse at Yale University, Schmoke was secretary of the senior class and was recipient of a Rhodes Scholarship, which led him to study at Oxford University.

He earned a juris doctor degree from Harvard University in 1976 and began to practice law in Baltimore that same year. He was appointed to the White House Domestic Policy Staff under President Carter in 1977, then was named assistant United States Attorney for Maryland in 1978. Schmoke then was elected the State's Attorney for Baltimore in 1982, and as the city's chief prosecuting officer, he created a full-time narcotics unit to prosecute drug cases.

Schmoke is an elected successor trustee of the Yale University Corporation, the governing body of the institution.

Joseph THEISMANN

A record-setting quarterback at the University of Notre Dame, Theismann finished second in the Heisman Trophy balloting in 1970 and was named an all-American that same year.

He finished his career with 290 completions for 4,411 yards and 31 touchdowns. He also rushed for 1,043 yards and 16 touchdowns in 316 carries. He holds Notre Dame career records for most passes and completions in a season, most passing yards in a season, and most games with 200 or more yards of total offense.

Theismann went on to become a two-time Pro Bowl player and the most productive quarterback in the history of the Washington Redskins. He played 163 consecutive games for the Redskins and threw for 25,206 yards. He led Washington to victory in Super Bowl XVII and was named the National Football League's most valuable player in 1983.

Theismann carried his football expertise to the broadcast booth, serving as an analyst for CBS Sports in 1986 and 1987 and then for ESPN from 1988 to the present.

He also contributes to charitable causes, including the National Medical Center Children's Hospital, the Kidney Transplant Foundation and the Children's Miracle Network telethon.

Jack YOUNGBLOOD

Youngblood was a three-year starter at defensive end for the University of Florida and was an all-American and all-Southeastern Conference selection in 1970. Named the most valuable player in the 1971 Senior Bowl, Youngblood also was selected in 1975 to the all-SEC Quarter-Century Team (1950-1975).

Youngblood was a first-round draft pick by the Los Angeles Rams and went on to play in seven Pro Bowls. He was selected by his teammates three times as the Rams' most valuable player and holds the club record for playing in the most consecutive games with 201. He finished his 14-year career as the Rams' second all-time leader in sacks and fourth in games played.

He was director of marketing for the Rams from 1985 through 1991, then took the same position with the Sacramento Surge of the World League of American Football. He assumed his current position as vice-president of operations for the Orlando Predators arena football team in 1993.

A spokesman for the United Way and an ambassador for Child Help USA, an organization benefiting abused children, Youngblood was inducted into the College Football Foundation and Hall of Fame in 1992.

Liquori
Villanova
Cross country/track and field

Lyons
Georgia
Football

Meely
Colorado
Basketball

Schmoke
Yale
Football and lacrosse

Theismann
Notre Dame
Football

Youngblood
Florida
Football

Griese to emcee honors dinner

Television sports commentator Bob Griese will serve as master of ceremonies at the 1996 NCAA honors dinner.

Griese, one of network television's most respected football analysts, is in his 14th year of broadcasting and in his ninth season as the expert commentator with Keith Jackson on ABC's college football game of the week.

A former all-pro quarterback with the Miami Dolphins, Griese played a major role in the Dolphins' dominance of the National Football League in the early 1970s. He helped lead Miami to a 17-0 mark in 1972 and the first of two consecutive Super Bowl titles.

Griese

His professional career spanned 14 years and included six Pro Bowl appearances and two American Football League all-star games. Griese became the 14th quarterback in NFL history to pass for more than 25,000 yards, and his No. 12 jersey is the only one that has been retired by the Dolphins.

An Indiana native, Griese was a two-time all-American quarterback at Purdue University. He was runner-up in the 1966 Heisman Trophy voting and helped lead the Boilermakers to a 14-13 triumph over the University of Southern California in the 1967 Rose Bowl. Griese was voted the all-time quarterback for Purdue's first 100 years of football.

He is a member of the National Football Foundation's College Hall of Fame, Indiana Football Hall of Fame and Florida Sports Hall of Fame. In 1990, Griese was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Griese has three sons, the youngest of whom just completed his junior season as quarterback at the University of Michigan. He and his wife, Shay, live in Coral Gables, Florida.

The honors dinner will be January 7 at the 90th annual NCAA Convention in Dallas.

All-time Teddy winners

1967 — The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, General of the Army, 34th President of the United States (U. S. Military Academy, 1915).

1968 — The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, United States senator, governor of Massachusetts (Harvard University, 1914).

1969 — The Honorable Byron R. White, United States Supreme Court (University of Colorado, Boulder, 1938).

1970 — Frederick L. Hovde, president, Purdue University (University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, 1929).

1971 — Christopher C. Craft Jr., National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1944).

1972 — Jerome H. Holland, United States Ambassador to Sweden (Cornell University, 1939).

1973 — Omar N. Bradley, General of the Army (U. S. Military Academy, 1915).

1974 — Jesse Owens, Jesse Owens, Inc., Public Relations (Ohio State University, 1937).

1975 — The Honorable Gerald R. Ford, 38th President of the United States (University of Michigan, 1935).

1976 — Thomas J. Hamilton, Rear Admiral, United States Navy (U. S. Naval Academy, 1927).

1977 — The Honorable Tom Bradley, Mayor, Los Angeles (University of California, Los Angeles, 1941).

1978 — Gerald B. Zornow, Eastman Kodak Company (University of Rochester, 1937).

1979 — Otis Chandler, publisher, Los Angeles Times (Stanford University, 1950).

1980 — Denton A. Cooley, Texas Heart Institute (University of Texas at Austin, 1941).

1981 — Arthur G. Linkletter, entertainer (San Diego State University, 1934).

1982 — William H. Cosby Jr., entertainer (Temple University, 1964).

1983 — Arnold Palmer, professional golfer (Wake Forest University, 1954).

1984 — William P. Lawrence, Vice-Admiral, United States Navy (U. S. Naval Academy, 1951).

1985 — Robben W. Fleming, president, University of Michigan (Beloit College, 1938).

1986 — The Honorable George H. Bush, Vice-President of the United States (subsequently the 41st President), (Yale University, 1948).

1987 — Walter J. Zable, corporate executive (College of William and Mary, 1937).

1988 — Special Recognition Award: Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, 1951-87 (University of Iowa, 1943).

1989 — Paul A. Ebert, medical doctor (Ohio State University, 1954).

1990 — The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan, 40th President of the United States (Eureka College, 1932).

1991 — Althea Gibson, humanitarian (Florida A&M University, 1953).

1992 — The Honorable Jack F. Kemp, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (Occidental College, 1957).

1993 — The Honorable A. Lamar Alexander Jr., United States Secretary of Education (Vanderbilt University, 1962).

1994 — Rafer Johnson, businessman and civic leader (University of California, Los Angeles, 1959).

1995 — Robert B. Mathias, civic leader (Stanford University, 1953).

1996 — John R. Wooden, men's basketball coach, University of California, Los Angeles (Purdue University, 1932)

Legislative preview

PRESIDENTIAL AGENDA DAY

Delegates will get directly to business during the first legislative session of the 1996 Convention by tackling Proposal No. 7 — the proposal to restructure the NCAA into a more federated Association with increased presidential control.

Work will begin on the morning of January 8 — Presidential Agenda Day — with a general business session devoted exclusively to consideration of nonfederated aspects of restructuring. Then, division-specific components of the proposal will be considered in subdivision and division business sessions — including consideration by Division I members of 11 proposed amendments of the basic restructuring proposal.

In all, 13 proposed amendments-to-amendment pertain to Proposal No. 7. Two of those amendments-to-amendment will be considered in the general business session. Also on the agenda for the general business session are two resolutions related to restructuring.

And that is only the beginning of what will be a busy and eventful day for Convention delegates — a day on which the membership will address 35 proposals identified by the Presidents Commission as being of particular interest to chief executive officers.

Sportsmanship and ethical conduct has been identified as a major topic at this year's Convention by the Presidents Commission. Delegates will consider two proposals that directly address that subject and others involving the Association's existing unethical-conduct legislation.

Those proposals will be considered during a second general business session later in the day January 8.

Restructuring

Adoption by the membership of Proposal No. 7 would provide the basic framework for a restructured Association. That framework would establish governance structures in each division in which chief executive officers will serve as the primary decision-makers. The governing bodies of each division would have unprecedented independence to set the policies, rules and regulations of a division.

The proposal, however, also would establish an Executive Committee to oversee Association-wide issues and ensure that each division operates consistent with the basic purposes, fundamental policies and general principles of the Association.

The proposal also provides each division constitutionally guaranteed opportunities for championships competition, administrative services and membership programs. It also would provide minimum budget allocations for Divisions II and III, alterable only by a two-thirds vote of the Association's membership, and would preserve current revenue-distribution formulas for Division I, alterable only by a two-thirds vote of the Division I membership.

Three of the proposed amendments to Proposal No. 7 address details of those constitutional guarantees. Five amendments-to-amendment address details of representation in the Association's and divisions' governance structures. The other five amendments-to-amendment address voting or override procedures in the Division I governance structure.

Featured among the amendments addressing constitutional guarantees is one proposed by seven Divisions I-AA and I-AAA conferences that would include in the revenue-distribution formula all gross revenues received by the Association, except for revenue specifically excluded (such as revenue from a new Division I-A football championship). The amendment also would specify elements of the revenue-distribution formula in the NCAA Constitution.

The amendments addressing representation in the governance structures include measures to permit selection of alternates to represent the same constituent body as a member who is unable to attend a meeting of three governing bodies — the Association's Executive Committee and the Division I Board of Directors and Management Council. Proposal No. 7 otherwise would leave selection of alternates for meetings of the Association's Executive Committee to members of a division's presidential governing body and make no provision for alternates on the Division I bodies.

Another amendment involving governance structures — this one sponsored by the NCAA Council — would specify that a current Division I-AA or I-AAA conference represented on the Board of Directors or Management Council will retain that position as long as it meets Division I membership requirements. The amendment also would provide more flexibility in filling Divisions I-AA and I-AAA positions on the Management Council by permitting more than one representative from the same conference.

All of the amendments addressing voting or override procedures pertain to Division I.

Two of the amendments are sponsored by Division I-AA conferences and seek either to end the existing constitutional provision authorizing Division I-A to act separately and Divisions I-AA and I-AAA to act together on federated issues unrelated to football (Proposal No. 7-9), or revise the vote needed to override legislative changes by the Division I Board of Directors to a simple majority, rather than the five-eighths majority specified in Proposal No. 7. The conferences believe that the Division I-A majority on the Board of Directors otherwise would be able to adopt legislation impacting constitutional guarantees.

The other amendments involving procedure are sponsored by the Council. Included is an amendment that would establish requirements for notification to the Division I membership of proposed changes in legislation; another would provide means to suspend legislation upon receipt of 100 requests for an override vote.

Rounding out proposals related to restructuring are two resolutions that will be considered by Division I — one directing the development of a plan to achieve diversity (particularly in the absence of prescribed minimum gender representation on the Division I Management Council, cabinets and committees) and another sponsored by the Council to direct a study of the issue raised by Divisions I-A and I-AA conferences in Proposal No. 7-9.

Sportsmanship and ethical conduct

After acting on restructuring proposals, the Convention will consider two proposals resulting from the work of the Presidents Commission Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct in Intercollegiate Athletics.

One of the proposals would amend the NCAA Constitution's principle of ethical conduct to include a reference to sportsmanship. The other is a resolution that would direct the NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification to work with the Presidents Commission committee to develop legislation that would include "sportsmanship and ethical conduct" as a specific component of the athletics certification process.

Those are the only proposals on the agenda resulting directly from the efforts of the Presidents Commission committee. Other NCAA committees, however, have recommended legislation involving examples of unethical conduct that also will be considered at the Convention.

Two of those proposals come from the NCAA Professional Sports Liaison Committee. One would include in unethical-conduct legislation a prohibition against an institutional staff member receiving benefits to arrange contact between a student-athlete and an agent, financial advisor or "runner." The other would extend a prohibition against gambling by student-athletes to include betting on professional sports.

The NCAA Committee on Infractions is the source of a proposal that would extend unethical-conduct legislation to include former institutional staff members, and also would include as unethical conduct offering or providing improper financial aid to prospective or enrolled student-athletes.

Two-year college transfers

Proposals addressing abuses of rules establishing academic standards for transfers from two-year colleges also promise to generate considerable debate on Presidential Agenda Day. The Council is sponsoring all five proposals addressing that topic; some are cosponsored by the Presidents Commission.

The key measure — Proposal No. 23 — would require junior college football or men's basketball student-athletes who were partial qualifiers or nonqualifiers coming out of high school to sit out one academic year upon transferring to a Division I institution. Eligibility for practice and financial aid during the year out of competition would depend on meeting all other two-year transfer rules.

Protests from the two-year college community — specifically, that the proposal is excessive and unfairly impugns the reputations of all two-year institutions — contributed to a Council decision to propose an amendment-to-amendment for the proposal. That amendment would permit immediate eligibility for a student-athlete who has completed at least 40 percent of the course requirements established by the university to which a student is transferring for that student's specific baccalaureate degree program.

But even that move has prompted protests that the 40 percent figure is unrealistic. A group of Division I institutions — arguing that nonqualifiers and partial qualifiers typically are unable to "preselect" the university to which they will transfer and therefore often are unable to predict and fulfill degree requirements — have proposed an amendment-to-amendment that would set the requirement at 35 percent.

Another Council proposal for Division I would require partial qualifiers and nonqualifiers to earn at least 40 percent, rather than the current standard of 25 percent, of the credit hours needed to receive an associate of arts degree at the two-year college that awards the degree. A Council-sponsored amendment-to-amendment would limit that requirement to the sports of football and men's basketball.

The Council also is proposing in Division I to limit the number of two-year college summer-school transferable hours for student-athletes who were partial qualifiers or nonqualifiers. It also proposes, in both Divisions I and II, to prevent two-year college transfers from using correspondence courses to meet transfer requirements.

Initial eligibility

Several proposals recommend various modifications of the Division I initial-eligibility requirements — a major focus of last year's Convention in San Diego.

The Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference is proposing legislation to permit a student to qualify for initial eligibility either by achieving a 2.250 grade-point average in 13 core courses, or by achieving a 2.000 GPA and a score of 800 on the SAT (920 on the recentered SAT) or 19 on the ACT. The proposal would define partial qualifiers as prospects who achieve a core-course GPA of 2.000.

Other proposals also suggest alterations of initial-eligibility requirements that currently are scheduled to become effective in August 1996.

One proposes an index for partial qualifiers, based on a combination of core GPAs ranging from 2.250 to 2.500 and corresponding test scores. Another would include as partial qualifiers all student-athletes who previously would have been qualifiers but now are nonqualifiers as a result of the adoption of 1995 Convention Proposal No. 36-A.

Several Division I institutions are sponsors of a proposal to eliminate the provision permitting partial qualifiers to practice on campus, in exchange for the opportunity to earn a fourth season of eligibility by meeting satisfactory-progress rules.

There also once again is a proposal to permit partial qualifiers a fourth season of eligibility — a concept that was defeated at the 1995 Convention by only 12 votes. This proposal would grant a fourth season to a student-athlete who receives a baccalaureate degree before the beginning of the fifth academic year following the student's initial, full-time enrollment.

The Presidents Commission is opposing all of the proposed modifications of initial-eligibility legislation.

Division II institutions also are being asked to consider a proposal dealing with initial-eligibility requirements. The proposal would permit Division II partial qualifiers to participate in prac-

See Legislation, page 5

DIVISION CHAIRS

The following individuals will chair business sessions at the 1996 NCAA Convention:

General — Eugene F. Corrigan, NCAA president; commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference.

Division I — William M. Sangster, Division I vice-president; faculty athletics representative, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Division I-A — Jerry L. Kingston, faculty athletics representative, Arizona State University.

Division I-AA — Richard J. Ensor, commissioner, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference.

Division I-AAA — Chris Monasch, commissioner, Northeast Conference.

Division II — Lynn Dorn, Division II vice-president; director of women's athletics, North Dakota State University.

Division III — Edward G. Coll Jr., Division III vice-president and president, Alfred University.

Corrigan	*Sangster*	*Kingston*	*Ensor*	*Monasch*	*Dorn*	*Coll*

Legislation

Continued from page 4

tice, as in Division I.

Financial aid models

Proposals dealing with financial aid models in Divisions I and II also are on the Presidential Agenda Day docket.

Division I members will have an opportunity to adopt a need-based financial aid model developed by the NCAA Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism, even though the Council does not support the proposal.

The proposal would require that institutional aid beyond the value of tuition and fees and course-related materials be awarded on the basis of need as determined by a central processing agency. It also would permit student-athletes to receive institutional aid up to the cost of attendance. (An amendment-to-amendment sponsored by the Council would base the receipt of supplies, transportation allowances and miscellaneous expenses on a determination of need.)

The Council believes that a shift in climate since the financial aid committee was directed in 1994 to study need-based aid has made adoption of the proposal inadvisable. It is sponsoring the proposal, however, to give Division I members the opportunity to vote on the concept of need-based aid.

The financial aid committee also addressed Division II interests in its study, but that work did not result in a proposed need-based aid model. However, Division II conferences are sponsoring proposals addressing the issue.

One is a resolution that would direct the preparation of a report on financial aid models to the 1997 Convention. The report would include recommendations on whether to adjust the current Division II financial aid model or adopt an alternative model.

Division II institutions also may consider a need-based aid model proposed by the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference.

The entire NCAA membership will consider a proposal that would incorporate into the Association's constitution the principle that a student-athlete may receive athletics aid limited to the full cost of attendance as defined by each institution.

The proposal has ramifications for a restructured Association because it would subject any future effort by a division or subdivision to grant aid beyond cost of attendance to a vote of the full membership.

Other

Various other issues are addressed in the remaining Presidential Agenda Day proposals. Foremost among those proposals is a measure to implement a certification program in Division II. The program bears many similarities to the Division I certification program but would require certification once every 10 years, rather than the five years mandated in Division I.

Other proposals would:

■ Exempt from the grant-in-aid limit in Division I legitimate on- or off-campus earnings from employment occurring during the nontraditional or out-of-season segment of a student-athlete's sport.

■ Permit Division I student-athletes to earn up to $1,500 in legitimate on- or off-campus employment income beyond the grant-in-aid limit. This Big West Conference proposal is similar to a Council proposal that was defeated in 1995.

■ Exclude a Pell Grant from calculation of the permissible amount of a full grant-in-aid in Division I.

■ Permit Division I institutions to award athletics aid to a student during the summer before initial, full-time enrollment. The membership proposal, which includes limits designed to prevent increased costs, is cosponsored by the Council and supported by the Presidents Commission.

■ Reinstate the grant-in-aid limitation of 14 counters in Division I men's basketball (an increase from the current limit of 13). Previous attempts to reinstate the limitation have been defeated or withdrawn. The Council and Presidents Commission oppose the proposal.

■ Address uncertainty created by a recent court ruling that the Association's limits on compensation to restricted-earnings coaches violate federal antitrust law. Proposals include a measure calling for restricted-earnings coaches to be replaced with graduate assistant coaches, who would be permitted to recruit off campus in sports other than football and basketball. Other proposals would replace restricted-earnings coaches in all sports, or in I-AA football only, with part-time assistant coaches. The Council and Presidents Commission oppose all of the proposals, as well as a proposal in Division I men's ice hockey to convert the restricted-earnings coach into a third head or assistant coach.

■ Permit Division III institutions to begin basketball practice on the fourth Saturday preceding the first permissible contest date. Another Division III proposal would exempt participation in one preseason football scrimmage against outside competition from limits on the number of football contests, provided certain conditions are met. Both proposals are supported by the Council and Presidents Commission.

FINANCIAL AID

Division I institutions will consider proposed adjustments in financial aid limits for several women's sports.

The proposal, one of five included in the financial aid grouping of legislation for the Convention, would increase limits in several sports but also would decrease limits in a few emerging sports.

The proposed adjustments were recommended by the NCAA Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism, which studied grant-in-aid limits.

The study, which included consultation with coaches associations, NCAA sports committees and other groups, resulted in the development of several basic principles for use in determining appropriate grant limits.

Using those principles, the financial aid committee determined that the following increases are appropriate — in most cases for gender-equity purposes:

■ Increase the maximum head count in women's gymnastics from 10 to 12.

■ Increase maximum grant-in-aid equivalencies in cross country/track from 16 to 18; in field hockey from 11 to 12; in lacrosse from 11 to 12; in soccer from 11 to 12; and in softball from 11 to 12.

■ Increase from five to six the maximum equivalency in women's cross country at institutions not sponsoring track.

The committee also determined that some grant equivalencies were set "inappropriately" high two years ago when the Association established several emerging sports for women. As a result, the committee recommended reducing equivalencies in badminton from eight to six; in squash from nine to five; and in team handball from 12 to 10.

Adoption of the proposal would not affect limits in other women's sports or in any Division I men's sport.

Two other proposals would affect elements of a grant-in-aid.

One of the proposals, recommended by the financial aid committee, would increase the amount attributable to books in the calculation of a grant in equivalency sports. The amount would increase from $200 to $400.

The other proposal, sponsored by the Pacific-10 Conference, would permit inclusion of course-related supplies (in addition to books) in a full grant-in-aid. Such supplies could not exceed $450 per academic year.

AMATEURISM/AWARDS/BENEFITS

Delegates to the 1996 Convention also are scheduled to consider nine proposals in a legislative grouping pertaining to amateurism, awards and benefits.

At least one of those proposals, however, will be withdrawn — a proposed definition of professional athletics teams and leagues that was designed to assist members in determining whether individual student-athletes have jeopardized their eligibility through involvement with such organizations.

The Council agreed to withdraw the proposal after concerns were expressed about a section of the proposed definition that would have deemed a team professional if any of its members receive compensation beyond actual and necessary expenses. The definition would have been inconsistent with the NCAA Eligibility Committee's position that a student-athlete's eligibility should not be affected by the impermissible actions of a third party.

The Eligibility Committee is the source of another proposal in the grouping that is based largely on that principle.

The proposal would specify small or inconsequential — or "de minimis" — violations that primarily occur as a result of institutional error and therefore should not affect a student-athlete's or prospect's eligibility.

Institutions still would be required to report such violations, even though they no longer would have eligibility implications.

Another proposal resulting from an Eligibility Committee recommendation would permit institutions to administer an "amateurism exception" in cases involving receipt by student-athletes of actual, necessary expenses based on place finish in an event.

The proposal would permit the institution to grant the exception if the expenses do not exceed $1,000 per event and accrue during a period not exceeding one year. It would eliminate the need for the Eligibility Committee to handle such cases, although the institution would be required to maintain files documenting use of the exception.

Other proposals

Other proposals in the grouping pertain to participation in Olympic-level competition.

The NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee is the source of proposals that would permit a student-athlete to compete in two-person sand volleyball alongside persons who are competing for cash or a comparable prize and that would permit participation by student-athletes in World Championships and World Cup competition (on the same basis as for Olympic, Pan American and World University Games competition).

That committee also recommended a proposal that would permit institutions to provide softball student-athletes with actual and necessary expenses to participate in tryouts for United States Olympic Festival softball competition (the USOC since has decided to discontinue the festival).

ELIGIBILITY

A collaborative effort between the NCAA and the USOC to relax Association restrictions on Olympic hopefuls has resulted in the proposal that will head the eligibility grouping.

The measure — which will be considered separately by Divisions I, II and III as a federated proposal — would open up opportunities for prospective Olympians by permitting them to practice with teams at NCAA institutions.

The proposal would permit a student-athlete who has eligibility remaining but either is not enrolled or is enrolled in less than a full-time program of studies to practice with a team at that athlete's institution. The proposal also would permit a former student-athlete to practice with a team at the institution that athlete previously attended. In both cases, the USOC or a national governing body (NGB) would be required to recommend that the athlete be permitted to practice.

Such practice would be limited to individual sports and the team sports of crew or synchronized swimming. The athlete would not be permitted to participate in coaching activities, and if he or she has eligibility remaining, such practice would be permitted only during the academic year immediately preceding the Olympic Games.

Two other eligibility proposals would amend the Division I rule establishing the age after which a newly enrolled student-athlete is charged seasons of competition for participation in organized sports competition.

One of the proposals would revise that legislation — known as the "21-year-age rule" — to include students first entering a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 1992, rather than August 1, 1995. The purpose of the proposal is to include a relatively small number of student-athletes who already were enrolled in NCAA institutions before the current rule went into effect and who were adversely affected by the previous rule, which set the age at 20.

The other proposal seeks to create an exception to the "21-year-age rule" in men's ice hockey. That exception would permit a prospect to avoid losing a season of competition due to participation in organized noncollegiate competition if that prospect enrolls in a collegiate institution during the 12 months following the 21st birthday.

That proposal is opposed by the NCAA Legislative Review Committee, which originally proposed the current rule that was adopted at the 1995 Convention. The committee, which proposed the rule for deregulation and simplification purposes, believes the proposed exception conflicts with those purposes.

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

The playing-and-practice-seasons grouping is headed by a Council-sponsored proposal that would change the procedure for granting exceptions to limits on the number of contests an NCAA team may play in a season.

The proposal, recommended by the NCAA Special Committee to Review Contest Exemptions, would establish criteria for evaluation of events seeking such exemptions and make the NCAA Special Events Committee responsible for certifying events' compliance with those criteria.

Currently, exceptions to legislation limiting contests in a season are considered on a case-by-case basis at Conventions. Concerns about the growing number of events seeking exemptions in recent years and a lack of criteria for consideration of those requests prompted the formation of the Special Committee to Review Contest Exemptions and the resulting proposal.

Member institutions have proposed five amendments-to-amendment to modify various aspects of the special committee's proposal. The most significant of those amendments-to-amendment would permit a Division I institution to participate in an exempted preseason football contest once every four years, instead of the eight years proposed by the committee, and would loosen a provision permitting only one team from a Division I conference to participate in exempted preseason football events in an academic year.

Another proposal seeks again to permit institutions to exempt annually one contest in the Great Eight Basketball Festival from the limit on basketball contests. Division I members rejected such a proposal last year, despite arguments that the festival benefits all Division I institutions by generating funds for the CHAMPS/Life Skills Program.

CHAMPIONSHIPS/BOWL GAMES

Proposals seeking to preserve championships threatened with discontinuation due to lack of sport sponsorship are featured in the championships/bowl games grouping of legislation for the 1996 Convention.

The proposals to preserve championships would:

■ Retain all championships that are at least 10 years old, regardless of sponsorship, unless the membership votes to dis-

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Legislation

Continued from page 5

continue a specific championship. The NCAA Council and Presidents Commission are joining the NCAA Executive Committee in opposing the proposal.

■ Retain all championships in Olympic sports, regardless of sponsorship, unless the membership votes to discontinue a specific sport. This proposal also is opposed.

■ Extend the current moratorium on the discontinuation of championships lacking sufficient sponsorship for one year, through the 1998-99 academic year. The Executive Committee took no position on the proposal originally, but voted during its December meeting to support it if the sponsors of the 10-year and Olympic-sports championships legislation would withdraw their proposals.

Another proposal, opposed by the Executive Committee and Council, seeks to enact a moratorium on any reduction of field size in National Collegiate championships in men's and women's skiing, rifle and fencing.

The Council has joined member institutions as cosponsor of a proposal to create what would become the Association's 81st championship — a National Collegiate championship in women's crew. The emerging sport now is sponsored by enough institutions to permit creation of a championship.

Other proposals involving championships:

■ A measure empowering the Executive Committee to return net receipts from championships that are endangered by lack of sponsorship or that are created for emerging sports directly to schools sponsoring those championships' sports, rather than to the Association's general fund. The Executive Committee, however, opposes the proposal.

■ A resolution instructing the Executive Committee to direct the development of a automatic-qualification and play-in system for the Division I Women's Soccer Championship. The three conferences sponsoring the resolution cite a dramatic growth in sponsorship of the sport and the lack of a championship selection system comparable to the one used in Division I men's soccer as justifications for the action.

The grouping also features a proposal pertaining to bowl games.

The proposal would permit Division I-A institutions to play a Division I-AA football opponent and count a victory in that game toward the six victories currently required against Division I-A opponents to become eligible for a bowl game. The proposal would require that the Division I-AA opponent average at least the equivalent of 60 football grants-in-aid during the three years before the contest.

The sponsoring institutions say that conference affiliation and bowl agreements have reduced concerns about quality of competition for bowl qualification, and note that Division I-AA programs have suffered financially from a reduction in opportunities to play Division I-A opponents. The NCAA Special Events Committee — which originally proposed the six-victory requirement — opposes the measure.

GENERAL

The general grouping of legislation consists mostly of proposals to create or change the membership of NCAA sports committees.

The proposals would:

■ Create an NCAA Women's Softball Rules Committee.

■ Increase the size of the NCAA Division I-AA Football Committee from four to eight members. One of two proposals seeking the increase also would base committee representation on whether a Division I-AA conference has automatic-qualification status for the Division I-AA Football Championship. The NCAA Executive Committee supports increasing the size of the committee but prefers to retain the current representation scheme based on Division I-AA football regions.

■ Increase the size of the NCAA Division II Women's Softball Committee from six to eight members.

PERSONNEL

The personnel grouping of legislation is small, but two of the grouping's three proposals have prompted sponsorship of amendments-to-amendments.

One of the proposals features the Council's recommendations for coaching limitations in Division I for the emerging women's sports of archery, badminton, bowling, crew, ice hockey, squash, synchronized swimming, team handball and water polo. The proposal would set limits of two head or assistant coaches in all of the sports except crew, which would be permitted three coaches.

The proposal also would establish maximum-contest limitations and playing and practice seasons in all divisions for those sports.

The amendments-to-amendment all are sponsored by the Ivy Group and would alter details of the limitations pertaining to crew, or rowing. The amendments include a measure that would permit two additional coaching staff members at institutions that sponsor both lightweight and heavyweight crew.

The other proposal that produced an amendment-to-amendment is one by Division I-A institutions that would alter the limit on football graduate assistant coaches in that subdivision.

Those institutions initially proposed increasing the limit from two to three, provided that at least two of those graduate assistants are ethnic minorities. That proposal won support from the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee, which last year helped defeat a proposal that would have permitted such an increase if one of the three assistant is a minority.

This sponsors of this year's proposal, however, subsequently offered an amendment-to-amendment that would change the minority-coach requirement from two of three to one of three — identical to last year's proposal. The Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee opposes the amendment-to-amendment, and the Council recently joined in that opposition.

RECRUITING

The question of whether the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse should continue to certify prospective student-athletes' eligibility for official visits to Division I campuses is among several issues that will be addressed in the recruiting grouping.

The Pacific-10 Conference is proposing that the clearinghouse be relieved of the responsibility for certifying that prospects have achieved the test scores, grade-point averages and core courses required for an official visit in sports that have an early National Letter of Intent signing period.

Conference members believe that institutions can obtain such information in a timely manner and should be empowered to make decisions about whether a prospect can visit. The NCAA Division I Steering Committee, however, opposes the proposal.

The steering committee is suggesting that the question be studied during the coming year. As a result, Division I members will have the option of approving a resolution that would direct the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse and the NCAA Academic Requirements and Recruiting Committees to study whether it is "necessary or desirable" for the clearinghouse to certify eligibility for official visits.

Approval of the resolution could result in proposed legislation for the 1997 Convention.

Regardless of whether the clearinghouse continues to certify eligibility for official visits, requirements for such visits could increase at the Convention.

The NCAA Council is sponsoring a proposal that would increase from seven to nine the number of core courses a prospect must present to make an official visit. The proposal was prompted by new initial-eligibility standards that will require an incoming freshman to present 13 core courses to be a qualifier for athletics competition.

The clearinghouse-implementation committee, which recommended the increase in courses required for a visit, believes nine courses is a better indicator of whether a prospect will be a qualifier.

The recruiting grouping also features a Council-sponsored proposal to require year-round certification of such noninstitutional basketball events as camps, leagues, tournaments and festivals.

Current legislation requires certification only for events during the July evaluation period. Division I basketball coaches cannot attend noninstitutional events during that period unless they are certified.

More and more event operators are moving events outside of the July evaluation period to the fall contact period or spring evaluation period, thus removing them from the jurisdiction of the summer certification program.

The Council's proposal would make any event held at any time during the year subject to certification.

Telephone calls and correspondence, limits on recruiting contacts and evaluations, and permissible recruiting materials are among topics addressed by other proposals in the grouping.

Those other proposals would:

■ Change the first date on which telephone calls can be made to prospective student-athletes in Divisions I and II basketball and ice hockey. The Division II Steering Committee opposes the ice hockey proposal, which would permit one call per week to a prospect from April 15 through May 15 of the prospect's junior year in high school.

■ Specify that a coach cannot direct, nor can an institution pay for, a currently enrolled student-athlete to write to prospects.

■ Respond to requests from the National Association of Basketball Coaches and Women's Basketball Coaches Association to maximize evaluation opportunities without increasing costs for institutions.

One of the resulting Council-sponsored proposals would permit an institution to designate 40 "evaluation days" during the November-March evaluation period in Division I men's basketball and the October-February period in Division I women's basketball, replacing the 20 calendar days on which evaluations currently may occur. An evaluation day would be defined as evaluation by any coach of any prospect in one day; any additional evaluation by an additional coach on the same day would count as a second evaluation day, and so on up to the 40-day limit.

Another Council proposal would revise limits on contacts and evaluations in Division I basketball to permit a total of five such "recruiting opportunities" per academic year.

DEREGULATION

A package of eight proposals to deregulate or simplify legislation relating to amateurism, awards and benefits also is on the Convention agenda.

As with similar deregulation packages recommended in recent years by the NCAA Legislative Review Committee, these proposals are listed in a separate grouping. The proposals, however, will be considered alongside other proposals in the amateurism/awards/benefits grouping.

Seven of the eight proposals will be considered by the entire NCAA membership in a general business session. The eighth proposal will be considered separately by Divisions I and II institutions.

Four of the general proposals deal with restrictions on and requirements for awards that can be presented to student-athletes.

A key proposal recommends increases in the permissible value of various types of awards, including those for annual participation, special events and bowls, and conference and national championships, as well as awards for specialized performance and from athletes' hometowns. The proposal would simplify existing legislation by creating three standard levels of award values ($75, $150 and $300).

Other awards proposals would:

■ Delete a requirement that awards must bear an institutional insignia or letter, event specification, or comparable identification.

■ Permit established national awards, such as the Heisman Trophy, to exceed the $300 limit on permissible value.

■ Give institutions the discretion to determine the number and types of banquets to honor student-athletes' athletics and/or academic achievements. The proposal would limit booster club recognition banquets to one per year.

Aspects of amateurism are the subject of three other proposals.

One of the proposals would delete from Bylaw 12 specific regulations governing the athletically related employment of student-athletes while retaining the principle that an athlete may be compensated only for work actually performed and at the local going rate for that work. The proposal would retain current restrictions on fee-for-lesson instruction by Division I athletes.

Other amateurism proposals would:

■ Permit institutions to determine how to use proceeds from a contest between two professional athletics teams that is hosted and promoted by the institution as a fund-raiser.

■ Delete restrictions in Divisions I and II on student-athletes' use of athletics ability to win a prize as part of a promotional activity, as long as selection for participation remains random and open to anyone.

The deregulation package also includes a proposal dealing with student-athlete benefits.

The proposal would permit the same per diem ($20) for student-athletes participating in a foreign tour as was approved at last year's Convention for participation in an NCAA championship or certified postseason bowl game. The increase also is being proposed in anticipation of approval of increases in permissible funds for student hosts during official recruiting visits and limitations on the value of student-athlete awards.

CONSENT PACKAGE

The consent package this year's Convention includes only six proposals, the smallest number ever in that grouping. The package never has included fewer than 10 proposals before this year.

Proposals in the consent package are considered noncontroversial or "housekeeping" in nature. The consent package is con-

Some sessions to be telecast

Telecasts of several sessions of the 1996 NCAA Convention will be available via satellite.

The following sessions will be available:

■ Sunday, January 7: "State of the Association" address by NCAA Executive Director Cedric W. Dempsey: Satellite time runs from 5 to 6:30 p.m CST. Telstar 402, channel 13. Downlink frequency is 3960.

■ Monday, January 8, and Tuesday, January 9: All Division I-A, Division I and general business sessions. Telstar 402, channel 20. Downlink frequency is 4100.

■ Wednesday, January 10: All Division I-A, Division I and general business sessions (if any): Telstar 402, channel 13. Downlink frequency is 3960.

NCAA Convention review

1982

Site: Hyatt Regency, Houston.
President: James Frank, Lincoln University (Missouri)
Major actions: Completing the Convention's business in a single day, delegates affirmed NCAA football telecasting principles and established NCAA control over all forms of football television and cablecasting ... Defeated a proposal that would have limited aid to tuition and fees in all Division I sports other than football, basketball and ice hockey and in all Division II sports ... Freshman redshirt rule reinstated in Division I.

1983

Site: Town and Country Hotel, San Diego.
President: Frank.
Major actions: Adopted "Proposition 48," which established stricter academic standards for incoming student athletes. Specifically, it created a high-school core curriculum for which a prospective student-athlete must post a 2.000 GPA and required that a prospect score at least 700 on the SAT or 15 on the ACT examinations. The legislation became effective August 1, 1986 ... Approved legislation that restructured the Council and Executive Committee ... Adopted ethical-conduct standards for the enforcement program.

1984

Site: Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas.
President: John L. Toner, University of Connecticut.
Major actions: Adopted legislation to create a 44-member NCAA Presidents Commission ... The American Council on Education sought unsuccessfully to establish a Board of Presidents that would have veto power over NCAA Convention actions ... Increased the number of women's sports required for membership in Divisions I and II ... Approved a resolution directing the Executive Committee to develop a drug-testing program ... Voted to allow needy student-athletes to receive a full grant-in-aid in addition to a Pell Grant, as long as the combined total does not exceed the value of tuition, room and board, fees, and course-related books, plus $900.

1985

Site: Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
President: Toner.
Major actions: Approved a Division I autonomy proposal, which would allow Divisions I-A, I-AA and I-AAA members to act separately on issues other than football ... A drug-testing proposal was referred back to the Council ... Approved limitations on playing seasons and number of contests in Divisions I and II.

1986

Site: Hilton Riverside and Towers, New Orleans.
President: John R. Davis, Oregon State University.
Major actions: Division I, voting separately as a result of the division autonomy that was established at the 1985 Convention, approved an index to phase in stricter initial-eligibility legislation over the next two years ... Authorized drug testing at NCAA championship events and postseason football games ... Defeated a satisfactory-progress rule that would have established qualitative standards for continuing eligibility ... Reduced from eight to seven the number of men's and women's sports required for Division I-A membership.

1987

Site: Town and Country Hotel, San Diego.
President: Davis.
Major actions: Approved several proposals designed to cut costs in intercollegiate athletics, including reducing the number of initial grants-in-aid in Division I-A football from 30 to 25, reducing basketball grants from 15 to 13, shortening recruiting seasons in football and basketball by about half, and eliminating a part-time assistant coaching position in basketball ... Division I voted to eliminate boosters from the recruiting process ... Required coaches to report all outside income.

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1988

Site: Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
President: Wilford S. Bailey, Auburn University.
Major actions: Increased to $1,400 (from $900) the amount of Pell Grant funds Division I student-athletes may receive in addition to full athletics grants ... Affirmed Division III institutions' commitment to awarding need-based aid only ... Directed the Postseason Football Committee to abandon discussion of a Division I-A football championship format until "compelling evidence" demonstrates a need to proceed ... Former Executive Director Walter Byers, who retired October 1, 1987, was praised at the honors luncheon.

1989

Site: Hilton Hotel, San Francisco.
President: Bailey.
Major actions: Approved Proposal No. 42, which provided that partial qualifiers under NCAA Bylaw 5-1-(j) no longer would be eligible for athletics grants-in-aid beginning with the 1990-91 academic year ... Approved a revised version of the NCAA Manual ... Defeated a proposal to permit increases in Pell Grant awards under specified conditions ... Voted down a proposal for a 12th regular-season football game in Division I-A ... Voted down a resolution to establish an initial-eligibility clearinghouse ... Rejected a resolution to overturn Executive Committee approval of automatic-qualification restrictions for the Division I Men's Basketball Championship.

1990

Site: Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas.
President: Albert M. Witte, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
Major actions: Rescinded 1989 Convention Proposal No. 42 and voted to permit partial qualifiers to receive nonathletically related financial aid ... Spent five hours debating measures to reduce time demands on student-athletes and took 24 roll-call votes on the matter ... Reduced spring football practice in Division I-A and I-AA to 15 sessions (10 involving contact in 21 days), reduced maximum number of regular-season basketball games to 25 and directed that appropriate time-demand-reduction legislation for sports other than football and basketball be drafted for the 1991 Convention ... Voted to require the public disclosure of Divisions I and II graduation-rate information to prospective student-athletes, their parents, high-school coaches and two-year college coaches.

1991

Site: Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
President: Witte.
Major actions: Presidents Commission reform package romped to approval ... One delegate seeking to amend coaching-staff limitations acknowledged that he did so "at the risk of being additional road kill on the highway to reform" ... Approved proposals to limit recruiting activities, to phase out the use of athletics dormitories, to create the new category of "restricted-earnings coach" and to cut the number of permissible grants-in-aid in all Division I sports by 10 percent ... Approved an amended version of Proposal No. 38, which was designed to reduce time demands on student-athletes by further restricting playing and practice seasons in all sports in Divisions I and II. The legislation limited student-athletes to 20 hours of competition or required practice time during the playing season, with one full day off ... Elected Judith M. Sweet of the University of California, San Diego, to serve as NCAA president. She became the first woman to hold that position.

1992

Site: Hilton Hotel and Towers, Anaheim, California.
President: Sweet.
Major actions: Altered Division I initial-eligibility requirements by raising the number of core courses required of a high-school athlete from 11 to 13 and by creating an initial-eligibility index that would require higher grade-point averages for prospects who meet only the minimum SAT or ACT standards ... Voted that student-athletes will be required to meet 25 percent of their degree requirements by the beginning of their third year, 50 percent by the fourth and 75 percent by the fifth ... Also, student-athletes will be required to have 95 percent of the GPA required for graduation by the beginning of the third year and 100 percent for subsequent years ... A plan to create a Division I-AAA football division was defeated ... Council Subcommittee on Certification reported to the Convention.

1993

Site: Loews Anatole Hotel, Dallas.
President: Sweet.
Major actions: Approved an athletics certification program for Division I institutions ... Record number of chief executive officers, 248, attended ... Creation of Joint Policy Board approved. New body included the Administrative Committee and the officers of the Presidents Commission ... NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse created by Division I (291-18-3) and Division II (180-28) ... Administrative Review Panel created to deal with unusual situations involving the application of Association legislation ... Heard a report from the NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force in a half-hour discussion of the topic during the opening session ... .Former President John R. Davis served as honors dinner emcee when Cable News Network anchor Bernard Shaw had to cancel at the last minute.

1994

Site: Marriott Riverwalk Hotel, San Antonio.
President: Joseph N. Crowley, University of Nevada.
Major actions: In his first "State of the Association" address, new Executive Director Cedric W. Dempsey told delegates not to fear making necessary changes to reform legislation ... A group of Division I-A commissioners proposed a new structure for the Association. Under the proposal, the principal governing body would be a 15-member board of trustees, all of whom would be chief executive officers ... The Black Coaches Association announced a possible boycott of basketball games after a proposal to reinstate a 14th grant-in-aid for Division I men's basketball was defeated. The NCAA and BCA later met and developed a plan for addressing issues articulated by the BCA ... Principle of gender equity was added to the NCAA Constitution ... Basketball student-athletes provided with a one-time opportunity to test their market value in the NBA draft ... Student-Athlete Advisory Committee emerged as an effective force for affecting legislation.

1995

Site: Marriott Hotel, San Diego.
President: Crowley.
Major actions: Dempsey expressed pride in the Association's growing commitment to ethnic and racial diversity and its willingness in the previous year to "openly and critically" examine initial-eligibility standards ... Division I delegates delayed the implementation date of the initial-eligibility index of 1992 Convention Proposal No. 16 until August 1996 ... Approved legislation to permit partial qualifiers to receive athletically related financial aid and to practice (but not compete) as freshmen ... Rejected by 12 votes a proposal to permit partial qualifiers to earn a fourth season of eligibility ... Record attendance of 2,619 established ... Student-athlete welfare principles adopted ... Rejected a proposal that would have permitted Division I athletes to earn up to $1,500 beyond a full grant-in-aid in an on- or off-campus job during the academic year ... Discussed the prospect of membership restructuring in division and general business sessions.

Restructuring

Continued from page 1

or reform it. The latter was chosen and the 13 Eastern football-playing colleges and universities organized a second meeting on the matter.

Three weeks later, those 13 interested institutions had grown to more than 60. A Football Rules Committee was formed to govern the game. At that conference, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States was founded. That body — now called the National Collegiate Athletic Association — was conceived as an educational organization without legislative authority.

The following March, the NCAA's Constitution and Bylaws were drafted, and six months later, the Association's first Convention was held at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York City.

An Executive Committee was designated as the body "largely entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association." Thirty-eight institutions joined the Association and were divided into six geographical districts. Twenty-eight of the members sent representatives to that first Convention.

The first treasurer's report indicated revenue of $725, of which $699.18 was disbursed to pay the expenses of the Executive Committee and the Football Rules Committee. The treasury held a balance of just $28.82 on December 29, 1906.

Membership drive

Almost immediately, a membership drive was commissioned to attract more of the country's larger colleges and universities to the Association. In 1908, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce of the U.S. Military Academy, the NCAA's first president, sent a letter to presidents encouraging their membership.

Pierce's pitch was that the Football Rules Committee needed to be as representative a group as possible. To sweeten the offer, Pierce said the committee had been given the authority to amend Article V of the bylaws to allow each new institution to appoint one member to the Football Rules Committee.

"The idea is to make plain to you our desire to secure your membership for no other purpose than the betterment of college athletics throughout the country," Pierce wrote. "There is no selfish motive. We want representation, but not control. We want the committee to be a representative one that will act for the best interests of the great body of college students."

He continued, "We feel that we are doing beneficial work for the uplifting of athletics among students....Your athletics, no doubt, are properly controlled, but we need your powerful influence to assist in elevating them throughout the country."

The campaign paid off. A "joint membership" provision was passed in 1908 to allow athletics conferences to join the Association. One year later, membership totaled 69 colleges and universities.

Conference control of athletics

As college athletics — especially football — grew, so too did criticism that this growth set into motion a cycle in which colleges and universities slowly abandoned their educational missions to field the biggest and best teams in the region or the country. Commercialism, some contended, began to seep into the world of college athletics.

At the 1910 Convention, professor Arthur G. Smith of the State University of Iowa presented a paper titled "Conference Direction and Control of Athletics in the Middle West."

Smith contended that conference control of athletics was necessary to balance the competitive spirits of rival institutions. By granting conferences control of athletics, more advanced and far-reaching legislation governing college sports could be achieved, he claimed.

"It was the need of making intercollegiate athletics work for positive good in college life instead of existing as a probable evil that made conference control of athletics in the Middle West a necessity," he wrote.

He continued, "[C]onference legislation will, in general, be marked by rational judgment and the conclusions reached more adequately than is possible for the isolated institutions to attain. In other words, numbers prevent errors in judgment.

"The conference organization enables the institutions of a section sometimes to compel the outlaw institutions to clean house, for it is a regrettable fact that some colleges must be compelled, like certain individuals, to be good, and a wholesome moral spanking may be administered by a well-organized group of institutions, whereas without such strength the individual institutions would be compelled to permit these public nuisances to exist at their very door. Colleges situated in great cities might violate every law of athletic decency and would do so, yet through the lure of gold keep highly creditable intercollegiate teams upon their schedule, were it not for the pressure brought to bear by strong athletic organizations."

Briggs

As membership in the organization increased, district alignment was changed from six to seven districts in 1910, and then again in 1911 to eight geographical districts, and to nine districts in 1916. In addition, Convention delegates in 1910 voted to expand the Executive Committee to include one representative from each athletics conference consisting of seven or more members.

Faculty control of athletics

While the NCAA existed to shape a consensus of beliefs on the role of athletics in higher education, in its early years the Association did not bind its members to any philosophy. However, the NCAA routinely expressed its feeling that faculty control of college athletics was appropriate.

One driving force behind the "movement" to retain faculty control of athletics was the growing number of coaches who began to earn higher salaries than their faculty colleagues. With increased coaching salaries came frequent turnover as coaches left programs for higher-paying jobs. As the movement grew, the coaching profession came to be considered capable of harming the participating students and the institutions that the teams represented.

Hence, at the 1916 Convention at New York City's Hotel Astor, NCAA President Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard University — who served for three years while Pierce, by then a brigadier general, was ordered to war — presented a paper on faculty control of athletics.

"There are still some of us who may take a lesson from those of you who put athletic sport where it belongs, recognizing the men who have charge of it as educators in spite of themselves, determining that no man shall have charge of it who is not fit to be an educator, and choosing men of sound knowledge whom they are not ashamed to make professors in their faculty," Briggs wrote.

"Such men are professionals, as every salaried officer of the college is a professional, and in no other way. Despite the principle of supply and demand, there may be reasons why the athletic coach should not receive three times as much salary as the professor of Greek; but there is no inherent reason why he should not hold a position of equal dignity.

"He can do more good than the professor of Greek, and a great deal more harm. Thus faculty control in athletics should be like faculty control in Greek or economics or chemistry — not intervention in details, but that power of adjustment in common interests which may fitly be exercised over a department of physical education — a department composed, like other departments, of experts, or of persons engaged as such. Faculty control, then, in the best sense, means taking the coaches into the faculty team. It means choosing coaches who are not out of place therein."

First NCAA national championship

Despite the efforts of some to preserve intercollegiate athletics as an adjunct of an institution's central mission, college sports continued to grow in size and level of competition. The NCAA, which for the first 15 years of its existence maintained distance from organizing athletics events on a national level, appointed in 1920 a Committee on the NCAA Field and Track Meet, which was responsible for organizing the Association's first championship.

Forty-five colleges and universities participated in the meet June 17-18, 1921, at the University of Chicago. The meet raised a little more than $4,000, with profits being prorated among institutions that traveled to Chicago.

While the meet primarily was based on individual competition, a team prize was awarded to meet student-body and public demand. The University of Illinois, Champaign, won the team prize with 20 points.

Later that year at the annual Convention, Pierce — once again NCAA president — illustrated some clear signs of the Association's growth in its first 15 years. In addition to legislating football rules, Pierce pointed out to delegates that the Association found it advisable to legislate basketball, boxing, swimming, track and field, and volleyball. At that Convention, rules committees for ice hockey, fencing, gymnastics and lacrosse were appointed.

Formation of the NCAA Council

Against the backdrop of the track and field championship conducted just six months before, Pierce introduced the first major restructuring in the Association's history — a revised Constitution and Bylaws.

"I feel that the time has come to give consideration to a further development of our organization, in order to make of it a more potent agency for service under good leadership than at present," Pierce said in his address. "There has been submitted for your consideration today a revised Constitution and Bylaws. It is felt that with its adoption and the establishment of a central office, the NCAA will enter upon a new phase of its existence."

The "new phase" was the birth of the NCAA Council, which was to be elected at each annual Convention. The following year — 1922 — the Council replaced the Executive Committee as the policy-making body of the Association.

The Council was granted the authority to act on behalf of the Association during the course of the year between Conventions. It consisted of one representative from each of the nine geographical districts — to be selected from the faculty — and five at-large members to be selected by the Council. The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer were deemed ex officio members of the Council.

The five members of the Executive Committee now were appointed to one-year terms by the Council. The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer were considered ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

As Convention delegates were approving a modification in the governance of the NCAA in 1922, a number of concerns were being raised about football. A 10-point code was created that urged members to, among other things, maintain absolute faculty control of athletics and abide by amateurism as defined by the Association's Constitution and Bylaws.

In addition to those concerns, Fielding H. Yost, athletics director and football coach at the University of Michigan, presented a paper at the 1922 Convention that may have planted the early seeds of division alignment — with divisions drawn along the lines of how an institution viewed intercollegiate athletics.

Yost suggested that philosophical differences among institutions — such as whether freshmen were permitted to play on varsity teams, the amount of time allotted for practice and the number of games played each year — created inequity in competition.

A membership divided

In 1937, the Association addressed the competitive inequities Yost described 15 years earlier. Delegates that year established a College Committee to devote particular attention to the Association's smaller institutions.

The concept for the committee was presented by C. E. Bilheimer, a professor at Gettysburg College. He read a resolution sponsored by 83 member institutions with enrollments of 1,000 students or less. Bilheimer requested that the Association appoint a permanent committee of five representatives of those institutions to articulate their unique perspective and needs.

Delegates approved the committee, which consisted of Bilheimer and four others.

A round-table conference for small and large institutions was held at the 1937 Convention. The tenor of the discussion among smaller colleges was consistent, and perhaps no one illustrated the concern of the smaller schools better than C. W. Savage, a professor at Oberlin College.

"...I want to say to you that I think this topic is the most hopeful thing that has happened in the entire National Collegiate Athletic Association in 32 years," Savage said. "I am naturally an optimist, but I am very pessimistic about the present status of college sports in general, and especially of college football.

"...We have had athletic committees and so forth and so on. The thing is now so big that the college presidents, and especially the state university presidents, are afraid to have anything to do with it. Now, gentlemen, I say again what I have been saying for years. I have never advocated the abolition of any sport. I have been mixed up with sports a long time. I am an ardent believer in intercollegiate sports, and I think that they ought to be a part of a rational educational procedure, and you cannot justify the type of thing that we are doing in putting on these great spectacles.

MacCracken

"We cannot justify the expenditure of educational funds in that kind of work — that which is not as educational as it should be. This is not a wise expenditure of such funds. I hope that this topic today is the ushering in of a new attitude of the college administration toward the actual taking over of this matter and making it a fundamental and organic part of what the college is going to do."

Not surprisingly, the larger institutions sounded a different tone. Athletics scholarships were discussed, particularly the mounting concern of providing financial aid to athletes to play football.

Professor H. L. Marshall of the University of Utah, while admitting to those concerns, defended the practice.

"[T]here is no reason why a football man should not be granted a scholarship if it is given on the same basis as scholarships to any other student," Marshall said. "But one wonders if a name other than 'scholarship' should not be devised by our administrators to designate the remuneration to a student for playing football. Perhaps people are too old-fashioned. But somehow 'scholarship' to some still smacks of the idea of 'scholar.' And to people with this view there can be no such thing as a 'football scholarship.' "

The gulf between smaller colleges and larger institutions — specifically with respect to financial aid in athletics — reached a crisis point just two years later when, in 1939, Convention delegates changed the NCAA constitution. Bylaws were eliminated and replaced by executive regulations — "a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution."

The changes to the constitution largely involved matters of membership, including an election process for active membership that required the interested institution to satisfy the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards." Additionally, other active members from a particular district would gauge by vote whether an applicant school met the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards."

As part of the executive regulations, rules committees were granted the authority to con-

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Restructuring

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trol and supervise national tournaments that were conducted under the auspices of the NCAA. Finally, regulations were established to govern the finances of the Association.

Basketball championship comes alive

In the spring before the Constitution and Bylaws were changed dramatically, the NCAA's first National Collegiate Basketball Championship was played at Northwestern University. That 1939 tournament — won by the University of Oregon — did not turn a profit. With receipts of just $42.54, the event lost more than $2,600.

Despite its slow financial start, however, the tournament became a hit the very next year. Championship revenues in 1940 rocketed to more than $9,200.

As the championship grew more popular, so grew the need to address competitive inequities that existed between larger schools and smaller ones. Thus, in January 1956, Convention delegates voted to approve what would become the first championship event specifically for smaller institutions — the College Division Basketball Championship, which now is the Division II Men's Basketball Championship. Wheaton College (Illinois) won that first College Division tournament in March 1957.

The first division of the NCAA membership along competitive lines had been accomplished. The concept spread in following years to other NCAA championships. At the 1958 Convention, delegates approved designating University and College Division championships in cross country. Then, at the 1962 Convention, four other national championships were approved for separate divisions — golf, tennis, track and field, and wrestling. In 1964, the first of four regional football bowl games were held for teams in the college division.

In sports other than basketball, each member was allowed to determine the division in which it wished to be classified in any sport. The sport-by-sport designation was dropped effective with the 1968-69 academic year, and 223 institutions chose the University Division. A total of 386 opted for the College Division.

Association thinks reorganization

Not long afterward, the divisions began seeking more latitude with legislation, most notably that regarding freshman eligibility.

By 1970, the Council was worried that the membership would become splintered if divided voting were approved. So, on August 20, 1970, the Council endorsed the concept of "conscience voting," forwarded by the Long-Range Planning Committee after several years of study by that group. "Conscience voting" encouraged institutions holding no direct interest in a particular piece of legislation to abstain from voting. This, the Council surmised, would serve to meet the specific needs of like institutions without dividing the membership.

Despite the Council's efforts, by 1973 the division between larger institutions and smaller colleges was more obvious than ever, and the question of reorganization topped the docket for the 67th annual Convention at the Palmer House in Chicago.

Suffice it to say, the meeting was emotional.

A reorganization proposal sought to split the NCAA membership into two divisions — Division I and Division II.

During a combined University and College Division roundtable discussion January 11, 1973, C. R. Gilstrap of the University of Texas at Arlington said the system of allowing each institution a vote on every piece of legislation was a failure. Further, he argued that "conscience voting" did not go far enough, and he proposed that the Association maintain one constitution while creating customized bylaws for each of the divisions.

"[F]or legislative purposes, all members of this Association are eligible to vote on every question that comes up," Gilstrap said. "I think the Association has long recognized the fallacy inherent in this method, with the result that the president of this Association at the beginning of each Convention stands before you and explains a gimmick called 'conscience voting,' which doesn't work.

"As proof of the fact it doesn't work, a number of years ago there was some sort of ice hockey regulation and a group of us from Texas who were really not vitally involved did a little logrolling in which we talked to some of our friends in the northeast corner of the country. We traded some favorable votes for this ice hockey legislation in return for an 11-game football schedule. My point is that 'conscience voting' doesn't work. Perhaps we have unconscious voting.

"So what we propose to have if reorganization passes...would have a common constitution, but with the added flexibility of separate bylaws whereby we can get at a problem that is closer to us and hopefully solve that problem."

James Bedell of Adelphi University responded to Gilstrap's comment during the business session the following morning.

"I sat here yesterday, and it was demeaning to me to hear — even said in jest by the gentleman from Texas — that he had to make a deal on hockey so he could get something through," Bedell said. "I think it is wrong for an organization to force its schools to take devious means to ensure legislation that will benefit them. This reorganization legislation is certainly not going to help it."

Proposal No. 15, which would have amended the constitution to create membership divisions in line with the competitive divisions the Association already recognized, needed a two-thirds majority for passage. Most delegates contended that a reorganization was necessary; however, many delegates believed the membership should be divided into three — not two — legislative divisions.

In 1972, the Special Committee on Legislative Reorganization had recommended three divisions of membership; however, the Council forwarded the two-division proposal with a resolution to create a pilot Division III championships program in the sports of cross country and basketball.

After the vote was tallied, not even a simple majority voted in favor of Proposal No. 15. Delegates defeated the measure, 224-218.

A new Special Committee on Reorganization was assembled shortly after the 1973 Convention to further clarify the differences among member institutions. The Association's first special Convention was held later that year in Chicago.

The August 6-7, 1973, meeting at the Regency Hyatt House met with much different results than the preceding January Convention. Delegates overwhelmingly approved the plan by a vote of 366-13, creating Divisions I, II and III.

Legislation defining the Council was changed as well. The president and secretary-treasurer still were deemed ex officio members; however, language was added to the constitution stipulating that those officers could be elected from any division. The number of vice-presidents on the Council was reduced to eight from nine. Six vice-presidents at large now would be elected annually for three-year terms, a reduction from seven. The division breakdown of the 14 vice-presidents was eight in Division I and three each in Divisions II and III (later amended to four at-large representatives each in Divisions II and III).

Frank

Later that fall, the NCAA held championships for the first time in a third competitive division, and Wheaton (Illinois) again led the way by winning the Division III cross country championship.

No further realignment took place until the 1978 Convention in Atlanta, when delegates approved a reorganization of Division I into two subdivisions for football: I-A and I-AA.

This split occurred largely because some institutions in Division I believed that their football programs were conducted at a higher level than smaller Division I programs. It was necessary, some argued, for institutions with the largest and top-ranked programs to be allowed vote separately upon football legislation, particularly on matters involving grants-in-aid limits.

In addition, there were rumblings that members of the College Football Association (CFA) would secede from the NCAA if a legislative separation in Division I did not occur.

"Institutions such as the University of Michigan, which operate major intercollegiate varsity programs in a number of sports, have a greater need for a national legislative forum than a great many other member institutions," said Michigan's Marcus Plant. "Our programs are interconference, interregional and national in scope.

"To deal...with these issues, we need a legislative forum composed of institutions with comparable varsity programs in scope and nature. Now, the NCAA can deny us that forum, but I think it would be a bad mistake to do so."

Not all large Division I institutions, however, supported the concept of football subdivisions.

Richard Lyman of Stanford University rose in opposition to the reorganization proposal, saying the anxiety driving the debate needed to be stopped.

"We...are told the College Football Association is behind (the proposal), that it need not be feared, and simultaneously that if what the majority of the College Football Association wants is not delivered at this Convention they may bolt the NCAA," Lyman said. "Now, these interpretations are inconsistent. They simply cannot both be true statements. I am not going to guess which is true. I am not privy to their minds. What I do know is that American higher education, not just those of us who took the trouble to come to Atlanta, but American higher education where we all work, will not stand for the dismantling of the NCAA.

"I believe it is time to diminish the paranoia, the divisiveness. If there were visible grounds for fearing that the major-football powers would be emasculated and if we were to retain the present organization or wait until we can devise a reorganization that is more genuinely flexi-

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Turner *Taylor*

Etzel *Watts*

Hick *Gerlach*

Convention committees

Committees on Committees

Men's: William T. "Todd" Turner, North Carolina State University (District 3), chair; John C. Harper, Bridgewater State College (Massachusetts) (1); Hank Ford, Alfred University (2); Archie Griffin, Ohio State University (4); Willard S. Belknap, Wichita State University (5); Bradford W. Hovious, Arkansas State University (6); Gene A. Bleymaier, Boise State University (7); David A. Jacobs, Whittier College (8); James Fallis, University of Northern Colorado (at large); Nathan N. Salant, Gulf South Conference (at large); Ronald J. English, Ohio Valley Conference (at large); William E. Lide, North Carolina Central University (at large).

Women's: Sharon E. Taylor, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania (District 2), chair; Deborah Chin, University of New Haven (1); Judy Rose, University of North Carolina, Charlotte (3); Christine H. B. Grant, University of Iowa (4); Betsy G. Stephenson, University of Kansas (5); Catherine A. Beene, University of Texas at Arlington (6); Marilyn Moniz-Kaho'ohanohano, University of Hawaii, Manoa (7); Barbara G. Walker, University of Oregon (8); Carla Coffey, Smith College (at large); Dianne "Dee" Fairchild, Grinnell College (at large); Dianne Jones, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater (at large); P. Laverne Sweat, Norfolk State University (at large).

Credentials Committee

Joseph A. Etzel, University of Portland, chair; Susan R. Larkin, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Mark Fohl, University of Minnesota, Morris.

Nominating Committee

Claudius E. Watts III, The Citadel (Division I, Region 2), chair; Eugene B. DeFilippo, Villanova University (I-1); Don J. DiJulia, St. Joseph's University (Pennsylvania) (I-1); Mikki Flowers, Old Dominion University (I-2); Mildred B. Griggs, University of Illinois, Champaign (I-3); Robert R. Snell, Kansas State University (I-3); Thomas F. Davis, Sam Houston State University (I-4); Charles Whitcomb, San Jose State University (I-4); Marjorie A. Trout, Millersville University of Pennsylvania (II-1); Clint Bryant, Augusta College (II-2); Jane Meier, Northern Kentucky University (II-3); Lynn L. Dorn, North Dakota State University (II-4); Arthur Eason, William Paterson College (III-1); Jenepher P. Shillingford, Bryn Mawr College (III-2); Porter Miller, Earlham College (III-2); Bridget Belgiovine, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse (III-4).

Memorial Resolutions Committee

Barbara Hick, St. Bonaventure University, chair; Connie Foster, University of Wisconsin, River Falls; Jo Spearman, Mississippi University for Women.

Voting Committee

Larry R. Gerlach, University of Utah (at large), chair; Debi Field McGrath, Colby-Sawyer College (District 1); Col. Albert Vanderbush, U. S. Military Academy (2); District 3 member to be appointed; Hugh A. Wolf, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (4); Jean Berger, Drake University (5); Barbara Jacket, Prairie View A&M University (6); Jack L. Bishop, Southern Utah University (7); Albert T. Gonzales, New Mexico State University (8); Donald Harnum, Susquehanna University (at large); Betsy J. Mosher, Northwestern University (at large); Hallie E. Gregory, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore (at large); Alan J. White, Elon College (at large).

Legislative assistance

1996 Column No. 1

The following are NCAA Interpretations Committee decisions related to 1996 Convention proposals. These interpretations will be reviewed at the pre-Convention meeting of the NCAA Council and a compilation of interpretations as approved by the Council will be distributed at the Convention.

Also included are two items not relating to proposals that were addressed in the committee's December 13 telephone conference.

1996 Convention Proposal No. 24

Two-year college transfers — partial qualifier or nonqualifier — Division I

The committee reviewed Proposal No. 24, which, in Division I (for those student-athletes first entering the certifying institution on or after August 1, 1996), would limit a two-year college transfer student who was not a qualifier to using not more than six semester or nine quarter hours of transferable degree credit during the summer immediately prior to transfer, and determined that such a restriction would be applicable to a midyear two-year college transfer.

1996 Convention Proposal No. 62

Satisfactory progress — calculation of grade-point average — Division II

The committee reviewed Proposal No. 62, which, in Division II, would require the calculation of the satisfactory grade-point average for a student-athlete first entering a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 1991, to be based on the student-athlete's academic record only at the certifying institution, and determined that, subsequent to enrollment at the certifying institution, course work taken at another institution may be used by the certifying institution in calculating the student-athlete's cumulative grade-point average for purposes of meeting Division II satisfactory-progress requirements, provided:

a. It is permissible, under NCAA regulations, to use the course to meet satisfactory-progress requirements;

b. The student-athlete receives prior approval from appropriate academic officials at the certifying institution to take the course;

c. The course is accepted as degree credit and placed on the student-athlete's official transcript at the certifying institution; and

d. It is the certifying institution's normal policy for all students to include such course work in calculating the cumulative grade-point average.

1996 Convention Proposal No. 65

Graduate student — one-time transfer exception

The committee reviewed Proposal No. 65, which would permit a student-athlete who is enrolled in a graduate or professional school of an institution other than the institution he or she previously attended as an undergraduate to use the one-time transfer exception, and determined that such legislation would be applicable to a student-athlete who does not receive a baccalaureate degree but is accepted for enrollment in a graduate or professional school of an institution other than the institution he or she previously attended as an undergraduate.

1996 Convention Proposal No. 69

Playing and practice seasons — contest exemptions — Division I

The committee reviewed Proposal No. 69, which, in Division I, would require that specified events be certified by the NCAA Special Events Committee in order to be exempted from an institution's maximum number of contests/dates of competition, and determined that for purposes of determining the once-in-four-year cycle, all institutional foreign tours taken during the summer of 1996 (including those taken subsequent to August 1, 1996) would count toward the previous academic year (i.e., 1995-96 academic year). The committee noted that if Proposal No. 69 is adopted, the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 14.2.4.6 remain applicable. Thus, a student-athlete who did not compete during the institution's season just completed and who represents the institution in a foreign tour during the summer continues to be charged with a season of eligibility for the preceding season.

1996 Convention Proposal No. 90

Postseason bowl certification — minimum wins — Division I-A

The committee reviewed Proposal No. 90, which would permit a Division I-A institution to count one victory against a Division I-AA opponent toward the maximum of six wins necessary to qualify for a postseason bowl game, provided the Division I-AA opponent has awarded an average of at least 60 financial aid equivalencies in football during the preceding three academic years, and determined that the 60-grant-equivalency requirement must be calculated in the same manner that institutions are required to calculate equivalencies for purposes of meeting institutional financial aid limitations (i.e., the average of the financial aid equivalencies would be based on the team equivalencies at the conclusion of the preceding three academic years).

1996 Convention Proposal No. 104

Recruiting — Division I basketball

The committee reviewed Proposal No. 104, which, in Division I basketball, would specify that an institution has five recruiting opportunities (contacts and evaluations combined) during the academic year and that not more than three of the five recruiting opportunities may be in-person, off-campus contacts, and determined that such legislation would permit an institution to engage in up to five evaluations of prospects who have not yet begun their senior year of high school.

Vacation/meals

Cash allowance to cover meals during vacation period

The committee agreed not to recommend that the Council consider modifying a previous Council-approved committee interpretation (Reference: August 24, 1995, telephone conference, Item No. 2) as it relates to cash allowances (in lieu of actual meals) that may be provided to cover the costs of student-athletes' meals during the institution's vacation period during the regular academic year when student-athletes are required to remain on the institution's campus for organized practice sessions or competition. The committee directed the staff to provide an explanation of the application of the interpretation in the legislative assistance column. [References: 15.5.2.2.1.1 (determination of room and board rate); 16.8.1.2.3 (meal/allowance limitations); and IC 8/24/95, Item No. 2]

Countable athletically related activities

Skill instruction/vacation period — Divisions I and II

The committee determined that it is not permissible for a student-athlete to engage in any countable athletically related activities (e.g., individual skill-related instruction — Division I) that occur outside the institution's playing season during any institutional vacation period either during the summer or the academic year. The committee recommended that the Legislative Review Committee incorporate this interpretation into the provisions of 17.1.5.2 and other legislative references as deemed necessary. [References: 16.5.1-(e) (vacation — expenses), 17.02.1.1-(c), 17.02.1.1-(d), 17.02.1.1-(e) (countable athletically related activities) and 17.5.2 (weekly hour limitations — outside the playing season)]

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.

Restructuring

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ble, my institution and I would favor restructuring. I don't see such grounds.

"I am opposed to restructuring and so is my university."

Ultimately, the measure passed, and in December 1978 the first Division I-AA Football Championship was held in Wichita Falls, Texas, with Florida A&M University winning the title.

NCAA involves women

As the NCAA membership appeared to be developing some continuity, the 1979 Convention considered expanding the championships program in Division III to include women.

What prompted the Association to consider creating women's championships was a hardly discussed component of the Education Amendments of 1972 called Title IX. Governmental pressure mounted for colleges and universities to provide women with equitable athletics opportunities. At that time, women's athletics was being administered at the national level by the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW).

Delegates rejected a proposal to create five women's championships in Division III. After that initial failure, the measure was proposed again at the 1980 Convention. Division II voted on similar legislation. Both divisions approved the creation of women's championships, effective with the 1981-82 academic year. Division I followed suit in 1981.

At that 1981 Convention, delegates also approved expansion of the NCAA governance structure to include women, who now were represented on the Council, Executive Committee and other committees.

Another look at Division I football

No sooner had women's athletics been assimilated into the NCAA structure than calls were sounded for a reexamination of the Division I football realignment of 1978. Some in the Division I membership believed the reorganization of the division along football lines was not sufficient in refining the Division I membership.

A special Convention — the fourth in the Association's history — was held December 3-4, 1981, in St. Louis. Of particular significance at the meeting was a proposal to create a Division IV, a new legislative division with Council, Executive Committee and general committee representation.

Charles M. Neinas, executive director of the CFA, introduced the proposal to the membership, and Homer C. Rice of Georgia Institute of Technology rose in support.

"This proposal may be ahead of its time because it's simple and makes sense and, therefore, we may overlook it," Rice said. "However, it's a bit of legislation that is a big step toward maintaining a healthy NCAA membership by allowing each division to address those matters which it believes to be important to the future success of its program.

"...We have been talking about reorganization since 1973; and, in this case, we all know it has not worked. Whatever action is eventually taken at this special Convention, I believe it must be decisive and not just a promise for the future."

The action was decisive. The Division IV proposal was defeated by all divisions.

A call for presidential control

By the mid-1980s, however, the question of structure was back, although this time with a new wrinkle: College presidents began making their voices heard. Catalysts that brought about their involvement were questions about television broadcast rights and serious, highly visible violations of NCAA legislation at several major institutions.

At the 1984 Convention at the Loews Anatole Hotel in Dallas, the American Council on Education pushed Proposal No. 35, which would establish a "Board of Presidents." The proposal would have given that body the authority to temporarily suspend any action taken by Convention delegates or the Council, provided that the Board of Presidents reviewed and took a final vote on all such suspensions before the next Convention. In addition, the board would have been granted the authority to approve the appointment of any new NCAA executive director.

James Frank, commissioner of the Southwestern Athletic Conference and NCAA president from 1981 to 1982, told 1984 Convention delegates that greater presidential involvement in intercollegiate athletics was important in addressing the moral issues confronting the industry at the time.

"I have heard about the price for greater presidential involvement. I have heard and read about the contention that college presidents are best qualified to deal with academic standards and to bring about financial stability," Frank said.

"...Ladies and gentlemen, a board or a commission is not going to solve all of the problems that beset intercollegiate athletics....We are dreaming if we believe that the board is a panacea.

"...As college presidents, athletic directors, faculty representatives, athletic administrators and commissioners, we have it within our power to straighten out what is wrong in intercollegiate athletics. The Convention has voiced its will on Proposal No. 35. I believe that No. 36 provides for the meaningful involvement of presidents of the institutions that make up this Association."

Convention delegates adopted Proposal No. 36, which created the NCAA Presidents Commission. The Commission could propose and lobby for legislation, but it did not have the rescission powers that would have been invested in the Board of Presidents.

Back to the future

Twelve years later, in the same hotel as the 1984 meeting, 1996 delegates will vote on a reorganization of the NCAA structure that presupposes greater presidential control of intercollegiate athletics.

Since 1984, the reform movement has resulted in significant changes involving institutional control, academic standards, financial restraint and student-athlete welfare issues. At the same time, financial pressures have increased, despite a remarkable rise in Association revenue. Since 1984, the Association has signed two television contracts with CBS, the most recent of which was an eight-year, $1.725 billion arrangement that will run through 2001-02.

The ingredients for the latest NCAA restructuring initiative are different than they were in 1973 when the three-division format was created, but the larger concern remains constant: Like institutions want to exercise greater control over their athletics programs while remaining under the umbrella of a single organization.

Restructuring

Continued from page 1

or reform it. The latter was chosen and the 13 Eastern football-playing colleges and universities organized a second meeting on the matter.

Three weeks later, those 13 interested institutions had grown to more than 60. A Football Rules Committee was formed to govern the game. At that conference, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States was founded. That body — now called the National Collegiate Athletic Association — was conceived as an educational organization without legislative authority.

The following March, the NCAA's Constitution and Bylaws were drafted, and six months later, the Association's first Convention was held at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York City.

An Executive Committee was designated as the body "largely entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association." Thirty-eight institutions joined the Association and were divided into six geographical districts. Twenty-eight of the members sent representatives to that first Convention.

The first treasurer's report indicated revenue of $725, of which $699.18 was disbursed to pay the expenses of the Executive Committee and the Football Rules Committee. The treasury held a balance of just $28.82 on December 29, 1906.

Membership drive

Almost immediately, a membership drive was commissioned to attract more of the country's larger colleges and universities to the Association. In 1908, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce of the U.S. Military Academy, the NCAA's first president, sent a letter to presidents encouraging their membership.

Pierce's pitch was that the Football Rules Committee needed to be as representative a group as possible. To sweeten the offer, Pierce said the committee had been given the authority to amend Article V of the bylaws to allow each new institution to appoint one member to the Football Rules Committee.

"The idea is to make plain to you our desire to secure your membership for no other purpose than the betterment of college athletics throughout the country," Pierce wrote. "There is no selfish motive. We want representation, but not control. We want the committee to be a representative one that will act for the best interests of the great body of college students."

He continued, "We feel that we are doing beneficial work for the uplifting of athletics among students....Your athletics, no doubt, are properly controlled, but we need your powerful influence to assist in elevating them throughout the country."

The campaign paid off. A "joint membership" provision was passed in 1908 to allow athletics conferences to join the Association. One year later, membership totaled 69 colleges and universities.

Conference control of athletics

As college athletics — especially football — grew, so too did criticism that this growth set into motion a cycle in which colleges and universities slowly abandoned their educational missions to field the biggest and best teams in the region or the country. Commercialism, some contended, began to seep into the world of college athletics.

At the 1910 Convention, professor Arthur G. Smith of the State University of Iowa presented a paper titled "Conference Direction and Control of Athletics in the Middle West."

Smith contended that conference control of athletics was necessary to balance the competitive spirits of rival institutions. By granting conferences control of athletics, more advanced and far-reaching legislation governing college sports could be achieved, he claimed.

"It was the need of making intercollegiate athletics work for positive good in college life instead of existing as a probable evil that made conference control of athletics in the Middle West a necessity," he wrote.

He continued, "[C]onference legislation will, in general, be marked by rational judgment and the conclusions reached more adequately than is possible for the isolated institutions to attain. In other words, numbers prevent errors in judgment.

"The conference organization enables the institutions of a section sometimes to compel the outlaw institutions to clean house, for it is a regrettable fact that some colleges must be compelled, like certain individuals, to be good, and a wholesome moral spanking may be administered by a well-organized group of institutions, whereas without such strength the individual institutions would be compelled to permit these public nuisances to exist at their very door. Colleges situated in great cities might violate every law of athletic decency and would do so, yet through the lure of gold keep highly creditable intercollegiate teams upon their schedule, were it not for the pressure brought to bear by strong athletic organizations."

Briggs

As membership in the organization increased, district alignment was changed from six to seven districts in 1910, and then again in 1911 to eight geographical districts, and to nine districts in 1916. In addition, Convention delegates in 1910 voted to expand the Executive Committee to include one representative from each athletics conference consisting of seven or more members.

Faculty control of athletics

While the NCAA existed to shape a consensus of beliefs on the role of athletics in higher education, in its early years the Association did not bind its members to any philosophy. However, the NCAA routinely expressed its feeling that faculty control of college athletics was appropriate.

One driving force behind the "movement" to retain faculty control of athletics was the growing number of coaches who began to earn higher salaries than their faculty colleagues. With increased coaching salaries came frequent turnover as coaches left programs for higher-paying jobs. As the movement grew, the coaching profession came to be considered capable of harming the participating students and the institutions that the teams represented.

Hence, at the 1916 Convention at New York City's Hotel Astor, NCAA President Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard University — who served for three years while Pierce, by then a brigadier general, was ordered to war — presented a paper on faculty control of athletics.

"There are still some of us who may take a lesson from those of you who put athletic sport where it belongs, recognizing the men who have charge of it as educators in spite of themselves, determining that no man shall have charge of it who is not fit to be an educator, and choosing men of sound knowledge whom they are not ashamed to make professors in their faculty," Briggs wrote.

"Such men are professionals, as every salaried officer of the college is a professional, and in no other way. Despite the principle of supply and demand, there may be reasons why the athletic coach should not receive three times as much salary as the professor of Greek; but there is no inherent reason why he should not hold a position of equal dignity.

"He can do more good than the professor of Greek, and a great deal more harm. Thus faculty control in athletics should be like faculty control in Greek or economics or chemistry — not intervention in details, but that power of adjustment in common interests which may fitly be exercised over a department of physical education — a department composed, like other departments, of experts, or of persons engaged as such. Faculty control, then, in the best sense, means taking the coaches into the faculty team. It means choosing coaches who are not out of place therein."

First NCAA national championship

Despite the efforts of some to preserve intercollegiate athletics as an adjunct of an institution's central mission, college sports continued to grow in size and level of competition. The NCAA, which for the first 15 years of its existence maintained distance from organizing athletics events on a national level, appointed in 1920 a Committee on the NCAA Field and Track Meet, which was responsible for organizing the Association's first championship.

Forty-five colleges and universities participated in the meet June 17-18, 1921, at the University of Chicago. The meet raised a little more than $4,000, with profits being prorated among institutions that traveled to Chicago.

While the meet primarily was based on individual competition, a team prize was awarded to meet student-body and public demand. The University of Illinois, Champaign, won the team prize with 20 points.

Later that year at the annual Convention, Pierce — once again NCAA president — illustrated some clear signs of the Association's growth in its first 15 years. In addition to legislating football rules, Pierce pointed out to delegates that the Association found it advisable to legislate basketball, boxing, swimming, track and field, and volleyball. At that Convention, rules committees for ice hockey, fencing, gymnastics and lacrosse were appointed.

Formation of the NCAA Council

Against the backdrop of the track and field championship conducted just six months before, Pierce introduced the first major restructuring in the Association's history — a revised Constitution and Bylaws.

"I feel that the time has come to give consideration to a further development of our organization, in order to make of it a more potent agency for service under good leadership than at present," Pierce said in his address. "There has been submitted for your consideration today a revised Constitution and Bylaws. It is felt that with its adoption and the establishment of a central office, the NCAA will enter upon a new phase of its existence."

The "new phase" was the birth of the NCAA Council, which was to be elected at each annual Convention. The following year — 1922 — the Council replaced the Executive Committee as the policy-making body of the Association.

The Council was granted the authority to act on behalf of the Association during the course of the year between Conventions. It consisted of one representative from each of the nine geographical districts — to be selected from the faculty — and five at-large members to be selected by the Council. The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer were deemed ex officio members of the Council.

The five members of the Executive Committee now were appointed to one-year terms by the Council. The NCAA president and secretary-treasurer were considered ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

As Convention delegates were approving a modification in the governance of the NCAA in 1922, a number of concerns were being raised about football. A 10-point code was created that urged members to, among other things, maintain absolute faculty control of athletics and abide by amateurism as defined by the Association's Constitution and Bylaws.

In addition to those concerns, Fielding H. Yost, athletics director and football coach at the University of Michigan, presented a paper at the 1922 Convention that may have planted the early seeds of division alignment — with divisions drawn along the lines of how an institution viewed intercollegiate athletics.

Yost suggested that philosophical differences among institutions — such as whether freshmen were permitted to play on varsity teams, the amount of time allotted for practice and the number of games played each year — created inequity in competition.

A membership divided

In 1937, the Association addressed the competitive inequities Yost described 15 years earlier. Delegates that year established a College Committee to devote particular attention to the Association's smaller institutions.

The concept for the committee was presented by C. E. Bilheimer, a professor at Gettysburg College. He read a resolution sponsored by 83 member institutions with enrollments of 1,000 students or less. Bilheimer requested that the Association appoint a permanent committee of five representatives of those institutions to articulate their unique perspective and needs.

Delegates approved the committee, which consisted of Bilheimer and four others.

A round-table conference for small and large institutions was held at the 1937 Convention. The tenor of the discussion among smaller colleges was consistent, and perhaps no one illustrated the concern of the smaller schools better than C. W. Savage, a professor at Oberlin College.

"...I want to say to you that I think this topic is the most hopeful thing that has happened in the entire National Collegiate Athletic Association in 32 years," Savage said. "I am naturally an optimist, but I am very pessimistic about the present status of college sports in general, and especially of college football.

"...We have had athletic committees and so forth and so on. The thing is now so big that the college presidents, and especially the state university presidents, are afraid to have anything to do with it. Now, gentlemen, I say again what I have been saying for years. I have never advocated the abolition of any sport. I have been mixed up with sports a long time. I am an ardent believer in intercollegiate sports, and I think that they ought to be a part of a rational educational procedure, and you cannot justify the type of thing that we are doing in putting on these great spectacles.

MacCracken

"We cannot justify the expenditure of educational funds in that kind of work — that which is not as educational as it should be. This is not a wise expenditure of such funds. I hope that this topic today is the ushering in of a new attitude of the college administration toward the actual taking over of this matter and making it a fundamental and organic part of what the college is going to do."

Not surprisingly, the larger institutions sounded a different tone. Athletics scholarships were discussed, particularly the mounting concern of providing financial aid to athletes to play football.

Professor H. L. Marshall of the University of Utah, while admitting to those concerns, defended the practice.

"[T]here is no reason why a football man should not be granted a scholarship if it is given on the same basis as scholarships to any other student," Marshall said. "But one wonders if a name other than 'scholarship' should not be devised by our administrators to designate the remuneration to a student for playing football. Perhaps people are too old-fashioned. But somehow 'scholarship' to some still smacks of the idea of 'scholar.' And to people with this view there can be no such thing as a 'football scholarship.' "

The gulf between smaller colleges and larger institutions — specifically with respect to financial aid in athletics — reached a crisis point just two years later when, in 1939, Convention delegates changed the NCAA constitution. Bylaws were eliminated and replaced by executive regulations — "a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution."

The changes to the constitution largely involved matters of membership, including an election process for active membership that required the interested institution to satisfy the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards." Additionally, other active members from a particular district would gauge by vote whether an applicant school met the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards."

As part of the executive regulations, rules committees were granted the authority to con-

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