

3

Total now at 171
68 schools selected to participate in life skills program

6

Centennial on ice
College ice hockey celebrates its 100th birthday this year in a variety of ways

7

Annual study
Game injuries for field hockey reach a 10-year high

The

NCAA News

Task force strengthening NCAA/USOC relationship

BY STEPHEN R. HAGWELL
STAFF WRITER

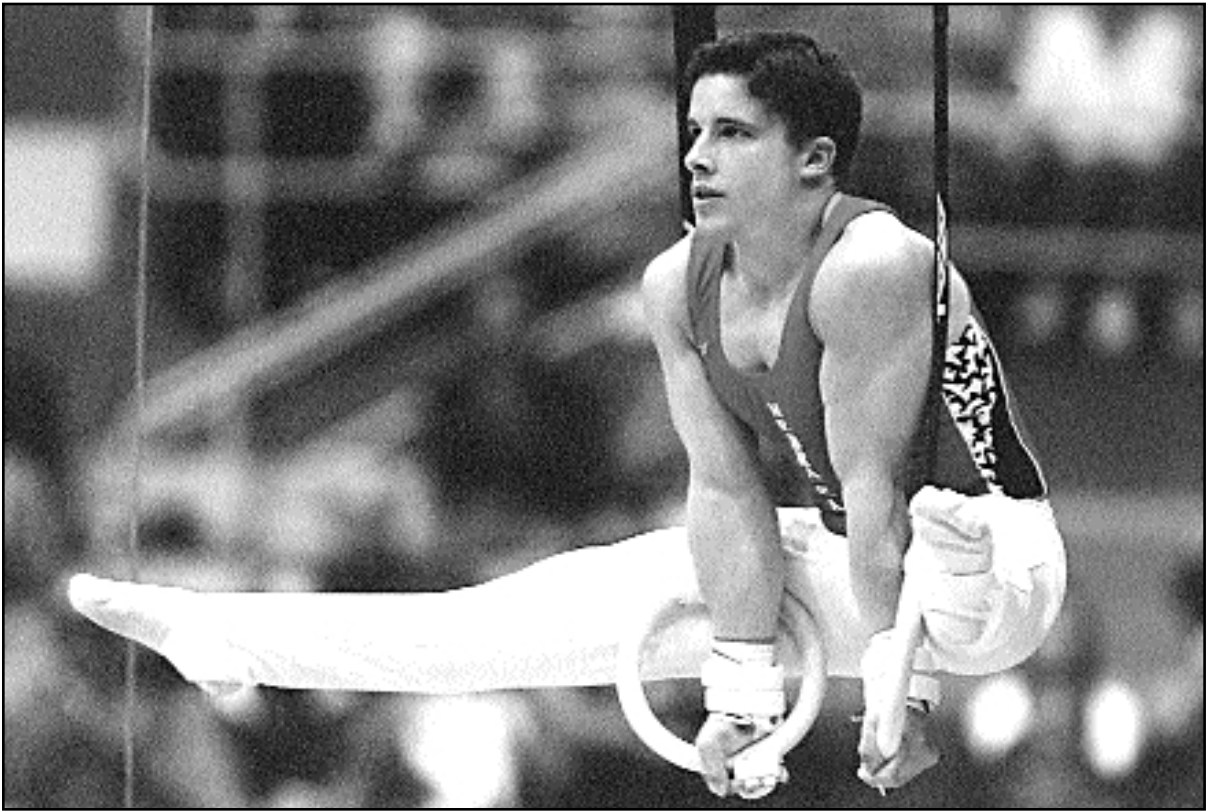
Roy Johnson is excited about the future of men's gymnastics. That has not always been true for the men's gymnastics coach at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and president of the College Gymnastics Association. Less than two years ago, Johnson feared for the sport's future. But recent events — including adoption of legislation at the 1996 NCAA Convention extending a moratorium on discontinuation of National Collegiate championships lacking required sponsorship through the 1998-99 academic year — have Johnson looking to the future. What excites Johnson most, however, is the work of the USOC/NCAA Task Force, a cooperative effort designed to strengthen the relationship between the United State Olympic Committee and the Association. "I believe that if the task force can put a plan in place, we can have a rejuvenation of men's gymnastics across the country," Johnson said. "If we have the right incentives, we can

dominate in the world by the year 2000 and 2004. If we have the right incentives. That's the key."

Endangered and emerging sports

Created in February 1995, the task force has spent the past year reviewing and developing ways to bolster emerging sports and Olympic sports threatened with elimination at universities and colleges. Currently, men's gymnastics is sponsored by 31 NCAA member institutions. Containing 15 representatives from both organizations, the task force has reviewed ways in which the governing bodies can work together to provide support for the survival, development and promotion of Olympic sports at NCAA institutions and to improve access to collegiate facilities and programs for Olympic-caliber athletes and coaches. While it is interested in the success of all Olympic sports, the task force has focused on three specific areas:

- Preserving endangered sports, such as men's gymnastics, that are threatened with budget cuts at NCAA



Jamie Sabau/NCAA Photos

Men's gymnastics stands to benefit from an effort between the United States Olympic Committee and the NCAA to help emerging sports and Olympic sports threatened with elimination.

See NCAA/USOC, page 20 ►

Who you gonna call?

Toll-free number established for initial-eligibility questions

The NCAA, with the help of its corporate sponsor Sprint and Telemedia, has established a new "800" telephone number designed to offer answers to questions about establishing initial eligibility for athletics competition. Effective February 15, students, parents, coaches and counselors can get the answers they need by dialing the NCAA Eligibility Hotline at 800/638-3731 and selecting topics from a series of recorded messages. The call is free and the information is priceless for any student-athlete who plans to pursue a college education while participating in athletics.

800/638-3731

"This is just one more continuing effort of the NCAA to raise the public's awareness of the new initial-eligibility standards that will be taking effect," said Jerry L. Kingston, faculty athletics representative at Arizona State University and chair of the NCAA Academic Requirements Committee. "I encourage high-school students, parents, coaches and others to use this hotline in order to better understand the often-complicated rules associated with eligibility."

See Toll-free, page 8 ►

NCAA evaluating grad-rates compilation

The NCAA is in the process of evaluating whether a federal requirement will force the Association to abandon its own annual graduation-rates compilation. Since 1992, the NCAA has compiled and distributed graduation- and persistence-rates figures on behalf of member institutions seeking to comply with the provisions of the Student Right-to-Know Act. Efforts have been made to assure that the NCAA report is substantially comparable with what is required by the Student Right-to-Know Act. However, the Department of Education is developing a form for a second compilation — one required by the Higher Education Act of 1992 — that appears to be more extensive than what is required by the Student Right-to-Know Act. If the differences are so extensive that the NCAA cannot incorporate them into its own compilation, the possibility exists that the Association might abandon its annual study in order to save the membership the extra work that would be required by completing two major reports. The Student Right-to-Know Act allows for waivers for substantially comparable data submitted to an athletics association, but the Higher Education Act requirement does not specifically permit an athletics association to compile the required data on behalf of its members. The NCAA's Washington, D. C., office is working with the Education Department to determine if the NCAA may seek a waiver to satisfy the relevant reporting requirements.

Graduation-Rates Survey

At the moment, the Department of Education is developing a reporting form called the Graduation-Rates Survey (GRS) to collect data for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), which is administered by the Education Department's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The purposes of the compilations are quite different. The GRS, mandated by the Higher Education Act amendments of 1992, is conducted for statistical-analysis purposes, while the Student Right-to-Know Act is consumer-driven, designed to help prospective

students make better-informed decisions. The final regulations of the Student Right-to-Know Act, which were released in December, note that "because the NCES is a federal entity, the Secretary will ensure that the results of future NCES Graduation-Rates Surveys will be acceptable for purposes of this statute and these regulations." That means is that the Education Department will ensure that all elements of the Student Right-to-Know Act are incorporated into the more expansive GRS report, satisfying both requirements.

Draft forms shared

The Department of Education has shared draft GRS forms with the NCAA. Representatives of the Association's Washington, D. C., office and research staff conducted a conference call February 5 with Education Department representatives to discuss the differences between the NCAA forms and in what is being considered for the GRS form. The NCAA Special Committee on Graduation-Rates Disclosure Requirements will review the proposed GRS forms later this year. The NCAA is in the process of collecting data for the 1996 graduation-rates reports, and that compilation will continue as scheduled. Division I rates will be reported July 1 and Divisions II and III rates will be reported in early October. The Association compiles graduation-rates information under the authority of NCAA Bylaw 30.1. Among other things, the legislation requires member institutions to provide graduation-rates information for student-athletes broken down by race, sex and sport; information on the most common degree programs selected by student-athletes at a particular institution; average high-school grade-point averages and standardized-test scores for incoming student-athletes; and demographic information that permits a comparison of the racial makeup of the overall student body with that of the student-athlete population. The GRS draft does not include a request for ACT or SAT information or for information pertaining to major fields of study.

Schedule of key dates for February and March

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
1-29: 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*
1-29: 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
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.

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

MARCH RECRUITING

Men's Division I basketball
1-15: 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.**
16-22.....Contact period.
23-27.....Quiet period.
28-31.....Dead period.

Women's Division I basketball*
1-26: Quiet period, except eight days selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics: Contact period.
27-31.....Dead period.

Men's Division II basketball
1-27.....Contact period.
28-31.....Dead period.

Women's Division II basketball*
1-31.....Contact period.

Division I football
1-31.....Quiet period.

Division II football
1-11.....Contact period.
12-31: Quiet period, except during any high-school all-star game that occurs within the state in which the member institution is located: Evaluation period.

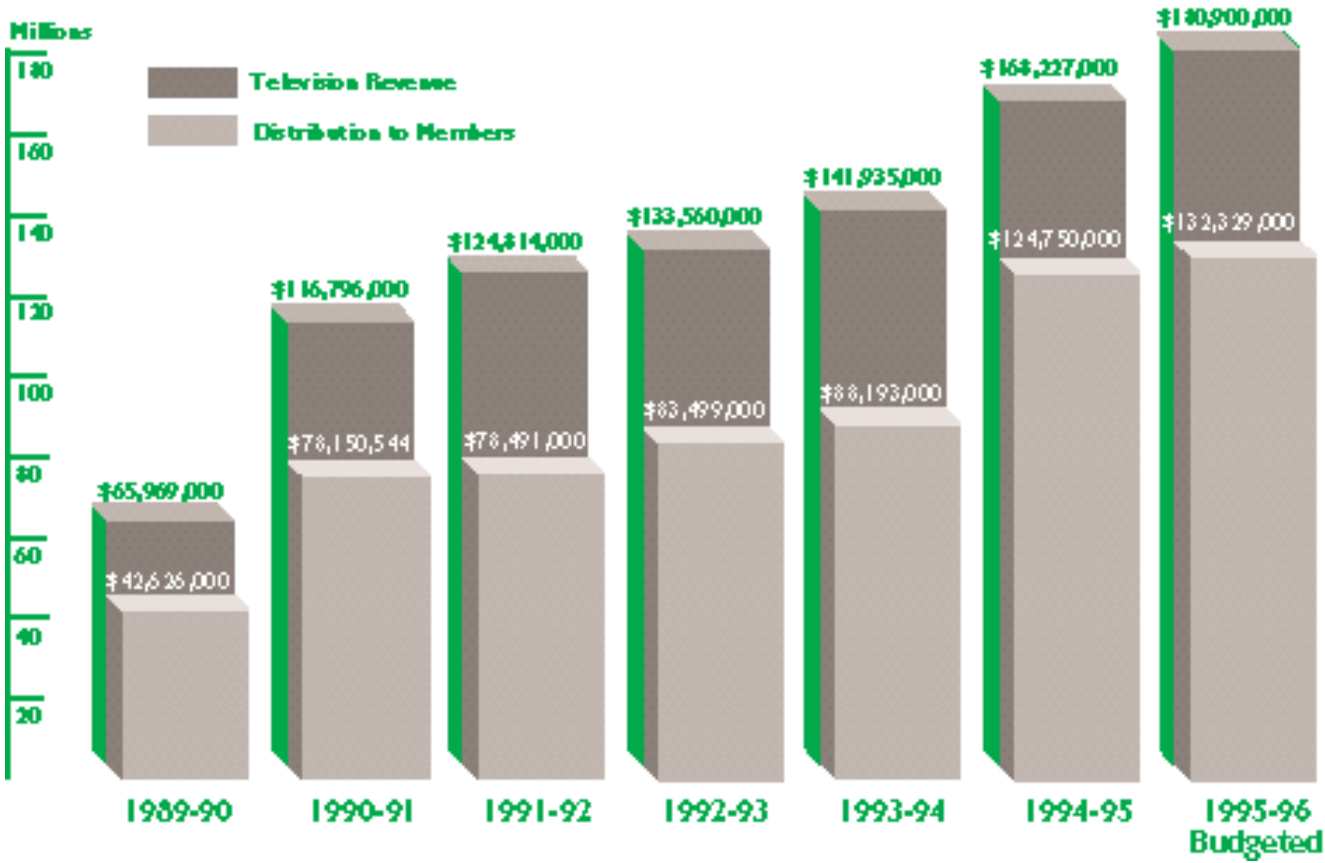
*See pages 122-123 of the 1995-96 NCAA Manual for exceptions. Also, see pages 126-127 for dead periods in other Divisions I and II sports.
**An authorized off-campus recruiter may visit a particular educational institution only once during this evaluation.

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NCAA News DIGEST

A weekly summary of major activities within the Association

Distribution to Division I members



Regional seminars

Registration materials mailed to membership

Registration materials and a tentative agenda for the 1996 NCAA regional rules-compliance seminars were mailed February 8 to Divisions I and II athletics directors, faculty athletics representatives, senior woman administrators and compliance coordinators.

Those who attended regional seminars in 1995 also received registration materials and an agenda.

The three seminars will be conducted May 8-10 in St. Louis (Hyatt Regency Union Station), May 22-24 in Boston (Park Plaza Hotel) and May 29-31 in Newport Beach, California (Marriott).

Staff contact: Chris Gates.

Graduation rates

Association evaluating effects of new reporting requirement

The NCAA is in the process of evaluating whether a federal requirement will force the Association to abandon its own annual graduation-rates compilation.

Since 1992, the NCAA has compiled and distributed graduation- and persistence-rates figures on behalf of member institutions seeking to comply with the provisions of the Student Right-to-Know Act.

However, the Department of Education is developing a form for a second compilation — one required by the Higher Education Act of 1992 — that appears to be more extensive than what is required by the Student Right-to-Know Act. If the differences are so extensive that the NCAA cannot incorporate them into its own compilation, the possibility exists that the Association might abandon its annual study in order to save the membership the extra work that would be required by completing two major reports.

For more information, see page 1.

Staff contacts: Doris A. Dixon, Todd A. Petr and N. Bea Pray.

Initial eligibility

NCAA announces '800' number to help with eligibility questions

The NCAA has established a new "800" telephone number designed to offer answers to questions about establishing initial eligibility for athletics competition at NCAA institutions.

Effective February 15, students, parents, coaches, counselors and other interested parties will be able to receive information by dialing the NCAA Eligibility Hotline at 800/638-3731. The call is free.

For more information, see page 1.

Internships

Applications due February 15 for women's, minority grants

The application deadline for the 1996-97 NCAA Ethnic-Minority and Women's Enhancement Scholarships and Internships is February 15.

Twenty \$6,000 nonrenewable scholarships for graduate study — 10 ethnic minority and 10 women's — will be awarded. Also, nine one-year intern positions at the NCAA national office will be filled.

Staff contact: Stanley D. Johnson.

Title IX

Title IX seminars set for April in San Francisco and Boston

The NCAA will sponsor a pair of educational seminars about Title IX during April.

The first will be conducted April 11-12 at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, while the second will be April 29-30 at the Park Plaza Hotel in Boston.

Janet M. Justus, NCAA women's issues coordinator and director of education services, said the format will be similar to the one used for the 1995 seminars. They are designed to educate the membership on how to comply with Title IX law.

Registration forms have been mailed to the

membership. Those interested in attending are asked to designate on the registration form whether they will participate in the San Francisco or Boston session.

Staff contact: Janet M. Justus.

Litigation

NCAA appeals decision on restricted-earnings coaches

The NCAA has filed an appeal to overturn a federal district judge's decision in the case involving the Association's restricted-earnings coach legislation.

Attorneys for the NCAA appealed January 24 to the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, which is located in Denver.

Kathryn H. Vratil, U. S. district judge for Kansas, ruled May 24, 1995, that the NCAA violates federal antitrust law with its restricted-earnings coach provision, which limits coaches in the position to \$12,000 in income during the school year and \$4,000 for the summer.

The NCAA has claimed that the restricted-earnings position, approved at the 1990 Convention, was intended to aid primarily in the development of new coaches and never was intended to serve the same purpose as a full-time assistant's position.

For more information, see the February 5 issue of The NCAA News.

Staff contact: Stephen R. Morgan.

Women's athletics

Committee creating single form to aid with surveys, disclosure act

The NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics is planning to assist institutions in meeting gender-equity reporting requirements by having one form developed to gather information for the NCAA Gender-Equity Survey, the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act and the Higher Education Act audit provisions.

For more information, see the February 5 issue of The NCAA News.

Staff contact: Janet M. Justus.

■ Briefly in the News

Wrestler takes little off the top

Making weight is a fear that can dominate a wrestler in the days before a match since exceeding the maximum for a specific weight class can cost a wrestler's team valuable team points against the opposition.

When Ed Hamway, a freshman at Kent State University, weighed in for the team's January 17 match against Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, he was 6.4 ounces over the limit for the 167-pound division. How did he lose it in time for the match?

He trimmed his locks. Actually, his teammates did.

Reweighing after an impromptu visit to the training-room barber shop, Hamway found he had shed the necessary ounces.

Cutting his hair may have trimmed his advantage over his opponent, who defeated him in sudden death by a score of 5-3. Kent went on to capture the meet by more than just a hair, 19-13.

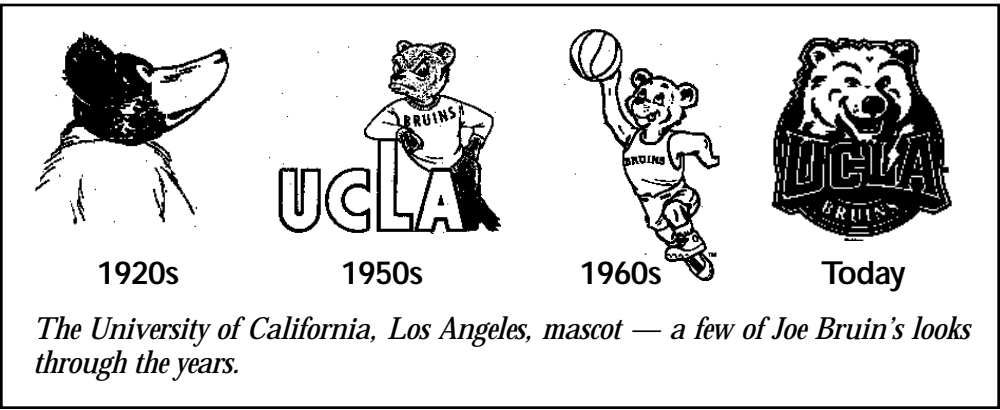
Long grind for BYU?

In 1996, Brigham Young University may boldly go where no Division I-A football team has gone before.

Brigham Young will begin its '96 football campaign against Texas A&M University, College Station, in the Pigskin Classic, one of two preseason games sponsored by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

Both Brigham Young and Texas A&M have the potential for unprecedentedly long seasons because they also could appear in a bowl game, in addition to their conference championship games. Both the Big 12 and WAC will have championship football games for the first time in 1996.

Besides all that, Brigham Young also plays at the University of Hawaii, Manoa, which carries an exemption that permits the Cougars a 12th



regular-season game. All of that means that under the right conditions, Brigham Young could play 15 games in the 1996 season.

A&M's 14-game potential is unusual enough since it appears that no Division I-A team has played that many games in a season since the division was created in 1978. A 14th game could have occurred in the pre-conference championship days with a 12-game regular season schedule (including a game at Hawaii), a pre-season game and a bowl game.

Teams that reach the championship games in Divisions I-AA, II and III usually play 14 games.

Doubly delightful

Perennial NCAA women's gymnastics power University of Utah, 1995 National Collegiate Women's Gymnastics Championships titlist, will pack a double punch this season.

Identical twins Sarah and Molly Northrop of Peoria, Illinois, are freshmen. They promise not only to cause opponents to do double-takes but also to be doubly productive scorers for coach Greg Marsden.

"I consider Sarah and Molly to be our secret weapons," Marsden told The Associated Press. "I don't believe anyone realizes how talented these two athletes are."

The 4-foot-11 twins are as similar in gymnastic ability as they are in appearance. No one — including the twins themselves — will venture

to say which one is better.

"They are about as identical as you can get," Marsden said. "Their skill selection on each of the events is similar, and their abilities are similar."

The Northrops are products of the Aerial Gymnastics Club in Peoria. Together, they have competed in eight national championships at level 10 — the highest competitive division in the Junior Olympics system.

Bruin gets a new growl

The University of California, Los Angeles, mascot — Joe Bruin — is getting a makeover.

For nearly 70 years, Joe has been on UCLA sidelines and courtsides. His new look recently was unveiled, showing Joe not so much growling as smiling.

Perhaps he's remembering the UCLA men's basketball team's 1995 Division I championship.

"We're very proud to have Joe Bruin as our mascot," said Peter T. Dalis, UCLA athletics director. "Through the years he's reflected the look of the times, and our new '90s edition of Joe is something our teams will enjoy wearing."

"We're excited about the appearance of the new Joe Bruin," men's basketball coach Jim Harrick said. "We hope he roars every time we slam dunk in Pauley Pavilion."

— *Compiled by Ronald D. Mott*

■ News quiz

Answers to the following questions appeared in January issues of The NCAA News. How many can you answer?

1. Which of the following was the only NCAA football division to show an increase in attendance for the 1995 season? (a) Division I-A; (b) Division I-AA; (c) Division II; (d) Division III.
2. Which Division I-A institution led the nation in football attendance for the 22nd consecutive year? (a) University of Tennessee, Knoxville; (b) University of Michigan; (c) University of Nebraska, Lincoln; (d) Pennsylvania State University.
3. True or false: The NCAA Administrative Committee decided January 7 that student-athletes who achieve an ACT sum score of 66 or 67 on or before the last national testing date on which students can take an ACT in order to have their initial-eligibility status determined for fall 1996 and who have fulfilled all other initial-eligibility requirements will be provided a blanket waiver and will be considered qualifiers at Division I or II institutions.
4. Delegates to the 1996 NCAA Convention created a new championship in which of the following sports? (a) women's crew (rowing); (b) women's badminton; (c) men's boxing; (d) women's synchronized swimming.
5. Who is the winner of this year's Honda-Broderick Cup as the nation's outstanding collegiate athlete? (a) Rebecca Lobo; (b) Jennifer Brundage; (c) Diane Guthrie-Gresham; (d) Keri Phebus.
6. Who will serve as the NCAA's chief operating officer? (a) Cedric W. Dempsey; (b) Thomas W. Jernstedt; (c) Daniel Boggan Jr.; (d) Stephen R. Morgan.
7. True or false: Midseason trends indicate that men's basketball field-goal and free-throw shooting percentages are down for the seventh straight year.

Answers on page 20

CHAMPS/Life Skills Program adds 68 schools

Another 68 NCAA institutions have been selected for involvement in the CHAMPS/Life Skills Program.

The program, entering its third year of campus implementation, now includes 171 institutions. The program seeks to establish "whole-person" programs benefitting student-athletes at NCAA institutions, and is a joint effort of the NCAA and the Division I-A Athletic Directors Association.

Campus coordinators from the new schools will participate in the annual CHAMPS/Life Skills orientation July 9-12 in Kansas City, Missouri, then implement programs on their campuses.

With the addition of this third group of participating schools, the CHAMPS/Life Skills Program now includes the following number of schools in each division: Division I-A, 84; Division I-AA, 28; Division I-AAA, 23; Division II, 20; and Division III, 16.

Information about the CHAMPS/Life Skills Program can be obtained from Emily Ward, NCAA education resources coordinator (telephone 913/339-

1906).

Following are the institutions selected to begin involvement in the program this year:

Division I-A

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville (men's and women's athletics programs); Arkansas State University; Baylor University; University of Cincinnati; University of Colorado, Boulder; Kansas State University; Kent State University; Louisiana State University; Louisiana Tech University; Miami University (Ohio); University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; Mississippi State University; University of North Texas; University of Notre Dame; Ohio University; Oklahoma State University; Southern Methodist University; Temple University; University of Utah; University of Wyoming.

See CHAMPS, page 8 ➤

Committees on Committees nominations due March 5

Vacancies on the NCAA Men's and Women's Committees on Committees will be filled by the NCAA Council during its April meeting in Kansas City, Missouri.

Member institutions are invited to submit written nominations for these vacancies, which must be received by Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, at the national office no later than March 5, 1996. Nominations may be faxed to 913/339-0035.

Following is a list of committee members whose terms expire, including those eligible and not eligible for reelection. Committee members' divisions

and districts are in parentheses.

Men's Committee on Committees: Three-year term with no immediate reelection. Four expirations.

Not eligible for reelection: Willard S. Belknap, Wichita State University (Division I, District 5); John C. Harper, Bridgewater State College (Massachusetts) (III-1); Nathan N. Salant, Gulf South Conference (II-at large); William T. "Todd" Turner, North Carolina State University (I-3, chair).

See Nominations, page 15 ➤

■ Committee notices

Member institutions are invited to submit nominations to fill interim vacancies on NCAA committees. Written nominations to fill the following vacancies must be received by Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, in the NCAA national office no later than February 26, 1996 (fax number 913/339-0035).

Student-Athlete Advisory Committee: Replacement for Lynne M. Krasouskas, Bryn Mawr College, whose term expires September 1, 1996. Appointee must be a student-athlete from Division III, Region 2. Region 2 consists of Division III member institutions in the states of New York and Pennsylvania,

plus institutions transferred from Region 1 because of conference affiliation [Drew University; Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison; Johns Hopkins University; Washington College (Maryland); and Western Maryland College] and one institution transferred from Region 3 because of conference affiliation [Bethany College (West Virginia)].

Division II Women's Volleyball Committee: Replacement for Rhonda L. Williams, resigned from Metropolitan State College of Denver. Appointee must be from the Northwest region of Division II women's volleyball.

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HAVE A BRIEFLY IDEA?

Mail stories and photos (black-and-white preferred) to: Ronald D. Mott, The NCAA News, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422.

■ 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.

The NCAA News is available from University Microfilms, International.
For more information, call toll-free
800/521-0600, Ext. 2888.

□ Guest editorial

A four-part approach to solve agent problem

BY THOMAS R. PARK
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

A sports agent was a relative rarity at a college athletics department more than two decades ago. Today, sports agency is a minor growth industry.

It is far more organized now in many ways, but it is still insidious and harmful to the ethical operation of intercollegiate athletics. Today there are a number of outstanding sports agents and professional-service organizations to manage player careers in complex areas, but because of the money involved, abuses persist unabated on a grand scale. The merger of amateur athletics with the personal sports business remains a most vexing and complex underground problem.

In November 1994, Florida State University President Talbot D'Alemberte convened a national forum on sports agents to assemble the best minds on the topic. The American Football Coaches Association is discussing the same topic, and The NCAA News and the Sports Lawyers Association newsletter, among other industry periodicals, have run considerable commentary on sports-agency issues. This encouraging convergence of problem specification and solution-oriented dialogue suggests that solutions will take hold.

From such independent yet convergent discovery activities, four principal strategic-solution groups emerge: legalistic and regulatory approaches, educational and remedial approaches, athlete-stipend proposals, and general immediate action.

Legal and regulatory strategies

A summary detailing the suggested tactics for legal and regulatory strategic solutions follows in unprioritized order:

- Create a national omnibus agent regulatory bill similar to the Uniform Commercial Code (three to four years required).
- Seek uniformity of 23 existing state agent-regulatory codes.
- Establish minimum competency levels for agent licensure, require surety bonds, institutional notification, etc.
- Enforce NCAA intent over agent entry by prosecuting unscrupulous agents criminally or civilly under existing law.
- Modify National Football League and National Basketball Association rules to hold the athlete accountable for maintaining eligibility by deferring agent engagements until

The three stages of women's athletics

The following article first appeared in the *Minneapolis Star-Tribune*.

BY CHRIS VOELZ

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES

I am old enough to remember when neither the concept of widespread sports for females nor the day to recognize it existed. I am young enough to realize that to have this celebration each and every day of the year is still some time away.

Borrowing from my cultural anthropology degree, I see the developmental dateline for girls' and women's athletics holding only three phases at this time. They are infancy, adolescence and young adulthood.

The infancy stage gave parents and older brothers new challenges. We "intruded" into the household, some more welcomed than others; we kept parents up at night with our infant cries. The systemic parents, be they principals, university presidents or league and recreation coordinators, simply had no previous experience in parenting the active girls.

I suspect that some dad or mom somewhere noticed that the little girl had energy, threw her teething ring just as far as her older brother had at his age, and in fact could fling the pureed applesauce with the best of them. I doubt if there was any serious consideration that those attributes could convert into being a pitcher on a women's fast-pitch team (yes, a team sport no less) or into a scholarship waiting for a collegiate

female discus thrower. Ah, the infancy, a stage in which a girl displaying signs of being athletic was called a tomboy, but rest assured, she would surely "grow out of it."

Adolescence

Next came adolescence, which at the University of Minnesota occurred in the mid-1980s and lasted a decade. The girl/woman was growing up and not without all of the growing pains that seem to accompany this phase. She had outgrown sharing a bedroom and needed "a room of her own," said Virginia Wolfe. She no longer was content with "leftovers" of gym time, inadequate equipment and uniforms. She was in a period of change, of clarification, and of accepting herself. She could don the turbulent frustrations and feelings of neglect, and the realization that her older brother in most areas (be they budget, media attention, fan appreciation, household conversations) was simply much more valued than was she in her athletic endeavors.

Though I consider my older brother one of my very best friends and a terrific ally, I will admit that in adolescence there was some jealousy, some rivalry and some sibling competition. Was it not that way in the adolescence of girls' and women's sports, as well? And, because the parents were unsure, the girl did not grow in her empowerment and the boy did not grow in his awareness.

Young adulthood

Where do we find ourselves today? In the enviable, hopeful phase of young adulthood. Through the "revolution" of adolescence we have arrived at the "evolution" of young adulthood.

Life is better. Life is easier. The doors of bias and discrimination that were locked

in our infancy are unlocked now. That is not to say that many unlocked doors were not still closed in adolescence. And I would not go so far as to say that the doors have been flung open in young adulthood. But I do believe that they are open at least a crack, and those on the other side are beginning to welcome us.

The 12-year-old begs her parents to let her see the Golden Gophers women's teams in action. The people of Minnesota build ice hockey rinks for their daughters and fund their interscholastic sports. The corporate world opts to buy tickets to women's sports for their clients and employees.

The language begins to change. The two-man block becomes the double block.

There are posters of girls and women as strong, skilled athletes. There is shared prime practice and competitive time for both genders.

We enjoyed glimpses of young adulthood throughout the past year that served to focus me clearly on the future possibilities of women's athletics. We felt the entire community embrace the young adult as she came of age when we played host to the NCAA Women's Final Four.

Certainly, the building and opening of our Sports Pavilion signaled that the young adult was venturing into the "home of her own." The announcement that University of Minnesota women's ice hockey was receiving varsity status reminded us that the time had come when the girls of Minnesota should be able to dream the dreams of skating for the Gophers, just as their older brothers had for generations.

Envision adulthood. Realize the dream.

Chris Voelz has been director of women's athletics at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, since 1988.

□ Opinions

Keilitz: New structure eventually could affect baseball

Dave Keilitz, executive director
American Baseball Coaches Association

Collegiate Baseball

"What (NCAA) restructuring does is open the door for changes to take place.

"The bureaucracy is not as cumbersome as it has been in the past. There are two things we have to keep in mind. It is easier for positive things to happen, but every institution still has two major issues they must address — the financial issue and the gender-equity issue. The fact that the door is open for some changes to take place doesn't mean there will be a great deal of changes made immediately because schools still must be able to balance the budget."

Discussing what is of particular interest to baseball coaches:

"...We will look at the pro-college relationship and how pro ball would be involved if we changed the seasons.

"We also want to look at the possibility of increases in scholarships, games and coaching staffs.

"All of these types of things we want to have in place so that when the restructuring is finally done, we know who to tap into to get some of these done.

"Realistically, not all of these things will happen. But we must start with this plan and work toward it.

"The 'super division' of Division I baseball is also out there, but nobody really knows if it will happen or not. Under the restructuring, that could happen. But whether it does or not and how long it takes is really hard to say, and I don't like to speculate on it.

"The Division I schools now have a greater opportunity to call their own shots as far as how advanced they want to become in their sports."

Recruiting

Reggie Wilcox, high-school football prospect

The Tampa Tribune

"The part I dislike the most is the phone calls. It's something

you want and enjoy to start out with, but then it gets tiring, even boring."

Corporate involvement

Jim Andrews, vice-president

IEG Sponsorship Report

Discussing McDonald's Center at the Georgia Institute of Technology (so named because of a \$5.5 million contribution from the restaurant chain):

"When a school needs to renovate or build a new facility, obviously there's tremendous cost factors involved in that. They don't want to raise tuitions or somehow cut another department to spend millions of dollars building an athletics arena. Why not have a corporation donate a significant portion of the construction costs to put their name on the building?"

David Barrow, basketball player

Georgia Institute of Technology

IEG Sponsorship Report

"It doesn't really matter to me that they renamed the coliseum. I guess we wouldn't have gotten the renovations if it hadn't have been for McDonald's. But I think it's kind of tacky having the logo right on the floor."

Basketball shooting

Jim Harrick, men's basketball coach

University of California, Los Angeles

The Dallas Morning News

Discussing the drop in basketball shooting percentages in recent years:

"I think the reason, No. 1, is showmanship. Everybody wants to dunk the ball. And we are shooting way too many three-point shots. A lot of times we are shooting nothing but three-point shots."

■ 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 27 bills from 14 states. The report includes 22 bills that have been introduced and five pending bills on which action has been taken since the last report (January 29, 1996, 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 further 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 January 29, 1996. 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
Academic standards.....	2
Athlete agents.....	7
Athletics facilities.....	2
Drug testing.....	2
Gender equity.....	3
High-school extracurricular/home-schooled.....	5
Residency criteria.....	1
Sports officials/trainers.....	2
Taxation.....	1
Training methods/diet.....	1
Transfer students.....	1

- *Alaska S. 225 (Author: Committee on Education)
Permits students to participate in extracurricular activities, including athletics, within their home school district even though they may not be attending school within the district.
Status: 1/18/96 introduced. To Senate Committee on Finance.
- *Arizona S. 1181 (Author: Huppenthal)
Provides that a home-schooled student must be allowed to participate in interscholastic competition at the public school she or he would otherwise attend. Restricts school districts from contracting with interscholastic associations that prohibit the participation of, in addition to home-schooled students, charter school, private school and foreign-exchange students.
Status: 1/23/96 introduced. 1/24/96 to Senate Committee on Education.
- Colorado S. 9 (Author: Norton)
Allows the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, in determining academic standards for first-time admitted freshmen and transfer students, to consider nontraditional academic indicators in addition to traditional academic indicators.
Status: 1/10/96 introduced. 1/24/96 passed Senate. To House.

Agents

Solution to problem involves legal and educational approaches; institutions also need to commit sufficient willpower

► Continued from page 4

the appropriate time in their college careers.

■ Continuously improve the accountability standards for agents, athletes and institutions through interactive dialogue.

■ Request that professional certifying bodies be more rigorous in agent registration and stiffen decertification standards for agents who violate NCAA procedures.

■ Require professional governing bodies to work with the NCAA to enforce decertification and registration more strictly.

■ Hold NCAA institutions accountable for monitoring their own programs as prescribed by existing NCAA legislation and local policy.

■ Hold athletes accountable for complying with policy.

■ Have the institutional courage to enforce these rules.

Few designated athletics department employees have the time or the

career incentives to work vigorously on these issues. There are many clear disincentives, such as the career inhibition of being seen as a “whistle-blower,” the potential for job loss and peer disfavor, perceived program disloyalty by being too proactive in pursuing solutions to the agent problems, holding back the success of a winning program or even destroying one. Ironically, as in many self-policing situations, it is the very people who need these strategies accomplished who cannot or will not work on them.

Educational and remedial strategies

A summary detailing the suggested tactics for the educational and remedial strategies:

■ All interested parties initiate ongoing educational activities for athletes, administrators, coaches, agents, regulators, etc.

■ Institutions create a training curriculum for athletes and coaches.

■ Create sophomore- or junior-year

*Florida S. 628 (Author: Crist)
Exempts admissions to semifinal and final games of national collegiate tournament from state admissions taxes.

Status: 1/24/96 prefiled.
*Hawaii S. 2367 (Author: Kawamoto)

Places an athletics trainer at each school complex. Athletics trainers will not be permitted to service more than 10 schools in their assigned school complex.

Status: 1/19/96 introduced.

*Illinois S.R. 152 (Author: O'Malley)
Establishes a task force to conduct an investigation of youth associations on the use of dangerous training methods aimed at reducing weight for competition.

Status: 1/24/96 introduced. To Senate Committee on Rules.

Minnesota H. 2042/S. 2015 (Authors: Kahn/Anderson)

Amend the Human Rights Act to permit the restriction of membership on an athletics team (program or event) to participants of one sex whose overall athletics opportunities have previously been limited. If two teams (programs or events) are provided in the same sport, one may be restricted to members of the underrepresented sex. Members of either sex shall be permitted to try out for the other team (program or event).

Status: 1/5/96 H. 2042: Prefiled. 1/16/96 H. 2042: Introduced. 1/18/96 S. 2015: Introduced. To Senate Committee on Judiciary.

*Minnesota H. 2265/S. 2138 (Authors: Kinkel/Finn)

Allow a student to participate in an extracurricular activity, including athletics, at a public school in any school district if the student's public school does not offer the extracurricular activity.

Status: 1/18/96 H. 2265: Introduced. To House Committee on Education. 1/22/96 S. 2138: Introduced. To Senate Committee on Education.

*New Jersey A. 1144 (Author: Cohen)

Establishes the New Jersey Athlete Agent Regulatory Board. The board is responsible for the registration and regulation of athlete agents. Athlete agents must register with the board and provide a \$100,000 surety bond. The board has the power to review the qualifications of applicants; issue and renew registration; and refuse to grant (or may suspend or revoke) the registration of an athlete agent under certain circumstances. All agent contracts must be on a form approved by the board. No athlete agent may have an interest in any entity that is directly involved in the same sport as an athlete with whom the athlete agent has a contract. When advising a client regarding investment of funds, an athlete agent must disclose any ownership interest that the athlete agent has in any entity used by the athlete agent in providing such advice and any commissions or fees that the athlete agent may receive as a result of such investments.
Status: 1/11/96 introduced. To Assembly Committee on Commerce and Regulated Professions.

*New Mexico S. 155 (Author: Macias)

Provides \$185,000 from the general fund to New Mexico State University for the purpose of paying operational and equipment costs necessary to meet gender-equity requirements for intercollegiate athletics.

Status: 1/23/96 introduced. To Senate Committee on Finance.

New York S. 3291 (Author: La Valle)

Requires secondary-school personnel to notify the Commissioner of Education of any student receiving a collegiate athletics scholarship. The commissioner is responsible for monitoring the academic performance of such students.

3/7/95 introduced. 1/24/96 passed Senate. 1/24/96 to Assembly Committee on Higher Education.

Oklahoma H. 2635 (Author: Ferguson)

Allows for credits earned at any institution of higher education with-in the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education to be accepted upon transferring to any other institution within the system.

Status: 1/12/96 prefiled. 1/24/96 to House Committee on Education.

*South Dakota H. 1348 (Author: Committee on State Affairs)

Establishes residency criteria for the purpose of attending a postsec-

ondary institution.

Status: 1/22/96 introduced. To House Committee on State Affairs.

*Tennessee H. 2311/S. 2439 (Authors: Chumney/Cohen)

Eliminate institutions of higher education, including college and university sports facilities, from the provisions of the Equitable Restroom Act. Institutions of higher education do not have to provide more lavatories for women than men.

Status: 1/24/96 H. 2311: Introduced. 1/24/96 S. 2439: Introduced. 1/25/96 S. 2439: To Senate Committee on General Welfare, Health and Human Resources.

*Tennessee H. 2383/S. 2529 (Authors: Hargrove/Haynes)

Allow for student-athlete's institution to receive damages from an athlete agent when he or she knowingly offers, gives or loans anything of value to a student-athlete, during the student-athlete's period of eligibility, for the purpose of inducing the student-athlete to enter into an agreement, agent contract or professional-sports-services contract. If no damages result from an athlete agent's violation of this provision, the student-athlete's institution shall be entitled to liquidated damages in the amount of \$10,000.

Status: 1/24/96 H. 2383: Introduced. 1/24/96 S. 2529: Introduced. 1/25/96 S. 2529: To Senate Committee on Commerce, Labor and Agriculture.

*Tennessee H. 2474/S. 2597 (Authors: Sharp/Carter)

Requires athlete agent to register with secretary of state, pay a \$500 registration fee and provide a \$5,000 surety bond. Regulate athlete agent conduct by requiring institutional notification within 48 hours after a student-athlete signs an agent or professional-services contract. Also prohibit an agent, or his or her representative, from providing any benefit that may jeopardize the student-athlete's eligibility. Create a felony offense and may subject athlete agent to fines as much as \$500,000.

Status: 1/23/96 H. 2474: Introduced. 1/25/96 S. 2597: Introduced. To Senate Committee on Commerce, Labor and Agriculture.

*Tennessee H. 2475/S. 2820 (Authors: Sharp/Carter)

Create the Tennessee Scholastic Athlete Protection Act. Require both the student-athlete and athlete agent to provide notification to the student-athlete's institution after entering into an agent contract or be subject to a felony offense. Regulate athlete agent conduct and require that specific notice language be included in all agent contracts.

Status: 1/23/96 H. 2475: Introduced. 1/26/96 S. 2820: Introduced.

*Virginia H. 394 (Author: Dillard)

Excludes from the Workers' Compensation Act's definition of “employee” any person performing services as a sports official for an entity sponsoring an interscholastic or intercollegiate sports event. Defines “sports official” to include an umpire, referee, judge, scorekeeper, timekeeper or other person who is a neutral participant in a sports event.

Status: 1/17/96 introduced. To House Committee on Labor and Commerce.

*Virginia H. 949 (Author: Wagner)

Authorizes the Board of Education to develop regulations for the implementation of random testing programs for controlled substance and alcohol use by students participating in interscholastic athletics.

Status: 1/22/96 introduced.

*Virginia H. 950 (Author: Wagner)

Authorizes the Board of Education to develop guidelines on constitutional rights and restrictions relating to mandatory testing for controlled substance and alcohol use by students in public schools.

Status: 1/22/96 introduced. To House Committee on Education.

*Virginia H.J.R. 164 (Author: Van Yahres)

Establishes a joint subcommittee to study the efficacy and appropriateness of permitting participation in extracurricular activities, including athletics, for nonpublic school students. “Nonpublic” school students include those children attending a private, parochial or denominational school, as well as students who are receiving home instruction.

Status: 1/22/96 introduced. To House Committee on Rules.

argue for this approach. Oddly enough, some coaches at major I-A institutions seem to agree. Coaches are a conservative group, seemingly on the opposite pole on most issues from the conflict theorists, but here they are unexpectedly aligned with a liberal constituency.

The stipend strategy centers on the payment of student-athletes. One of its deep flaws is that it leads to the reduction of amateurism and enhances the potential of opening up the amateur athletics system to market forces.

The increasing trend to make the entire process a free-market one will lead only to more destruction of the intrinsic values of sport. The recognition of the business relationship between the athlete and the school as employee and employer leads to even grander problems.

Most active NCAA sports managerial professionals, living in their real

See **Agents**, page 8 ►

A CENTURY ON THE ICE

A season-long promotion helps ice hockey celebrate past, present and future of sport

BY THEODORE A. BREIDENTHAL
STAFF WRITER

Happy 100th birthday, college ice hockey. From frozen ponds in New Haven to present-day, state-of-the-art facilities like Mariucci Arena at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, college hockey has aged gracefully as it enters its second century.

To commemorate the centennial, Joe Bertagna, executive director of the American Hockey Coaches Association, created a promotional campaign that celebrates the past, present and future of college hockey.

"The celebration itself has been a connected series of events and projects all across the country," said Bertagna, who also is the executive director of ice hockey for the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

"One of the things I am very excited about is a two-foot-tall Lucite and walnut trophy in the shape of a pyramid that we will showcase at the AHCA national convention in April. The name of each Division I national champion is engraved on the trophy and a replica will be given to this year's Division I champion."

Eventually, Bertagna said, trophies will be developed for Divisions II and III champions.

Getting fans involved

Bertagna said NCAA member institutions have made public-address announcements at their games to remind fans of the 100-year celebration. In addition, more than 60 institutions have hung commemorative centennial banners in their rinks.

"To get the fans involved, 50,000 ballots have been sent to college hockey fans across the country to help us determine who the fans think are the best teams, players and coaches in the history of our game," Bertagna said. "We also are asking them to vote on the best uniforms, nickname and arena in the country."

Bertagna also developed a 10-card centennial set of hockey cards that highlights the game's great players, coaches, teams and moments. The print run was limited to 1,896 sets to commemorate the year that the first college hockey game was played.

Bertagna and Mike Klingaman, a reporter at The Baltimore Sun, made two interesting findings while preparing for the centennial celebration.

First, they discovered the writings of Alexander Meiklejohn, a student at Brown University in 1893, who documented a competition in Canada that was a prelude to college hockey. In addition, Klingaman found a brief paragraph in the Sun's February 3, 1896, issue that described what is believed to be the first hockey game between two U.S. colleges.

During the summer of 1894, a group of Ivy Group students participating in a tennis tour-

nament at Niagara Falls compared winter sports notes with some Canadian counterparts. It was discovered that the two countries played similar, but slightly different, games — ice hockey and ice polo.

In America, ice polo was popular at many colleges in the East, including Yale University, Brown, Harvard University, Cornell University and Columbia University. In ice polo, a ball was used, rather than a puck, and the blade of the stick was more rounded than a hockey stick. Ice hockey, on the other hand, was an established sport in Canada.

During that tennis tournament, plans were made for the Americans to visit Canada at the end of the year for competition that would include both games.

Early recollection

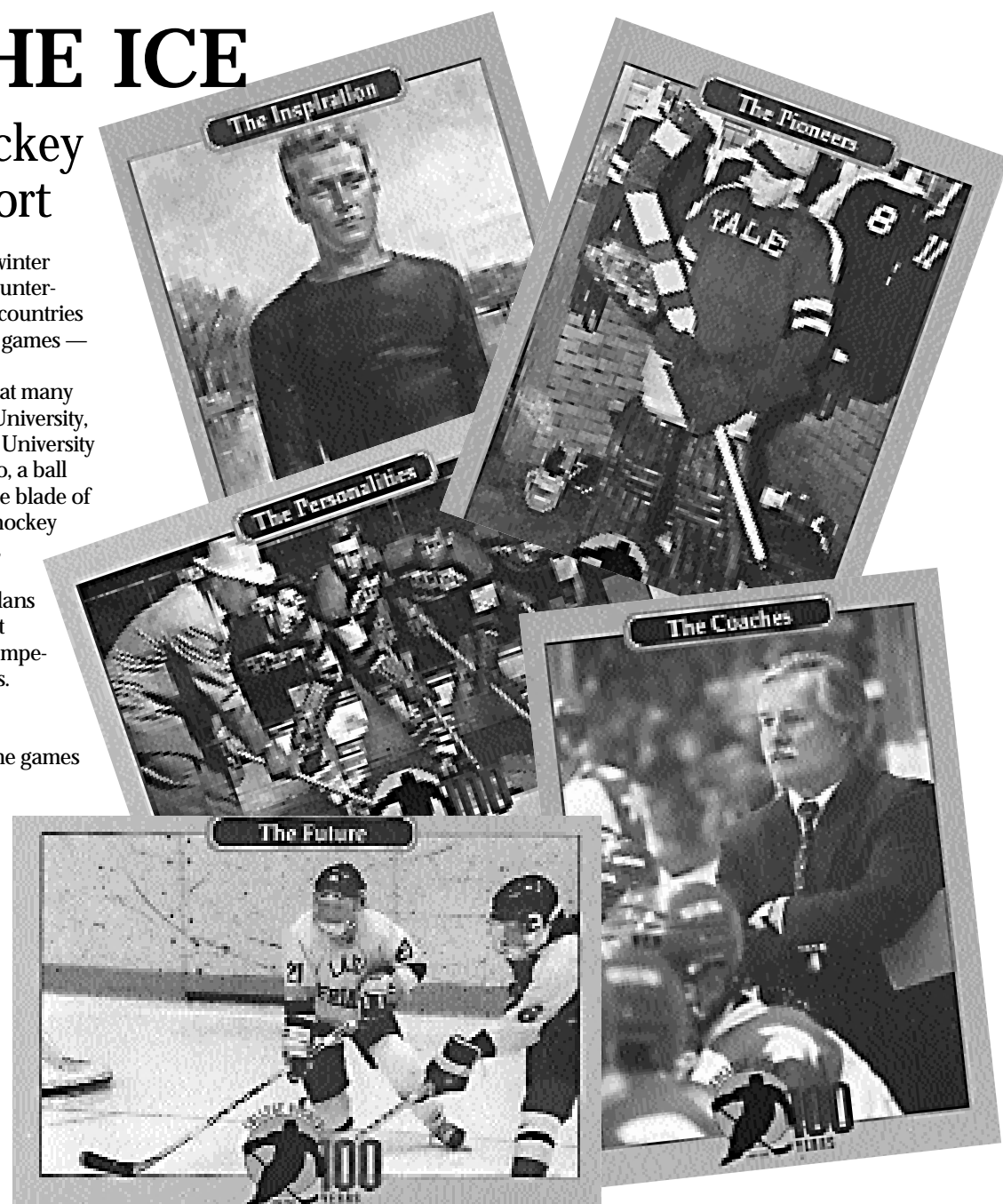
Meiklejohn was a participant in the games and offered this recollection:

"The members of the team, as I recall them, were Byron Watson '97, Bill Jones '96, George Matteson '96, and myself from Brown; Malcolm Chace '96, who transferred to Yale, and another Yale man, A. C. Foote; F. H. Clarkson of Harvard; and Billy Larned of Columbia. An Associated Press man, C. M. Pope, also went with us. Five of us played when it was polo and seven at hockey.

"Each evening we played two periods of polo and hockey before capacity crowds. The Canadians beat us easily at hockey, four games to zero, if I remember rightly. Their game was much more developed than ours, as shown by their having a league, with regular schedules and big buildings, which held large crowds of spectators. They had a couple of other advantages as well as greater skill: First, they had flat-bladed speed skates as against our 'rockers,' which we had always used. And, second, our hitting stroke with one hand would not move a puck along the ice. We were accustomed to play with a ball, not a puck. However, their pushing stroke with both hands was effective in moving the polo ball. Nevertheless, we managed to win two games, and the other two were tied.

First collegiate game

"It was pretty generally agreed among us, as a result of the trip, that the Canadian game was better than ours. Having learned the rudiments of the game, we brought back with us the flat skates and pucks and sticks and proceeded to try to forget old habits and take on new ones. The AP man, Pope, on our return, raised money for the building of the Saint Nicholas Ice Rink in New York, which became



a hockey center."

It is believed that the first game of ice hockey played between U.S. colleges took place February 1, 1896, when Yale traveled to Baltimore to play Johns Hopkins University. The two schools played to a 2-2 draw at the North Avenue Rink, now a parking lot.

In reporting the lineups, the Sun's game story listed three Yale team members — Chace, Jones and Larned — whom Meiklejohn listed as part of the group that traveled to Canada in 1894. At that time, Jones was a student at Brown and Larned studied at Columbia.

"I don't think the NCAA's transfer rule was in effect," Bertagna joked.

Here is the Sun's account of the game:

"Two to two was the score in the hockey match played at the North Avenue Rink Saturday night between the Johns Hopkins University team and the men from Yale. The attendance was the largest of the season. The game was the most exciting from start to finish.

"Tomorrow the J.H.U. team will play a game with the Baltimore Athletic Club's team.

"The St. Nicholas team, of New York, will

A special set of hockey trading cards highlights 100 years of collegiate competition.

pay the North Avenue Rink a visit Saturday evening, and will play the Baltimore Athletic Club."

Added Bertagna, "Schools have made different claims about when the first college hockey game was played. We felt that it was important that we find the first game played with hockey rules between two U.S. colleges. Nobody has been able to tell us that this isn't the first game."

The first game played between schools that still sponsor hockey was the Harvard-Brown game of January 19, 1898, played at Boston's Franklin Park. Brown won the game, 6-0.

"The great thing about this centennial is it has given us the chance to celebrate what is good about college hockey," Bertagna said. "We have had the chance to celebrate our great game by looking back and embracing its rich history as well as looking ahead at the greatness we have yet to reach."

Water polo committee considers significant changes in sport

In the last three years, men's water polo has experienced several significant rules and format changes. From the implementation of the two-point line in 1993 to the four-team championship format in 1995, the collegiate sport has taken on a different look from previous years.

That trend may continue in dramatic fashion.

At its January 28-30 meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, the NCAA Men's Water Polo Committee discussed eight rules proposals by the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA) that would significantly alter the sport on a world-wide basis.

FINA, the international governing body for men's water polo, was scheduled to vote on the proposals Febru-

ary 8 in Berlin, Germany.

The Men's Water Polo Committee, which withheld action on the proposals pending the FINA meeting, will discuss implementation of any rules proposals adopted by FINA during a February telephone conference.

The eight proposals being considered by FINA include:

- Reducing from seven to six the number of players (including the goal-tender).
- Reducing the field of play to 25 meters.
- Use of a smaller ball, permitting the immediate reentry of a player after an ejection.
- Eliminating referee flags.

See **Water polo**, page 20 ➤

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Men's Water Polo Committee January 28-30/Kansas City, Missouri

- Met with Dan Sharadin, Tom Hermstad and Barbara Kalbus, representatives of U.S. Water Polo, Inc.
- Discussed automatic-qualification privileges for the 1996 championship. A final recommendation will be made during a February telephone conference. The committee also will discuss the impact such a recommendation may have on current criteria for championship selection.

In actions pertaining to rules, the committee:

- Voted to adopt a provision allowing the referee to

delay a brutality call in the last minute of a game until there is a change of possession.

■ Revised Rule 8-2 to state that a free throw is to be taken from the point where the foul occurred. If the ball is further from the defending team's goal, the free throw shall be taken from the location of the ball.

■ Revised Rule 6-3 to state that after a goal, once the teams are in their respective halves of the playing field, the referee may immediately whistle the ball in play. The teams do not have to be at the center line and the player with the ball does not have to pass the ball back to a teammate. In other words, the pass to restart the game may be made forward or to the side, but the ball must be played by two players.

Game injury rate for field hockey reaches 10-year high

Practice and game injury rates both have increased since 1991

The game injury rate for NCAA field hockey last fall (11.7) was the highest it has been in 10 years of study under the Association's Injury Surveillance System (ISS).

Both the practice and game-injury rates for the sport have increased since 1991.

Upper-leg, knee and ankle injuries continue to be the most common in the sport. Head injuries and concussions have been on the rise since 1993. Twenty-one percent of the reported injuries in 1995 resulted in restricted participation or no participation for seven days or more.

In other fall 1995 sports:
■ Game injury rates for women's soccer were well above the 10-year average of 17.2. Ankle, knee and upper-leg injuries were the most common. Twenty-seven percent of reported injuries restricted or prevented participation for seven days or more. Attempting or receiving a slide tackle accounted for eight percent of reported injuries. Women players had an anterior cruciate injury rate that was almost three times that of their male counterparts.

■ Men's soccer's injury rates for the year were consistent with their 10-year average. Ankle, upper-leg and knee injuries were the most common. Approximately 25 percent of all reported injuries resulted in time loss of a week or more. Attempting or receiving a slide tackle accounted for 14 percent of reported injuries.

■ Football's rates were similar to the 12-year average. Practice injury rates for the fall remain less than half the injury rate of spring football. Knee and ankle injuries continue to be the most common. Approximately one-third of the reported injuries required a time loss of at least one week. The 1995 game concussion injury rate of 2.05 equates to about one concussion every 10 games for 50 participants.

■ Practice and game injury rates for women's volleyball were similar to the 12-year average of the sport. Ankles (24 percent), knees (11 percent) and shoulders (10 percent) accounted for the majority of injuries reported. Twenty-eight percent of the reported injuries resulted in time loss of a week or more.

Base line of data

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

Researchers should be cautious when comparing ISS results with injury data from other studies. No common definition of injury, measure of severity or evaluation of exposure exists in athletics-injury literature. The information in the summary must be evaluated under the definitions and methodology outlined for the ISS.

The ISS was developed in 1982 to provide current and reliable data on injury trends in intercollegiate athletics. Injury data are collected yearly from a representative sample of member institutions and the resulting data summaries are reviewed by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. The committee's goal continues to be to reduce injury rates through suggested changes in rules, protective equipment or coaching techniques, based on ISS data.

Sampling

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

The system does not identify every injury that occurs at NCAA institutions in a particular sport. Rather, it collects a sampling that represents a cross-section of the NCAA.

Exposures

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

Injuries

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

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

Injury rate

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

Additional information on the report is available from the sports sciences staff at the NCAA national office.

The accompanying tables highlight selected information from the fall 1995 ISS. When appropriate, injury rates and game-practice percentages are compared to an average value calculated from all years in which ISS data has been collected in a specific sport.

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

No. of Teams:
114 (12 percent)

1995

11-Yr.
Avg
(4.6)

Practice Injury Rate4.9
(per 1,000 A-E)

Game Injury Rate.....4.5
(per 1,000 A-E)

Percent of injuries occurring in:
Practice.....72% (65%)
Game28% (35%)

Preseason Injury Rate7.8
(per 1,000 A-E)

Regular-Season Injury Rate.....3.9
(per 1,000 A-E)

Postseason Injury Rate.....1.4
(per 1,000 A-E)

Top 3 Body Parts Injured
(percent of all injuries)

Ankle.....24%
Knee11%
Shoulder.....10%

Top 3 Types of Injury
(percent of all injuries)

Sprain.....31%
Strain28%
Tendinitis.....9%

FIELD HOCKEY

No. of Teams:
41 (18 percent)

1995

10-Yr.
Avg

Practice Injury Rate5.1
(per 1,000 A-E)

Game Injury Rate.....11.7
(per 1,000 A-E)

Percent of injuries occurring in:
Practice.....59% (59%)
Game41% (41%)

Preseason Injury Rate8.7
(per 1,000 A-E)

Regular-Season Injury Rate.....6.0
(per 1,000 A-E)

Postseason Injury Rate.....4.6
(per 1,000 A-E)

Top 3 Body Parts Injured
(percent of all injuries)

Upper leg.....14%
Ankle.....11%
Knee10%

Top 3 Types of Injury
(percent of all injuries)

Strain.....27%
Contusion.....18%
Sprain11%

FOOTBALL

No. of Teams:
114 (19 percent)

1995

12-Yr.
Avg

Practice Injury Rate 4.1
(per 1,000 A-E)

Game Injury Rate35.6
(per 1,000 A-E)

Percent of injuries occurring in:
Practice..... 59% (58%)
Game41% (42%)

Preseason Injury Rate8.2
(per 1,000 A-E)

Regular-Season Injury Rate..... 5.6
(per 1,000 A-E)

Postseason Injury Rate3.7
(per 1,000 A-E)

Top 3 Body Parts Injured
(percent of all injuries)

Knee17%
Ankle.....13%
Shoulder.....12%

Top 3 Types of Injury
(percent of all injuries)

Sprain.....28%
Strain20%
Contusion12%

MEN'S SOCCER

No. of Teams:
85 (12 percent)

1995

10-Yr.
Avg
(4.8)

Practice Injury Rate4.7
(per 1,000 A-E)

Game Injury Rate20.2
(per 1,000 A-E)

Percent of injuries occurring in:
Practice.....47% (47%)
Game53% (53%)

Preseason Injury Rate9.4
(per 1,000 A-E)

Regular-Season Injury Rate.....7.4
(per 1,000 A-E)

Postseason Injury Rate.....6.1
(per 1,000 A-E)

Top 3 Body Parts Injured
(percent of all injuries)

Ankle19%
Upper leg16%
Knee16%

Top 3 Types of Injury
(percent of all injuries)

Sprain.....26%
Strain25%
Contusion18%

WOMEN'S SOCCER

No. of Teams:
21 (15 percent)

1995

10-Yr.
Avg
(5.9)

Practice Injury Rate6.0
(per 1,000 A-E)

Game Injury Rate19.2
(per 1,000 A-E)

Percent of injuries occurring in:
Practice.....50% (52%)
Game50% (48%)

Preseason Injury Rate.....10.3
(per 1,000 A-E)

Regular-Season Injury Rate 8.7
(per 1,000 A-E)

Postseason Injury Rate.....4.1
(per 1,000 A-E)

Top 3 Body Parts Injured
(percent of all injuries)

Ankle20%
Knee18%
Upper leg15%

Top 3 Types of Injury
(percent of all injuries)

Sprain.....26%
Strain25%
Contusion 16%

Agents

➤ Continued from page 5

world of competitive intercollegiate sport management, dismiss the approach as wrongheaded, an ideological Band-Aid at best, a path to creating far more problems than are solved. Paying athletes as a solution is acknowledged here only as a courtesy.

The continued recurrence of such arguments in the media is provided primarily by nonsports-administration people who never have confronted the realities of the business.

Moreover, the major football coaches who advocate this concept unfortunately acknowledge it only a bit self-servingly because of pressures they encounter. Coaches attempting to care for the economic needs of some of their athletes are obligated to see the larger-picture consequences of this particular proposal.

Although some major football coaches have called for the return of the athlete stipend because they compare the issue to the \$15 per month laundry-money days, their real objective is to legally put some money into the players' hands and thereby reduce the pressure placed on them by the agents, the left, the media and other critics.

Most NCAA member institution budgets clearly cannot afford athlete stipends. They would be difficult to reconcile with regard to gender-equity compliance requirements. What really needs to be done on the athlete-compensation issue is to allow the athletes to hold honest employment if they wish to do so, for monetizable athletes to obtain disability insurance policy loans based upon their future income potential, to continue to allow the full Pell Grant for qualifying student-athletes, and possibly for the monetizable athlete to obtain "need-based loans" based upon future income-earning potential assessed by a lender. The NCAA also has an assistance fund that can be applied for with regard to further "unmet" needs for a qualifying student-athlete.

What seems to have been grossly overlooked in the whole debate is the real value, as well as the financial price, of the athletics scholarship and the many qualitatIVES that accompany it. Far too many normal students from similar families as the athlete who would qualify for a Pell Grant hold down two jobs to get through school. They deeply resent the perceived regal life of the big-time athlete.

To pay athlete stipends and further move toward professionalizing intercollegiate athletics over the needs of a very, very small percentage of its total participants is wrong. If my own

son, who is on a full football scholarship, was told he now was going to be paid to play in addition to his full scholarship, I suspect he would smile in disbelief, ask why, and then shake his head in amazement as he, with guilt, took the money.

Having said all of this, there is a glaring need among any number of college athletes to have reasonable ways to supplement their financial resources. Many of them who are subject to the very same NCAA rules prohibiting employment and other compensation are from poor families. It should be neither the intent nor result of the NCAA rules or member institutional policies to deny these individuals the same lifestyles their more fortunate peers may enjoy.

Amateurism must be protected while provisions for these athletes are made. Moreover, the recognition of the true educational and resultant economic value of the athletics scholarship must be reinforced, and the respect for the intrinsic worth of a college education must be rewarded. Meanwhile, the false and widely held misconception that the service and conduct of intercollegiate athletics is a for-profit business must be discredited vigorously.

The role of the sports agent in these difficult matters is crucial and must be recognized.

General immediate action

The problem with the strategic initiative of legalism and regulation is that such "barbed wire" will not stop a determined foe — in this case, the unscrupulous athlete agents. Anyone who spends the kind of unethical expense money that the now-famous Norby Walters-Lloyd Bloom team or the "Foot Locker" crowd spent will have little regard for any such regulatory approaches.

Enforceability is a recognized problem by most industry observers. States with registration procedures have difficulty enforcing their laws. Action by governing and regulatory bodies can be tedious and cumbersome. Despite the best efforts of the legal profession, dishonest lawyers, not to mention nonlawyer agents, still plague society.

Professional-quality assurance remains problematic, and reprimands by players associations are rare. Furthermore, the problem with the education and remedial strategy is that it has few sanctions and, again, it takes so much time to be immediately effective.

The current national discourse has surfaced more immediate solutions to the agent-control problem by identifying some basic tactics to com-

pose a fourth strategy of general immediate action. This strategic, yet pragmatic, approach can be likened to getting large water hoses on a warehouse fire while the obsolete water-pumper truck is redesigned elsewhere.

Some of these more immediate institutional tactics follow:

- Create and enforce an accountability standard for the athlete. Policies must put responsibility for compliance on the athlete. Sanctions must be enforced upon athletes who fail to comply.

- Establish and enforce an institutional agent-contact policy.

- Designate a professional sports counseling panel to mentor and educate the athletes at every member school. Seek NCAA legislation with wider scope of access by the panel.

- Create rewards for athletes who uphold the code of expectation.

- Provide in-university or community advisors who can be trusted by the athletes (not tied to the athletics management or the coaching staff) for counsel.

- Insist players deal only with agents registered in the appropriate state with the appropriate governing bodies. Put the onus of responsibility on the athlete to do so or to be sanctioned.

- Distribute institutional procedures for agents to follow. Teach athletes what it is and to report agents who violate the policy. Create an atmosphere of athlete responsibility.

- Conduct an in-house registry of "good" agents and network with other NCAA institutions and governing bodies to compare notes.

- Open the process by serving the athlete clientele better so as to not force athletes "to the street." (This is key; if our own players do not trust us for advice, they will turn to others and the agents will win control.)

- Seek to improve the automobile-ownership discovery procedures.

- Define monetizable athletes by their ability to gain a bank loan on their own or with recognized institutional assistance for disability career-ending injury insurance. This is based upon future earnings potential with a free-market loan officer who will make the lending decision. Allow the coaches to make nominations as well.

- Identify areas of professional expertise key to athlete decision-making and incorporate such persons into the advisory loop.

- Conduct brainstorming sessions with coaches to identify problems and solutions that do not severely disrupt their agenda.

- Establish a tape library of agent information for athletes.

- Store agent tape presentations as part of the entry process.

- Utilize the National Football League Players Association (NFLPA) agent-identification roles and market data available to each NCAA member on those agents representing NFL rookies to monitor prior-year effectiveness by panels.

- Develop a "rogue" agent list and warn players as to why such agents are noncompliers and what that may mean.

- Avoid recognizing bird dogs or scouts and insist players do same.

- Coaches must be integral to the solution and monitor policy (for example, not allowing players to return from away games on their own since agents can easily recruit them under such conditions).

- Coaches must be more vigilant and must be given appropriate incentives for that purpose within their employment agreements.

- Players must proactively report any agent contacts to the in-house monitor. The coaching staff must encourage this practice daily.

- Players must provide status reports to the compliance office on their agent-selection progress from the very first contact and report these activities to the institution.

- Schools must creatively reward such behavior and sanction noncompliance of athletes with the cooperation of the coaches.

- Sponsor career days for agents like the pro combine days to meet the agents approved on campus for presentation.

Such immediate tactics, along with those previously mentioned, can advance each NCAA member school on the course toward agent control.

Until we attack the problem immediately and decisively at the level of the decision-makers — the student-athletes — we shall have to rely on the more difficult and less practical solutions to the agent-control problem.

We must empower our athletes now to be their own decision-makers and provide them with the proper help. We must remind them that they are to comply with the rules as well. This real-world approach is field-tested and it works.

Thomas R. Park is an adjunct associate professor in the department of physical education at Florida State University, where he serves as a consultant to the president's professional sports counseling panel. He also serves as vice-president for investments at a major Wall Street securities firm.

Toll-free

➤ Continued from page 1

After dialing the number, callers will have access to categories concerning freshman-eligibility require-

ments, recruiting information, and two-year or four-year college transfer information, as well as an opportunity to order free brochures on these subjects.

There is information concerning how to register with the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. This cate-

gory also will explain how the NCAA defines a core course as well as what specific types of math, English and science courses high-school students need in order to become eligible to compete in college athletics.

Callers who don't write down all the information offered by the recorded

messages can request free copies of the "NCAA Guide to the College-Bound Athlete," "NCAA Clearinghouse Brochure" and "NCAA Two-Year Transfer Guide" by leaving a name and address at the end of the message.

This hotline is just part of the

NCAA's "Wanna Play, Know the Rules" campaign to educate high-school student-athletes on NCAA eligibility requirements.

Along with the hotline, this campaign will consist of informative brochures and public-service announcements directed at high-school students.

CHAMPS

➤ Continued from page 3

Division I-AA

Boise State University; California State University, Sacramento; University of Central Florida; Jackson State University; Marshall University; University of New Hampshire; Northwestern State University; Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; Southwest Texas State University; St. Francis College (Pennsylvania); St. Mary's College (California); Western Illinois University; Wofford College; Yale University.

Division I-AAA

American University; Centenary College (Louisiana); University of Detroit Mercy; Drexel University; Fairfield University; Jacksonville University; Lamar University; Long Island University-Brooklyn Campus; Loyola Marymount University; Mount Saint Mary's College (Maryland); Wichita State Uni-


versity; Wright State University; Xavier University (Ohio); University of South Florida (I-AA in 1997-98).

Division II

California University of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth City State University; Fayetteville State University; Fort Valley State College; Indiana University of Pennsylvania; University of Nebraska, Omaha; North Carolina Central University; Pittsburg State University; Southern Connecticut State University; Valdosta State University.

Division III

Emory and Henry College; Pine Manor College; Plymouth State University; University of Redlands; Rhode Island College; State University College at Oneonta; State University College at Oswego; State University College at Potsdam; University of Wisconsin, La Crosse.



1996 INSTITUTE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ADVANCEMENT: June 18-21 at Bryn Mawr College. "NACWAA" is pleased to announce its members who will be on the faculty: Betsey Alden, San Francisco State Univ., Merrily Dean Baker, formerly Michigan State Univ., Dee Fairchild, Grinnell College, Christine Grant Univ. of Iowa, Lori Kressin, Univ. of Virginia, Donna Lopiano, Women's Sports Foundation, Marilyn McNeil, Monmouth Univ., Judy Sweet Univ. of Calif. at San Diego, Dee Todd, ACC, Chris Voeltz, University of Minn., Charlotte West, Southern Ill. Univ., Diane Wendt, Univ. of Denver.

Find out more. Contact Jane Betts 40 Wagonwheel Rd. Sudbury, MA 01776 Phone (508)-443-3885. EMail-Betts@MITVMA.MIT.EDU Deadline March 15th

NCAA Record

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
K. Nelson Butler, provost at Salisbury State, named interim president there...John W. Kuykendall announced his resignation as president at Davidson, effective in June 1997. He will remain on the faculty as professor of religion...Tom G. Kessinger, president at Haverford, selected as general manager of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (Geneva), effective July 1.

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS
Allen R. Bohl appointed athletics director at Fresno State. Bohl has been AD at Toledo since 1987 and was assistant athletics director at Ohio State for three years before that. He succeeds Gary Cunningham, who was named AD at UC Santa Barbara.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS
Rick Brewer, North Carolina sports information director for the past 20 years and assistant athletics director since 1990, promoted to associate athletics director for communications and sports information...Connie Claussen, assistant athletics director at Nebraska-Omaha since 1991, promoted to associate AD...Timothy M. Fitzpatrick, senior associate AD at North Texas for the past two years, named associate AD for external affairs at Pittsburgh. Before his appointment at North Texas, Fitzpatrick served as assistant commissioner of the Southwest Conference for two years...Mike Moore, senior associate athletics director at Evansville, selected as director of athletics development at Indiana/Purdue-Indianapolis.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS
Justin D. Kuralt, assistant athletics director for development, marketing and promotions at North Carolina-Asheville, named director of athletics giving at Valdosta State...Sara Hotgas, women's basketball coach at Rhodes, relinquished her coaching duties to become assistant athletics director at the school...Jerry Koloskie named assistant AD for sports medicine at UNLV.


COACHES
Baseball—Vassar has upgraded and ex-

Minnesota school names women's soccer coach

Tricia Dornisch, assistant women's soccer coach at St. Thomas (Minnesota), has been elevated to head coach. She replaced Joe Kryschyshen, who resigned after 11 seasons with the Toms.

Dornisch, who has assisted with soccer for the past three seasons, also serves as assistant women's basketball coach and assistant director of McCarthy Gym at the school.

Dornisch was a two-year starter in basketball and soccer at St. Thomas between 1986 and 1990. She is completing a master's degree in education at Wisconsin-River Falls, where she was assistant basketball coach from 1991 to 1994.



Dornisch

tended head baseball coach Andy Barlow's contract...Bob Cofield, former assistant to the director of marketing and promotions at Illinois State, joined the Aurora baseball staff. He will work primarily with outfielders and assist as hitting instructor.

Baseball assistants—Len Abramowitz selected as assistant baseball coach at Fordham...Mark Mathews named graduate assistant coach at California (Pennsylvania). Mathews, a 1994 Mary Washington graduate, will serve as third base coach and assist the pitching staff.

Men's basketball—Doug Schakel, the first basketball coach in Mesa State history to win 300 games at the school (he also has 500 career wins), announced he will retire at the end of this season. Schakel has been at Mesa State since 1978 and will retain teaching duties there. His overall record is 500-281. Assistant coach Jim Heaps will succeed Schakel...Tim Miller resigned as head coach at Carthage. Assistant coach Gary Rudd was named acting head coach for the duration of the season...Bill Merris, head coach at Illinois College since 1958, an-

nounced he will retire at the end of the season. Merris, one of the nation's longest-serving active college basketball coaches, owns a career mark of 332-524. He will remain on the faculty as associate professor of physical education...Ron Brown dismissed after three seasons at Florida A&M. Mickey Clayton, former women's coach, will serve as interim coach for the remainder of the season...Delaware Valley announced the resignation of Bill Werkiser as men's basketball coach, golf coach and physical education instructor, effective May 10...Lee Hunt, men's basketball coach at Missouri-Kansas City, announced he will retire from coaching at the end of the season. Hunt, who also was head coach at Mississippi before starting the program at Missouri-Kansas City, will continue to serve as athletics director.

Men's basketball assistant—Paul Connolly named assistant basketball coach at Emerson-Massachusetts College of Art.

Women's basketball—Faith Minnaugh resigned as women's basketball coach at Evansville. Assistant coach Bo Browder will

Calendar

February 12-13	Research Committee	St. Petersburg, Florida
February 12-15	Field Hockey Committee	Key West, Florida
February 13	Committee on Athletics Certification Peer-Selection Subcommittee	Scottsdale, Arizona
February 13-15	Football Rules Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
February 13-16	Division II Football Committee	Coronado, California
February 13-16	Division III Football Committee	Naples, Florida
February 15	Communications Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
February 19-20	Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism	San Diego
February 19-21	Professional Sports Liaison Committee	Coronado, California
February 19-22	Division I-AA Football Committee	Palm Beach Gardens, Florida
February 20-23	Division I Women's Volleyball Committee	Phoenix
February 24	Infractions Appeals Committee	Phoenix
February 25-26	Orientation meetings for new officers and Presidents Commission, Council and Executive Committee members	Overland Park, Kansas
February 27	Special Committee to Study NCAA Marketing, Licensing and Promotional Activities	Kansas City, Missouri
February 28-29	Academic Requirements Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
March 4-5	Special Degree-Completion Program Committee	Orlando
March 7-10	Division I Men's Basketball Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
March 7-10	Division I Women's Basketball Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
March 11-12	Student-Athlete Advisory Committee	Chicago

serve as interim head coach.

Women's cross country—Brian DeAngelis, graduate assistant from 1994 to 1995 at Delta State, selected as assistant to the athletics director and head women's cross country coach. DeAngelis replaced Kevin Wheeler as cross country coach...Angela Goodman, an all-American at Purdue and assistant coach at Yale and Syracuse, named head women's track and field and cross country coach at Connecticut. She replaced Betty Remigino-Knapp, who accepted a position as director of athletics for the West Hartford (Connecticut) Public School System.

Field hockey—Doris Kostrinsky, field hockey coach at Ithaca, retired.

Football—Mark Garrett, offensive line coach and recruiting coordinator at Assumption for the past four years, promoted to head football coach at the school. He replaces Bernie Gaughan, who retired after 13 years as head coach...Bob Owens, an offensive assistant at Nevada when it won the Big West Conference championship in 1995, hired at Whittier...Jeff Olson chosen as interim football coach at Southern Oregon State for the 1996 and 1997 seasons. Also, Jim Nagel was named football consultant. Nagel will become head coach in 1998.

Football assistants—John Bond, quarterbacks coach at Delta State, hired as assistant coach at Illinois State...David Ortega

See **NCAA Record**, page 15 ➤

Polls

Division II Men's Basketball	
The top 20 NCAA Division II men's basketball teams through January 29, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Virginia Union (16-0)	160
2. Fort Hays St. (18-0)	152
3. St. Rose (17-1)	144
4. Southern Ind. (14-2)	136
5. Grand Canyon (18-1)	128
6. Fairmont St. (15-1)	120
7. Alabama A&M (14-2)	112
8. East Tex. St. (15-3)	104
9. Queens (N.C.) (16-1)	96
10. St. Anselm (16-2)	87
11. Cal St. Bakersfield (16-2)	78
12. Clark Atlanta (15-1)	74
13. South Dak. St. (16-2)	64
14. Bloomsburg (16-1)	53
15. Northern Ky. (14-4)	51
16. Northwest Mo. St. (13-4)	41
17. N.C. Central (14-1)	31
18. Regis (Colo.) (16-1)	22
19. New Hamp. Col. (14-3)	10
20. Fla. Southern (16-3)	7
Division II Women's Basketball	
The USA Today/Women's Basketball Coaches Association top 25 NCAA Division II women's basketball teams through January 29, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Abilene Christian (19-0)	749
2. South Dak. St. (17-1)	712
3. North Dak. St. (16-2)	678
4. Bentley (16-1)	637
5. North Dak. (18-2)	629
6. Delta St. (16-2)	582
7. Stonehill (16-2)	525
8. West Tex. A&M (17-1)	522
9. Fla. Southern (16-2)	511
10. Northern Mich. (15-1)	479
11. Norfolk St. (18-1)	444
12. Shippensburg (18-2)	392
13. Portland St. (17-4)	384
14. UC Davis (16-2)	333
15. Oakland (14-3)	326
16. IU/PU-Ft. Wayne (16-2)	279
17. Mars Hill (17-1)	260
18. Northern Colo. (13-4)	206
19. Central Mo. St. (16-2)	190
20. Minn.-Duluth (13-4)	168
21. Bridgeport (15-3)	140
22. Montevallo (14-0)	117
23. Western N.M. (15-3)	104
24. Bellarmine (14-3)	103
25. Mo.-Rolla (15-3)	58
Division III Men's Basketball	
The top eight NCAA Division III men's basketball teams in each region through January 30, with records:	
Northeast: 1. Williams, 15-1; 2. Springfield, 16-2; 3. Babson, 13-3; 4. Salem State, 14-2; 5. Anna	

Maria, 15-3; 6. Bowdoin, 10-4; 7. Rhode Island College, 12-5; 8. Western Connecticut State, 14-4.	
East: 1. Rochester Institute of Technology, 13-1; 2. Hartwick, 13-4; 3. Buffalo State, 12-4; 4. Hamilton, 10-5; 5. Geneseo State, 11-4; 6. Rensselaer, 12-6; 7. St. John Fisher, 12-3; 8. (tie) Rochester, 10-7, and St. Lawrence, 11-5.	
Middle Atlantic: 1. Franklin & Marshall, 17-0; 2. Wilkes, 14-1; 3. Cabrini, 14-2; 4. Lycoming, 13-3; 5. Gettysburg, 13-4; 6. Moravian, 13-4; 7. Elizabethtown, 12-6; 8. (tie) Alvernia, 10-6, and Allentown, 11-5.	
Atlantic: 1. Richard Stockton, 16-2; 2. Rowan, 15-3; 3. Jersey City State, 12-6; 4. New York University, 12-5; 5. Staten Island, 15-4; 6. Rutgers-Newark, 11-5; 7. Merchant Marine, 13-3; 8. (tie) New Jersey Institute of Technology, 10-7, and York (New York), 10-8.	
South: 1. Christopher Newport, 14-3; 2. Millsaps, 14-2; 3. Bridgewater (Virginia), 15-5; 4. Roanoke, 13-4; 5. Hendrix, 15-3; 6. Shenandoah, 11-5; 7. Rhodes, 15-3; 8. Randolph-Macon, 12-6.	
Great Lakes: 1. Hope, 15-3; 2. Wittenberg, 15-4; 3. Albion, 13-5; 4. Wooster, 15-4; 5. John Carroll, 13-5; 6. Capital, 13-5; 7. Ohio Northern, 12-6; 8. (tie) Allegheny, 11-6, and Marietta, 11-7.	
Midwest: 1. Illinois Wesleyan, 17-0; 2. Wheaton (Illinois), 16-1; 3. Hanover, 14-4; 4. Washington (Missouri), 13-5; 5. Ripon, 14-2; 6. (tie) Rose-Hulman, 14-5; Augustana (Illinois), 13-4; Franklin, 13-5.	
West: 1. Wisconsin-Platteville, 17-1; 2. Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 16-1; 3. Upper Iowa, 12-2; 4. Gustavus Adolphus, 15-2; 5. Wisconsin-Whitewater, 13-4; 6. Cal Lutheran, 13-4; 7. Concordia-Moorhead, 14-3; 8. Simpson, 11-3.	
Division III Women's Basketball	
The top NCAA Division III women's basketball teams in each region through January 29, with records:	
Northeast: 1. Southern Maine, 16-2; 2. Middlebury, 12-3; 3. Salem State, 13-2; 4. Westfield State, 13-4; 5. Amherst, 13-5; 6. Wheaton (Massachusetts), 9-6; 7. Clark (Massachusetts), 11-7; 8. Emmanuel, 14-3; 9. Worcester Polytechnic, 12-5; 10. Smith, 15-2.	
East: 1. New York University, 15-0; 2. William Smith, 16-1; 3. Geneseo State, 14-2; 4. St. John Fisher, 16-3; 5. Skidmore, 14-3; 6. Hartwick, 13-3; 7. Nazareth, 13-4; 8. Elmira, 12-6; 9. Binghamton, 11-4; 10. Oneonta State, 12-4.	
Mid-Atlantic: 1. Rowan, 17-0; 2. Cabrini, 16-1; 3. Johns Hopkins, 13-5; 4. Elizabethtown, 11-4; 5. Trenton State, 13-4; 6. Alvernia, 14-3; 7. Western Maryland, 13-2; 8. Messiah, 11-5; 9. Susquehanna, 11-4.	
Atlantic: 1. Defiance, 20-0; 2. Capital, 14-3; 3. Otterbein, 13-5; 4. Wittenberg, 14-5; 5. Baldwin-Wallace, 12-6; 6. Muskingum, 14-4; 7. Mount Union, 13-5; 8. Goucher, 11-5; 9. Kenyon, 13-6; 10.	

Bluffton, 12-7.	
South: 1. Maryville (Tennessee), 13-3; 2. Randolph-Macon, 16-1; 3. Millsaps, 16-1; 4. Marymount (Virginia), 14-2; 5. Roanoke, 12-3; 6. Emory, 12-4; 7. Hendrix, 15-3; 8. Trinity (Texas), 10-6; 9. Guilford, 11-5; 10. Virginia Wesleyan, 8-6.	
Great Lakes: 1. Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 18-0; 2. Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 16-2; 3. Calvin, 14-3; 4. Alma, 13-4; 5. Wisconsin-Stout, 13-4; 6. DePauw, 13-4; 7. Beloit, 15-1; 8. Ripon, 12-3; 9. Wisconsin-Stevens Point, 11-6; 10. Franklin, 9-7.	
Central: 1. Wheaton (Illinois), 16-1; 2. Luther, 14-1; 3. Millikin, 14-3; 4. Buena Vista, 12-4; 5. Washington (Missouri), 13-4; 6. Loras, 10-4; 7. Simpson, 11-2; 8. Illinois Wesleyan, 13-4; 9. Carthage, 12-5; 10. Wartburg, 10-4.	
West: 1. St. Thomas (Minnesota), 15-2; 2. Concordia-Moorhead, 14-3; 3. Bethel (Minnesota), 11-4; 4. Claremont-Mudd-Scripps, 13-5; 5. UC San Diego, 11-5; 6. St. Benedict, 13-4; 7. Chapman, 8-7; 8. Gustavus Adolphus, 9-8; 9. Pomona-Pitzer, 12-5; 10. La Verne, 9-8.	
Men's Gymnastics	
The top 20 NCAA men's gymnastics teams through January 29, based on the teams' highest meet scores as reported by the College Gymnastics Association:	
1. New Mexico	226.350
2. California	225.250
3. Ohio St.	224.750
4. Penn St.	223.350
5. Illinois	221.850
6. Nebraska	220.475
7. Stanford	220.450
8. Iowa	219.875
9. Massachusetts	219.750
10. Minnesota	219.700
11. Syracuse	219.150
12. Army	218.450
13. Brigham Young	217.225
14. Ill.-Chicago	216.350
15. Oklahoma	215.450
16. Air Force	214.550
17. Temple	213.350
18. William & Mary	212.800
19. Navy	212.700
20. UC Santa Barbara	212.200
Women's Gymnastics	
The top 20 NCAA women's gymnastics teams through January 30, based on the teams' high meet scores as reported by the National Association of Collegiate Gymnastics Coaches (Women):	
1. Alabama	196.725
2. Georgia	195.875
3. Utah	195.825
4. Michigan	194.750
5. Florida	194.400
6. Oregon St.	193.500
7. Nebraska	193.425

8. Brigham Young	193.225
9. Utah St.	192.650
10. Arizona	192.600
11. Oklahoma	192.350
12. UCLA	192.325
13. Michigan St.	192.250
14. Towson St.	192.050
15. Southeast Mo. St.	191.800
16. Massachusetts	191.775
17. Cal St. Fullerton	191.375
18. Northern Ill.	191.350
18. Washington	191.350
20. Kent	191.150
Division I Men's Ice Hockey	
The USA Today/American Hockey Magazine top 10 NCAA Division I men's ice hockey teams through January 29 as selected by the American Hockey Coaches Association, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Minnesota (23-3-2)	95
2. Colorado Col. (21-2-4)	90
3. Boston U. (18-3-3)	79
4. Michigan St. (22-6)	55
5. Michigan (20-5-1)	51
5. Maine (18-5-4)	51
7. Denver (20-6-2)	47
8. Lake Superior St. (19-4-1)	27
9. Vermont (15-4-3)	14
9. Western Mich. (21-6-2)	14
Division II Men's Ice Hockey	
The top five NCAA Division II men's ice hockey teams through January 30, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Ala.-Huntsville (17-0-2)	25
2. Bemidji St. (13-4-4)	20
3. Mercyhurst (11-6-2)	15
4. Mankato St. (13-7-2)	10
5. St. Anselm (6-9)	5
Division III Men's Ice Hockey	
The top 10 NCAA Division III men's ice hockey teams in each region through January 30, with records:	
West	
1. Wis.-River Falls (17-3-1)	30
2. Wis.-Superior (13-6-2)	27
3. St. John's (Minn.) (11-6-2)	24
4. St. Thomas (Minn.) (12-6-2)	21
5. Gust. Adolphus (11-5)	18
6. St. Mary's (Minn.) (10-6-2)	15
7. St. Norbert (7-10-3)	12
8. Wis.-Eau Claire (8-11-1)	9
9. Wis.-Stevens Point (10-10-2)	6
10. Lake Forest (5-13-2)	3
East	
1. Middlebury (15-1)	50
2. Rochester Inst. (17-4)	45
3. Bowdoin (12-2-1)	40
4. Colby (12-3)	35
5. Babson (12-3-1)	30
6. Plattsburgh St. (13-6)	25

7. Potsdam St. (13-5)	20
8. Connecticut Col. (11-3-1)	15
9. Norwich (9-7)	9
10. Amherst (9-6)	6
Division III Men's Indoor Track	
The top NCAA Division III men's indoor track teams through February 1 as determined by the United States Track Coaches Association and NCAA Division III Track Coaches Association, with power ranking:	
1. Nebraska Wesleyan, 125.5; 2. Fredonia State, 112.7; 3. Cortland State, 100.9; 4. St. Thomas (Minnesota), 96.2; 5. Lynchburg, 92.9; 6. Concordia-Moorhead, 85.2; 7. Binghamton, 81.8; 8. Ithaca, 80.7; 9. Rochester, 78.0; 10. Rensselaer, 78.0; 11. St. Lawrence, 77.0; 12. Hamline, 76.4; 13. Christopher Newport, 72.2; 14. Methodist, 68.7; 15. Carleton, 67.6; 16. Alfred, 60.5; 17. Bethel (Minnesota), 56.0; 18. Hartwick, 55.6; 19. St. Olaf, 51.6; 20. Roanoke, 36.8; 21. Emory, 33.3; 22. Eastern Mennonite, 14.1; 23. Mary Washington, 12.1.	
Division III Women's Indoor Track	
The top NCAA Division III women's indoor track teams through February 1 as determined by the United States Track Coaches Association and NCAA Division III Track Coaches Association, with power ranking:	
1. Cortland State, 76.8; 2. Rensselaer, 76.3; 3. Nebraska Wesleyan, 73.6; 4. Rochester, 65.9; 5. Concordia-Moorhead, 63.5; 6. St. Lawrence, 60.8; 7. Ithaca, 51.3; 8. Christopher Newport, 41.9; 9. Hartwick, 41.7; 10. Roanoke, 38.4; 11. Emory, 31.0; 12. Binghamton, 29.8; 13. Methodist, 15.1; 14. Mary Washington, 14.1; 15. Alfred, 3.2; 16. Eastern Mennonite, 3.0.	
Men's Volleyball	
The USA Today/American Volleyball Coaches Association top 15 NCAA men's volleyball teams through January 30, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Hawaii (3-0)	240
2. UCLA (3-1)	220
3. Long Beach St. (2-0)	200
4. UC Santa Barb. (2-1)	194
5. Stanford (1-0)	168
6. Cal St. Northridge (3-2)	121
7. Pepperdine (4-2)	113
8. Southern Cal (2-1)	111
9. UC Irvine (4-2)	99
10. Brigham Young (2-1)	98
11. Ball St. (1-2)	95
12. Penn St. (1-3)	74
13. Ohio St. (4-1)	68
14. Lewis (4-0)	37
15. Loyola Marymount (2-5)	31

NCAA Record

➤ Continued from page 14

hired as linebackers coach and recruiting coordinator at California...Ron Caragher, a graduate assistant coach for offense at UCLA for the past two years, promoted to full-time receivers coach...Robin Cole appointed linebackers coach at Robert Morris...Hampton announced the following appointments: Dan Antolik as defensive coordinator and Sean Gibson as quarterbacks coach. Also, Michael Costa was elevated to administrative assistant...Tim Hundley hired as defensive line coach at Colorado...Milan Vooletich resigned as assistant football coach at Iowa.

Women's golf—Roseann Schwartz hired as the first women's golf coach at Youngstown State. Schwartz, who received bachelor's and master's degrees at Youngstown State, became a member of the Ladies Professional Golf Association in 1991...Nicole Hollingsworth, a 1995 Indiana graduate and member of the Hoosier golf team from 1992 to 1995, hired as the first women's golf coach at Ohio, which will sponsor women's golf as a varsity sport beginning in the 1996-97 academic year.

Men's lacrosse—Rich Bernasconi, assistant varsity lacrosse coach at Roger Williams, named as the first head lacrosse coach at Wentworth Institute. Bernasconi also played at Roger Williams.

Men's lacrosse assistants—Andrew Decicco, a professional player for the Philadelphia Wings and the New York Saints, named assistant coach/offensive coordinator at Drew. Also, Jim Davidson, who coached Kean to the 1995 Eastern College Athletic Conference championship, was named volunteer assistant coach.

Women's lacrosse—Marylou Vosburgh, a high-school girls' lacrosse coach, hired as head coach at Albany (New York).

Men's and women's soccer—Aleks Mihailovic hired as director of men's and women's soccer at Jacksonville. A midfielder at Jacksonville from 1975 to 1978, Mihailovic ranks as one of the best players in school history...Alan Kirkup, who has coached women's soccer at Southern Methodist since 1986, named head women's coach at Maryland. Kirkup compiled a 148-53-7

record at Southern Methodist and his 1995 team was ranked No. 3 in the final ISAA poll. Kirkup is the only coach in the history of the school to record 10 straight winning seasons.

Women's soccer assistant—Angela Kelly, a 1994 North Carolina graduate, hired as assistant soccer coach at Tennessee. Kelly was a member of four Tar Heel national-championship teams (1991 to 1994).

Women's softball assistant—Karri Alexion appointed assistant softball coach at Wentworth Institute.

Men's tennis—Ed Collins, men's tennis coach at San Diego, announced he will retire at the end of the season.

Women's track and field—Angela Goodman, an all-American at Purdue and an assistant coach at Yale and Syracuse, named head women's track and field and cross country coach at Connecticut. She replaced Betty Remigino-Knapp, who led Connecticut to six consecutive New England indoor track and field championships and five straight outdoor titles. Remigino-Knapp accepted a position as director of athletics at the West Hartford (Connecticut) Public School System.

STAFF

Assistant to the athletics director—Brian DeAngelis, graduate assistant from 1994 to 1995 at Delta State, selected as assistant to the athletics director and head women's cross country coach. DeAngelis replaced Justin Skawara as assistant to the AD. Skawara took a similar position at North Carolina-Greensboro.

Compliance coordinator—Susan L. Groff named coordinator of compliance at Delaware.

Compliance and certification director—Karl Hicks, NCAA enforcement representative for the past two years, selected as compliance and certification director at Maryland.

Development director—Mike Moore, senior associate athletics director at Evansville, selected as director of athletics development at Indiana/Purdue-Indianapolis.

Enforcement representatives—Lori McQueen and Karl Hicks, NCAA enforcement representatives, resigned. McQueen, who has been with the Association since

1992, was named vice-president of the collegiate consulting group at Golden Bear Sports Management/Executive Sports in North Palm Beach, Florida. Hicks, who has been on the NCAA staff for two years, will serve as director of compliance and certification at Maryland, where he earned a master's degree.

Media relations directors—Steve Kirschner, assistant sports information director at North Carolina, elevated to director of media relations for revenue sports. Also, North Carolina associate SID Dave Lohse was promoted to director of media relations for Olympic sports and director of publications. **Sports information directors**—Lisa Champagne, graduate assistant at Quinnipiac for the past 1½ years, named interim sports information director at the school, replacing Bill Chaves...Rick Brewer, North Carolina sports information director for the past 20 years and assistant athletics director since 1990, promoted to associate athletics director for communications and sports information.

Sports information assistant—Kathy Cafazzo named women's assistant sports information director for basketball and tennis at Florida.

CONFERENCES

Larry Glass chosen as supervisor of football officials at the Ohio Athletic Conference.

The Big 12 Conference announced it will establish its headquarters in Dallas. The conference will begin operations July 1. The Big Eight Conference and four members of the Southwest Conference are merging to form the Big 12.

ASSOCIATIONS

Chris Kiser, director of the Golden Buffalo Scholarship Fund for the past five years at Colorado, joined the staff at the College Football Association as director of external relations.

Etc.

CONFERENCE MEMBERS

Keene State has been accepted as the eighth member of the Little East Conference and will begin play in 1997-98. The

Owls will be provisional members during the 1996-97 season.

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

■ The National Conference for College Women Student Leaders, sponsored by the National Association for Women in Education, will be June 6-8 at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. The goal of the conference is to help women student leaders better understand the issues that will confront them on their campuses and as they make the transition from campus to society. Further information regarding the conference can be obtained from Stephanie Trimarchi, telephone 202/775-4667.

Notables

Len Ceglarski, a 34-year ice hockey coaching veteran and member of the United States Hockey Hall of Fame, named the 1996 recipient of the Legend of College Hockey award. Ceglarski, who earned six athletics letters while a student-athlete at Boston College, also played on the 1952 U. S. Olympic team, which won the silver medal. Beginning in 1958, he coached at Clarkson, where he compiled a 254-97-10 record in 14 seasons. He returned to his alma mater as head coach in 1972 and compiled a 419-242-27 mark.

Donny Harris, a junior outside hitter at UC Santa Barbara, is American Volleyball Coaches Association men's volleyball player of the week for January 29. Harris averaged 8.3 kills, 1.2 digs and .78 blocks per game for the week while hitting .345.

Lith Webb, sophomore third baseman at California (Pennsylvania), selected for the 1996 Canadian Olympic women's softball team. Webb, from Windsor, Ontario, is the first woman student-athlete and second student-athlete in California (Pennsylvania) history to be chosen for a national Olympic team. She was named a National Softball Coaches Association first-team Division II all-American last season.

Deaths

Shannon McPherson, a 20-year-old basketball point guard at Indiana/Purdue-Indianapolis, was killed January 30 when a

van carrying the women's basketball team slid on an icy interstate highway near Columbus, Indiana, and overturned.

Tom Kennedy, a member of the 1944 Notre Dame golf team that won the national championship, died January 28.

John P. Killilea, director of player personnel for the Houston Rockets and former Boston U. student-athlete, died January 30 at age 67. He joined the Boston Celtics in 1971 after coaching in high schools. Killilea was an assistant coach of the Milwaukee Bucks from 1977 to 1983.

Jermaine Hopkins, a senior defensive end on the Youngstown State football team, was shot and killed January 28. He was 21. He was shot twice while standing outside his home. Police said a car with three males drove by and at least one of the men began shooting. Hopkins, a defensive lineman from Miami, was a two-year starter for the Penguins. He set a school record in 1994, his junior season, with 15 sacks. Hopkins was named to The Associated Press Division I-AA all-American team in 1995.

Christopher Yelverton, a freshman baseball pitcher at South Alabama, died January 26 from injuries suffered the night before in a car accident that also left two teammates and the driver of another car injured.

David Schultz, a former Oklahoma wrestler and Olympic gold medalist, was shot and killed at his home January 26. Schultz, who was 36, was training for the 1996 Olympics at the Foxcatcher facility in Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, where he also lived. Schultz won seven world-level medals, including the 1984 Olympic gold medal at 163 pounds. He also earned 10 national championships, including a 1982 NCAA title at Oklahoma. John du Pont, who owned the Foxcatcher facility, has been charged with the murder.

Frank Antenucci Sr., who played for Ohio State in a classic game against Notre Dame in 1935, died January 31 of congestive heart failure. He was 82. Antenucci intercepted a Notre Dame pass that set up the Buckeyes' first touchdown of the game. Notre Dame eventually won the game, 18-13. Antenucci and his Ohio State teammates were honored during half time of last September's game against Notre Dame. It was the teams' first meeting since 1936.

Nominations

➤ Continued from page 3

Two new members must be from Division I, one from Division II and one from Division III. One member each must be elected from Districts 1, 3 and 5; one may be elected from any district. Two should have experience on the NCAA Executive Committee, Divisions I, II or III Champ-

ionships Committee, or a sports committee.

The new chair must be selected by the Council from among members who will be in the last year of their terms: Ronald J. English, Ohio Valley Conference; Archie Griffin, Ohio State University; Bradford W. Hovious, Arkansas State University; and William E. Lide, North Carolina Central Uni-

versity.

Women's Committee on Committees—Three-year term with no immediate reelection. Four expirations.

Not eligible for reelection: Christine Grant, University of Iowa (I-4); Diane Jones, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater (III-at large); Marilyn Moniz-Kaho'ohanohano, University of Hawaii, Manoa (I-7); Sharon E.

Taylor, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania (II-2, chair).

Two of those elected must be from Division I (one of the two must be an ethnic minority), one from Division II and two from Division III. One member each must be elected from Districts 2, 3 and 7; one may be elected from any district. One should have experience on the Executive Com-

mittee, Divisions I, II or III Championships Committee, or a sports committee.

The new chair must be selected by the Council from among members who will be in the last year of their terms: Deborah Chin, University of New Haven; Carla Coffey, Smith College; and Betsy Stephenson, University of Kansas.

The Market

Readers of The NCAA News are invited to use The Market to locate candidates for positions open at their institutions, to advertise open dates in their playing schedules or for other purposes relating to the administration of intercollegiate athletics. In addition, individuals seeking employment in intercollegiate athletics also are welcome to place positions-wanted advertisements.

Rates: 65 cents per word for general classified advertising (agate type) and \$32 per column inch for display advertising for member institutions. (Commercial display advertising is available only to NCAA corporate sponsors, official licensees and members, or agencies acting on their behalf.) Positions-wanted advertisements are placed on a prepayment basis only.

Word-counting example: "Position wanted. Retired athletics administrator seeks part-time work. Contact: John P. Doe, 1234 Main Street, Anytown, KS 99999-1234, or call 999/555-5555." (22 words x 65 cents = \$14.30)

Copy restrictions: Advertisements that indicate a closing date for applications and nominations must list a date that does not precede the publication date. The NCAA News reserves the right to refuse advertisements that do not comply with this or other restrictions.

For more information, call The NCAA News at 913/339-1906, ext. 3000, or write: The NCAA News, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422, Attention: The Market. To fax an ad, call 913/339-0031.

AD CATEGORIES

Academic Advisor
Academic Coordinator
Academic Counselor
Administrative
Administrative Asst.
Aquatics
Assistant A.D.
Assistant to A.D.
Assoc. Commissioner
Associate A.D.
Asst. Commissioner
Athletics Counselor
Athletics Director
Athletics Trainer
Baseball
Basketball
Business Manager
Commissioner
Compliance
Crew
Cross Country
Development
Dining
Equipment
Manager
Executive Director
Facilities
Fencing
Field Hockey
Football
For Sale
Fund-Raising
Golf
Graduate Assistant
Guidance
Counselor
Gymnastics
Ice Hockey
Internship
Intramurals
Lacrosse
Life Skills Coordinator

Marketing
Marketing/Promotions
Men's Coordinator
Miscellaneous
Notices
Open Dates
Operations
Phys. Ed./Athletics
Physical Education
Positions Wanted
Promotions
Public Relations
Racquet Sports
Recreation
Recruiting
Rifle
Rowing
Skiing
Soccer
Softball
Sports Information
Sports Medicine
Squash
Sr./Woman
Administrator
Strength/Conditioning
Swimming
Swimming & Diving
Tennis
Ticket Office
Track & Field
Volleyball
Wanted
Water Polo
Weight Training
Women's
Coordinator
Wrestling

ISSUE DATES/DEADLINES

All Deadlines:
Noon Central time

CLASSIFIEDS

Issue date	Deadline date
February 26	February 15
March 4	February 22
March 11	February 29
March 18	March 7
March 25	March 14
April 1	March 21
April 8	March 28
April 15	April 4

DISPLAYS

Issue date	Deadline date
February 26	February 14
March 4	February 21
March 11	February 28
March 18	March 6
March 25	March 13
April 1	March 20
April 8	March 27
April 15	April 3

Positions Available

Associate A.D.

Associate Athletics Director/External Affairs. The University of Texas at San Antonio invites applications for the position of associate athletics director/external affairs. The associate director provides leadership, management, coordination and supervision of the external affairs areas in the athletics department. Responsibilities to include U.T.S.A. boosters and coordinating all athletics fund-raising activities. The position also will serve in an administrative role of supervising marketing and promotions, advertising sales, radio and television. A bachelor's degree and four years of senior-level athletic administrative experience is required. A master's degree in sports management and three years of senior-level athletic administrative experience is preferred. The ability to effectively communicate with the public is required. Strong communication skills, fund-raising and marketing experience are necessary. Salary is commensurate with experience. Application deadline is February 23, 1996. Position is available immediately. Submit cover letter and resume with names and phone numbers of three professional references to: Mr. Bobby Thompson, Director of Athletics, The University of Texas at San Antonio, 6900 N. Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, TX 78249-0691. The University of Texas at San Antonio is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Academic Counselor

Athletic Academic Counselor for Learning Development. The University of Houston invites applications for a full-time position responsible for developing skill-instructional materials and programs in the areas of reading, writing, study skills and test-taking strategies for student-athletes. Additionally, the counselor will work individually and in groups with academically deficient student-athletes and arrange and supervise an extensive tutoring program. Qualifications: Requires bachelor's degree and 3-5 years' related experience (or an equivalent combination of education and experience). Prefer a master's degree in counseling, reading, education or related field and experience working with a diverse population. Possess genuine interest and concern for student-athletes and an understanding of their challenges. Ability to motivate and relate to various constituents. Strong communication and organizational skills a must. Knowledge of computerized study skills software and NCAA rules a plus. Send application materials to: Human Resources, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-2770. The University of Houston is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Minorities, women, veterans and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply. **Academic Counselors For Student-Athletes.** Division of Intercollegiate Athletics. Position available February 21, 1996. Master's degree in counseling (or related field). 2-3 years of experience preferred. Demonstrated sensitivity and understanding of the student-athlete; strong personal relations skills in dealing with student-

See The Market, page 16 ➤

■ Legislative assistance

1996 Column No. 6

1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 105 Recruiting — electronic transmissions — Division I

Division I institutions should note that with the adoption of 1996 Convention Proposal No. 105 (effective August 1, 1996), facsimiles and electronic mail communications are subject to restrictions on general correspondence, rather than the restrictions applicable to telephone calls. Therefore, such communications may be sent to a prospect (or the prospect's parents) on or after September 1 of the prospect's junior year in high school. Further, there are no limitations on the number of such communications.

1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 113 Printed recruiting material — game programs — Division II

Division II institutions should note that with the adoption of 1996 Convention Proposal No. 113 (effective August 1, 1996), a Division II institution may provide game programs to prospects

during official and unofficial visits. Such programs may not include posters and may not be mailed to a prospect.

1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 115 Recruiting — official visits prior to the early signing period

Division I institutions should note that with the adoption of 1996 Convention Proposal No. 115 (effective August 1, 1996), the number of core courses a prospect must present in order to take an official visit prior to the early National Letter of Intent signing period has been increased from seven to nine.

Correction

1996 Convention Proposal No. 24 — two-year college transfers — partial qualifier or nonqualifier — Division I

Division I institutions should note that a recent Legislative Assistance column (reference: Column No. 3; January 22, 1996, edition of The NCAA News) incorrectly stated that the effective date of Proposal No. 24 (as amended by Convention Proposal Nos. 24-1 and 24-2) is August 1, 1996; for those student-athletes entering the certifying institution on or after August 1, 1996. With the adoption of Proposal No. 24-2 at the 1996 Convention, the

Division I membership approved a change in the effective date to August 1, 1997; for those students first entering the certifying institution on or after August 1, 1997. Thus, effective August 1, 1997, a two-year college student who was not a qualifier and transfers to a Division I institution is limited to using a total of 18 semester or 27 quarter hours of transferable degree credit from summer terms in order to meet transfer-eligibility requirements, and not more than nine semester or 13.5 quarter hours of the transferable credit may be earned during the summer term(s) immediately prior to transfer.

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 Steve Mallonee, director of legislative services, at the NCAA national office. This information is available on the Collegiate Sports Network.

News quiz answers: 1-(a). 2-(b). 3-True. 4-(a). 5-(a). 6-(c). 7-True.

NCAA/USOC

► Continued from page 1

institutions.

■ Encouraging emerging Olympic sports, such as women's rowing and team handball.

■ Improving the visibility of existing sports such as track and field, swimming, and wrestling.

"There has been a great amount of concern in both organizations about seeing Olympic sports endangered," said NCAA Executive Director Cedric W. Dempsey, cochair of the task force. "I think we both have a vested interest in seeing that sports aren't eliminated.

"Whether you want to look at it from the Olympic movement or sports in America, it becomes apparent that the collegiate sports program and the USOC work closely together. The collegiate programs are so unique to any other model of developing athletes in the world. I think the current structure is cost-effective for the USOC and certainly the collegiate model provides an avenue for athletes to pursue excellence. It's a very important relationship and one I hope we can continue to build upon."

Possible funding on agenda

The future of the relationship may be determined shortly.

On February 18, the USOC executive committee will review, among other things, its budget for the upcoming quadrennium. As part of its agenda, the committee will consider possible funding for the task-force initiatives.

While it is assumed that the USOC will provide some funding, the actual amount is unclear. Previous reports have indicated that the initiatives, which are based on a five-year plan, require at least \$10 million per year.

"It's our hope that we've got some answer coming out of the February (USOC) meeting to give us some insight as to whether we can accomplish these goals for the upcoming year," Dempsey said.

"Everyone at the USOC understands this is an important initiative," said Jim Page, USOC deputy executive director for programs. "We see this as an opportunity to reestablish some close ties with college programs that we haven't had in a long time. If we do it right, it will really help us not only in terms of the Olympic movement but in our relationship with the NCAA."

The relationship between the two organizations and the future of endangered Olympic sports recently took a huge step forward with the adoption of Proposal No. 56 at the 1996 Convention. The legislation was developed by the task force in conjunction with the NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee and was sponsored by the NCAA Council.

The legislation permits 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 at that athlete's institution for Olympic competition. It also permits a former student-athlete to practice with a team at the institution the athlete previously attended. In both cases, the USOC or a national governing body would be required to recommend that the athlete be permitted to practice.

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

"We're really excited about the NCAA passing (Proposal No. 56) because many of our athletes will want to stay after graduation and continue to train," Johnson said. "When you look at sports in America, for a lot of boys there are so many different opportunities. With the right incentive in place for kids, the college programs are really best suited to train our international performers. This rule provides the incentive for kids to stay in the sport."

Page agrees.

"The ability of top athletes to train with current student-athletes is going to make student-athletes better," he said. "In many of our smaller, individual Olympic sports, the development of athletes during their four years of college is critical to their success later on. I believe there are opportunities for athletes to enter college programs and improve dramatically. Having better athletes and coaches around will help a great deal."

Two-part plan proposed

Depending on the outcome of this month's USOC executive committee meeting, further benefits would be realized in all Olympic sports upon

implementation of the task force's initiatives.

Working on a five-year timetable, the task force has developed a two-part plan that comprises conference-grant and promotion models. The conference-grant plan includes survival- and emerging-sports models. Each model has specific objectives, issues and requirements relating to the sports within each model.

"The models are meant to infuse certain sports that happen to be Olympic sports within the NCAA with new energy, new spirit and certainly new funds," said Judith A. Holland, a member of the task force.

Emerging-sports model

The conference-grant plan also includes an emerging-sports model for sports such as archery, rowing, skiing, team handball, water polo and wrestling. Its objectives are to provide support to increase participation numbers, collegiate programs and championships; assist schools in meeting gender-equity requirements; and provide incentives for schools to develop programs in Olympic sports.

Under the plan, a conference could apply on behalf of at least 50 percent of its members for grants in the specified sports. The moneys would be distributed via the NCAA. Program support would be provided by the USOC and national governing bodies.

The awarding of conference grants would be based on several factors, the most important being facility-access priority for Olympic-caliber athletes and a commitment by an institution that it will not drop an Olympic sport for a minimum of five years.

Other factors include the number of schools involved in the grant program; program quality and commitment of institutions to add support; commitment to a conference championship; and competitive schedules and special events.

"The conference-grant program can help with gender-equity and proportionality issues," Page said. "It can help colleges find resources they need to start some women's emerging sports that are going to take the pressure off some of the men's sports."

As part of the conference-grant model, the task force created a survival model. Clearly the most innovative aspect of the plan, the model

currently addresses only men's gymnastics.

Under the plan, grants would be provided to schools that commit to maintain quality programs in endangered sports for at least five years and that agree to support Olympic sports. It would limit funds to United States athletes.

Program support would be provided by the USOC and national governing body. Grants would be distributed via the NCAA.

"I think there are a lot of reasons institutions have dropped men's gymnastics," Dempsey said. "Certainly, what we're hoping for is to stop the attrition and encourage the 31 schools that sponsor the sport to continue their support by helping them financially. Hopefully, this plan also would encourage some schools that recently have dropped the sport to reinstate it if given additional funding. Those are our two goals: to stop the attrition and help increase growth."

Sports that are not at risk of being dropped but that clearly need assistance are targeted by another approach — the promotion model.

The promotion model — aimed at sports such as track and field, wrestling, and swimming and diving — offers among other things recommendations on structuring events to improve their attractiveness for television, sponsors, spectators and participants.

"The issue really is larger than individual sports such as men's gymnastics, wrestling, and track and field," Page said. "The problem with Olympic sports has more to do with trying to find some ways to support proportionality issues."

"I think the conference-grant program, support for emerging sports and some of the promotion ideas will ultimately be more significant for overall college sports than focusing strictly on each sport individually."

Holland agrees, but says it is imperative that the USOC fund the task-force initiatives during the February 18 executive committee meeting in order to make an impact.

"We did our part. We put together programs that make sense both for the USOC and NCAA," she said. "Now, it has to be funded. If it isn't funded and isn't funded adequately, then we don't have anything. Everything depends on (the funding)."

That could very well include the future of men's gymnastics.

Water polo

► Continued from page 6

■ Reducing from three to two the number of team timeouts per game.

■ Permitting the substitution of players at any time from the reentry area.

■ Allowing a player who is awarded a free throw outside the seven-meter line to shoot directly at the goal.

While all eight proposals would alter the game, the most significant impact would come via changes in field players, field length, the offi-

cial ball and the immediate reentry of an ejected player.

Currently, men's water polo rules allow for a uniform field-length distance between the goal lines not to exceed 30 meters and not less than 22.9 meters. The reduction in the field length seemingly would make necessary a reduction in field players.

With regard to the official ball, men's water polo uses a ball between 68 and 71 centimeters in circumference. The proposed change calls for adopting the ball currently used in the

women's game. The women's ball is between 65 and 67 centimeters in circumference.

Adoption of immediate reentry after an ejection would eliminate a rule that requires the defensive team to play shorthanded for 20 seconds upon an ejection.

Championship sites

In addition to the rules proposals, the water polo committee also discussed implementation of a championship-site rotation. In 1995, the championship was held at Stanford University,

the first on-campus site since Brown University hosted the 1977 championship.

The discussion focused on conducting the championship primarily in three areas: Northern and Southern California and any other area outside of California with a high level of interest in water polo.

Committee members agreed that the championship should be held in each of those areas on a rotating basis. A final recommendation regarding the 1996 site will be made during a February telephone conference.