

The NCAA News



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NCAA study of women student-athletes released

The experiences of women student-athletes at NCAA Division I institutions are featured in the latest research report from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes, conducted by the American Institutes for Research at the request of the NCAA Presidents Commission.

Now available from the NCAA national office, the report is the fourth in a series describing the results of the most extensive study of intercollegiate athletes ever conducted. The complete executive summary of the data regarding women

student-athletes appears on pages 6 and 7 of this issue of The NCAA News.

The report includes comparisons of four groups: Division I women's basketball players, Division I men's basketball players, women in other Division I sports and women in other extracurricular activities.

Among the findings in the report:

- Women basketball players spend about the same amount of time on their sport as do men basketball players, but they spend more time—about five hours more per week—in class and preparing for

class.

- Women and men basketball players score about the same on standardized tests such as SAT, but the women have higher high school grade-point averages than the men. Also, the women average significantly higher GPAs in college than do the men—an average of 2.640 to 2.440.

- Essentially the same percentage of women and men basketball players receive full athletics grants-in-aid—nearly two-thirds of them in each case.

- Both men and women basket-

ball players say they have little money each month for their personal use, and the women actually report a little less than the men.

- Women student-athletes rate women and men coaches about the same in terms of the help they provide both in athletics performance and in areas outside sports. Also, although it is not included in the executive summary, the report shows that almost 70 percent of the women's basketball coaches in Division I are women.

- Like the men, women say it is more difficult to earn the grades

they think they should receive because they are athletes. Similar percentages of women and men say they occasionally feel isolated from other students.

- The women basketball players believe it is harder for them to know other students and to get dates (23 percent and 22 percent, respectively) than do the men (five percent and two percent, respectively).

- Not nearly as many women express interest in careers in professional athletics, reflecting the fact that few such opportunities exist for women.

Single copies of the 70-page report are available by sending a written request to NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.

Previously issued reports in the series were Report No. 1, the summary results of the entire study; Report No. 2, the methodology employed in the study, and Report No. 3, the experiences of black student-athletes.

Scheduled to be available late this month are Report No. 5, an analysis of the academic transcripts of student-athletes, and Report No. 6, a compilation of the answers student-athletes provided voluntarily to open-ended questions in the study.

\$89 million NCAA budget approved

Executive Committee to seek vote on year-round testing for drugs

After approving an \$89 million operating budget for 1989-90, the NCAA Executive Committee acted to seek legislation establishing year-round drug testing, voted to present the membership three options regarding the application of ineligibility sanctions as a result of positive drug tests and eliminated the certification-of-eligibility/availability form for championships.

Meeting August 14-15 in Hyannis, Massachusetts, the Executive Committee also approved criteria to be used by the Division I Men's Basketball Committee in determining which 30 conferences will receive automatic qualification for Division I tournament beginning in 1990-91.

The Executive Committee also authorized Executive Director Richard D. Schultz and members of the basketball television negotiating committee to address the issue of beer advertising in the Division I Men's Basketball Championships with an eye toward promoting the best interests of the Association and its member institutions and conferences.

Also approved were policies and procedures designed to enhance the presentation of the Division I tournament and to achieve the level of quality control desirable for this prestigious event.

Although the \$89,728,000 1989-

90 operating budget is 9.4 percent higher than that approved for 1988-89, the projected surplus of \$1,343,000 is lower than those for 1987-88 (\$6,532,136 actual) and 1988-89 (\$6,252,000 projected).

As usual, the Division I Men's Basketball Championships will carry much of the revenue-generating weight. It is projected to provide

The Executive Committee voted to draft a statement discouraging the use of tobacco products by student-athletes, coaches, trainers and other personnel at NCAA championships

\$69,748,000 (77.7 percent of the revenue budget) next year.

Detailed analyses of the 1989-90 operating budget will appear in a future issue of The NCAA News.

Year-round testing sought

After reviewing a report from the Association's Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical

Aspects of Sports, the Executive Committee voted to request that the NCAA Council develop and sponsor proposed legislation for the 1990 Convention to create a year-round drug-testing program.

Tests initially would be conducted only in selected sports and for selected drugs. The Executive Committee also indicated that the same ineligibility sanctions applied as part of the postseason testing program should be applied to the year-round program.

In other action related to the competitive-safeguards committee's report, the Executive Committee denied a request that all tobacco products be banned on the fields at all NCAA championships. Instead, the Executive Committee voted to draft a statement discouraging the use of such products by student-athletes, officials, coaches, trainers and other personnel involved in Association championships.

Sanctions up for vote

The Executive Committee Subcommittee to Review Drug-Testing Ineligibility Sanctions, after reviewing the results of a survey sent earlier this year to member conferences and selected athletics directors, recommended that three legislative alternatives regarding the application of team sanctions be forwarded

See Executive, page 3

Nomination deadlines approaching

Three deadlines are approaching for submission of nominations for service on various NCAA organizational entities:

September 5: Nominations are due for September 1, 1990, vacancies on NCAA Council-appointed committees, as presented in the August 2 issue of The NCAA News. They should be submitted to Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, at the NCAA national office.

September 5: Also due September 5 are nominations for January 1990 vacancies in NCAA offices and on the NCAA Council. These also were listed in the August 2 issue of the News. Nominations should be sent both to the chair of the Nominating Committee (Karen L. Miller, Director of Athletics, California State Polytechnic University, 3801 Temple, Pomona, California 91768) and to Vaughan at the national office. They also can be submitted to any member of the Nominating Committee.

September 18: Nominations are due for January 1990 vacancies on the NCAA Presidents Commission, as listed in the July 5 issue of the News. These must be submitted by chief executive officers of NCAA member institutions and should be mailed to Presidential Nominating Committee, NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201.



Rodney C. Kelchner

Kelchner named to Commission

Rodney C. Kelchner, president of Mansfield University of Pennsylvania since July 1984, has been named to the NCAA Presidents Commission.

He replaces William T. O'Hara, who retired as president of Bryant College.

Kelchner will serve as a Division II representative of Region 1 until January 1990 and then will be eligible for reelection to a full term on the Commission.

He has been at Mansfield for 25 years. *See Kelchner, page 2*

Council will proceed with certification program

The NCAA Council has agreed to proceed with the development of a voluntary certification program for Division I intercollegiate athletics programs, as proposed earlier this year by Executive Director Richard D. Schultz.

In its summer meeting August 2-4 in San Diego, the Council authorized Schultz to complete the details of a certification program for review by the NCAA Presidents Commission and the Council in their respective October meetings. In the interim, it will be considered by an ad hoc group of four Council members designated earlier to assist in developing such a program.

The four are Anthony F. Ceddia, president, Shippensburg University

of Pennsylvania; John M. Schael, director of athletics, Washington University (Missouri); Robert R. Snell, faculty athletics representative, Kansas State University; and Charlotte West, associate director of athletics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

By establishing the program on a trial basis, no legislation would be necessary to implement the project. The tentative approach would be to attempt to encourage at least one or two members of each Division I conference to agree to participate during a one- or two-year "field test," with the program to be evaluated at the end of that period to determine if it should be continued and, if so, whether it then should become mandatory or continue to

be offered on a voluntary basis.

The Institutional Self-Study Guide, currently an NCAA requirement, would serve as the basis for the initial evaluation of specific aspects of the institution's athletics program, with certain specific focuses to be identified. After the initial evaluation, NCAA staff members or a peer-review team would be assigned to visit the institution to discuss problem areas, make recommendations to the chief executive officer and follow up as needed to determine if appropriate actions are taken.

Legislative actions

Among the other actions of note in the San Diego meeting were these decisions regarding possible legislation for consideration at the

January 1990 NCAA Convention:

- The Council directed that legislation be prepared for review by legal counsel and by the Council in October that would, in effect, remove financial aid considerations from the initial-eligibility provisions of Bylaw 14.3. This approach was recommended by the Council Subcommittee to Review Proposal No. 42, and it mirrors an earlier recommendation by the Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism. If the Council agrees in October to sponsor the amendment and if the Convention approves it, nonqualifiers and partial qualifiers under Bylaw 14.3 could not receive athletically related aid but could receive Federal, state or institutional aid. *See Council, page 2*

Council

Continued from page 1

aid available to all other students.

The Council subcommittee also recommended, and the Council agreed, that such financial aid awarded to a recruited nonqualifier or partial qualifier should be considered countable or noncountable aid in the same way that it is considered now under Bylaw 15.5.1.

The subcommittee did not propose any legislation to delay the effective date of Proposal No. 42, which would eliminate the category of partial qualifier effective August 1, 1990, in Division I. In a subsequent meeting of the Administrative Committee and the officers of the Presidents Commission, however, it

was agreed that legislation proposing a delay should be reviewed in October as an alternative approach.

- The Council did not support proposed legislation that would permit Division I-A and the remainder of Division I to vote separately on the permissible amount of financial aid that may be received by a student-athlete.

- The Division I Steering Committee did not support an amendment to increase the permissible number of initial grants in Division I-A football from 25 to 30.

- The Council agreed to consider in October legislation that would permit a student-athlete in Division I to receive a combination of a Pell

Grant and institutionally administered aid that did not exceed the cost of attendance at that institution or a dollar amount (\$1,800 was one example discussed) to be determined, whichever is less.

The Council also reviewed a proposed legislative timetable for the new legislative calendar that becomes effective in February 1990, as submitted by the new Legislative Review Committee. The timetable will be published in a special story in the August 30 issue of the News and will be prepared in legislative form for consideration by the Council in October. At that time, the Council also will have the reaction of the Presidents Commission to

the Legislative Review Committee's timetable and that proposed by the Commission's own Advisory Committee to Review the NCAA Governance Process.

Other actions

Among the other decisions reached in the Council's August meeting:

- The group approved a recommendation that a study be conducted of the feasibility of establishing a national clearinghouse for initial-eligibility determinations. Three proposals by outside firms to conduct such a feasibility study were forwarded to the Executive Committee for funding.

- The Special Committee to Review Amateurism Issues was granted an extension of the original schedule for completion of its as-

signment. It now will submit its final report in 1990, rather than this year.

- The Council approved a recommendation by the Special Committee to Review the NCAA Membership Structure that all membership-structure proposals developed by the special committee be presented to the Council and subsequently to the Convention as a package, rather than proposing some amendments for the 1990 Convention and others a year later. That package will be submitted to the Council in April 1990.

A complete listing of all Council voting actions in San Diego will appear in a September issue of The NCAA News, after the official minutes of that meeting have been completed.

Kelchner

Continued from page 1

years, beginning as an instructor of history in 1964. In addition to serving through the years as an assistant dean, financial aid director, dean of students, and dean of development and external relations at the school, he was Mansfield's head football

coach from 1966 to 1969.

In July 1983, Kelchner was named interim president at the university and was selected as president one year later.

A graduate of Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Kelchner

also earned a master's degree from Bucknell University. In addition, he has done graduate work at Alfred University and at Mansfield and has participated in the American Management Association's Management Training Course.

He was the recipient of two fellowships at Bucknell—one in American studies, the other in Asian studies.

Kelchner has been invited to address professional conferences around the nation, and he also was author of an article that appeared in Orientation Review.

He has been involved in athletics in several capacities, including service as chair of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference's board of directors and as chair of Mansfield's Athletics Policy Committee.

Firm to handle NCAA souvenirs

Collegiate Sports Design of New Strawn, Kansas, has been selected as the official souvenir merchandise concessionaire at sites of all 1989-1992 NCAA championships.

The firm is authorized by the NCAA to develop relationships for souvenir merchandising with facilities at which NCAA championships are conducted. The NCAA also has authorized the firm to wholesale and distribute licensed products at the facilities and in the retail markets.

Official NCAA licensees, however, will retain their contractual opportunity to market licensed products in the immediate areas of NCAA championships.

Predetermined hosts of NCAA championships can contact Dan and Greg Schuh, the principals of

CSD, concerning souvenir merchandising at NCAA championships, at Collegiate Sports Design, P.O. Box 8-Highway 75, New Strawn, Kansas 66839; telephone 316/364-8051.

Interested parties may contact Alfred B. White, NCAA director of promotions, with questions about Collegiate Sports Design or souvenir merchandising at NCAA championships. White may be contacted at P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201; telephone 913/384-3220.

Legislative Assistance

1989 Column No. 29

NCAA Bylaw 14.1.5—full-time enrollment/eligibility for practice and competition

In accordance with Bylaws 14.1.5.1 and 14.1.5.2, to be eligible to participate in organized practice sessions and competition, a student-athlete shall be enrolled in a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by the regulations of the certifying institution. In this regard, Bylaw 14.1.5.2.2 stipulates that at the time of competition, a student-athlete shall be enrolled in not less than 12 semester or quarter hours, regardless of the institution's definition of a minimum full-time program of studies. Accordingly, a student-athlete who enrolls as a full-time student at the beginning of a semester or quarter but who drops below a full-time program of studies at any point during that term no longer is eligible to practice or compete after that point until he or she resumes enrollment in a full-time academic program.

Member institutions also are reminded that a student-athlete may practice during the official vacation period immediately preceding initial enrollment, provided the student has been accepted by the institution for enrollment in a regular, full-time program of studies at the time of the individual's initial participation; no longer is enrolled (if a transfer student) in the previous educational institution, and is eligible under all institutional and NCAA requirements.

The requirement that a student-athlete be enrolled in a minimum full-time program of studies for practice and intercollegiate competition may be waived for a student-athlete with athletics eligibility remaining who is enrolled in less than a minimum full-time program of studies, provided the student is enrolled in the final semester or quarter of the baccalaureate program and the institution certifies that the student is carrying (for credit) the courses necessary to complete degree requirements. The student granted eligibility for competition under this provision shall be eligible for any NCAA championship that begins within 60 days following said semester or quarter, provided the student has not exhausted the five years or 10 semesters for completion of the individual's four seasons of eligibility (see Bylaw 14.2). Thereafter, the student shall forfeit eligibility in all sports. Finally, a student may compete while enrolled in a full-time graduate program as defined by the institution, but in any event not fewer than eight hours (see Bylaw 14.1.7.2).

NCAA Bylaws 15.5.7 and 30.10—squad lists

NCAA Divisions I and II institutions are reminded of the provisions of Bylaws 15.5.7 and 30.10, which require a student-athlete to be included on the institution's squad-list form in order to be eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate athletics competition. The squad-list form (Form 89-5) must be completed prior to the first day of intercollegiate competition. On the form, the member institution's director of athletics shall compile a list of the squad members in each sport on the first day of competition and shall indicate thereon the eligibility status of each member in the categories listed. The form shall be kept on file in the office of the director of athletics, and such file shall be available for examination upon

Committee Notices

Member institutions are invited to submit nominations to fill interim vacancies on NCAA committees. Nominations to fill the following vacancies must be received by Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, in the NCAA office no later than September 6, 1988.

Division II Women's Basketball Committee: Replacement for Patricia Dolan, resigned from Ferris State University. Appointee must be a Division II women's basketball representative, preferably from the Great Lakes region.

Division III Women's Volleyball Committee: Replacement for Lawrence R. Bock, Juniata College, resigned from the committee. Appointee must be from Division III.

Men's and Women's Tennis Committee: Replacement for Bob Meyers, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, resigned from institution. Appointee must be a Division II representative of men's tennis, preferably from the Midwest or East region.

Men's and Women's Track and Field Committee: Replacement for Harley W. Lewis, resigned from the University of Montana. Appointee must be a Division I representative of men's track.

Spencer joins NCAA staff

Daniel W. Spencer has joined the national office staff as director of data processing.

Spencer earned a bachelor's degree in data processing from Emporia State University and a master's degree in business administration with emphasis in quantitative analysis/operations management from the University of Missouri, Kansas City.

He joins the national office staff



Daniel W. Spencer

from Data Systems International, where he was employed for almost five years. Spencer initially joined DSI as a programmer/analyst and was promoted twice, to account manager and then to assistant manager of technical services.

As a DSI project manager, Spencer worked at the NCAA office on a daily basis from 1985 through 1987. He was responsible for installing the computer network currently in use.

request by an authorized representative of another member institution; the NCAA, and, if the institution is a member of a conference, an authorized representative of the conference. It should be emphasized that a student-athlete's name must be on the official institutional form to qualify to represent the institution in intercollegiate athletics. Under these regulations, a supplementary form may be filed to add names of persons not initially on the squad or to indicate a change of status.

The NCAA Council also has confirmed that while the squad list would not have to be completed on the first day of classes (except for those sports with outside competition on or before that date), a student-athlete would continue to be "countable" upon receipt of any benefit incorporated in an athletics grant-in-aid (e.g., room and board), which is determined on the first day of classes for a particular academic term or with the first practice session of the season (whichever is earlier).

Questions regarding the squad-list form 89-5 should be directed to John H. Leavens, assistant executive director for compliance services, at the NCAA national office.

NCAA Bylaw 15.02.5—honorary academic awards/research grant

According to the regulations set forth in Bylaw 15.02.3.3, an honorary award for outstanding academic achievement or an established institutional research grant that meets the criteria set forth in Bylaw 15.02.5 is considered exempted institutional financial aid and is not counted in determining the student-athlete's full grant-in-aid or in the institution's financial aid limitations. The provisions of Bylaw 15.02.5 define an honorary academic award for outstanding academic achievement or a research grant to be an award that meets the following criteria: (1) The award or grant is a standing scholarship award or an established research grant published in the institution's catalog; (2) the basis for the award or grant shall be the candidate's academic record at the awarding institution, and (3) the award or grant shall be determined by competition among the students of a particular class or college of the institution.

The Council has agreed that although an honorary academic award or research grant that meets the criteria set forth in Bylaw 15.02.5 is not counted within a student-athlete's full grant-in-aid or in the institution's financial aid limitations, it must be included in the calculation of the student-athlete's financial aid subject to the cost-of-attendance limitation. Additionally, the Council has noted that an award that consists of a renewal of a merit scholarship based on the recipient's high school (as distinguished from college) record would not qualify for an exemption under this legislation.

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

Executive

Continued from page 1

to the membership at the 1990 Convention.

The alternatives include:

- A proposal to apply all existing team-ineligibility sanctions for positive drug tests to NCAA championships and postseason football bowl games.

- A proposal to limit the application of team-ineligibility sanctions to the extent currently in effect (i.e., no team sanctions would be applied unless an institution knowingly allowed an ineligible student-athlete to participate in NCAA championships competition or a certified post-season football bowl game).

season football bowl game), but to lengthen individual ineligibility for championships and bowl games through the period ending 30 days after the first contest in that sport during the next academic year.

- A proposal to limit the application of team-ineligibility sanctions to the extent currently in effect (i.e., no team sanctions would be applied unless an institution knowingly allowed an ineligible student-athlete to participate in NCAA championships competition or a certified post-season football bowl game).

Criteria approved

Turning its attention to the Division I Men's Basketball Championship, the Executive Committee approved criteria for use by the governing sports committee in selecting the 30 conferences that will receive automatic qualification in 1991 and beyond.

That year, 31 conferences will be eligible for consideration. The following year, 32 conferences will be eligible.

The criteria include:

- Rankings against nonconference competition [i.e., won-lost percentage against nonconference opponents and nonconference NCAA rating-percentage-index (RPI) ranking].

- Nonconference scheduling (i.e., home record against nonconference opponents, road record against non-

conference opponents, strength of schedule against nonconference home opponents, strength of schedule against nonconference road opponents and record against non-Division I opponents).

In making its report to the Executive Committee, the Division I Men's Basketball Committee reemphasized its philosophy that the primary standard governing selection of at-large teams to fill the 64-team bracket will be a team's overall success against opponents that are evaluated as the strongest in the country.

Form eliminated

Certification-of-eligibility/availability forms are abolished, thanks to action taken by the Executive Committee at the August 14-15

meeting.

As a result, reminders will be included in prechampionships mailings to member institutions that only student-athletes eligible to compete under Bylaws 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 may participate in Association championships.

Institutions also will be directed to notify the national office prior to the selection date established for a particular championship of any student-athlete(s) who may have participated during the regular season who have been declared ineligible or unavailable for postseason competition.

A summary of all actions taken by the Executive Committee will appear in the August 30 issue of The NCAA News.

Lennon to rejoin Association staff

Kevin C. Lennon will rejoin the national office staff August 28 as director of compliance services. For the past 13 months, he has served as assistant commissioner of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

A graduate of Harvard University, Lennon also holds a master's degree in sports administration from Ohio University. Lennon first joined the NCAA in April 1986 from the University of Notre Dame, where he was director of promotions in the athletics department.

From that time until his appointment with the Southwest Conference, Lennon was a legislative assistant in the national office. His



Kevin C. Lennon

responsibilities included serving as staff liaison to the Legislation and Interpretations Committee.

NCAA umpiring coordinator named

In an effort to achieve uniformity in the interpretation and implementation of NCAA baseball rules, veteran umpire Jon Bible has been selected as the Association's national umpiring coordinator.

The part-time position is part of a two-year pilot program for umpire improvement and development. The NCAA Executive Committee, acting on a recommendation by the Division I Baseball Committee, approved the pilot program at its May

1989 meeting.

Since 1974, Bible has been one of the top umpires in intercollegiate baseball. He has worked Division I regional competition since 1977 and was a College World Series umpire in 1979, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1987 and 1988. He also has umpired conference tournaments for the Southwest Athletic Conference and the Big Eight Conference.

Bible's duties include serving as a liaison in the area of umpiring to the Division I Baseball Committee and the Baseball Rules Committee; assisting the committees in the coordination and administration of NCAA umpiring groups, including identification, evaluation and assistance in the assignment of umpires for NCAA postseason competition; developing a panel of evaluators from throughout the nation who would assist in the identification and evaluation of umpires, and assisting the

Baseball Rules Committee and its secretary-rules editor, Amherst College baseball coach William E. Thurston, with the application of rules and interpretation of umpiring mechanics.

He also will work with the secretary-rules editor to coordinate and conduct clinics and seminars for umpires, coaches and conference supervisors that will be designed to interpret NCAA baseball rules and clarify umpiring mechanics. With the umpiring subcommittee's approval, he also will produce educational materials for umpires, including video instruction, rules interpretations, mechanics films and promotional messages.

From 1971 to 1977, Bible earned his bachelor's, master's and law degrees at the University of Texas, Austin. He is a practicing attorney in Austin and a professor at Southwest Texas State University.

Retired high school official joins effort to make safer football helmet

By Dan Hose

When Bill Hanlin played college football at Glenville State College from 1949 through 1952, he wore a leather helmet. As a high school and college coach, he saw the evolution from leather to various types of plastic helmets.

Now, Hanlin is president of a new company manufacturing football helmets. Athletic Technology Inc. (ATI) offers some unique features in the risky business of helmet making.

While executive director of the West Virginia Secondary School Activities Commission, Hanlin also saw the number of helmet manufacturers dwindle from 20 to three in a 15-year span. The big reason for the drop was the financial risk in lawsuits stemming from catastrophic injuries to players, Hanlin said.

"In my time, I've seen it go from 20 of them to three—now four," said Hanlin, who served 14 years on the rules committee of the National Federation of State High School Associations.

"In clinics, I said we are going to have to do something about this helmet business. My concern was that we'd wake up some morning and find no one making them. The game would be not much fun without them."

The survivors in the helmet business are Riddell, American Helmet Inc., and Max-Pro, a subsidiary of BSN, Hanlin said.

Seven months ago, Hanlin took his retirement from the SSAC, which directs high school athletics in West Virginia, to work fulltime in the helmet business. Hanlin is president of ATI, and Bob Zide of Williamstown, who operates a sporting-goods company based in Marietta, Ohio, is chairman of the board.

Former coaches, athletics directors, trainers, engineers and sporting-goods representatives in several states make up the 11-member board of directors.

The Gridtec helmet manufactured by ATI runs \$110 to \$120, about the same as other helmets on the market, Hanlin said. While supplying colleges, high schools and junior highs now, the company plans to break into the NFL.

"Most helmets today are air pumped into a system, but this is a padded concept," Hanlin said. "I'm a great believer in the padded concept. So is Bob Zide."

"Ours is better for maintenance. The components are tested against water. They retain no water. There is no cover on the foam pad because we found even the cover retained some water."

The Gridtec's encapsulated Pneu-Grid system distributes the force of

Hanlin said in an interview in a leased warehouse where seven employees turn out helmets; that will number in the thousands. "Everything is made to our specifications and engineered by us. In due time, we'll do more of that."

"We're just getting started."

The key to the program is keeping track of each helmet and replacing it after four years of use, Hanlin said.

"We put a paper trail on the helmet—to the distributor, to the school, to the user. We put in the helmet a sticker with an expiration date. The distributor signs an agreement with the school. At the end of four years, the distributor picks up the helmet and gives a credit memo."

"It keeps schools from passing old helmets down to junior high and youth leagues or to third- and fourth-string players."

Hanlin said he doesn't know what ATI will do with the returned helmets but emphasized, "They will not be used again as helmets."

"I really think that's a key part. It keeps good helmets in service. People don't know where all their helmets are, their age, their service, and they're constantly being reconditioned. We can do this (tracking) because we are starting new."

ATI will provide an insurance policy on each helmet wearer, maximizing medical coverage for any participant who might receive a catastrophic head injury. The insurance will be put into effect after a player's parent or guardian signs a letter from the manufacturer telling the potential danger of playing football.

Zide's is one of 11 distributors of the helmet. Gridtec has two distributors each in California, South Carolina and Montana and single distributors in Fremont, Nebraska; Kansas City, Missouri; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Richmond, Indiana, and Albany, New York.

Hose writes for United Press International.

"The key to the program is keeping track of each helmet and replacing it after four years of use"

contact over a larger area and reduces the shock of impact, a promotional folder says. Six pieces of lightweight, high-density foam padding surrounds the Pneu-Grid panels.

The new helmet, weighing nearly four pounds, has a face-guard attachment for reverse-attachment face-guards, patented by Zide. The so-called "shockblocker," optional on Gridtec, has been proven to reduce the jarring effect of impact to the face-guard area while significantly increasing the life of the face-guard, Hanlin said.

The helmet came into reality under the direction of Zide and professional engineer Jim Rector of Vienna, who supervised months of research, engineering, testing and final evaluation.

"We're getting parts made at different places and assembled here,"

Eastern Washington to stay in Big Sky, try to cut costs

Eastern Washington University will stay in the Big Sky Conference while its athletics department tries to reduce costs and raise more revenue, President Alexander Schilt has announced.

The athletics program, under fire from many students and faculty members for spending too much state and student money on intercollegiate sports, joined the Big Sky in 1987. Conference teams play NCAA Division I basketball and Division I-AA football schedules.

Students this year voted to reduce their percentage of student fees devoted to athletics, and the academic senate voted to recommend suspension of the program until more revenue could be found. There were claims that the high cost of Big Sky football was diverting funds from struggling academic programs and libraries, United Press International reported.

While many state legislators oppose state funding of athletics, Eastern's program was defended by business leaders and alumni who stressed its benefits of publicity and prestige for the Cheney and Spokane areas.

Schilt said he hoped a review by all Big Sky school presidents will result in a conference-wide program to reduce expenses and increase revenue. Several other Big Sky schools face financial difficulties.

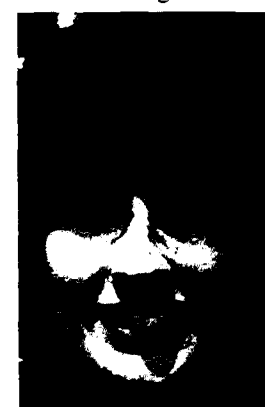
"It is imperative that expenditures from state-appropriated university resources be capped and that over a period of time, we reduce reliance on state general funds," Schilt said in a statement. "If this cannot be

done through the steps initiated within the Big Sky Conference, then it may become necessary to consider other means of reducing costs."

The decision followed a long and controversial review of Eastern's athletics program by a university committee, which in March projected that Eastern would lose much more money than it would take in by staying in the Big Sky.

NCAA intern gets full-time position

Susan E. Glatter became a full-time member of the national office staff August 1 when she assumed duties as an enforcement representative. Glatter was a member of the first group of sports administration interns serving in the NCAA office



Susan E. Glatter

during the past year.

A 1985 graduate of Northwestern University with a bachelor's degree in communication studies, Glatter earned a law degree from the University of Kansas this year. She was admitted to the Kansas bar May 5.

Comment

Letter to the Editor

Stipend will just add to problems

To the Editor:

The simplistic design by which many athletics fans wish to solve all athletics evils seems to revolve around the payment of a stipend to student-athletes.

The term "payment" is certainly a misnomer because, in fact, we are already "paying" student-athletes to participate. But we have through NCAA Bylaw 12.01.4 termed this exchange of grant-in-aid for participation as nonpayment. Confused? Rightfully so. Please keep reading.

In our efforts to attract outstanding athletes to our campuses, the concept of providing a grant-in-aid to student-athletes was initiated in 1935. This practice, which was introduced to the NCAA by John Tigert, then president of the University of Florida, has been debated religiously over the past several decades and seems to provide impetus to every interested fan to articulate his or her wisdom on the fiscal responsibilities of colleges and universities.

This debate often is undertaken without any knowledge of how universities' systems differ in respect to private versus public or the differences between state guidelines toward athletics.

Many states provide direct funding for intercollegiate athletics, while others mandate total self-sufficiency. One should not draw conclusions unless there is a broad-based understanding of the total concept.

To debate the issue successfully, we must realize that fewer than 50 percent of all Division I-A institutions operate athletics programs in the black. To suggest unilaterally that all schools make millions is ludicrous. The No. 1 problem today in intercollegiate athletics is not integrity, but fiscal management. This problem creates the hallway of opportunity for shortcuts. Let's roadblock this problem and resolve ourselves to solutions of present problems, not the creation of additional ones.

I am convinced we can address the legitimate needs of the financially disadvantaged student-athletes on our campuses with sensible solutions. The full allowance of the Pell Grant for the legitimately needy student-athlete is a possible solution. The extension of the grant-in-aid to a level equal to "total educationally accepted expenses" is another.

But I believe we must protect the principles of amateurism at all costs while promoting fairness to the student-athlete.

Stipends will not cure cheating anymore than the League of Nations stopped World War II. A resolution to this question, I hope, is in the near future, but the solution should be based on fairness to the student-athlete, not on perceived millions of dollars that athletics programs are stockpiling. A few, yes; but the vast majority, no.

Terry Wanless
Special Assistant to the Chancellor
Western Carolina University

The state as a bookie

The Richmond Times-Dispatch
An editorial

Virginia's government took the plunge into the lottery business last year, but its entry has been timid compared with Oregon's. There, the five-member state lottery commission has decided to plug into the big-bucks enterprise of wagering on National Football League games beginning this fall. Players of the state lottery will be able to bet from \$1 to \$20 on the outcome of from four to 14 NFL games.

Fourteen correct predictions—something about as easy to accomplish as capturing a moonbeam in a bottle—would yield a prize of \$8,000.

The NFL has filed an objection on the ground that the scheme will tarnish the league's image. But since the NFL routinely talks up point spreads on its sponsored telecasts, its protests have the moral force of a madam bawling miniskirts.

If any old fuddy-duddies wanted to fret about integrity, one might assume that they would do so on behalf of Oregon's state universities, which are designated to receive about \$8 million per year from the football lotto. These moneys will go to subsidize intercollegiate athletics programs at Oregon State University, the University of Oregon

and Portland State University.

Judging from a Chronicle of Higher Education report, university officials are far from chagrined about the link to professional sports betting; in fact, they are happy to be getting money, no matter its source, that will help them remain "competitive" in sports.

Gambling is a fact of life. But Oregon has forged an unholy alliance of professional sports wagering and subsidized college athletics, with the state government acting as bookie. This is more than legalized gambling; it is state-conducted gambling. It invites corruption all around.

One wonders: Once the novelty of the numbers game wears thin, is this the future phase of shabby money-grubbing for the Virginia Lottery?

Suggestions have merit

Minneapolis Star Tribune
An editorial

A group of university coaches met recently in Rhode Island to talk about the increase in unethical conduct among college coaches. The coaches on the panel blamed the pressure athletics officials are under to gen-

See Suggestions, page 5

Obsession with money has usurped basic purpose of athletics officials

Wayne Duke, former commissioner
Big Ten Conference
The Kansas City Star

"I'm an optimistic person, and I don't want this to sound like I'm a pessimist. The best people in the world are in athletics. They are dedicated, bright, giving people.

"But at the level I was at, and at the level of athletics directors, we spend too much time these days dealing with money. The deregulation of the college football television situation just turned the job around. We've been scrambling to make up the money each year, scrambling to get things back in place.

"All our time is spend on money, and we've gotten away from the reason we are there: education and athletics. It's not something that is going to change soon, either."

Joe Dean, athletics director
Louisiana State University

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

"I called a staff meeting (after being named athletics director) and told everybody, 'Hey, we're struggling.'

"There was a free-spending mind-set when I got here. The mentality was 'Do anything you want to do, any way you want to do it.' There was no discipline. Each coach was going off in his own direction. There was no unity. It was sad.

"We're doing things (now) no differently than in any industry. The idea is to make sure we don't go over budget. I told them, 'Let's start all over.'

"We want to hustle the best prices on everything.

"The key things we've done (in becoming one of the nation's most successful athletics operations) are cut out waste, generate more money and run things like a business, like any corporation in America. We're proving you can do it as well, but cheaper. We've showed our people how to spend money better."

William Friday, former president
University of North Carolina System
The Washington Post

"Americans have turned sports into a religion. What we're getting pretty close to doing is turning our universities into entertainment centers."

Ken Hatfield, head football coach
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Dallas Times Herald

"We knew this point was going to come three years ago. The air is better now. SMU is back playing (football) this year; there is nobody under investigation (for rules infractions), and everybody knows where they are going."

Richard D. Schultz, executive director
NCAA

Chicago Tribune

"Fifty percent of the schools (Division I-A athletics departments) are operating in the red. For years, the



Joe Dean



Ken Hatfield

solution has been to raise prices and play more games to enhance revenue. We can't do that anymore. We've virtually exhausted those avenues.

"Athletics departments have got to put in more cost controls. They can't be just revenue-producing conscious. They haven't done a good job at controlling costs."

Hunter R. Rawlings III, president
University of Iowa

The Chronicle of Higher Education

"Propositions 48 and 42 are tinkering. We must tell students that they will come into our colleges to start as a student. Freshman year, rather than a standardized test, is the best predictor of educational success that we have.

"Any time a student says, 'I want to go pro,' let him



Opinions

go, because that seems to me a fundamental decision on the part of the student.

"I'd rather say, 'If you want to go, go. As soon as you don't want to be a student any longer, just tell us. You won't be.'"

Stephen Chapman, columnist
Chicago Tribune

"For any player or coach who is short on both cash and ethics, gambling opportunities abound.

"The league (NFL) can continue to enforce its own internal ban on betting regardless of what Oregon or any other state does.

"It's hard to see how a publicized, legal, regulated system of sports betting operated by a state government poses a greater danger of corruption than a secretive, illegal, unregulated one run by the Mafia. Oregon is just bringing sports betting out of the shadows and into the sunlight, stoically acknowledging reality and

See Opinions, page 5

Gibbs says he'll produce student-athletes

By Neal Farmer
Houston Chronicle

Gary Gibbs, new head football coach at the University of Oklahoma, recently told the OU Club of Houston that he plans on restoring dignity to the OU program.

"Our players are scarred and embarrassed by what happened earlier this year," Gibbs said. "We're going to change that. What occurred in our program isn't a football issue. It's a society issue."

Gibbs promised the group that athletes at OU would be student-athletes.

"What we're looking for," he said, "is people who can score and people with academic integrity and people who have character. I didn't say 'or,' I said 'and.'"

"We know within our program that we're not the University of Oklahoma," Gibbs said. "We're a part of the University of Oklahoma. And we're representatives of the University of Oklahoma 24 hours a day."

Barry Switzer resigned as head coach amid the swirl of controversy at OU earlier this year, but the problems do not seem to have rubbed off on Gibbs.

The Houston club members said they see only positives with Gibbs at the helm.

The book on Gibbs, according to several coaches in the college ranks, is that he is a straight arrow and a

family man.

He has the bloodlines to succeed. A former OU player, Gibbs was the defensive coordinator from 1981 to 1988 before taking over as head coach.

So far, the transition has been smooth but hectic, said Gibbs.

"The fans have been very supportive," he noted, "but we haven't played a game yet."

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College sports on upswing, Smith says

By Steve Sinclair
Omaha World-Herald

Dean Smith says he sees better days ahead for college sports.

"I think the pendulum has already hit bottom in college athletics, and we're on the way back up," said the head men's basketball coach at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Smith, who coached the Tar Heels to the national championship in 1982 and the United States to the Olympic gold medal in 1976, made his comments in a press conference at the Nebraska Coaches Association Multisports Clinic in Lincoln.

Smith said that problems in college sports are nothing new.

"Perhaps we shouldn't have athletics associated with a university or college, like they do in Europe with club teams," he said. "But we already have it. Our society would demand that colleges and universities have a team. Of course, we all want it done the right way."

Smith said doing it right is making sure the players are educated.

"At North Carolina, over the last 10 years, everybody in basketball has graduated," he said. "They've been good student-athletes. We're very proud of that, and we've managed to win some games, too."

Smith said he's optimistic about the future of college athletics because university presidents are playing a more active role in the direction of their sports programs.

"The presidents have really gotten involved to say winning isn't that important," he said. "Universities are doing a better job, like (Executive Director) Dick Schultz of the NCAA says, of policing their own houses."

Smith said he favors more changes.

"I would like to see freshmen ineligible like they were in the '60s," he said.

Smith also said he favors a stipend for needy student-athletes.

"That's not to bank the money," he said. "I don't want anybody to go through (their college athletics careers) and have money in the bank. That money (proposed stipend) is just to buy a hamburger when you have no means of support from home."

Smith started from scratch in building the North Carolina pro-



Dean Smith

gram.

"...I was lucky to have an administration that wanted to do it with good student-athletes and was patient," he said.

Opinions

Continued from page 4

trying to generate revenue from it.

"The NFL has flourished in spite of, and in part because of, illegal gambling. It can surely survive the legal kind."

**Joseph V. Paterno, head football coach
Pennsylvania State University**

The Washington Post

"When a kid becomes a star athlete, he automatically loses the proper perspective on academics. It's got to start back in the high schools, and high school coaches must take the responsibility to stress academics.

"Kids have got to know at an early age that if they want to play college ball, they're going to have to study."

**Bo Schembechler, athletics director
and head football coach
University of Michigan**

United Press International

"It's going to have a major effect on college football (the rule that allows a kicking tee only on kickoffs).

"When that ball is placed (without the tee), you don't

get the ball up as quickly. I always wondered why in the pros so many kicks were blocked when they went up the middle. Now, I know why.

"What this rule is going to do is it's going to require that offensive teams get better field position. It used to be that you crossed the 50 and then got the tee out if you had to. Now, the offenses are going to have to penetrate more, get closer. The days of long field goals are over."

**George Perles, head football coach
Michigan State University**

The Associated Press

"That guy's (freshman lineman) not protected with size and strength and maturity. It's not right. People who argue that freshmen ought to play should think of that.

"When you try to play someone in the trenches who's 18 years old and two to three years younger and 40 to 50 pounds lighter than the other guys, it not only hurts you in the win-loss column, it's dangerous.

"That's not fair. That's not healthy. That should be against the law."

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Suggestions

Continued from page 4

erate revenues. Many of their suggestions for relieving that pressure should be adopted.

One good idea would distribute income from the lucrative NCAA men's basketball tournament and football bowl games to all schools, even those that do not make the tournament. Now, the money goes largely to the participants, creating a direct financial incentive to win.

A second suggestion worth adopting is elimination of freshman athletics eligibility. Freshmen were ineligible for varsity athletics until the early 1970s.... The result (of letting freshmen play) has been intense recruiting wars—that often produce cheating by coaches....

The coaches have come up with some practical suggestions for cleaning up college sports. The NCAA should adopt them.

Executive summary of AIR report on women student-athletes

Executive summary

This report, the fourth in a series describing results from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes, focuses on the experiences of intercollegiate athletes who are women. The study was conducted by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) for the Presidents Commission of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). The study was designed to answer four broad sets of questions posed by the Presidents Commission as part of its National Forum on the proper role of intercollegiate athletics within higher education.

The data from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes presented in this report describe the circumstances of women student-athletes on a national basis and represent the full range of student-athlete experiences and institutional characteristics in Division I of the NCAA. The topics that are presented in this report were selected to present a full and fair picture of the athletics and educational experiences of women student-athletes, from their recruitment experiences and time spent in sports to their academic performance and opportunities for personal growth. The data provide a status report on the intensity of the athletics experience for women student-athletes.

The primary comparisons in this report are between four groups of students at Division I institutions:

1. Women students who participate in intercollegiate basketball at the Division I level.
2. Men students who participate in intercollegiate basketball at the

Most women basketball players report they have less money each month for personal use than do women with grants in other sports or women extracurricular students.

Division I level.

3. Women students who receive athletics grants for participation in sports other than basketball at the Division I level.
4. Women students who participate extensively in extracurricular activities other than intercollegiate athletics.

In making these comparisons, we control for institutional effects such as differential admissions standards among institutions and for differences due to race or ethnicity. All differences that are reported are unaffected by these factors. Most of the descriptions and comparisons that follow are based on what students reported in written questionnaires. Comparisons of scores on college entrance examinations are based on transcripts and institutional reports, and comparisons of college grade-point averages are based on transcripts.

Aspirations, influences and social opportunities

Women basketball players and women with athletics grants in other sports come to college placing great importance on earning a college degree, and many are planning to attend graduate or professional schools. Relatively few of these women student-athletes plan on careers in professional sports or in coaching. Most women basketball players and women with grants in

other sports are recruited out of high school. As many women as men basketball players receive full athletics grants. Women basketball players report they have less money each month for personal use than do women with grants in other sports or women extracurricular students.

Family members and high school coaches and teachers are prominent influences on the education and career plans of women basketball players and women with grants in other sports. Many women student-athletes rate their coaches as doing an excellent job in areas outside athletics. In college, women basketball players and women with grants in other sports are less likely than women in extracurricular activities to belong to campus clubs. Women basketball players say it is harder for them, because they are athletes, to get to know other students and to get dates.

Key findings:

- Ninety-two percent of women basketball players, 86 percent of men basketball players, 88 percent of women with grants in other sports and 80 percent of women extracurricular students say they feel that earning a college degree is of greatest importance.
- Thirty-two percent of women basketball players, 15 percent of men basketball players, 34 percent of women with grants in other sports and 39 percent of women extracurricular students say they almost certainly will go to graduate or professional school.
- Seventeen percent of women basketball players, 19 percent of men basketball players, 23 percent of women with grants in other sports and 30 percent of women extracurricular students say they expect jobs at age 40 that are rated among the top quarter in the range of socioeconomic status found in the national study.
- Nine percent of women basketball players, 24 percent of men basketball players and eight percent of women with grants in other sports say they expect careers in professional athletics.
- Ten percent of women basketball players, seven percent of men basketball players and five percent of women with grants in other sports say they expect to be coaches at age 40.
- Twenty-six percent of women basketball players, 49 percent of men basketball players and five percent of women with grants in other sports say they were recruited out of high school by 15 or more colleges and universities.
- Sixty-two percent of women basketball players and 65 percent of men basketball players report they currently receive full athletics grants.
- Sixty-six percent of women basketball players, 80 percent of men's basketball players, 60 percent of women with grants in other sports, and 51 percent of women extracurricular students say their family was of the greatest importance in influencing their education and career plans.
- Twenty-five percent of women basketball players, 26 percent of men basketball players and 33 percent of women with grants in other sports say their coaches are doing an excellent job of helping in areas outside sports; 26 percent of women extracurricular student say their activity directors are doing an excellent job of helping in areas outside extracurricular activities.
- Women student-athletes rate women and men coaches about equally in how well they are helping in areas outside sports.

- Eighteen percent of women basketball players, 10 percent of men basketball players and 18 percent of women with grants in other sports

As measured by the ACT and SAT, women basketball players come to college as well-prepared for college-level work as men basketball players but not as well-prepared as women extracurricular students.

report themselves totally satisfied with their athletics performance; 48 percent of women extracurricular students report themselves totally satisfied with their performance in extracurricular activities.

- Twenty-one percent of women basketball players, 22 percent of men basketball players and 29 percent of women with grants in other sports report themselves totally satisfied with the way their coaches have helped them develop as athletes; 32 percent of women extracurricular students report themselves totally satisfied with the way their activity directors have helped them develop as participants in extracurricular activities.
- Women student-athletes with women coaches are about equally satisfied with their athletics performance as are those with men coaches.
- Women basketball players report they have an average of \$68 each month for personal use; men basketball players report an average of \$72; women with grants in other sports report an average of \$86, and women extracurricular students report an average of \$123.
- Seven percent of women basketball players, six percent of men basketball players, 17 percent of women with grants in other sports and 26 percent of women extracurricular students say they belong to an interest or hobby club.
- Twenty-three percent of women basketball players, five percent of men basketball players, 18 percent of women with grants in other sports and seven percent of women extracurricular students say it is harder or much harder for them to get to know other students.
- Twenty-two percent of women basketball players, two percent of men basketball players, 25 percent of women with grants in other sports and 13 percent of women extracurricular students say it is harder for them to get dates.

Academic performance and athletics demands

As measured by the ACT and SAT, women basketball players come to college as well-prepared for college-level work as men basketball players but not as well-prepared as women extracurricular students. At college, the largest percentage of women student-athletes are planning to earn their degrees in business; professional occupations, social sciences and education also are popular.

Women basketball players spend as much time in their sport as do men basketball players during the season, but they spend more time than men in preparing for and attending class. They spend less time than men in social activities and relaxing alone. Women basketball

players miss as many classes per week during the season as do men basketball players. The patterns of time investment for women and men student-athletes out of season are similar to the in-season patterns. Women basketball players have somewhat higher cumulative grade-point averages in college than do men basketball players. Most women student-athletes are more satisfied than dissatisfied with their academic performance.

Key findings:

- Women basketball players average 845 on the SAT; men basketball players average 841; women with grants in other sports average 882, and women extracurricular students average 973. The national average is about 900.
- Seventy-eight percent of women basketball players, 55 percent of men basketball players, 78 percent of women with grants in other sports and 81 percent of women extracurricular students report GPAs in high school of B or better.
- Twenty-two percent of women basketball players, 39 percent of men basketball players, 23 percent of women with grants in other sports and 23 percent of women extracurricular students say they expect their degrees in business.
- Eight percent of women basketball players, seven percent of men basketball players and eight

Twenty-three percent of women basketball players... say it is harder for them to get the grades they are capable of getting because they are athletes.

percent of women with grants in other sports say they expect their degrees in physical education.

- During the season, women basketball players say they spend an average of 26 hours per week in their sport; men basketball players say they spend an average of 26 hours per week; women with grants in other sports say they spend an average of 25 hours per week, and women extracurricular students say they spend an average of 22 hours per week in their extracurricular activities.
- Forty-three percent of women basketball players, 48 percent of men basketball players, 36 percent of women with grants in other sports and 27 percent of extracurricular students say they spend more than 25 hours per week in their sports or extracurricular activities during the season.
- Women basketball players say they miss about three classes per week on the average during the season; men basketball players also say they miss about three; women with grants in other sports say they miss about two, and women extracurricular students say they miss about one.
- Out of season, women basketball players say they spend an average of 14 hours per week in their sport; men basketball players say they spend an average of 16 hours per week; women with grants in other sports say they spend an average of 14 hours per week, and women extracurricular students say they spend an average of 12 hours per week in their extracurricular activities.
- Twenty-three percent of women basketball players, 28 percent of

men basketball players and 15 percent of women with grants in other sports say it is harder for them to get the grades they are capable of getting, because they are athletes; 12 percent of women extracurricular students say it is harder for them to get the grades they are capable of getting, because they are extracurricular students.

- Twenty-three percent of women basketball players, 25 percent of men basketball players, 19 percent of women with grants in other sports and 21 percent of women extracurricular students attend special college courses to review basic skills.
- Women basketball players have cumulative GPAs in college of 2.640 (4.000 scale) on the average; men basketball players average 2.440; women with grants in other sports average 2.670, and women extracurricular students average 2.830.
- Sixty-nine percent of women basketball players, 66 percent of men basketball players, 76 percent of women with grants in other sports and 76 percent of women extracurricular students say they are satisfied with their overall academic performance.

Health and personal development

The majority of women student-athletes describe their overall health as good or excellent and credit participation in intercollegiate athletics for staying in shape and getting medical care if needed. Women basketball players report having experienced feelings of isolation and lack of control over their lives more often than women in extracurricular activities. Women basketball players say they have experienced mental abuse more frequently than women with grants in other sports or women extracurricular students. They also say they have experienced physical abuse more frequently than women extracurricular students. Women student-athletes and women extracurricular students do not differ in their reports of sexual discrimination. Compared to women extracurricular students, women basketball players say it is not as easy for them to take on leadership responsibilities and to develop personal skills.

Health and personal development

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Women basketball players report having experienced feelings of isolation and lack of control over their lives more often than women in extracurricular activities.

Key findings:

- Fifty-two percent of women basketball players, 53 percent of men basketball players, 51 percent of women with grants in other sports and 53 percent of women extracurricular students say they are bothered or greatly bothered by extreme tiredness or exhaustion.
- Women basketball players say that, during the academic year, they miss about three days of classes on average due to illness; men basketball players say they miss about six days; women with grants in other sports say they miss about four days, and women extracurricular students say they miss about five days.
- Thirty-four percent of women basketball player, 26 percent of men basketball players, 34 percent of women with grants in other sports

See Executive, page 7

Most MAC schools expanding or improving stadiums

Six of the nine Mid-American Athletic Conference schools are in the process of renovating or recently have expanded or improved their football stadiums.

Ohio University and the University of Toledo are in the midst of major renovations to their stadiums, and Western Michigan University began a renovation and expansion process on Waldo Stadium this summer.

Ohio began its three-phase reno-

School to get its first gymnasium

Suffolk University has announced plans to construct a \$7.5 million, four-story building that will include the school's first home court for basketball.

The building is expected to be completed by January 1991. For the past 25 years, the Division III school has used the Cambridge YMCA for

vation of Peden Stadium nearly four years ago. Phase I was completed for the 1986 season as the stadium was enlarged to a capacity of 20,000 and all-new seating was installed. Phase II was completed in 1988 with a new locker room, weight-training facility, training room, equipment room and coaches' room.

The fund-raising stage is nearing completion for Phase III, which is the "Tower Project." The new locker

its games and practices.

James E. Nelson, athletics director, said, "This will be an important milestone in Suffolk University's athletics history. Thanks to the co-operation of the university and its neighbors, this facility has been made possible and it surely will be a welcome addition to our program."

room and adjacent facilities serve as the bottom floor of the five-story tower. The upper floors will include meeting rooms, a 960-seat lounge with theater-style seating, a sports-medicine and rehabilitation complex, a wellness center, and other therapeutic facilities.

During the football season, the top two floors will be transformed into a press box and an area for special guests of the university.

Toledo's \$15.1 million enlargement and renovation of the Glass Bowl began last spring and is scheduled to be completed for the 1990 season. The capacity will be enlarged from 18,500 to approximately 27,000 with all-new seating except for the upper east-side stands.

A team-facility building will be constructed at the north end of the stadium and will include locker rooms, a weight-training center, foot-

ball offices and a sports-medicine complex.

A three-level press box will be constructed on the west side of the Glass Bowl, behind the current facility. The first two levels will include 40 executive loges and a 300-seat university suite. The working press will be on the third level.

Western Michigan began the first phase of proposed renovations to Waldo Stadium this summer with the addition of 5,000 seats, raising the capacity to more than 30,000. Future plans include renovation of the locker rooms and a new press box.

Miami University (Ohio) dedicated the MAC's newest stadium in 1983 when the long-awaited Yager Stadium replaced quaint but outdated Miami Field.

Kent State University and Bowling Green State University expanded

their stadiums earlier this decade, and Kent has a \$5.3 million indoor athletics facility under construction. Kent's 120,000-square-foot indoor facility is adjacent to Dix Stadium and includes a practice area for football and other outdoor sports and an indoor track.

Leagues approved

An additional three summer basketball leagues have been approved by the NCAA Council, bringing to 430 the number of leagues that have been certified for student-athlete participation.

Following are the approved two men's and one women's leagues.

Men's leagues

New Jersey—Trenton Men's Summer Unlimited League, Trenton. **Ohio**—City of Oberlin Recreation Department, Oberlin.

Women's league

California—Penmar Women's Basketball League, Venice.

Executive

Continued from page 6

and nine percent of women in extracurricular activities say they experience pressure to ignore injuries.

- Women student-athletes with women coaches are as likely to report pressures to ignore injuries as are women with men coaches.

- Seven percent of women basketball players and 14 percent of men basketball players say it is harder for them to avoid drugs, because they are athletes.

- Fourteen percent of women basketball players and 18 percent of men basketball players say it is harder for them to avoid alcohol, because they are athletes.

- 64 percent of women basketball players, 67 percent of men basketball players, 56 percent of women with grants in other sports and 57 percent of women extracurricular students say they occasionally feel different from other students.

- Twenty-two percent of women basketball players, 20 percent of men basketball players, 17 percent of women with grants in other sports and 18 percent of women extracurricular students say they occasionally feel isolated from other students.

- Twenty-eight percent of women basketball players, 25 percent of men basketball players, 14 percent of women with grants in other sports and 15 percent of women extracurricular students report at least six experiences of mental abuse since enrolling in college.

- Six percent of women basketball players, seven percent of men basketball players, three percent of women with grants in other sports and two percent of women extracurricular students report at least six experiences of physical abuse since enrolling in college.

- Thirteen percent of women basketball players, eight percent of women with grants in other sports and seven percent of women extracurricular students report at least six experiences of sexual discrimination since enrolling in college.

- Thirty-one percent of women basketball players, 31 percent of men basketball players, 32 percent of women with grants in other sports and 52 percent of women extracurricular students say it is easier or much easier for them to make their own decisions.

- Sixty-five percent of women basketball players, 69 percent of men basketball players, 69 percent of women with grants in other sports and 84 percent of women extracurricular students say it is easier or much easier for them to take on leadership responsibility.



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Men's basketball attendance continues record pace

By James M. Van Valkenburg
NCAA Director of Statistics

Men's national college basketball attendance closed the decade with a second straight record-smashing year in 1989, topping 33 million spectators for the first time. NCAA Division I again led the way at nearly 23.1 million, paced by the Big Ten Conference and Big East Conference.

The exact figure was 33,020,286 for the country's 1,264 senior-college men's varsity teams, of which 772 are NCAA members. That is more than a half-million above the record of 32.5 million set a year ago. Over the past two seasons, the total increase is 1.18 million—more than half the 10-year increase of 2.3 million over the 1980 national figure of 30.7 million.

In Division I (293 teams), the exact total was 23,059,429, a jump of nearly 600,000 over the mark set in 1988. Over the past two years, the jump in Division I is more than 1.23 million (and in the same span, the three-point shot and 45-second clock produced big scoring increases—is that just a coincidence?). The 10-year increase is four million above the 1980 Division I figure of 19,052,743.

The Big Ten set national records for per-game and total attendance a second year in a row, reaching 12,635 and 1,971,110, respectively. The Big East had the biggest increase of any conference at 202,427 and jumped from fourth to second at 12,014 per game. The Southeastern, Big Eight and Atlantic Coast Conferences finished third, fourth and fifth in the rankings, respectively.

Syracuse won its fifth straight national attendance crown at 28,313 per game, just missing its record 28,826 set last year. But its total of 537,949 for 19 home games broke its own national record. Kentucky,

Louisville, Tennessee and North Carolina finished second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively. Texas had the biggest per-game increase (5,983).

'Grass roots' down again

On the downside, "grass roots" teams, the 971 teams below Division I, fell as a group for a fifth straight season and the seventh year in the past eight. While Division I has increased more than 20 percent in the decade, teams below the top level have gone the other way, dropping a hefty 14.7 percent from 11.6 million in 1980 to 9.9 million at the end of the decade.

The only bright spot is NCAA Division II, up a bit (to 1,273 per game) a third straight year. But this comes after five straight declines to a record low in 1986. NCAA Division III reached a record low (573 per game) a fifth season in a row. Nonmember teams showed a small increase in 1989 to 706 per game, but this group is well below its average of 835 a decade ago.

Prosperity at the top

The proliferation on television of regular-season Division I basketball may be a factor in the grass-roots decline, but it has not prevented Division I from enjoying two straight record-breaking seasons in attendance. Home games in 1989 totaled nearly 21.3 million and averaged 5,333, both setting records.

The Division I championship enjoyed the biggest jump in percentage terms at nearly 17 percent. Both the total of 631,932 and the per-session average of 18,586 were second to 1987, when the Final Four drew all-time record crowds in New Orleans. Other neutral-site attendance went up nearly 10 percent to 1,144,871, or 9,621 per session. Both figures set records.

That plus the tournament boosted all Division I neutral sites to nearly 1.8 million, pushing Division I total attendance past 23 million and lift-

ing the division average to a record 5,565, up 122 over the record last year.

Conference leaders

The Big Ten's attendance crown was its 13th in a row since the Atlantic Coast led in 1976. The Big East, a child of the 1980s, celebrated its 10th season of existence with its highest finish ever, nudging the Southeastern out of its perennial No. 2 spot, even though the SEC broke its record by averaging 11,909. Each conference in the top four—Big Ten, Big East, SEC and Big Eight—broke its total-attendance record.

But that is only part of the conference story. The ACC and Western Athletic Conference also topped 1.2

million, making six conferences above that figure. Ten conferences broke their records for per-game average—the top three plus the Midwestern Collegiate Conference (6,104), Sun Belt Conference (5,794), American South Athletic Conference (4,077), Association of Mid-Continent Universities (3,703), Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference (2,441), Trans America Athletic Conference (2,285) and Big South Conference (1,302).

In total attendance, the Southwest Athletic Conference's 111,157 increase was second to the Big East's 202,427. The Colonial Athletic Association was third at 67,701, then the Atlantic 10 Conference at 61,954. In percentage terms, the

Metro Atlantic led at 32.12 percent for its 61,110 increase.

Below Division I, the leader a ninth straight year is the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, breaking its records for average with 2,923 and total with 438,403. The North Central average is higher than 11 Division I conferences, and its total is higher than 15.

Team leaders

Syracuse's first-place margin was wider than ever. Second-place Kentucky averaged 21,895 despite a 19-loss season. Louisville moved from sixth to third at 19,392, an increase of 70, as Tennessee, North Carolina and Brigham Young all went down from 20,000-plus averages in 1988.

See Men's, page 10

Men's basketball attendance

(For All U.S. Senior-College Men's Varsity Teams)

	Total Teams	Games Or Sessions	1989 Attendance	Avg. Per Game Or Session	Change In Avg.	Percent	Change In Total	Percent
Home Attendance, NCAA Division I	293	3,991	21,282,626	5,333	Up 68	1.29%	Up 402,642	1.93%
NCAA Championship Tournament		34	631,932	18,586	Up 2,663	16.72%	Up 90,543	16.72%
Other Div. I Neutral-Site Attendance		119	1,144,871	9,621	Up 1,415	17.24%	Up 102,768	9.86%
TOTAL ALL NCAA DIVISION I	293	4,144	23,059,429	5,565	Up 122	2.24%	Up 595,953	2.65%
Home Attend., NCAA Division II	189	2,480	3,157,464	1,273	Up 42	3.41%	Up 84,239	2.74%
Home Attend., NCAA Division III	290	3,376	1,935,058	573	Down 8	1.38%	Up 5,667	0.29%
Home Attend., NCAA Corresponding	20	251	198,297	790	Down 69	8.03%	Down 32,875	14.22%
Home Attend., All Non-Members*	472	5,619	3,964,923	706	Up 12	1.73%	Up 17,498	0.44%
NCAA Division II Tournament		20	69,008	3,450	Up 156	4.74%	Down 3,454	4.77%
NCAA Division III Tournament		28	49,301	1,761	Down 229	11.51%	Up 5,514	12.59%
NAIA District Tournaments		176	126,776	720	Down 95	11.66%	Down 17,479	12.12%
NAIA National Tournament		11	46,739	4,249	Down 1,296	23.37%	Down 14,255	23.37%
NCAA Div. I & II Tournaments, NCAA								
Tour., Other Neutral-Site Attendance,		372	413,291	1,111	Down 23	2.03%	Down 12,053	2.83%
All 971 Teams Below NCAA Division I								
NATIONAL FIGURES FOR 1989	1,264	16,477	33,020,286	2,004	Up 45	2.30%	Up 516,262	1.59%

* Record high. + Record low. @ The 1988 figures used for comparisons reflect 1989 changes in association and division lineups, to provide parallel comparisons (i.e., 1989 lineups vs. same teams in 1988, whether members or not in 1988). # Non-members include all NAIA (National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics) teams not in the NCAA, plus teams in the NCAA (National Christian College Athletic Association), some of which are also in the NAIA), those in the NACAA (National Little College Athletic Association), NBAA (National Bible College Athletic Association) and some that are not in any association.

Men's Division I conferences

	Total Teams	Games Or Sessions	1989 Attendance	Avg. Per Game Or Session	Change In Avg.	Percent	Change In Total	Percent
1 Big Ten	10	156	1,971,110	12,635	Up 212	1.71%	Up 45,493	2.36%
2 Big East	9	144	1,730,039	12,014	Up 1,102	10.10%	Up 202,427	13.25%
3 Southeastern	10	147	1,750,644	11,909	Up 308	2.65%	Up 22,022	1.27%
4 Big Eight	8	125	1,331,612	10,653	Down 268	2.45%	Up 42,905	3.33%
5 Atlantic Coast	8	123	1,230,965	10,008	Up 86	0.87%	Up 30,463	2.54%
6 Western Athletic	9	150	1,394,741	9,298	Down 398	4.10%	Down 88,695	5.98%
7 Metropolitan Collegiate	7	106	949,359	9,128	Down 628	6.44%	Down 75,026	7.32%
8 Missouri Valley	8	113	791,891	7,008	Up 391	5.91%	Down 2,136	0.27%
9 Pacific-10	10	141	931,261	6,605	Down 218	3.20%	Down 71,687	7.15%
10 Midwestern Collegiate**	7	106	634,846	6,104	Down 70	1.13%	Down 11,268	1.81%
11 Big West	10	143	871,391	6,094	Down 151	2.42%	Up 3,305	0.38%
12 Sun Belt	8	114	660,535	5,794	Up 475	8.93%	Up 32,881	5.24%
13 Southwest Athletic	9	134	690,354	5,152	Up 443	9.41%	Up 111,157	19.19%
14 Big Sky	9	127	640,324	5,042	Up 31	0.62%	Down 1,066	0.17%
15 Mid-American	9	124	518,908	4,185	Up 183	4.57%	Up 22,708	4.58%
16 Atlantic 10	10	140	578,609	4,133	Up 128	3.20%	Up 61,954	11.99%
17 American South	6	84	342,434	4,077	Up 22	0.54%	Down 14,397	4.03%
18 Colonial A.A.	8	111	441,232	3,975	Up 277	7.49%	Up 67,701	18.12%
19 Mid-Continent	8	113	418,483	3,703	Up 107	2.98%	Up 33,712	8.76%
20 Southern**	8	107	385,378	3,602	Up 76	2.16%	Down 31,688	7.62%
21 Ohio Valley**	7	96	325,355	3,389	Down 541	13.77%	Down 55,903	14.66%
22 Southwestern Athletic	8	91	265,648	2,919	Down 266	8.35%	Down 5,095	1.88%
23 West Coast Athletic	8	112	300,177	2,680	Up 346	14.82%	Up 27,049	9.90%
24 Metro Atlantic Athletic	8	103	251,378	2,441	Up 254	11.61%	Up 61,110	32.12%
25 Trans America	10	138	315,238	2,285	Up 169	7.99%	Up 18,956	6.40%
26 Southland	8	94	207,114	2,203	Up 312	16.50%	Up 27,468	15.29%
27 Mid-Eastern Athletic	9	110	241,067	2,192	Up 213	10.76%	Up 23,337	10.72%
28 Ivy	8	98	186,969	1,908	Up 304	18.95%	Up 37,841	25.38%
29 BCAC North Atlantic@	10	105	180,972	1,724	Down 581	25.21%	Down 114,031	38.65%
30 East Coast	8	98	163,512	1,668	Down 78	4.47%	Down 25,090	13.30%
31 Big South	7	101	131,478	1,302	Up 136	11.66%	Up 25,358	23.90%
32 Northeast	9	116	136,780	1,179	Up 55	4.89%	Up 1,946	1.44%
All Division I Independents	22	318	979,764	3,110	Up 147	4.65%	Up 26,010	2.59%

LEADING CONFERENCES BELOW DIVISION I

1 North Central Intercol.	10	150	438,403	2,923	Up 126	4.50%	Up 24,447	5.91%
2 Missouri Intercol.	8	111	264,793	2,386	Up 169	7.62%	Up 18,708	7.60%
3 Central Intercol.	14	171	378,046	2,711	Up 69	3.22%	Up 3,243	0.87%
4 Oklahoma Intercol.	5	55	111,045	2,019	Down 90	4.27%	Down 7,055	5.97%
5 Central States Intercol.	8	110	209,088	1,901	Down 41	2.11%	Down 10,842	4.91%
6 Southern Intercol.**	13	150	255,785	1,705	Up 40	2.40%	Up 7,701	3.10%
7 Lone Star**	8	94	144,479	1,537	Up 326	26.92%	Up 29,446	25.60%
8 Great Lakes Valley	9	133	206,117	1,550	Down 37	2.33%	Down 3,357	1.60%
9 Northern Intercol.	7	90	135,845	1,509	Up 242	19.10%	Up 21,820	19.14%
10 Gulf Coast	9	128	182,328	1,424	Down 260	15.44%	Down 28,136	13.37%
11 Sonner Athletic	6	72	99,400	1,381	Up 184	15.37%	Down 4,774	4.58%
12 Frontier	5	67	88,925	1,327	Up 90	7.28%	Up 8,500	10.57%
13 Arkansas Intercol.	10	124	161,723	1,304	Up 105	8.76%	Down 7,353	4.35%
14 South Dakota Intercol.	6	60	77,850	1,298	Down 18	1.37%	Up 4,150	5.63%
15 Tennessee Collegiate	9	129	167,050	1,295	Up 252	24.16%	Up 46,050	38.06%

* Record high for that conference. ** All-time national record. @ 1988 figures used in this compilation reflect 1989 changes in conference lineups, to provide parallel comparisons (i.e., 1989 lineups vs. same teams in 1988, whether members or not in 1988); conferences marked (**) had different lineups in 1988; Midwestern Collegiate (>) had six members averaging 5,063 in 1988, but its seven current members averaged 6,174 in 1988; that is why chart shows down). + Includes conference tournament. ++ Ties record high for that conference. @@ When no crowd permitted by measles epidemic, game not counted in attendance.

Top teams in home attendance

1989					1989				
	C/S	Attend.	Avg.	Change		C/S	Attend.	Avg.	Change
1 Syracuse	19	537,949	28,313	Down 513	47 Maryland	14	128,773	9,198	Down 2,929
2 Kentucky	14	306,524	21,895	Down 1,265	48 Seton Hall**	15	137,760	9,184	Up 2,965
3 Louisville	15	290,876	19,392	Up 70	49 North Caro. St.	18	164,226	9,124	Down 1,336
4 Tennessee	15	289,690	19,313	Down 1,510	50 Oregon St.	12	109,461	9,122	Up 1,489
5 North Caro.	14	258,394	18,457	Down 1,829	51 Bradley	13	115,939	8,918	Down 1,098
6 Brigham Young	15	272,235	18,149	Down 2,051	52 Virginia	16	140,824	8,802	Up 1,907
7 Nevada-Las Vegas	14	252,431	18,031	Up 397	53 UCLA	14	119,858	8,561	Up 707
8 New Mexico	20	344,023	17,201	Up 1,326	54 Colorado St.	14	117,186	8,370	Up 2,121
9 Iowa	17	263,500	15,500	No Change	55 Arkansas++	16	133,850	8,366	Up 97
10 Illinois	17	262,215	15,424	Up 56	56 Georgia Tech	15	124,826	8,322	Down 64
11 Indiana**	17	258,703	15,218	Down 698	57 Southwest Mo. St.	18	148,484	8,249	Up 289
12 Louisiana St. #	17	258,160	15,186	Up 3,792	58 Utah St.	12	98,934	8,245	Up 62
13 Vanderbilt	15	224,657	14,977	Up 993	59 Florida St.	15	119,054	7,937	Up 1,952
14 Ohio St.	14	208,417	14,887	Up 1,807	60 Pittsburgh	15	119,048	7,937	Down 378
15 Kansas+	16	226,878	14,180	Down 1,295	61 Virginia Tech	12	94,532	7,878	Down 890
16 Purdue	14	197,722	14,123	Up 474	62 N.C.-Charlotte	16	125,910	7,869	Up 1,066
17 Iowa St.	13	175,868	13,528	Down 710	63 Villanova	15	116,663	7,778	Down 342
18 Missouri@	17	218,649	12,862	Down 373					
19 Michigan	16	205,412	12,838	Down 243	NCAA Division II:				
20 Arizona	14	177,068	12,648	Down 649	1 Southeast Mo. St.	21	106,102	5,052	Down 175
21 Kansas St.	14	176,408	12,601	Up 1,811	2 North Dak. St.	14	65,200	4,657	Down 22
22 Georgetown	14	173,424	12,387	Up 3,215	3 Norfolk St.	14	61,548	4,396	Up 814
23 Marquette	17	203,344	11,961	Up 1,346	4 Alabama A&M	15	64,500	4,300	Up 806
24 Connecticut	18	215,180	11,954	Up 2,444	5 Ky. Wesleyan	17	72,759	4,280	Down 142
25 Minnesota	16	186,427	11,652	Down 460	6 Johnson Smith	13	50,195	3,861	Up 137
26 Dayton	17	197,838	11,638	Down 438	7 Ft. Hays St.	15	52,474	3,498	Down 213
27 Alabama	14	155,408	11,101	Up 4,267	8 Augustana (S.D.)	17	58,943	3,467	Up 66
28 Illinois St.	13	140,778	10,829	Up 4,365	9 Jacksonville St.	18	62,200	3,456	Up 113
29 Notre Dame	16	172,999	10,812	Up 248	10 N.C. Central	10	31,640	3,164	Down 429
30 Nebraska	18	193,545	10,753	Down 611					
31 DePaul	15	159,343	10,623	Down 1,773	NCAA Division III:				
32 Memphis St.	15	159,121	10,608	Down 319	1 Calvin	11	27,980	2,544	Down 83
33 Providence	17	179,093	10,535	Up 529	2 Wis.-Eau Claire	17	40,900	2,406	Up 271
34 Utah	17	176,679	10,393	Down 63	3 Hope	10	22,595	2,260	Down 21
35 UTSP	18	184,742	10,263	Up 65	4 Colby	9	19,850	2,206	Up 861
36 Fresno St.	15	150,281	10,219	Down 140	5 Otterbein	14	28,422	2,030	Up 406
37 Texas	14	140,150	10,011	Up 5,983	6 Bethel (Minn.)	10	19,410	1,941	Up 723
38 Wichita St.	16	158,497	9,906	Up 485	7 Wittenberg	15	24,670	1,645	Up 633
39 Oklahoma	15	148,529	9,902	Up 308	8 Wis.-Whitewater	13	20,890	1,607	Up 605
40 Boise St.	17	166,288	9,782	Up 622	9 Wis.-Platteville	15	24,000	1,600	Down 412
41 Michigan St.	15	143,554	9,570	Up 1,433	10 Ill. Wesleyan	13	20,550	1,581	Down 346
42 Wisconsin	17	161,810	9,518	Up 1,365					
43 Florida***	13	123,202	9,477	Down 633	Non-Members:				
44 Duke	15	139,710	9,314	Up 750	1 David Lipscomb	23	69,000	3,000	Up 2,000
45 Evansville	15	139,201	9,280	Up 158	1 High Point	14	42,000	3,000	Up 1,000
46 South Caro.	16	147,862	9,241	Up 662	1 Northern St. (S.D.)	14	42,000	3,000	Up 1,000

Women's basketball attendance hits 3.58 million

By Richard M. Campbell
NCAA Assistant Statistics Coordinator

Women's national college basketball attendance reached a record 3.58 million spectators in 1989, and Division I enjoyed its biggest increase ever at 257,264—a staggering 78.4 percent increase since the first survey in 1982.

The national total was 3,576,656, excluding doubleheaders with men's teams, for an increase of 275,091, or 8.33 percent, over 1988. The figures include all 1,190 senior colleges in the country with women's varsity teams—765 of them NCAA members (281 in Division I). Teams below Division I showed only a slight increase in 1989 total attend-

ance, while per-game averages in NCAA Divisions II and III remained virtually the same.

Division I has been the big booster in the eight years of official compilation by the NCAA Statistics Service, going from 1,184,983 in 1982 to 2,113,812 in 1989. Its two biggest increases, totaling almost 450,000, have come the past two years (the first two years of the three-point shot—perhaps more than coincidence). Texas and the Southwest Conference smashed national team and conference records in attendance two years running.

Women's overall attendance has increased by 49 percent over the eight seasons and has set a record every year. The 1989 total is almost 1.2 million above the 1982 figure of

nearly 2.4 million (all women's rankings over the eight years have been based on net attendance—that is, excluding doubleheaders with men). Just for comparison, over the same eight-year period, overall men's attendance has risen only 6.2 percent to just over 33 million.

Another factor has been the accelerated growth of the Division I championship. Attendance for the tournament has more than tripled from 56,320 in 1982 to 176,490 in 1989, while the number of sessions has increased from 26 to 42 over the same period. The tournament field has grown from 32 teams to 48 since 1982.

The 1982 tournament per-session figure of 2,166 jumped to 4,104 last year. Other neutral-site games in Division I set a record at 124,520 in 1989. That brought all neutral-site attendance to a record 301,010—nearly triple the 1982 figure.

Southwest No. 1 again

For the first time in women's history, the Southwest Conference surpassed the 2,000-per-game barrier, averaging 2,037 spectators. It

clipped the old national mark of 1,838, also by the Southwest Conference, in 1988. The American South Conference had the highest per-game increase at 368.

The Big Ten Conference finished second for the second straight year, averaging 1,613 per game, followed by the SEC's 1,573 and American South's record 1,083. Nine conferences set records for both per-game and total attendance: SWC, American South, Atlantic Coast, Big Eight, Big Sky, Gateway, North Star, Big South and Midwestern Collegiate. The Frontier Conference increased its per-game average by more than 54 percent in 1989 (from 476 to 736) to jump to No. 1 among conferences below Division I (a figure outranking 22 Division I conferences). The Lone Star Conference was second, and last year's champion, the North Central Intercollegiate Conference, was third.

Texas rules again

Texas won its fourth consecutive national attendance title, setting national records in both net total (135,702) and net per-game (8,481). The latter shattered the Lady Long-

horns' previous national record in 1988 by 818 per game. Two Texas crowds reached the all-time top 10: 12,874 vs. Maryland in the NCAA regional is seventh and 11,769 vs. Texas Christian is 10th.

Tennessee, Iowa and Ohio State again finished second, third and fourth, respectively. Colorado and Purdue, neither among the top 60 teams in 1988, made the biggest jumps in Division I to sixth and ninth, respectively.

Six teams showed increases of at least 1,000 per game, led by Colorado at 2,470. The others were Louisiana Tech, Purdue, Bowling Green, North Carolina State and South Carolina (see table for figures).

Below Division I

In Division II, Jacksonville State finished first at 1,742 per game, replacing North Dakota State. Johnson C. Smith (1,485), West Texas State (1,101) and Cheyney (1,100) finished second, third and fourth, respectively. Centre (669) replaced Concordia-Moorhead as the top team in Division III. Among the non-NCAA teams, Southwestern Oklahoma led at 1,621 per game.



Tennessee's Bridgette Gordon (center) was named top player in the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship.

Top teams in home attendance

(For All U.S. Senior College Women's Varsity Teams)

	Total Teams	Games Or Sessions	1989 Attendance	Excluding Double-headers with Men: G/S Attendance	Net Avg. Per G/S	1989 Change In Net Avg. - Percent	1989 Change In Net Total - Percent
NCAA Division I	281	3,641	2,598,731	*2,870	*1,812,802	*632	Up 56 9.72%
NCAA Championship Tournament*				43	*176,490	*4,104	Up 182 4.64%
Other Div. I Neutral-Site Attendance*				111	*124,520	*1,127	Up 108 10.65%
TOTAL ALL NCAA DIV. I	281	*3,795	*2,899,741	*3,024	*2,113,812	*699	Up 69 10.95%
NCAA Division II	188	*2,360	*1,123,430	1,119	285,203	255	Down 7 2.67%
NCAA Division III	296	*3,272	*651,767	2,468	404,109	164	Down 1 0.61%
NCAA Associates	11	116	23,445	71	11,970	169	Down 10 0.56%
Non-NCAA Teams	414	4,578	1,466,072	2,875	593,670	206	Up 23 12.57%
NCAA Division II Tournament*				22	20,731	942	Down 425 31.09%
NCAA Division III Tournament*				22	17,625	801	Down 352 30.53%
NCAA Tour., District, Bi. District & National				174	56,695	326	Up 12 3.82%
Other Neutral-Site Attendance				175	72,841	416	Down 9 2.12%
All 909 Teams Below NCAA Div. I*							Down 1,110 1.51%
1989 NATIONAL TOTALS	*1,190	*14,514	*6,332,347	9,950	*3,576,656	*359	Up 29 8.79%

* Record high. + All-games total includes conference tournaments and other neutral-site games included in net total at right.
@ 1988 figures used for comparisons reflect 1989 changes in association and division lineups, to provide parallel comparisons (i.e., 1989 lineups vs. same teams in 1988, whether members or not in 1988).

Women's Division I conferences

	Total Teams	Games Or Sessions	1989 Attendance	Excluding Double-headers with Men: G/S Attendance	Net Avg. Per G/S	1989 Change In Net Avg. - Percent	1989 Change In Net Total - Percent
1 Southwest Athletic	9	112	187,189	88	*179,223	*2,037	Up 199 10.83%
2 Big Ten	10	138	228,193	136	219,393	1,613	Down 44 2.66%
3 Southeastern	10	134	212,266	111	174,649	1,573	Up 309 24.45%
4 America South	6	81	123,875	58	*62,824	*1,083	Up 368 51.47%
5 Atlantic Coast	8	109	102,414	96	*91,586	*954	Up 243 34.18%
6 Big Eight	8	102	100,662	88	*78,728	*895	Up 113 14.45%
7 Southland	8	103	129,371	40	33,582	*858	Up 261 43.77%
8 Pacific-10	10	137	116,596	129	*109,604	850	Down 12 1.39%
9 Atlantic 10	10	137	131,366	118	*99,938	847	Up 53 6.68%
10 Big Sky	9	120	97,194	94	*78,949	*840	Up 182 27.66%
11 Sun Belt	7	95	88,314	90	65,774	731	Down 13 1.75%
12 Ohio Valley	7	77	74,970	34	22,425	660	Up 307 86.97%
13 Mid-American	9	111	61,469	37	*19,955	539	Up 83 18.20%
14 Metropolitan Col.	7	97	54,749	92	48,132	523	Up 129 32.74%
15 Gateway Collegiate	10	126	67,145	116	*59,189	*510	Up 24 4.94%
16 Southwestern Athletic	8	93	109,147	40	20,347	509	Down 304 37.39%
17 Mid-Eastern Athletic	8	95	100,658	36	17,785	494	Down 141 22.20%
18 Big West	10	146	96,112	122	57,253	469	Down 37 7.31%
19 North Star	8	102	55,019	94	*41,514	*442	Up 69 18.50%
20 New South Women's	7	97	37,648	73	27,711	380	Down 24 5.94%
21 High Country	6	86	38,664	71	26,694	376	Down 182 32.62%
22 Colonial Athletic	7	89	32,324	75	28,036	*374	Up 20 5.65%
23 Seaboard	8	94	33,096	90	29,776	331	Down 31 8.56%
24 Big East	9	120	52,019	112	34,742	310	Down 12 3.73%
25 Southern	6	76	37,511	67	20,775	310	Down 132 29.86%
26 Metro Atlantic	7	88	43,874	70	21,012	300	Down 22 6.83%
27 Big South	7	100	26,142	84	*21,380	*255	Up 20 8.51%
28 Ivy Group	8	93	22,392	86	20,462	*238	Up 2 0.85%
29 Midwestern	8	105	23,248	78	*17,833	*229	Up 88 62.41%
30 East Coast	8	98	34,509	51	9,918	174	Up 44 29.33%
31 Northeast	9	114	28,734	84	14,064	167	Down 11 6.18%
32 West Coast	8	112	27,139	109	16,824	154	Down 3 1.91%
Div. I Independents	21	254	73,582	201	37,723	188	Down 21 10.05%

LEADING WOMEN'S CONFERENCES BELOW DIVISION I

1 Frontier	5	55	51,332	26	19,132	736	Up 260 54.62%
2 Lone Star	8	105	81,890	49	28,311	577	Down 35 5.72%
3 North Central Inter.	8	116	150,748	45	25,871	575	Down 158 21.56%
4 Sooner Athletic	6	74	68,566	27	15,466	572	Up 151 35.87%
5 Gulf South	8	112	93,586	43	22,735	579	Up 141 36.34%
6 Central Intercol'l	14	168	157,944	57	28,275	496	Up 67 15.62%
7 Tennessee Valley	6	81	38,500	44	18,001	409	Up 137 50.37%
8 Southern Intercol'l	12	92	67,487	22	8,097	348	Down 340 48.02%
9 Central States Inter.	8	104	96,776	36	12,635	351	Down 316 47.36%
10 Arkansas Intercol'l	10	128	70,269	71	21,787	307	Up 91 42.13%
11 Great Lakes Valley	9	113	52,218	32	9,241	289	Down 62 17.66%
12 Tennessee Collegiate	9	129	62,603	67	18,749	280	Up 6 2.19%
13 Pennsylvania	14	161	66,264	67	18,686	279	Up 10 3.72%
14 Missouri Intercol'l	8	98	45,999	26	6,887	265	Up 37 16.27%
15 Ohio Athletic	9	114	31,384	113	29,808	264	Up 60 29.41%

* Record high for that conference. m National record. + Conference tournaments included in net figures. @ All 1988 figures used in this report reflect 1989 changes in conference lineups, to provide, valid comparisons [i.e., the 1989 lineup vs. same teams in 1988, whether or not members in 1988 or whether or not conference existed in 1988; conferences marked (H) had different lineups in 1988; (S) formerly ECAC Metro; (C) formerly Mountain West Athletic.

Women's basketball attendance

NCAA DIVISION I:	G/S	Net	Net	1989	G/S	Net	Net	1989	
		Attend.	Avg.	Change		Attend.	Avg.	Change	
1 Texas	16	135,702	8,481	Up	5	4,083	817	Up	338
2 Tennessee	15	75,939	5,063	Down	12	9,788	816	Down	159
3 Iowa	14	62,001	4,429	Down	8	6,445	806	Up	689
4 Ohio St.	14	58,138	4,153	Down	14	10,823	773	Up	326
5 Louisiana Tech	16	52,901	3,306	Up	11	9,850	758	Up	5
6 Colorado	7	20,569	2,936	Up	13	8,064	733	Down	25
7 Montana	16	44,604	2,788	Down	11	7,900	718	Up	328
8 Rutgers	18	46,164	2,565	Down	8	5,735	717	Down	564
9 Purdue	14	33,335	2,381	Up	9	6,250	694	Up	544
10 Western Ky.	16	34,415	2,151	Down	12	8,013	668	Up	260
11 Washington	15	31,667	2,111	Down	13	8,591	661	Down	330
12 S. F. Austin St.	12	22,598	1,883	Down	5	3,260	652	No Change	
13 Auburn	16	29,060	1,816	Up	13	8,375	644	Down	20
14 Bowling Green	4	7,107	1,777	Up	13	8,339	641	Up	68
15 North Caro. St.	12	21,302	1,775	Up					
16 South Caro.	12	19,829	1,652	Up					
17 Georgia	12	19,797	1,630	Up					
18 Penn St.	12	18,970	1,581	Down					
19 Tennessee Tech	6	9,400	1,567	Up					
20 Stanford	14	21,695	1,550	Up					
21 Nebraska	11	16,559	1,505	Up					
22 Texas Tech	11	16,324	1,484	Up					
23 Northeast Ia.	4	5,742	1,436	Up					
24 Michigan St.	13	18,222	1,402	Up					
25 Bethune-Cookman	6	8,330	1,388	No Change					
26 Vanderbilt	9	11,628	1,292	Up					
27 Maryland	9	11,495	1,277	Up					
28 Old Dominion	16	20,183	1,261	Down					
29 Long Beach St.	14	17,136	1,224	Down					
30 DePaul	17	20,138	1,185	Up					
31 Virginia	16	18,039	1,127	Up					
32 Kentucky	14	15,575	1,121	Up					
33 Illinois St.	14	15,232	1,088	Up					
34 James Madison	13	14,111	1,085	Up					
35 Mississippi	9	9,300	1,033	Up					
36 Maine	16	16,478	1,030	Down					
37 Wake Forest	14	14,400	1,029	Down					
38 Kansas St.	13	13,298	1,023	Up					
39 Eastern Wash.	10	10,204	1,020	Up					
40 Wisconsin	14	13,700	979	Up					
41 Nev.-Las Vegas	13	12,500	965	Up					
42 Southwest Mo. St.	13	12,092	930	Up					
43 Arkansas	11	10,094	918	Up					
44 Middle Tenn. St.	7	6,050	864	Up					
45 Oregon	13	11,152	858	Down					
46 Southern Ill.	10	8,193	819	Up					
NCAA DIVISION II:									
1 Jacksonville St.	6	10,450	1,742	Up	12	17,821	1,485	Up	992
2 Johnson Smith	12	17,821	1,485	Up	3	15,417	1,101	Up	99
3 West Tex. St.	14	15,417	1,101	Up	4	4,400	1,100	Up	151
4 Cheyney	4	4,400	1,100	Up	5	3,921	980	Up	980
5 Augustana (S.D.)	4	3,921	980	Up	10	9,200	920	Down	1,257
6 North Dak. St.	10	9,200	920	Down	4	2,550	638	Down	662
7 Washburn	4	2,550	638	Down	5	3,050	610	Down	290
8 Texas A&M	5	3,050	610	Down	9	5,048	561	Up	336
9 Bloomsburg	9	5,048	561	Up	7	3,520	503	Up	293
10 South Dak.	7	3,520	503	Up					
NCAA DIVISION III:									
1 Centre	13	8,700	669	Up	13	7,500	577	Down	253
2 Claremont M.S.	13	7,500	577	Down	11	6,000	545	Up	256
3 Hope	11	6,000	545	Up	5	2,690	538	Down	31
4 Luther	5	2,690	538	Down	5	2,559	512	Up	437
5 Salve Regina	5	2,559	512	Up	11	5,500	500	Up	412
6 Wis.-La Crosse	11	5,500	500	Up	13	6,497	500	Down	110
7 SE Mass.	13	6,497	500	Down	15	6,728	449	Up	224
8 Heidelberg	15	6,728	449	Up	12	5,340	445	No Change	
9 Whitman	12	5,340	445	No Change	12	5,077	423	No Change	
10 Marietta	12	5,077	423	No Change	5	2,000	400	Up	400
11 Bri'water (Mass.)	5	2,000	400	Up	13	4,675	360	Up	80
12 Marywood	13	4,675	360	Up	11	3,575	358	Up	108
13 Elizabethtown	11	3,575	358	Up	4	1,440	350	Up	11
14 Cal. St. Stanislaus	4	1,440	350	Up	10	3,400	340	Up	20
15 Nazareth (N.Y.)	10	3,400	340	Up					
NIN NCAA:									
1 So'western Okla.	4	6,484	1,621	Up	135				

Athlete gets a foot in the door with shoe designs

"Other people might fish or do other things," Pennsylvania State University student-athlete **Lem Joyner** says of free-time activities. "I draw."

More specifically, the business operations management major sketches designs for athletics shoes. His ideas sparked interest from Avia.

Joyner has spent the summer as Avia's intern designer, and he's worked on a shoe that should be marketed next July.

"I'm doing conceptual work," Joyner told **Kimberly Jones** of Penn State's sports information office. "I'm not even sure if some of its practical. I'm working with a lot of concepts."

"Lem has brought a lot of interesting concepts to the table," said **Dan Richard**, Avia's director of design and research and development. "We've involved Lem in meetings to develop product briefs, define goals and solve problems before we begin design."

A junior from Wilmington, Delaware, Joyner was a reserve guard on the 1988-89 Nittany Lion men's basketball team. His internship with Avia ended August 15.

Ron Fraser, baseball coach at the University of Miami (Florida), turns bartender August 16 in a fund-raising event for the Leukemia Society of America. For two hours, Fraser will work at Doc Dammers Saloon in The Colonnade Hotel in Coral Gables.

Fraser will be serving a specially created drink, "A Grand Slam Dammer," that will come in—what else—a hurricane glass. He will donate all tips to the Leukemia Society of America. Fraser is a member of the society's board of trustees.

During the Pittsburgh Steelers training camp, head coach **Chuck Noll** suspended two-minute-offense drills August 4 after a rookie defen-

Little East league to sponsor men's soccer this fall

The Little East Conference will sponsor men's intercollegiate soccer this fall, it has been announced by Commissioner Richard A. Costello.

The Little East, a six-team Division III conference, was created in 1986. The conference has sponsored men's and women's regular-season and postseason basketball competition for three years. Last fall, the first men's and women's cross-country championships were staged.

Each of the six league institutions will play a five-match regular-season soccer schedule. A regular-season conference champion will be recognized. There will be no postseason tournament this fall.

Revised volleyball forms available

Revised Official NCAA Volleyball Box Score Forms are available from the NCAA Sports Library.

The forms, which also include a worksheet and instructions on how to complete the information, are available for \$7 per 20 copies.

To receive an order form for any of the Association's more than 50 publications or The NCAA News, write NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201. Credit card orders (American Express or other major credit card) can be placed by calling the NCAA circulation office at 913/831-8300.



Penn State's Lem Joyner plays varsity basketball and designs athletics shoes in his spare time

sive lineman kept getting into the backfield.

The rookie? **Carlton Haselrig**, reigning three-time heavyweight wrestling champion in Divisions I and II. Haselrig has not played football since high school, but the Steelers used a 12th-round draft choice to see if he could play nose tackle.

Apparently, he can.

"We couldn't keep (Haselrig) out (of the backfield)," Noll told Associated Press writer **Alan Robinson**. "The pass rush was awesome. I don't know what to expect of a guy like that...he's not an ordinary guy."

According to Robinson, Haselrig has been the talk of Steelers' preseason workouts.

Amid the clamor surrounding the recent release of a book about North Carolina State University by author **Peter Golenbock**, one of the book's most puzzling items apparently has been overlooked. Golenbock, in discussing N.C. State's 1986-87 men's basketball season, describes a visit by a University of Oklahoma team led by **Wayman Tisdale**.

In noting the description, one reader of The NCAA News wondered who was disguised as Tisdale, seeing as how he left the Sooners after the 1984-85 season.

Jack Stallings might not be a household name—even in Georgia—but the Associated Press reported recently that the Georgia Southern College baseball coach is famous in some corners of the world.

Stallings coached in the Soviet Republic of Estonia last year, and three Russian coaches spent some time at Georgia Southern recently. It was during this visit that word of Stallings' baseball prowess got out.

Computer helps students

Proper diagnosis of sports injuries by rookie athletics trainers can be done more quickly and accurately, thanks to a new computer program.

The Computer Athletic Injury System (CAIS) was developed by a Ball State University research team to improve the injury-evaluation skills of athletics training students, said **Cindy McKnight**, physical education instructor.

McKnight said the computer program can speed up the acquisition of injury-evaluation skills—skills that often are obtained only through a great deal of hands-on experience.

The program takes students step by step through every phase of an injury evaluation. The computer answers questions typed in by students.

"I have met many baseball people who know Jack Stallings," said **Jaen Martinson**, head coach of the Estonia team, "and they say the Georgia Southern baseball program is the best in the world."

"I met a Japanese baseball coach and talked with him," Martinson

Briefly in the News

continued, "and he said Jack Stallings' program is the best in the world."

When fans converge on Giants Stadium August 31 for the Kickoff Classic, which features the University of Notre Dame against the University of Virginia, they also will have a chance to visit the nation's first traveling sports hall of fame.

Under sponsorship of the USF&G Company, the College Football Hall of Fame has assembled an exhibit that will appear at top college football games around the country for at least the next three years. The 19-week inaugural tour will conclude at the USF&G Sugar Bowl next January 1 in New Orleans.

Men's

Continued from page 8

Louisiana State is the only top-20 team that did not make the top 20 in 1988. It jumped from 25th place at 11,394 to 12th place at 15,186, largely because of the record paid attendance figure of 66,144 (turnstile count: 54,321) at the Louisiana Superdome in New Orleans for that last-second upset victory over Georgetown. Without that game, LSU averaged 12,001, up 607.

Texas enjoyed by far the biggest per-game increase in the country, thanks to its first NCAA tourna-

Included on the schedule are visits to NCAA championships games in December.

Trivia Time: Who won the first Division III Football Championship? Answer later.

Up In The Airwaves: **Ralph McFillen**, commissioner of the Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference, has announced that CBS Sports will televise live the Metro's 1990 postseason championship game on a split-national basis. CBS last carried the Metro title game in 1985.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, football fans will be only a phone call away from Volunteer games this fall, after an agreement the school has reached with AT&T.

Tennessee is one of about 10 schools that will have a 900 service available. For 75 cents for the first minute and 45 cents for each additional minute, fans dialing 1-900-903-VOLS (8657) can hear live broadcasts of Tennessee football.

According to a recent report in

the Sunday Atlanta Journal and Constitution, catching a whole game on the phone will run \$55 to \$60.

Prime Network is starting this month. It is a national sports cable channel run by the group that operates the regional networks Home Sports Entertainment (Southwest), Sunshine Network (Florida) and Prime Sports Network (Rocky Mountains). It also will be affiliated with Prime Ticket Network, which serves the western U.S.

Prime Network also has announced an agreement with Raycom to acquire and distribute sports events through both over-the-air and cable syndication.

According to a release from ESPN, the national sports cable

network has televised games involving the eventual Heisman Trophy winner and the mythical national-champion team each of the past five years. ESPN's 10th anniversary is September 7. Highlighting the network's 1989 coverage of Ivy Group football will be the renewal of the Thanksgiving Day game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. It is the last of six Ivy Group games set for ESPN from September through November.

Officials at California State University, Fullerton, have announced a five-year agreement with KMNY radio in Anaheim. The AM station will carry Titan football, men's basketball, women's basketball and baseball.

Preseason all-America football teams in NCAA Divisions I-AA, II and III have been published by Don Hansen's Football Gazette. Three teams and an honorable mention list have been compiled for each division, and they are available from the Gazette at P.O. Box 514, Brookfield, Illinois 60513 (telephone 312/485-2268).

University of New Orleans basketball coach **Tim Floyd** conducted an unusual basketball camp late last month. Hoops for Education was a four-day event attended by prep players from 16 high schools.

But before seeing a basketball floor each day, campers went to class. "Our idea was to talk about things that will help these kids prepare for life," Floyd said, "not just basketball."

Sessions included everything from etiquette to drug awareness and NCAA initial-eligibility legislation.

And the camp was free. Helping to underwrite the venture were three local businesses.

Trivia Answer: Wittenberg University became the first Division III football champion with a 41-0 victory over Juniata College in 1973.

ment trip in 10 years and a 25-9 season under new coach Tom Penders. The Longhorns jumped from 4,028 per game to 10,011, a gain of 5,983. It was Texas' fourth highest average. The top three were in the Abe Lemons era, with the record 15,885 coming in 1979.

Illinois State, moving into a new arena, was next with a 4,365 increase (to 10,829); then came Alabama, up 4,267 (to 11,101); LSU, 3,792 (see above); Georgetown, 3,215 (to 12,387); and Seton Hall (with nine home games in Meadowlands

Arena), 2,965 (to 9,184).

In Division II, Southeast Missouri State won its second straight crown with an average of 5,052 per game, well ahead of North Dakota State, second at 4,657, and Norfolk State, third at 4,396. Calvin won its second Division III title in a row and fifth in history at 2,544 per game, with Wisconsin-Eau Claire second at 2,406 and Hope third at 2,260. Among nonmembers, it was a three-way tie for first involving David Lipscomb, High Point and Northern State (South Dakota), all at 3,000 per game.

Computer helps students diagnose sports injuries

Students get practice in the smoothest on-the-spot evaluation techniques, she added.

Beyond the basic questions and answers, the computer prompts students to examine the injured ankle for palpation, laxity, range of motion and more technical matters. Students enter their impressions of the injury, and the computer tells them if they are correct.

McKnight said following the proper procedures is vital when examining an injured athlete. She said students must learn the right questions to ask because many injured persons give only vague answers like "It kind of hurts all over."

The CAIS program won first prize recently in the Zenith Data

Systems Masters of Innovation Competition. The award cited the program's "innovative and creative use of computer technology in education."

The idea for CAIS came from Michael Ferrara, a Ball State physical education instructor now on leave to complete a doctoral degree.

Working with Ferrara and McKnight on CAIS was 1988 Ball State graduate Devon Johnson of Muncie. The team's prize-winning effort earned the donation of \$5,000 of computer equipment from Zenith to the university.

McKnight said CAIS not only benefits students studying sports medicine and athletics training, but also can help coaches whose teams might not have trainers on hand for all events and practices.

After 25 years, letter of intent still misunderstood

Many prospective student-athletes are well-aware of the immediate result of signing a National Letter of Intent. By formally announcing their choice of college, prospects know they also put an end to the often-stressful recruiting process.

What those same prospects and their parents may not be so clear on are the other elements of the program, which has been in operation since 1964.

"Without question, the biggest misconception about the National Letter of Intent is that it's an NCAA (administered) program," said Kevin C. Lennon, assistant commissioner of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

Lennon will rejoin the NCAA staff August 28.

"Actually, the program is admin-

istered by the Collegiate Commissioners Association. The National Letter of Intent Steering Committee is responsible for the program," Lennon said.

Current members of the steering committee are Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Southwest Conference, who has chaired the group since 1973; John D. Dewey, associate commissioner of the Big Ten Conference (who has announced his retirement); David R. Gavitt, Big East Conference commissioner; Joseph L. Kearney, commissioner of the Western Athletic Conference, and David Price, associate commissioner of the Pacific-10 Conference.

"Another misconception is that a National Letter of Intent commits a student-athlete to attending an institution for more than one year,"

Lennon added. "That is not true. It is a one-year academic commitment."

"Relating to that is the whole concept of the program, which is misunderstood by some. Signing a National Letter of Intent commits a student-athlete to an institution," Lennon explained. "Many questions we get concern prospects who sign after being recruited by coaches who leave an institution before the prospects arrive on campus. Some people find it difficult to accept the fact that their signature on the National Letter of Intent is still binding."

Clearing the air

Conference offices around the country are undertaking a major effort to educate coaches, prospective student-athletes, their parents and guardians, and the general pub-

lic about the NLI program. In essence, the program is fairly simple.

- It is voluntary and open to NCAA Divisions I and II member institutions.

- As noted, the National Letter of Intent is an agreement between a prospect (and his or her parents or guardian) and the institution.

- Completed, a National Letter of Intent constitutes a one-year agreement.

- Once a prospect signs a National Letter of Intent, no other institutions participating in the program can recruit that prospect.

Full details

Following are details regarding the CCA's National Letter of Intent program.

The Document

The National Letter of Intent:

- Must be accompanied by a financial aid agreement from the institution.
- Is an agreement with the institution—not with the coach or the sport.
- Is invalid if not signed within 14 days after the date of issuance of the document.

A prospective student-athlete who does not meet the admissions standards of the institution is not bound by a signed National Letter of Intent.

A signed prospect must attend the institution for one academic year. If the prospect enrolls in another NLI participating program during that academic year, a penalty of two years of residence is imposed—leaving only two years of eligibility remaining.

If a prospect receives a release from the first institution and transfers prior to or during the first academic year, the student-athlete would be ineligible during the first year of residence at the second institution and would lose one year of eligibility.

Contacts

Contacts (between prospects and representatives of the institution to which the prospect committed by signing a National Letter of Intent) after a National Letter of Intent has been signed are not limited in number, but they are subject to the following provisions:

- Contacts at the prospect's high school or junior college are limited to once a week and, in the sports of basketball and football, are permitted only during the contact periods in those sports.
- No contacts are permitted during a "dead period" for the sport.
- No contact may be made with a

nonqualifier (per NCAA Bylaw 14.3.5) who is enrolled in the first year of a junior college.

- No contact may be made by representatives of an institution's athletics interests (i.e., nonathletics department staff members) except for discussion of summer-employment arrangements.

- All contacts at the site of competition continue to be governed by NCAA legislation (i.e., no contact may be made until competition has been completed and the prospect has been released).

Publicity

Until a prospect signs a National Letter of Intent, institutional statements only may confirm the recruitment of the prospect.

Publicity regarding a prospect's signing with an institution are limited to media outlets normally used by the institution. The information released is determined by the institution and may include a coach's comments about the prospect's ability.

Press conferences may be arranged by the prospect, but without any university involvement.

The institution may hold a single press conference on campus to present the names of all prospective student-athletes signed in a particular sport. No prospects may be present.

Staff members may not have contact with the media at the site of the signing or at prearranged sites to discuss a signing. The head football coach may not be present at any off-campus signing.

University staff members may respond to media inquiries regarding a prospective student-athlete after the prospect has signed a National Letter of Intent. The institution may not initiate further publicity of a prospect after the announcement of his or her signing.

After signing

The institution can administer medical examinations to a prospect (before or after signing), provided the examinations occur during an official paid visit or a self-financed visit to the institution.

A prospect may receive written information regarding the institution's weight-training and conditioning programs.

Prospects may receive the play book of the specific sport in which he or she signed.

Additional information concerning the CCA National Letter of Intent program is available from any of the CCA commissioners. Carl C. Jones, Big Eight Conference commissioner, is president of the CAA.

Question, answers about 'the letter'

People ask similar questions when seeking information about the National Letter of Intent program administered by the Collegiate Commissioners Association.

Following are seven of the questions asked most often.

Question: After signing a National Letter of Intent, a prospective student-athlete changes his or her mind. What are his or her options?

Answer: After signing a National Letter of Intent with Institution A and deciding he or she would rather attend Institution B, a prospect has the following options under the CCA program:

- Enroll at Institution B without getting any kind of release from the letter of intent, sit out the first two years of academic residence and lose two seasons of competition.

- Obtain written mutual release from the signed letter, reflecting agreement of the prospect and the athletics director of Institution A. The prospect then could enroll at Institution B, sit out the first year of residence and lose only one season of competition.

- Enroll at Institution A and fulfill the one-year commitment of the National Letter of Intent. After that year, the student-athlete could re-evaluate his or her athletics and academic positions and transfer without penalty. Note: Student-athletes electing to do this still would be subject to NCAA transfer regulations.

- Attend no institution that participates in the National Letter of Intent program for the next academic year (i.e., attend junior college or become a part-time student at a four-year institution) and again request athletically related financial aid from the signing institution. If that school's athletics director states in writing that no financial aid is available for the prospect for the next fall term, the prospect then is free to enroll at any institution, subject to admission, without penalty.

- Complete the requirements for

Binders available

Readers of The NCAA News are reminded that binders, which provide permanent, convenient storage of back issues of the paper, are available from the publishing department.

Each of the rugged, vinyl-covered binders holds 15 issues of the News. They may be purchased for \$10 each, or two for \$19. Orders should be directed to the circulation department at the national office (913/831-8300).

Signing periods

Following are the 1989-90 signing periods agreed upon by institutions and conferences participating in the Collegiate Commissioners Association's National Letter of Intent program:

Men's sports

Midyear junior college football transfer: December 13, 1989, to January 15, 1990.

Football: February 14, 1990, to April 1, 1990.

Basketball: November 8, 1989, to November 15, 1989, or April 11, 1990, to May 15, 1990.

All other sports: April 11, 1990, to August 1, 1990.

Women's sports

Volleyball and field hockey: February 14, 1990, to April 1, 1990.

Basketball: November 8, 1989, to November 15, 1989, or April 11, 1990, to May 15, 1990.

All other sports: April 11, 1990, to August 1, 1990.

graduation from a junior college, which will constitute release from the signed National Letter of Intent.

Question: A prospect is offered a football scholarship from one institution, but he also likes baseball. Can he sign a National Letter of Intent to play football at one school and later sign a second National Letter of Intent to play baseball at another school?

Answer: No. A prospect may sign only one valid National Letter of Intent per signing year. Prospects sign with an institution, not with a particular varsity sports program. When in doubt about their future, prospects should not sign a National Letter of Intent.

Question: A prospect signed a National Letter of Intent to play men's basketball during the early signing period in November. Later, the school's head men's basketball coach resigned to accept a coaching position at another school. Can the prospect be released from the National Letter of Intent to attend another institution?

Answer: Yes, but it would require mutual consent (i.e., agreement by the prospect and the athletics director of the signing institution) and would result in the prospect sitting out his or her first year of residence and losing one year of competition, since the prospect did not fulfill the commitment of attending the sign-

ing institution for one academic year.

Question: Can a junior college transfer sign a National Letter of Intent?

Answer: A junior college graduate may sign a first or second National Letter of Intent, the latter provided that the second letter is signed in a subsequent signing year (i.e., in a signing year later than the one during which a first letter was signed).

Question: What is the status of a prospect who, after signing a National Letter of Intent, is determined to be inadmissible or is a nonqualifier at the signing institution?

Answer: If a signee is not admissible or is a nonqualifier at the signing institution, the National Letter of Intent becomes null and void. The prospect then would be free to enroll at any institution where he or she is admissible, but the prospect may not sign a second National Letter of Intent in the same signing year.

Question: Is a partial qualifier bound by a signed National Letter of Intent?

Answer: Yes. Both the signing institution and the prospect are bound to the signed National Letter of Intent, since the prospect qualified for athletically related financial aid.

Question: A prospect is 23 years old and married, and both parents are deceased. Does that prospect need a parent to sign the National Letter of Intent?

Answer: If a prospect's parents are alive, the answer is yes regardless of his or her age or marital status. The NLI is not considered a legal document. It constitutes a mutual agreement between a prospect and an institution. No prospect is required to sign a National Letter of Intent, and no institution is required to participate in the program.

If the prospect's parents are deceased, the National Letter of Intent should be signed by whomever the prospect is living with or whoever is looking after the prospect's best interests (e.g., spouse, beneficiary on an insurance policy, grandparents, aunt or uncle, etc.). A letter of explanation from the signing institution, including information regarding why that person signed the National Letter of Intent, should be attached and sent to the conference office processing the signed letters for that institution.

Questions regarding issues not covered by this information should be directed to members of the Collegiate Commissioners Association's National Letter of Intent Steering Committee.

New group seeks place in Olympics for golf

An international golf association has been formed to seek a place for the sport in the Olympics for the first time since 1904, officials said August 8.

An application was made in February to include golf as a demonstration sport at the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona, Spain, but Olympic rules stipulate a sport must have an international governing body.

Because golf has several professional and amateur organizations but none that could speak for the entire sport, the World Golf Association was created. It has 30 member nations, according to the Associated Press.

"For more than seven years, I have been fighting for the recognition of golf as an Olympic sport," WGA President Claude-Roger Cartier of France said. "I hope that through the World Golf Association this moment has come."

Olympic golf was last contested in the 1904 Games in St. Louis.

Tony Gray, secretary-general of the WGA, said Barcelona would be an excellent site at which to reintroduce golf to the Olympics.

"Barcelona is an ideal setting for golf," he said. "It's a golfing nation and it's a truly international sport."

Gray said the WGA held its first meeting during the British Open in late July.

An Olympic tournament probably would include teams of two or four players from each nation, Gray said, but details of how such a tourney would be organized have not been settled.

"It will give the opportunity to golfers as athletes to share in the international community spirit of the Olympic village and will inspire governments to support the development of golf throughout the world," Carter said.

News Fact File

Total participation in the 1987-88 NCAA championships included 20,033 individual participants and 2,685 teams. The 76 championships that year posted a record \$79,300,460 in gross receipts and attracted paid attendance of 1,921,119. The Division I Men's Basketball Championship was the leader in both categories, accounting for \$68,230,513 of the gross receipts and 558,998 in paid attendance. Ranking second in gross receipts was the Division I Baseball Championship with \$2,306,662; that event also was second in paid attendance at 325,548.

Source: 1987-88 Annual Reports.

NCAA Record

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

John A. Curry named president at Northeastern, where he has been executive vice-president. ... **Roger Sayers** selected as president at Alabama, where he previously served as acting president. ... **Harold Delaney** appointed acting president at Chicago State. He is a former president at Manhattanville. ... **George W. Magner** named interim president at Houston, where he is a professor of social work. ... **Ira Michael Heyman** resigned as chancellor at California, effective June 30, 1990. He is a former member and Division I chair of the NCAA Presidents Commission. ... **Manuel L. Ibanez** selected as president at Texas A&I. He previously was vice-chancellor for academic affairs and provost at New Orleans. ... **Martin Massengale**, chancellor at Nebraska, given additional duties as interim president of the University of Nebraska system. Massengale is chair of the NCAA Presidents Commission. ... **David W. Ellis** resigned as president at Lafayette, effective in June 1990.

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Frank Rotunda appointed physical education chair and AD at Stevens Tech, where he has been head men's lacrosse coach for 20 years and will retain those duties. ... **Cathy Kullen** named interim women's AD at New Hampshire, where she was women's sports information director from 1985 to 1988. Since last fall, she has been an associate editor for Sports Features Syndicate. ... **Olav V. Kollevoll** announced his retirement at Lafayette, effective at the end of the fall semester. During his 24 years at the school, Kollevoll served on several NCAA committees, including terms on the NCAA Council and Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports and as chair of the Eligibility Committee. He also was president of the Eastern College Athletic Conference and the East Coast Conference. ... **Bob Boyd** selected at Chapman, where he has been interim AD for the past two months and will continue to serve as head men's basketball coach. The former Southern California and Mississippi State basketball coach has been at Chapman since March. ... **Hallie Essex Gregory** appointed at Maryland-Eastern Shore, where he also will be physical education chair. Gregory previously was assistant AD at Coast Guard, where he also was head men's basketball coach and had coached track during his 18-year tenure. He replaces interim AD **Kirkland Hall**, who remains on the Maryland-Eastern Shore athletics staff as head baseball coach.

Also, **George Bennett** resigned after three years at Furman to become executive vice-president for development at Baptist Health Care System in Nashville, Tennessee. He earlier served on the Vanderbilt athletics staff for seven years and also has been an assistant AD at Clemson. ... Former Houston and Long Beach State AD **John V. Kasser**, who served on the NCAA Council in 1987, selected as director at UC Santa Barbara. Kasser worked most recently as vice-president of an automobile-dealerships firm and also has served on the staff of the College Football Association. ... **Fred Hobdy** promoted from associate AD at Grambling, succeeding **Eddie Robinson**, who was named vice-president for athletics relations at the school. Robinson, who has won more games as head football coach at Grambling than any other college coach in history (329), will become more involved in the school's fund-raising efforts. He has been at the school for 49 years.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Don Andersen selected at Chapman, where he will oversee communications, marketing and community-relations activities. He is a former sports information director at Southern California who also has served as director of administration with the National Football League's Seattle Seahawks. ... **Michael Vienna** appointed at Salisbury State. He previously was AD for five years at Kent State University's campus in Salem, Ohio. ... **Otto W. Reyer** given additional duties as executive associate AD at UC Irvine, where he retains his post as the university's director of financial aid. He will oversee the athletics department's financial operations. ... **Carl McAlouse** selected at West Chester. He previously was sports information director at Guilford.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Daniel R. Pilon appointed assistant



Michael Lenti promoted to assistant AD at DePaul



Susan Delaney-Scheetz named assistant AD at Penn State



Brian Miller joined basketball staff at Eastern Michigan

AD for financial affairs at George Washington. He recently completed a doctorate in athletics administration at New Mexico, where he earlier served as business manager. ... **Dave Diles Jr.** named assistant AD for academics at Central Michigan. Diles is a former public relations assistant with the NFL's New York Jets and was assistant director of academic support at Michigan before serving the past two years as athletics director for the Dexter Community Schools in Michigan. ... **Fred Nuesch** promoted to assistant AD for media relations and promotions at Texas A&I after 21 years as the school's sports information director. He also has been secretary of the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA) for the past 11 years. ... **Michael Lenti** promoted from facilities director to assistant AD for recreation, intramurals and facilities at DePaul. He has been at the school for six years. Also, **John Planek** was promoted from business manager to assistant AD for business and financial affairs at DePaul. He also has served as assistant facilities director and assistant business manager at the school.

In addition, **Susan Delaney-Scheetz** named assistant AD at Penn State, where she will have responsibilities for women's sports. She will step down as head women's lacrosse coach at the school, where last season's team won the National Collegiate Women's Lacrosse Championship. Delaney-Scheetz is slated to serve as chair of the NCAA Women's Lacrosse Committee during the coming year. ... **Val Hale** selected at Brigham Young, where he will

new program at North Carolina-Greensboro, where play will begin in baseball during the 1991 season. Gaski previously was executive director of the Spanish Olympic Baseball Program and is a former assistant coach at Florida Southern, where he helped lead the Moccasins to the 1985 Division II title. ... **Gene Stephenson** signed a new five-year, annually renewable contract at Wichita State, where he led the Shockers to this year's Division I title. Stephenson was in the second year of a four-year contract at the school, where he has coached for 13 seasons. ... **Howard McCann** selected at Marshall after seven years as an assistant at Georgia, where he was hitting and infield instructor. He also has been an aide at Rollins.

Baseball assistants **Jim Boehne** appointed at New Orleans after serving as a graduate assistant coach at Louisiana Tech, where he also was an all-Southland Conference pitcher. ... **John McMichen** named at Ball State after serving last season as head coach at Wayne High School in Dayton, Ohio. He is a former graduate assistant coach at Miami (Ohio). ... **Pitching coach Brent Kemnitz** and coach **Loren Hibbs** received new contracts at Wichita State.

Men's basketball **Mike Olson** hired at Gustavus Adolphus. He previously was head coach for four years at Mount Senario, where his teams compiled a 76-45 record. ... **Lon Kruger** received a new five-year, annually renewable contract at Kansas State, where his teams were 64-31 through his first three seasons at the school and made three Division I Men's

Green, which also announced the selection of **Anthony Solomon** for the staff. Merfeld is beginning his fourth year with the Falcons, while Solomon is a former Virginia player who served last year as a graduate assistant coach at Delaware.

In addition, **Tom Sullivan** elevated from part-time to full-time assistant at Seton Hall, which also announced the promotion of **Bruce Hamburger** from volunteer to part-time assistant. Sullivan enters his third season at the school and Hamburger begins his four season. ... **Tom Spanbauer** named at Alfred. He served last season on the staff at Albany (New York) and also has been a graduate assistant coach at Cortland State. ... **David P. Wolff** appointed at North Carolina-Greensboro after two seasons as an aide at Miami (Florida). The former North Carolina-Wilmington standout player also has been on the staffs at Samford and Stetson. ... Two-year Elmhurst assistant **John Pigatti** named graduate assistant coach at Creighton. Pigatti also has worked at the high school level. ... **Jim Hamilton** appointed to a part-time post at St. Anselm after serving part-time last season at Plymouth State. ... **Dave Niland** selected at Elmira, where the former Le Moyne basketball captain also will work as residence-life coordinator. ... **John Kelly** named to a part-time position at Old Dominion. Kelly played at Rutgers during the late 1970s and also played in Europe before holding coaching posts at William and Mary and, most recently, Walsingham Academy in Williamsburg, Virginia. ... **Tevester Anderson** promoted from assistant to associate coach at Georgia, where he has been on the staff since 1986.

Women's basketball Three-year Davis and Elkins head coach **John Butler** appointed assistant women's coach at Brown. ... **Robert Guy** selected at Geneseo State. He previously coached at Keuka, where his teams compiled a 97-27 record. ... **Rhonda Warmley** named at Salisbury State, where she also will be cohead women's volleyball coach. ... **Mike Kirkpatrick** appointed at Gettysburg, where he also will coach women's softball. He previously was assistant men's basketball coach at the school.

Women's basketball assistants — **Paul Webb** promoted from a part-time to a full-time position at Georgia Southern, where he has been on the staff for one season. ... **Maurice Stafford** appointed at Tennessee-Martin. He previously was a standout player and men's student assistant at North Alabama. ... **Sandra J. Schuster** hired for a part-time position at Northern Illinois. She previously was head girls' coach for 10 years at Cobden Unit School in Illinois and is a former player at Murray State. ... **Jan Martin** appointed at Colorado State after two years as an assistant at San Diego State. The former Oregon State player also has coached at Southwestern Louisiana. ... **Teressa Thomas Thompson** selected as assistant coach at Northwestern State (Louisiana), replacing **Mona Martin**, who stepped down after two years as associate coach to become head girls' coach at West Monroe (Louisiana) High School. Thompson served last year as girls' coach at St. Mary's High School in Natchitoches, Louisiana, and is a former NSU all-America point guard and graduate assistant coach.

Also, **Melanie Sue Balcomb** named at Ohio after four years at Niagara. She was an academic all-America during her playing days at Trenton State. ... **Shelley Patterson** selected at Indiana State. The former Washington State point guard previously was a graduate assistant coach at Eastern Michigan and also has served as an assistant at Scottsdale (Arizona) Community College. ... Former Grand Valley State standout **Rose Antrim** hired at Michigan Tech after playing professionally for the past year in Luxembourg. She also will assist with men's and women's track and field at the school.

Men's and women's cross country — **George Brose** selected at Wittenberg. Brose was a track cocaptain at Oklahoma in 1965 and coached track and field in Tanzania as a Peace Corps volunteer and then at the high school level in Canada. More recently, he served as an English teacher at Beijing Normal University and for the China Civil Aviation Construction Project Corporation. ... **John "Micky" Klitzner** named at Salve Regina, where he also will coach men's and women's track. ... **Jerry Thomas** promoted after two years as an assistant at Salisbury

State. ... **Bill Leach** named at DePaul, where he also will coach men's and women's track. He has coached men's cross country and track since 1982 at Montana, where his 1985 cross country squad won a Big Sky Conference title, and also has coached the sports at Illinois-Chicago and Southeast Missouri State. ... **W. Brett Ayers** appointed at Elmhurst, where he also will coach men's and women's track. The former North Carolina all-Atlantic Coast Conference cross country runner previously was track coach at Maria High School in Chicago and also has been head coach at Harper College in Illinois.

Field hockey **Jennifer Averill** named at Bucknell, where she also will coach women's lacrosse. The 1987 Broderick Award winner in field hockey at Northwestern served last year as an assistant for both sports at Dartmouth. She replaces **Cheryl Stockman**, who resigned after two years at Bucknell. ... **MaryBeth Holder** appointed at Delaware, where she also will coach women's lacrosse. The former Old Dominion field hockey all-America has coached both sports since 1985 at Lehigh, where her 1986 field hockey squad won an East Coast Conference title. ... **Mary Milne** selected at Ohio. She previously was head coach at Catholic.

Field hockey assistants — **Lori Ann Guitson** appointed at Mansfield, where the former Bloomsburg standout also will assist with women's softball. She is a former head women's softball coach at Marywood. ... **Kathryn Smith** named at Clark (Massachusetts), where she also will be sports information director. She is a former assistant at Wellesley who has served as SID at Connecticut College since 1986.

Football — **Gene Murphy** received a three-year contract extension through the 1992 season at Cal State Fullerton, where he is preparing to begin his 10th season in the post. His teams are 50-54 (including two forfeits by opponents) and last year's squad was 12-0, including one forfeit.

Football assistants — Ohio graduate assistant coaches **Joe Fincham** and **Scott Srnka** appointed offensive and defensive coordinators, respectively, at Urbana. ... Also, Eastern Michigan graduate assistant coach **Scott Metcalf** named wide receivers coach at Urbana. ... **Ron Gzybowski** promoted from a part-time to a full-time position at Bucknell, where he will work with tight ends and offensive tackles. He replaces **Sid Jamieson**, who remains at the school as head men's lacrosse coach. ... **Mike Ledford** named running backs coach at Tennessee Tech, where he was a standout quarterback in the early 1970s. Ledford served last season as offensive coordinator at Maryville (Tennessee). ... **Paul Dunn** joined the staff at Rutgers as offensive line coach after three seasons in a similar position at Edinboro. The former Pittsburg guard also has been on the staff at Penn State. ... **George E. Dohm** hired as offensive coordinator at Kenyon, which also appointed **Michael N. Palahnuk** and **Paul Mentis** as defensive line and offensive line coaches, respectively. Dohm previously was a graduate assistant coach and assistant recruiting coordinator at Youngstown State. Palahnuk is a former Ohio State player who last served as offensive and defensive line coach and recruiting coordinator at West Virginia Wesleyan. Mentis is a former coach at Southwest Missouri State who also has been a head coach at several Ohio high schools.

Also, **Mike Middaugh** appointed at Ithaca, where he quarterbacked the Bombers to Division III Football Championship appearances in 1985 and 1986 and also was a standout baseball pitcher. He also will assist with women's softball at Ithaca after serving last year as quarterback coach at Alfred. ... **Michael Messer** named defensive coordinator at Dubuque, where he also will be head men's track coach. He previously assisted with football and track at Pomona-Pitzer and also has served on the gridiron staffs at Emporia State, Bemidji State and Lakeland. In addition, Dubuque selected **Keven McDonald** to serve as defensive backs coach. He has coached at the high school and college levels. ... **Pat Schmiederer** promoted after one year as outside linebackers coach to defensive coordinator at North Central, which also appointed **Tom Hessling** as secondary coach. Hessling previously was a graduate assistant coach at Illinois State. ... **Mike Branch** hired as receivers coach at North Central. Branch, a business consultant for an engineering firm, pre-

See Record, page 13



Mike Kirkpatrick named for women's basketball, softball at Gettysburg



Melanie Sue Balcomb joined Ohio women's basketball staff



Michigan Tech hired Rose Antrim as women's basketball aide

oversee public and media relations. Hale was a member of the Brigham Young sports information staff before becoming the university's assistant development director in 1987. The school also announced that **Mike King** will become assistant AD for finance after 10 years as business manager.

COACHES

Baseball **Pat McMahon** named interim head coach at Old Dominion, replacing **Mark Newman**, who resigned to become minor-league coordinator for the New York Yankees. McMahon is a former Monarch assistant who has served as an aide at Mississippi State since 1982. Through nine years at Old Dominion, Newman coached the Monarchs to a 321-167-3 record and two appearances in the Division I Baseball Championship. ... **St. Leo's Jeff Twitty** joined the staff at New Orleans as pitching coach. He also has been pitching coach at South Carolina. ... **Ted Thoren** announced his retirement at Cornell, effective at the end of the coming academic year. A member of the American Baseball Coaches Association Hall of Fame, Thoren has coached the Big Red to a 520-497-11 record and one appearance in the Division I Baseball Championship since 1962. He coached a total of 38 years at the school, where he also assisted with football.

Also, **Michael G. Gaski** selected for the

Basketball Championship appearances. ... Coast Guard's **Hallie Essex Gregory** named athletics director at Maryland-Eastern Shore. He twice was named coach of the year in the Commonwealth Coast Conference. ... **Jim Clemons** resigned after two years at Youngstown State, where his teams recorded a 12-44 mark, to become an assistant coach with the Chicago Bulls. ... **Elmira's Kevin Moore** will take on additional duties as the school's coordinator of physical education.

Men's basketball assistants — **Dave Paulsen** stepped down as assistant coach and sports information director at Williams to become a graduate assistant coach at Michigan. ... **Brian Miller** promoted from volunteer assistant to a full-time position at Eastern Michigan, where he has aided with basketball since 1986. He replaces **Chris Molloy**, who resigned to enter private business. ... **Art Wilmore** appointed at Portland after nine years as head coach at Walla Walla Community College. He replaces **Tom Miller**. Portland also selected former Whitman aide **Art Furman** to serve as a part-time assistant. ... Rutgers' **Jeff Van Gundy** joined the New York Knickerbockers staff as an assistant. The former Nazareth (New York) player also was an aide at Providence before joining the Rutgers staff last year. ... **Steve Merfeld** promoted from a part-time to a full-time position at Bowling

Record

Continued from page 12

viously has coached at Illinois Benedictine and Chicago... **Dan Freidel** selected at Mankato State, where he will work with linebackers. Freidel, who previously was a graduate assistant coach at Iowa State, replaces **Greg Hermesen**, who joined the staff at Western Michigan... **Bob Jojo** returned as a full-time assistant at Rensselaer, where he was a part-time aide from 1984 to 1986. He was head coach last season at Watervliet High School in New York and also has served as freshman offensive coordinator at Pennsylvania.

In addition, **Don Horton** given extra duties as offensive coordinator at Wittenberg, where he continues to coach the offensive line. He replaces **Pete Peterson**, who moved across the line to coach the Tigers' secondary and also will coordinate special teams. Joining the Wittenberg staff is part-time defensive line coach **Kip Crandell**, a former center at Millikin... Former Northeast Louisiana head coach **Pat Collins** joined the staff at Arkansas State as a volunteer assistant. Collins, who led Northeast Louisiana to the Division I-AA title in 1987, has served the past few months as Louisiana's under-secretary of state for management and finance... **Pete Shaw** named defensive coordinator at Kutztown, replacing **Bob Harris**, who resigned. Also joining the Kutztown staff as part-time aides were **George Newton**, offensive line coach; **Chris Gotshall**, receivers coach; **Brad Ramsay**, offensive backs coach; and **Jake Williams**, linebackers coach... **Craig Raye** appointed running backs coach at Western Carolina. The school announced that **Charley Molnar** will move from that post to serve as the Catamounts' quarterbacks coach. Raye previously was wide receivers coach for two seasons at Purdue and also has coached at North Carolina A&T and Wichita State... **Mark Duda** selected as defensive ends coach at East Stroudsburg. The former all-Atlantic Coast Conference player at Maryland was an assistant at Wyoming Valley West High School in Pennsylvania last season after ending a five-year career as a defensive tackle with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Also, **Pat Manzella** appointed to coach tight ends and tackles at Canisius. He served during the 1987 season as outside linebackers coach at Marshall and also has coached at Buffalo, Alfred and Guilford... Norwich assistants **Vincent Schiavo** and **Mike Yesalonia** joined the staff at Hamilton as defensive line and secondary coaches, respectively. Yesalonia was Norwich's defensive coordinator. Also selected for the Hamilton staff were **James Korfonta**, who returns to his alma mater as offensive backfield coach, and **Bob Ryan**, who will coach receivers after serving as an assistant the past two seasons at Westmoreland High School in New York. In addition, **Paul Adey** moves from defensive line to offensive line coach at Hamilton and offensive coordinator **Mike Davis** relinquished his duties as offensive line coach to take on new duties as quarterbacks coach... **Darrell Hazell** appointed offensive coordinator at Oberlin after coaching offensive backs at Eastern Illinois last season. Also, **Neal Kopp**, **Pete Fanning** and **John Kane** were named to coaching internships at Oberlin.

Men's golf — **Jim Locke** stepped down after 16 years at Greensboro, where he tutored 10 Division III all-Americans and led 12 of his teams to the Division III Men's Golf Championships. His 1988 squad was Division III runner-up... **Glenn Thomar** given additional duties at Elmira, where he will continue to coach men's ice hockey... **Gerard "Gerry" Driscoll** promoted at Salem State, his alma mater, where he has been an assistant for the past two years. He succeeds 23-year head coach **George Jacobson**, who retired after coaching his teams to more than 300 match victories and 21 consecutive appearances in the Division III Men's Golf Championships.

Men's ice hockey assistant — **Kurt Kulweit**, a former all-America center at Elmira, returned to his alma mater as an assistant. He played professionally in Finland for the past two years.

Men's lacrosse — The NCAA's longest string of consecutive team-sport championships for a coach ended at 10 with Georgetown's selection of Hobart's **David J. Urlick** as head coach. Under Urlick, Hobart has won all 10 Division III Men's Lacrosse Championships and compiled a 30-0 record in postseason play, as well as a 122-30 record overall. He also was an assistant at Hobart from 1971 to 1976 and was the school's head football coach from 1976 to 1981. Urlick also has been a Division III member of the NCAA Men's Lacrosse Committee.



Mary Milne selected for field hockey post at Ohio



Lori Ann Guitson joined Mansfield field hockey, softball staffs



Mike Ledford named football assistant at Tennessee Tech

Women's lacrosse — **MaryBeth Holder** named at Delaware, where she also will coach field hockey. She previously coached both sports at Lehigh and is a former graduate assistant coach at Trenton State... Penn State's **Susan Delaney-Scheetz** promoted to assistant athletics director at the school. Through four seasons as head coach, Delaney-Scheetz led the Lady Lions to a 67-9 record and two National Collegiate Women's Lacrosse Championship titles (1987 and 1989).

Women's lacrosse assistant — **Jennifer Averill** selected at Bucknell, where the 1987 Broderick Award winner for field hockey also will assist with that sport. Averill, who served last year as an assistant at Dartmouth, replaces **Cheryl Stockman**, who resigned after two years at Bucknell.

Men's soccer — **Jim Fonte** resigned after 11 years at Westfield State, where his teams recorded a 133-52-13 mark and

Ann Guitson appointed at Mansfield, where she also will assist with field hockey. The former Bloomsburg standout was head softball coach at Marywood during the 1988 season... **Mike Middaugh** named at Ithaca, where he also will assist with football... **Lisa Smith** and **Kris Schmidt** selected as graduate assistant coaches at Missouri. Both are former Missouri players, and Smith served as a student assistant last season for the Tigers. Schmidt worked during the past year as a probation and parole officer in Columbia, Missouri... **Sally Konkle** given additional duties at Albion, where she will continue to assist with women's basketball... **Marti Whitmore** given additional duties at Elmira, where she is head women's basketball coach and also will take on the position of sports information director.

Women's swimming and diving assistant — **Mary Bolich** named at Penn State after a year on the staff at California.



North Central hired Mike Branch for football staff



Bob Jojo appointed football assistant at Rensselaer



Kirt Kalweit named to men's ice hockey staff at Elmira

made two Division III Men's Soccer Championship appearances... **Keith Cory** selected at Salve Regina... **Francis O'Leary** appointed at Elmira after three years as an assistant at Boston College... **Jim Kulawiak** given additional duties at North Central, where he is head women's softball coach.

Women's soccer — **Paul L. Wardlaw** named at Kenyon, where he also will coach men's and women's tennis. He previously coached men's soccer and tennis at Illinois Benedictine, where his soccer teams compiled a 19-32-5 record through four seasons and won a Northern Illinois Intercollegiate Conference title... **Dave Graveline** selected for the new varsity

Bolich is a former head coach at Temple, where she also was a swimmer for three years, and she also has been an aide at Pittsburgh. She replaces **Bruce Bronsdon**, who was named aquatics director at Carnegie-Mellon.

Men's and women's tennis — **Paul L. Wardlaw** selected at Kenyon, where he also will coach women's soccer. He previously was men's soccer and tennis coach at Illinois Benedictine, where his tennis teams were 21-30 through four seasons and won a Northern Illinois Intercollegiate Conference crown last spring... **Billy Brock** named women's coach at Old Dominion, where he was a volunteer assistant for the men's team last season. The former



Jim Kulawiak selected as North Central men's soccer coach



Wisconsin-Eau Claire named M. Cosmo Beard to soccer post



Al Hammond Jr. joined business staff at Ohio

program at Albion after two seasons as head girls' coach at Marshall (Michigan) High School... **M. Cosmo Beard** named for the new varsity program at Wisconsin-Eau Claire. She is a youth soccer coach for the Eau Claire parks and recreation program.

Women's soccer assistant — **Alan Poppleton** appointed at Elmira.

Women's softball — **Deb Pallozzi** promoted from part-time to full-time head softball and assistant women's volleyball coach at Ithaca, where she coached last year's softball squad to a 10-19 record... **Mike Kirkpatrick** named at Gettysburg, where he also will coach women's basketball.

Women's softball assistants — **Lori**

record through 14 seasons. Richards also coached the school's women's teams to a 29-25 mark from 1978 to 1980... **Ahn-Dao Aguyen** hired as women's coach at Santa Clara. She is a former player and assistant at San Jose State who recently has been a teaching professional at a San Jose athletics club... **Paulette Bourgeois** and her daughter, **Cheryl Bourgeois**, returned to St. Anselm as associate women's coaches. The daughter played at St. Anselm and then coached the team in 1987, leading it to a 5-4 mark; her mother coached the team to a 56-23 record from 1981 to 1986... **Bill Reynolds** named women's coach at Cal State Fullerton after two seasons as men's and women's coach at Christ College-Irvine. As an assistant at UC Irvine from 1985 to 1987, he helped coach the men's team to an appearance in the Division I Men's Tennis Championships.

Men's and women's track and field — **Michael Messer** appointed men's coach at Dubuque, where he also will assist with football. He previously was a football and track assistant at Pomona-Pitzer and also has coached track at the high school level... **John "Micky" Klitzner** named men's and women's coach at Salve Regina, where he also will coach men's and women's cross country... **Bill Leach** appointed for the men's and women's teams at DePaul, where he also will coach men's and women's cross country. He has been men's track and cross country coach at Montana since 1982 and also has coached the sports at Illinois-Chicago and Southeast Missouri State... **W. Brett Ayers** selected as men's and women's coach at Elmhurst, where he also will coach men's and women's cross country. He previously was track coach at Maria High School in Chicago.

Men's and women's track and field assistants — **Jesse Stuart** joined the staff at Kansas State, where he will coach the throwing events. Stuart was Division I shot put champion in 1974 for Western Kentucky and recently has been a government job-search counselor in Galveston, Texas... Former Abilene Christian decathlete **Mike Marsh** selected at North Carolina State... **Rose Antrim** appointed at Michigan Tech, where she also will assist with women's basketball.

Women's volleyball — **Mark Massey** named at Cal State Los Angeles after four seasons as head coach at Northeastern, where his teams compiled a 98-42 record. He also has coached the men's team at Tufts and women's teams at Winthrop, Syracuse and Furman... **Maureen Marek** stepped down after two seasons at New Orleans to become an assistant at Iowa. She coached the Buckettes to a 35-45 record during her tenure... **Barry Goldberg** selected at American after serving last season as an assistant at Georgetown. He also has been on the staff at Pittsburgh, where he served as interim head coach during the 1987 season... **Barry Shreve** and **Rhonda Warmley** named cohead coaches at Salisbury State, where Warmley also serves as head women's basketball coach... **Scott Miller** hired at Alfred. He previously was an assistant boys' coach at Wellsville (New York) High School. Miller replaces **Gary Lewis**, who resigned to pursue other career interests.

Women's volleyball assistants — **Deb Pallozzi** promoted from part-time to full-time head women's softball and assistant volleyball coach at Ithaca... **Mikeal Murray** selected at Weber State. He previously was a student assistant at Oklahoma, where he also was a graduate teaching assistant.

Wrestling — **Jim Howard** stepped down after 27 years at Oswego State, where his teams compiled a 240-130-7 record and his wrestlers collected all-America honors 33 times. Prior to his arrival at Oswego, Howard was a two-time all-America wrestler at Ithaca, and he also won recognition from the National Wrestling Coaches Association (NWCA) as the 1982 Division III coach of the year. The former NWCA and Division III Wrestling Coaches Association president will remain at Oswego State as a program director.

STAFF

Aquatics directors — **Rhonda Faunce** given additional duties at Elmira, where she continues to serve as women's softball and volleyball coach and intramurals director... **Bruce Bronsdon** named at Carnegie-Mellon. He previously was assistant women's swimming coach at Penn State.

Administrative assistant — Florida International's **John Campbell** hired as director of special events at South Florida.

Assistants to the athletics director — Washington's **Kyle Kallander** promoted to director of advertising and promotions at the school... **Ken Elder** resigned as

special assistant to the AD and sports information coordinator at Florida Atlantic to accept a development position at Georgia State.

Advertising and promotions director — **Kyle Kallander** promoted from assistant to the athletics director at Washington, where he has served since 1985. He will retain his duties as the school's compliance coordinator.

Business managers — **Richard Coe** named at American. He previously was a consultant for the North Carolina Amateur Sports Association and is a former director of administration and finance for the United States Sports Academy... Brigham Young's **Mike King** promoted to assistant athletics director for finance at the school... DePaul's **John Planek** promoted to assistant AD for business and financial affairs at the school.

Business assistant — **Al Hammond Jr.** selected as assistant business manager at Ohio, where he also will be ticket manager.

Campus promotions director — **Paula Buckhault** named at Old Dominion, where she will be responsible for promotions involving students, faculty and staff. She previously was a marketing and public relations intern with the Detroit Lions. Buckhault replaces **Laurie Harrison**, who accepted a position with a career-development company in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Compliance and academic services director — **Kevin Maronic** promoted from academic adviser at South Florida.

Electronic-media director — **Jay Monsen** named to a full-time post at Brigham Young, where he has worked since 1972.

Equipment manager — **William J. Taylor** given additional duties at Kenyon, where he will continue to assist with football and track and also takes on responsibilities as strength coach.

Facility assistant — **Laura A. Watts** appointed assistant director of the Koessler Athletic Center at Canisius. She previously was tournament coordinator for intramurals and campus recreation at Kent.

Marketing director — Gonzaga's **Mike Candau** selected as director of operations and ticket manager at San Francisco.

Operations and facilities director — **Len Caplan** named at Manhattan, where his duties will include ticket and marketing responsibilities and he also will assist with sports information.

Operations/ticket manager — **Mike Candau** selected as director of operations/ticket manager at San Francisco. He previously was marketing director at Gonzaga and also has held posts at Houston, Santa Clara and the West Coast Conference. Candau replaces **Mike Willis**, who resigned to enter private business.

Special events director — **John Campbell** hired at South Florida after serving as an administrative assistant at Florida International. He replaces **Mike Schulze**, who was named director of public relations for the Hall of Fame Bowl.

Sports information directors — **Emilie McCarthy** selected at Georgetown, where she will be responsible for all sports but men's basketball. She has been an assistant SID at Pennsylvania for the past two years and is a former administrative assistant in Georgetown's sports information office... **Steve Walker** appointed at Portland. He previously was a sports broadcaster for the Northwest News Network in Portland, Oregon. Walker replaces **Tom Kowitz**... Connecticut College's **Kathryn Smith** selected as SID at Clark (Massachusetts), where she also will be assistant field hockey coach. She has been SID at Connecticut College since 1986... **Dave Hihbert** named interim sports information coordinator at Florida Atlantic, where he has been a graduate student intern since September 1988. He replaces **Ken Elder**, who stepped down as coordinator and special assistant to the athletics director to accept a development position at Georgia State... **Dave Paulsen** resigned as SID and assistant men's basketball coach at Williams to become a graduate assistant men's basketball coach at Michigan... Texas A&I's **Fred Nuesch** promoted to assistant athletics director for media relations and promotions at the school.

Also, **Marty Galosi** appointed at Allegheny. He previously was a graduate assistant in sports information at Ohio State and also has served as an intern with the Columbus Clippers minor-league baseball team... Colby's **Charles Britton** resigned after two years at the school to become director of public relations at the Trinity-Pawling School in Pawling, New York.

See Record, page 20

Ethics is best weapon against steroid abuse, doctor says

Sports officials should emphasize ethics in preventing use of steroids because there is a lack of conclusive medical evidence to support horror stories about the long-term effects of anabolic-steroid use, according to a physician and faculty member at Pennsylvania State University.

Dr. Charles Yesalis, professor of health policy and administration, exercise, and sports science, says much of the published information about the dangers of steroid use is "hysteria."

"Some members of the sports-medicine community have, with the

best intentions, adopted a conservative strategy and use strong, but often unfounded, pronouncements emphasizing the adverse—particularly permanent and lethal—health effects of anabolic steroids," Yesalis said, "but athletes, on the other hand, simply have not witnessed longtime anabolic steroid users dropping like flies."

"This aggressive health-education strategy does not seem to have had any major impact on the use of steroids."

Yesalis made his remarks during a two-day conference at the Amateur Athletic Foundation in Los Angeles. The conference, advertised as the nation's first consensus meeting on the dangers of steroid abuse, was sponsored by the foundation, the NCAA, U.S. Olympic Committee and the National Federation of

State High School Associations.

Randy Harvey of the Los Angeles Times reported that Yesalis warned athletes not to mistake "absence of evidence" for "evidence of absence"

public regarding the extent of the use of these drugs," Yesalis said.

"There likely is a concern by some that if, in fact, no deleterious long-term effects are identified, the

"To move toward a solution of this problem, sacrifices—measured by fewer victories and lost revenues—probably will have to be made by athletes, academic institutions and sports federations."

and called for increased research.

"Perhaps the most significant reason for absence of action on this issue has been lack of awareness, until recently, by most of the medical community, government and the

use of anabolic steroids would increase further, while the moral issue of fair play would remain.

"Even more frustrating is the fact that in two recent national studies, the majority of anabolic-steroid

users surveyed expressed intentions to stop use if deleterious health effects were unequivocally established.

"Clearly, the lack of scientific information on the long-term health effect has impeded, if not precluded, the formulation of effective health-education and drug-abuse prevention strategies."

Until that information is available, Yesalis suggested that sports officials educate athletes about the questionable ethics of using drugs to enhance performance.

"To move toward a solution of this problem, sacrifices—measured by fewer victories and lost revenues—probably will have to be made by athletes, academic institutions and sports federations," he said. "Anabolic steroids work too well to believe otherwise."

Faculty reps plan meeting for September

Current NCAA academic issues will be the focus of a September 29 meeting of the Faculty Athletics Representatives Association at the Hyatt Regency hotel in Kansas City.

NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz will open the meeting with a discussion of academic integrity and intercollegiate athletics. He will be followed by panelists who will look at academic research, initial eligibility and the concept of freshman ineligibility.

Also on the program are Ursula R. Walsh, NCAA director of research, who will review research into academic issues; Robert R. Snell, faculty rep at Kansas State University and a member of the NCAA Council, and chair of the Council Subcommittee to Review 1989 Convention Proposal No. 42 and a member of the Council Subcommittee on Initial-Eligibility Exceptions, and Bonnie Slatton, faculty rep at the University of Iowa.

Snell will look at issues regarding initial eligibility and Slatton will discuss freshman ineligibility. Iowa officials are considering adoption of the concept on the Iowa City campus if action is not taken at the national level.

After lunch, the February 29 meeting will shift to FARA concerns. Albert M. Witte, faculty rep at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and NCAA president, will address the group concerning the status of faculty representatives within the NCAA.

Florida State University's Charles Ehrhardt, current FARA president, will follow Witte and will discuss the concept of proposing legislation to change the official designation of faculty reps to institutional athletics representatives.

Arizona State University faculty representative Jerry L. Kingston will follow Ehrhardt. He will focus on FARA's academic review committee, which meets annually in the fall to review proposed NCAA legislation and comment on the academic impact of the amendments.

Faculty reps attending the FARA meeting held during the NCAA Convention last January in San Francisco requested this meeting so that academic issues of common interest could be discussed.

The meeting will conclude with a discussion of FARA plans for the 1990 NCAA Convention in Dallas.

Marilyn Coffman of the NCAA legislative services department is handling arrangements for the Kansas City meeting, including meeting registration and room reservations. Registration fee for the meeting is \$15.

For more information, contact Coffman at the national office (P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas, 66201; telephone 913/384-3220).

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Memphis State football program placed on probation

I. Introduction.

In the spring and summer of 1988, the NCAA enforcement staff received information alleging possible violations of NCAA legislation in the football program at Memphis State University. In August 1988, the enforcement staff received a telephone call from an individual who reported that a prospective student-athlete had received payments in excess of the normal rate of pay for work performed as an employee of a representative of the university's athletics interests.

The NCAA conducted a preliminary inquiry into the policies and practices of the university's football program, and on February 24, 1989, a letter of official inquiry was sent to the institution alleging a major violation of NCAA legislation. The university filed its response to the official inquiry May 22, 1989.

In June 1989, the NCAA Committee on Infractions met with university representatives, members of the enforcement staff, various individuals named in the allegations and their legal representatives. Following this hearing, the Committee on Infractions deliberated in private and made determinations as to the findings of violations and penalties as set forth in Parts II and III of this report.

In considering this case, the committee noted that the NCAA enforcement staff interviewed the student-athlete allegedly involved in the excessive work payments on four occasions between September 1988 and January 1989 in the presence of the institution's faculty athletics representative. During each interview, the student-athlete provided false and misleading information by denying that he received wages in excess of the normal rate of pay from his employer. On September 22, 1988, following one of these interviews, the university declared the student-athlete ineligible until further clarification of this information could be established.

During the periods of these various interviews, the student-athlete met on several occasions with the representative of the university's athletics interests who had employed him. The representative instructed the young man to provide false and misleading information to the NCAA enforcement staff and the university's administrative staff, which he subsequently did. On at least one other occasion during this period, the representative met with the university's faculty athletics representative and provided false and misleading information concerning the student-athlete's summer employment.

Of particular concern to the Committee on Infractions was the fact that on at least two occasions, the then head football coach made statements to the student-athlete that reasonably could be understood as a suggestion that the student-athlete provide false and misleading information to the NCAA enforcement staff and the university.

The Committee on Infractions determined that the violations set forth in Part II of this report constitute major violations of NCAA legislation. Because these violations occurred after September 1, 1985, and because this is the second major infractions case involving the institution within a five-year period, the university normally would be exposed to very severe penalties applicable to member institutions found guilty of repeat major violations as set forth in NCAA Bylaw 19. Those penalties include: (a) limiting some or all outside competition in the sport involved for one or two sea-

sons; (b) prohibiting coaching staff members in that sport from engaging in any coaching activities at the university for a two-year period; (c) elimination of all grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities in the sport for two years; (d) exclusion of all institutional members from NCAA committees, the Council and the Presidents Commission, and (e) relinquishment of voting privileges in the NCAA for four years.

Under NCAA legislation establishing prescribed penalties for major violations, however, the committee also may impose lesser penalties if it determines that the case is "unique." Ordinarily, the unique circumstances that would justify relief from the Association's mandatory penalties would include: prompt detection of the violations, investigating and reporting the violations to the NCAA, cooperating in the processing of the case, and initiating strong corrective and disciplinary measures before action by the committee. The committee gives great weight to such institutional actions in deciding the extent to which a case presents unique circumstances. Other circumstances, although not as significant as these institutional measures, also may warrant viewing a major case as unique. In this regard, the committee determined that this case was unique in some respects.

In making its findings in this case, the committee took into account that: (a) The football program was not involved in the 1986 infractions case, and the basketball program, which was the focus of attention in the 1986 case, was not involved in this case; (b) the university's compliance, educational and monitoring programs, which need further strengthening to ensure institutional control, could be strengthened through a lengthy period of probation, annual reports and audits to the committee, rather than through some of the minimum penalties set forth in Bylaw 19; (c) the university voluntarily declared the involved student-athlete ineligible for the 1989-90 season, and (d) the university accepted the resignation of its head football coach. The committee also wishes to note that the former head coach appeared voluntarily before the committee to provide assistance in consideration of the case, even though he was not required to be present.

Although the Committee on Infractions commends the university, and particularly its president, for the actions taken since 1986 to strengthen compliance with NCAA legislation, the committee believes that further steps need to be taken to increase rules compliance, particularly in the areas of summer jobs, economic audits, emphasis on the standards of ethical conduct expected of coaching staff members and student-athletes, and overall institutional control.

For the foregoing reasons, the Committee on Infractions did not impose the full scope of penalties identified in Bylaw 19 for repeat major violations. The committee did impose significant penalties, including: a three-year probationary period (rather than the minimum two-year penalty) in order to further strengthen the university's compliance program; a reduction in the number of expense-paid visits in football during the 1989-90 academic year; the elimination of all off-campus recruiting activities in the 1989-90 academic year (a penalty that was suspended based on mitigating factors); the prohibition of postseason competition by the university's football team for one year;

the prohibition of live television appearances for the football team during the 1990 season; a reduction of the university's regular-season football schedule for the 1990-91 academic year (a penalty that was suspended based on mitigating factors), and a reduction of initial football grants-in-aid for the 1990-91 and 1991-92 academic years.

The committee's findings of violations are set forth in Part II of this report, and the committee's penalties are set forth in Part III.

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

A. [NCAA Bylaw 13.2.2.] During the period beginning May 31, 1988, and ending July 29, 1988, a representative of the university's athletics interests arranged for a prospective student-athlete to receive wages for employment at the representative's business that were excessive in light of actual services performed. Specifically, the young man worked approximately 138 hours and received wages of approximately \$10 per hour for running errands while other individuals performing similar duties were paid approximately \$5 per hour (resulting in an excessive amount of approximately \$690). Also, the young man's wages were paid in cash and came from the company's petty cash fund while other individuals with similar responsibilities were paid by check.

B. [NCAA Bylaw 10.1.] A student-athlete acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, deport himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards normally associated with the participation in intercollegiate athletics in that the young man provided false and misleading information concerning his employment at a business owned by a representative of the university's athletics interests during interviews conducted September 1, 1988; September 15, 1988, and October 10, 1988, by an NCAA enforcement representative and in the presence of the university's faculty athletics representative. Specifically, during the first two interviews, the young man provided misleading information by denying that he received payments in excess of \$5 per hour for his employment and by specifically denying that he received \$10 per hour for this employment, and finally, October 10, 1988, the young man provided false information by reporting to the NCAA enforcement representative that he received cash for lunch almost daily, but was paid only \$5 per hour.

C. [NCAA Bylaws 10.01.1 and 10.1.] The then head football coach acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, deport himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics by: (1) advising an athletics representative (who was providing summer employment for a prospective student-athlete who was involved in the finding set forth in Part II-A of this report) that a prospective student-athlete should be paid more than the \$5 per hour going rate because another job for \$13.25 per hour had fallen through, and instructing him to "take care of" the student-athlete, and (2) instructing the young man to report that he received \$5 per hour to NCAA investigators, even though the then head coach knew that the young man had been paid more instructions that seriously impeded and misled the investigation of this matter.

D. [NCAA Bylaw 13.1.1.] The university reported a secondary violation of the recruiting-contact rule in the sport of football during the fall of 1985.

III. Committee on Infractions penalties.

The Committee on Infractions has determined that this case involved several major violations of NCAA legislation that occurred after September 1, 1985. Further, the committee determined that because these violations occurred while the institution was on probation for major violations in its men's basketball program, the university would be subject to the provisions of Bylaw 19.4.2.3 concerning repeat violators. The prescribed penalties for repeat violators include: (a) the prohibition of some or all outside competition in the sport involved in the latest major violation for one or two sport seasons, and the prohibition of all coaching staff members in that sport from involvement directly or indirectly in any coaching activities at the institution during a two-year period; (b) the elimination of all grants-in-aid and all recruiting activities in that sport for a two-year period; (c) the

requirement that all institutional staff members serving on the NCAA Presidents Commission, Council, Executive Committee or other committees of the Association resign those positions, it being understood that all institutional representatives shall be ineligible to serve on any NCAA committee for a period of four years, and (d) the requirement that the institution relinquish its voting privilege in the Association for a four-year period.

However, the committee also determined that this case is unique for the following reasons: (a) The institution's football program was not involved in the previous infractions case; (b) the university's compliance, educational and monitoring programs, which need further improvement, could be strengthened best by a longer period of probation and annual audit reports; (c) the institution employed outside investigators and brought the case to a conclusion; (d) the former head football coach who was involved in the case tendered his resignation and is no longer with the institution, and (e) the institution declared the student-athlete who was involved in these findings ineligible.

Accordingly, the committee did not apply the full scope of the prescribed penalties for repeat major violations, but rather imposed the following penalties.

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

B. During the period of probation, the university shall: develop and implement a system for administrative control and monitoring to ensure compliance with NCAA legislation; design and implement a comprehensive educational program (e.g., seminars and testing) to instruct coaches and athletics department personnel on NCAA legislation; submit a preliminary report by January 1, 1990, setting forth a schedule for establishing this compliance and educational program, and file annual progress reports with the NCAA enforcement staff by July 1 of each year thereafter during the probationary period with a particular emphasis on an audit of the summer jobs program, a registration and audit of automobiles owned or driven by student-athletes and a continuing review of all loans provided to student-athletes from all sources outside of the university.

C. The university shall be prohibited from providing any expense-paid visits to the institution for prospective student-athletes in the sport of football during the period August 1, 1989, to July 31, 1990. [Note: In view of the mitigating circumstances set forth above, this penalty shall be modified, and the maximum number of expense-paid visits in football for this period shall be reduced to 55.]

D. The university's football team shall end its 1989-90 season with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest and shall not be eligible to participate in any postseason competition following that season; further, the university may not take advantage of any of the exemptions (with the exception of the spring game) provided in Bylaw 17.7.5.2.

E. During the 1990-91 and 1991-92 academic years, the institution shall award no institutional financial aid that is countable under Bylaw 15.02.3 in the sport of football. [Note: In view of the mitigating circumstances set forth above, the maximum number of initial grants that may be awarded during the 1990-91 academic year shall be increased to 21 and during the 1991-92 academic year restored to 25 (the full number permitted under NCAA rules).]

F. The university's football team shall not be eligible to appear on any "live" telecast (as defined by Bylaw 19.4.2.5.2) during the 1990 football season.

G. The institution's football schedule for 1990 shall be reduced. [Note: This penalty also is suspended due to the university's actions in replacing its head football coach.]

H. The university shall eliminate all off-campus recruiting activities in the sport of football during the 1989-90 academic year. [Note: This penalty is immediately and completely suspended on the basis of the mitigating factors set forth above.]

I. The university shall recertify its full compliance with NCAA legislation in all sports at the conclusion of the probationary period.

J. The committee adopts the university's action in disassociating the representative of the university's athletics interests found in violation of NCAA legislation in this case.

K. If the former head football coach had not been replaced, the university would have been required to show cause in accordance with Bylaw 19.4.2.1-1) why it should not be subject to additional penalties if it had failed to take appropriate disciplinary action against him.

L. Due to his involvement in certain violations of NCAA legislation found in this case (reference: Part II-C of this report), the former head football coach will be informed in writing by the NCAA that in the event he seeks employment as an athletics department staff member at an NCAA member institution during a five-year period (August 1, 1989, to August 1, 1994), he and the involved institution shall be requested to appear before the Committee on Infractions in order for the committee to consider whether that member institution should be subject to the show-cause procedures of Bylaw 19.4.2.1-1), which could limit the former coach's athletically related duties at the new institution for a designated period.

(Note: Should Memphis State University appeal either the findings of violations or proposed penalties in this case to the NCAA Council subcommittee of Division I members, the Committee on Infractions will submit an expanded infractions report to the members of the Council who will consider the appeal. This expanded report will include additional information in accordance with Bylaw 32.8.5. A copy of the committee's report would be provided to the institution prior to the university's appearance before the Council subcommittee and, as required by Bylaw 32.8.6, would be released to the public.)

Also, the Committee on Infractions wishes to advise the university that when the penalties in this case become effective, the institution should take every precaution to ensure that their terms are observed; further, the committee intends to monitor the penalties during their effective periods, and any action contrary to the terms of any of the penalties shall be considered grounds for extending the university's probationary period, as well as to consider imposing more severe sanctions in this case, and finally, should any actions by NCAA Conventions directly or indirectly modify any provision of these penalties or the effect of the penalties, the committee reserves the right to review and reconsider the penalties.)

Notification as Required by NCAA Enforcement Procedures:

[Note: The following is notification of applicable NCAA legislation as required by Bylaw 32.7.1-(b) and IS NOT a penalty proposed by the Committee on Infractions upon the university.]

1. In accordance with the provisions of Bylaw 19.5.3, the institution shall inform the former head football coach who was found in violation of NCAA ethical-conduct legislation in this case of the university's decision to appeal or not to appeal the findings of violations involving him, as well as of his opportunities (along with personal legal counsel) to appear before the NCAA Council subcommittee of Division I members in the event the university submits such an appeal. In addition, the NCAA will advise this former head coach in writing of his opportunity to appeal directly to the Council subcommittee and to appear at a hearing before that group.

2. Certain findings of violations (Parts II-A and II-B) set forth in this report affect the eligibility of the involved student-athlete for participation in regular-season and postseason competition under the provisions of NCAA Bylaws 14.01.4.3 and 14.13.2.

It is understood that the university already has declared this student-athlete ineligible. In accordance with the appeal opportunity of this legislation, the institution may appeal to the NCAA Eligibility Committee for restoration of eligibility for regular-season and postseason competition if the university believes that such action is appropriate.

NCAA COMMITTEE
ON INFRACTIONS

Grambling State basketball program goes on probation

I. Introduction.

In October 1987, a student-athlete at Grambling State University telephoned the NCAA enforcement department to report possible violations of NCAA legislation in the men's basketball program at the university. As a result of this telephone call, the enforcement staff conducted interviews with two former basketball team members, and a notice of preliminary inquiry was sent to the university in April 1988.

During the 1988-89 academic year, at the direction of President Joseph B. Johnson, the university conducted an investigation of its men's basketball program. Although the NCAA and university investigations were conducted independently, the university assisted the NCAA in obtaining information, and a number of joint interviews were conducted by NCAA and university investigators. On March 15, 1989, a letter of official inquiry was sent by the enforcement staff to Grambling State. The university filed its written response May 31, 1989.

The NCAA Committee on Infractions conducted a hearing regarding the allegations contained in the official inquiry June 24, 1989. Present at the hearing were President Johnson, members of the university's administration, the men's head basketball coach, a men's assistant basketball coach and the commissioner of the Southwestern Athletic Conference. During the course of the hearing, the members of the basketball coaching staff denied a number of the allegations, even though the university had found that virtually all of the violations alleged in the official inquiry had occurred.

President Johnson, prior to the time the committee considered the penalties to be imposed in this case, took a number of actions to correct the problems that had been discovered in the men's basketball program. Although for a number of years the university and its athletics department had administrative controls that were designed to prevent violations of NCAA legislation, the president considered it appropriate to order a reorganization of the athletics department that would strengthen the system for ensuring compliance with NCAA legislation. The president reassigned the university's director of high school relations (who was found to have been involved in one of the violations) to other duties. Even before the full extent of the violations was determined by the committee, President Johnson also reduced by two the number of scholarships that could be granted in the sport of men's basketball for 1989-90, required the men's head basketball coach to repay the cost of rental automobiles he had used in connection with one of the violations, and suspended all recruiting activities by the head coach and the assistant coach who was involved in this case.

After the hearing, the committee considered this case in private and made the findings that are set forth in Part II of this report. In brief, the committee found that the men's head basketball coach and an assistant basketball coach provided improper benefits to one student-athlete both before and after he enrolled at the university. Although the young man left the university before competing for the university, this student-athlete received, at no cost to him: meals, the use of a telephone for personal calls, local lodging and local transportation (including the use of automobiles

rented by members of the coaching staff). An airplane ticket also was purchased for the young man by an assistant basketball coach, although the young man decided not to make use of the ticket. The committee found that the nature of the violations committed by, or at the direction of, the men's head basketball coach should result in a finding that he violated NCAA ethical-conduct legislation.

Perhaps as important as the findings of violations made by the committee in this case is a finding that the committee did not make. The committee determined that the university was not guilty of violating the principle of institutional control that governs NCAA member institutions, despite the fact that major violations of NCAA legislation occurred in the university's men's basketball program. Prior to these violations, Grambling State University had in place an administrative system designed to prevent coaches from securing the types of improper benefits for prospects or enrolled student-athletes that were found in this case. University administrators exercised due diligence in attempting to prevent rules violations by coaching staff members. The violations that occurred in this case were the result of the men's head basketball coach, or an assistant basketball coach acting at the direction of the head coach, devising ways to circumvent university administrative systems.

The committee determined that the violations found in this case were intentional, major violations of NCAA legislation. Although the student-athlete who was the beneficiary of these rules violations never competed for the university, the committee, consistent with its rulings in past cases, found that an attempt to obtain a significant recruiting or competitive advantage, even if unsuccessful, constitutes a major violation of NCAA legislation. Further, because the major violations in this case occurred after September 1, 1985, the committee's findings normally would subject the university to minimum prescribed penalties that would include: a two-year probationary period, elimination of expense-paid recruiting visits for one year, elimination of off-campus recruiting for one year, possible termination of the employment of all staff members who condoned the violations, the loss of postseason-competition and television-appearance opportunities for one year, and institutional recertification of compliance.

Under NCAA legislation establishing prescribed penalties for major violations, however, the committee also may impose lesser penalties if it determines that the case is "unique." Ordinarily, the unique circumstances that justify relief from the Association's mandatory penalties would include factors such as: prompt detection of violations, investigating and reporting violations to the NCAA, cooperating in the processing of the case, and initiating strong corrective and disciplinary measures before action by the committee. The committee gives great weight to such institutional actions in deciding the extent that a case presents "unique" circumstances. Other circumstances, although not as significant as these institutional measures, also may warrant viewing a major or repeat case as "unique" for some purposes. The previously cited actions of Grambling State's president present a basis for determining this case to be unique and to justify the significant but less than the otherwise required mini-

mum penalties.

The committee's findings are set forth in Part II of this report, and the committee's penalties are set forth in Part III.

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

A. [NCAA Bylaws 13.02.11.1, 13.6.2, 13.6.4 and 13.14.1] During the period July 30 to August 2, 1987, during the official paid visit to the university's campus of a prospective student-athlete, the university's director of high school relations/alumni affairs utilized his personal funds to pay the cost of the young man's expenses (\$262.12) at a hotel - funds that were not deposited with the institution; further, this visit exceeded the permissible 48-hour limit for such a visit, and finally, the university, as a part of settling its general accounts with this hotel, paid the cost of the young man's local and long-distance telephone charges (\$81.55) at the hotel, even though NCAA legislation prohibits the payment of such telephone expenses.

B. [NCAA Bylaw 13.2.2] On or about August 7, 1987, prior to the enrollment of a prospective student-athlete, a men's assistant basketball coach provided a nonrefundable, prepaid airline ticket issued by a travel agency in Monroe, Louisiana, to the young man in order for the prospect to travel one way from another city to his home town prior to enrolling at the university; further, the cost of the ticket (\$166) was charged to the assistant coach's personal credit card and subsequently paid by the assistant coach, and finally, the young man did not use the airline ticket, but traveled directly to the university's campus.

C. [NCAA Bylaws 13.01.2, 13.2.2, 13.4.1 and 13.5.1] On August 14, 1987, prior to the enrollment of a prospective student-athlete, a men's assistant basketball coach, at the direction of the men's head basketball coach, arranged, in violation of university policies and procedures, for the prospect and the young man's girlfriend to receive lodging, meals and telephone privileges at a hotel from August 14 to August 20; further, the costs for these benefits (\$540.12) were paid by the Grambling State University Athletic Foundation, and finally, on several occasions, these two coaches provided local automobile transportation to the young man and his girlfriend.

D. [NCAA Bylaw 16.12.2.1] During the fall semester of 1987, several members of the university's men's basketball coaching staff provided local automobile transportation to a student-athlete and the young man's girlfriend at no cost to them.

E. [NCAA Bylaw 16.12.2.3(c)] During the fall semester of 1987 (from approximately September 1, 1987, to November 17, 1987), the men's head basketball coach, or a men's assistant basketball coach acting at the direction of the head coach, rented automobiles in violation of university policies and outside of the university system for the rental of automobiles, and gave access to these cars to a student-athlete who utilized these automobiles for his personal use on numerous occasions; further, the costs for these rentals were paid by the university due, in part, to the misleading manner in which payment arrangements were made by the head coach.

F. [NCAA Bylaw 16.12.1.1] For approximately a one-month period during the fall semester of 1987, the men's head basketball coach arranged for several student-athletes who were not receiving an athletics scholarship to be provided meals at a local restaurant; further, due to the submission of misleading information by the head coach, the Grambling State University Athletic Foundation paid for the costs of these meals, and finally, the foundation, following previously established procedures, would have refused to make this payment if the head coach had presented accurate information to the foundation.

G. [NCAA Bylaw 10.1-(c)] The men's head basketball coach acted contrary to the principles of ethical conduct inasmuch as he did not, on all occasions, deport himself in accordance with the generally recognized high standards normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics in that his involvement in the findings set forth in Parts II-C, II-E and II-F of this report demonstrates a knowing and willful effort on his part to operate the university's intercollegiate men's basketball program contrary to the requirements and provisions of NCAA legislation.

H. [NCAA Bylaws 30.3.3 and 30.3.5] The institution's Certification of Compliance form for the 1988-89 academic

year was erroneous because the alleged violations in this inquiry indicate that the institution's men's basketball program was not in compliance with NCAA legislation.

Also, with full knowledge at that time that certain practices of the institution's intercollegiate men's basketball program were not in compliance with NCAA legislation, the men's head basketball coach and a men's assistant basketball coach attested on a statement filed with the chief executive officer of the institution that they had reported to the chief executive officer their knowledge of and involvement in any violation of NCAA legislation involving the institution. Specifically, the coaches attested May 2, 1988, that they had no knowledge of and involvement in any violations of NCAA legislation involving the institution during the 1987-88 academic year.

Finally, based upon information provided by these individuals, and without intent to do so, the institution's chief executive officer erroneously certified September 6, 1988, the institution's compliance with NCAA legislation.

III. Committee on Infractions penalties.

The Committee on Infractions has determined that this case involved several major violations of NCAA legislation that occurred after September 1, 1985. Accordingly, NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.2, as adopted by the Association's membership, requires prescribed minimum penalties, "subject to exceptions authorized by the Committee on Infractions in unique cases on the basis of specifically stated reasons," that include: (a) a two-year probationary period (including a periodic, in-person monitoring system and written institutional reports); (b) the elimination of all expense-paid recruiting visits to the institution in the involved sport for one recruiting year; (c) a requirement that all coaching staff members in the sport be prohibited from engaging in any off-campus recruiting activities for one recruiting year; (d) a requirement that all institutional staff members determined by the Committee on Infractions knowingly to have engaged in or condoned a major violation be subject either to termination of employment, suspension without pay for at least one year or reassignment of duties within the institution to a position that does not include contact with prospective or enrolled student-athletes or representatives of the institution's athletics interests for at least one year; (e) one year of sanctions precluding postseason competition in the sport; (f) one year of sanctions precluding television appearances in the sport, and (g) institutional recertification that the current athletics policies and practices conform to all requirements of NCAA regulations.

The Committee on Infractions determined that this case was a "unique" case in which the institution should receive less than the full set of minimum penalties otherwise required by NCAA legislation. The factors that led the committee to make this determination include: the university's thorough investigation of the men's basketball program and its cooperation in the NCAA investigation; the university's action to reduce the number of grants-in-aid to be awarded for men's basketball; the suspension of all recruiting activities by the coaches involved in this case prior to the completion of the university's investigation; the president's decision to reassign a university administrator who was involved in a violation to duties that would preclude his contact with prospective student-athletes; the restructuring of the athletics department to strengthen the president's control of the athletics department coaching staff, and the fact that the university had appropriate monitoring procedures in place that were circumvented when coaches intentionally submitted misleading information to university administrators.

Accordingly, the penalties imposed in this case by the Committee on Infractions are:

A. The university shall be publicly reprimanded and censured, and placed on probation for a period of two years from the date these penalties are imposed, which shall be the date the 15-day appeal period expires or the date the institution notifies the executive director that it will not appeal, whichever is earlier, or the date established by NCAA Council subcommittee action as a result of an appeal by the university to the Council, it being understood that should any portion of any of the penalties in this case be set aside for any reason other than by appropriate action of the Association, the penalties shall be reconsidered by the Committee on Infractions. [Note: The second year of this probationary period is immediately and completely suspended on the basis of the mitigating factors set forth above.]

Further, Grambling State University shall be subject to the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 19.4.2.3 concerning repeat violators for a five-year period beginning on the effective date of the penalties in this case.

B. The university shall be limited to 15 expense-paid visits to the institution for prospective student-athletes in men's basketball during the 1989-90 academic year.

C. The university shall be limited to only one member of the men's basketball coaching staff who may engage in off-campus recruiting activities beginning on the effective date of these penalties until August 15, 1990. The identity of this coaching staff member shall be reported to the NCAA enforcement staff and the Committee on Infractions prior to September 1, 1989. [Note: This penalty is immediately and completely suspended on the basis of the mitigating factors set forth above.]

D. In accordance with Bylaw 19.4.2.1-(1), the university shall show cause why it should not be penalized further if it fails to take appropriate disciplinary action against the men's head basketball coach who was found to have violated the principles of ethical conduct in the case (reference: Part II-G of this report).

E. In accordance with Bylaw 19.4.2.1-(1), the university shall show cause why it should not be penalized further if it fails to take appropriate disciplinary action against the assistant men's basketball coach who was found in violation of NCAA legislation in this case.

F. The university's men's basketball team shall end its 1989-90 season with the playing of its last regularly scheduled, in-season contest and shall not be eligible to participate in any postseason competition, including a foreign tour, following that season. Moreover, the men's basketball team may not take advantage of the exceptions provided in Bylaws 17.3.3.1-(c) and 17.3.5.2-(a), (c) and (d) regarding preseason contests and other exceptions to the maximum number of contest limitations during the 1989-90 academic year. [Note: This penalty is immediately and completely suspended on the basis of the mitigating factors set forth above.]

G. During the 1989-90 and 1990-91 academic years, the institution shall award no more than 13 athletically related financial aid awards that are countable under Bylaw 15.02.3 in the sport of men's basketball.

H. The men's basketball team shall not appear on any "live" telecast (as defined in Bylaw 19.4.2.5.2) during the 1989-90 academic year. [Note: This penalty is immediately and completely suspended on the basis of the mitigating factors set forth above.]

I. The men's head basketball coach, due to his involvement in certain violations of NCAA legislation found in this case (reference: Part II-G of this report), will be informed in writing that if he accepts employment as an athletics department staff member at another NCAA member institution during a five-year period (July 28, 1989, to July 28, 1994), he and the involved institution shall be requested to appear before the Committee on Infractions.

See Grambling State, page 17

Questions/Answers

Readers are invited to submit questions to this column. Please direct any inquiries to The NCAA News at the NCAA national office.

Q To whom does the term senior woman administrator apply?

A A senior woman administrator is the highest ranking female administrator involved with the conduct of a member institution's intercollegiate athletics program.

Private funds to play major role in Virginia's arena plans

The University of Virginia plans to build a \$40 million, 15,000-seat basketball arena, if at least half of the funding can be raised from private sources.

School officials were unable to say when the project would begin but announced that there is ample demand for a new arena and a willingness among Virginia fans to provide financial support.

The new arena would replace the school's 24-year-old, 8,400-seat University Hall, which is the smallest

basketball facility in the Atlantic Coast Conference. School officials said they must raise \$300,000 in private funds to study building options before the project can begin.

"This is an exciting time for us," said Virginia athletics director W. James Copeland Jr. in announcing the project. "It's the first step in a process that will culminate in a new arena."

At least \$20 million for the arena is expected to come from private gifts and the sale of corporate suites and "lifetime" seats. Up to \$10 mil-

lion more could be raised through state-backed bonds.

The facility also could qualify for state funding if it is used for education or public-service purposes.

"I would not preclude government support for this facility," said Ray C. Hunt Jr., the school's recently retired vice-president for finance who headed a group of university faculty and administrators that studied the arena proposal. "But we haven't tested that yet."

The university's president, Robert M. O'Neil, expressed his support for the project in a written statement.

"It is clear that University Hall cannot continue to meet the various needs for such a facility indeed, has not for some time been able to meet that need," he said.

Hunt explained that a new arena would permit the school to present



W. James Copeland Jr.

served in University Hall for a student body six times that size.

In his statement, O'Neil said, "Enlarged capacity is critically needed. That need has been amply demonstrated by the data in the consultant's report and by comparisons to the facilities... at comparable universities."

Although the opening of a new arena probably is several years away, Copeland said he hoped the project also would help attract a new men's basketball coach to the school. Virginia's current coach, Terry Holland, recently announced he would step down after next season to become athletics director at Davidson College.

"I hope our next basketball coach will look at this as a longtime job and would see the step we've taken today as a positive one," Copeland said.

New conference organized

Five private Massachusetts colleges have announced the formation of a new Division III football conference.

Assumption College, Bentley College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stonehill College and Western New England College will play as members of the Eastern Collegiate Football Conference beginning this September, officials said.

MIT athletics director Royce N. Flippin Jr. has been named the conference's first commissioner, said Roger Crosley, sports information director for both MIT and the new conference.

Merrimack College is among at least three other schools considering joining the new conference next season, Crosley told United Press International.

Other teams considering joining

Grambling State

Continued from page 16

tions in order for the committee to consider whether that member institution should be subject to the show-cause procedures of Bylaw 19.4.2.1(1), which could limit the coach's athletically related duties at the new institution for a designated period.

[Note: Should Grambling State University appeal either the findings of violations or proposed penalties in this case to the NCAA Council subcommittee of Division I members, the Committee on Infractions will submit an expanded infractions report to the members of the Council who will consider the appeal. This expanded report will include additional information in accordance with Bylaw 32.8.5. A copy of the committee's report would be provided to the institution prior to the university's appearance before the Council subcommittee and, as required by Bylaw 32.8.6, would be released to the public.

Also, the Committee on Infractions wishes to advise the university that when the penalties in this case become effective, the institution should take every precaution to ensure that their terms are observed; further, the committee intends to monitor the penalties during their effective periods, and any action contrary to the terms of any of the penalties shall be considered grounds for extending the university's probationary period, as well as to consider imposing more severe sanctions in this case, and finally, should any actions by NCAA Conventions directly or indirectly modify any provision of these penalties or the effect of these penalties, the committee reserves the right to review and reconsider the penalties.]

NCAA COMMITTEE
ON INFRACTIONS

Alfred suspends women's track

Alfred University is dropping women's indoor and outdoor track and field as intercollegiate sports.

"In the past several years, there has been a lack of interest in the program," said athletics director Eugene Castrovillo. "We also have had difficulty identifying qualified coaches for the program."

Alfred, a Division III member, still offers 18 varsity sports.

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Governmental affairs report

A review of recent Federal government activities affecting the NCAA membership is published quarterly in The NCAA News. These reports are prepared by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, the Association's Washington, D.C., legal counsel.

Congressional investigation into the role of intercollegiate athletics.

A. May 18 hearing. On May 18, the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education held the first of two hearings on the state of intercollegiate athletics. Witnesses included NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz; Frank Deford, former senior editor, Sports Illustrated; American Council on Education President Robert H. Atwell; NAIA Executive Director Jefferson D. Farris; Donna A. Lopiano, director of intercollegiate athletics for women, University of Texas, Austin; Sister Mary Alan, athletics director, St. Anthony's High School, Jersey City, New Jersey, and Sen. Bill Bradley, D-New Jersey.

The stated purpose of the hearing was to give members of Congress a better understanding of what is happening in college sports today, including such aspects as the governing of college athletics, the role of the media in creating pressure to win and the recruiting of student-athletes.

Some witnesses testified that college athletics has dealt only superficially with rules violations, drug abuse and academic inadequacies. They argued that the system is inherently flawed and that major changes in the system must occur before it can improve. The changes that were advocated included eliminating freshman eligibility and shortening athletics seasons.

Schultz disputed the charges, stating that colleges are making progress in dealing with problems in intercollegiate athletics. He outlined recent NCAA actions, including legislation to deal with rules violations, drug abuse, progress toward graduation and compliance with NCAA rules, to support his assessment. He also argued that abuses in college athletics were isolated incidents being presented as the norm, instead of being considered, as they properly should be, in the context of a national program with more than 250,000 participants.

B. May 24 hearing. On May 24, the same House subcommittee held a second hearing on the state of intercollegiate athletics. Witnesses included Martin A. Massengale, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and chair of the NCAA Presidents Commission; Rev. Timothy S. Healy, president of Georgetown University; Rep. Tom McMillen, D-Maryland; Rep. Ed Towns, D-New York; Gary Ruble, a former football player at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Dr. Larry Hawkins, director of the University of Chicago Institute of Athletics and Education; Dr. Richard Lapchick, director of Northeastern Center for the Study of Sport in Society, and Dr. Steve Milburn, president of the National Association of Academic Advisors for Athletics.

The purpose of the second hearing was to identify ways to improve educational opportunities for student-athletes. The measures that were suggested included eliminating athletics scholarships, requiring higher academic standards for student-athletes and eliminating freshman eligibility.

The primary focus of the second hearing, however, was on the companion "Student-Athlete Right-to-Know Act" bills, H.R. 1454 and S. 580, which would require higher education institutions receiving Federal aid to report annually on graduation rates of student-athletes, broken down by race, sex and sport. Massengale testified that the NCAA currently is drafting similar legislation, which will be considered at the NCAA annual Convention next January. He mentioned several issues pertaining to the practical application of the pending bills that need to be resolved, such as which institutions should be required to report, whether the information should be reported to the public or only to prospective recruits, and how reporting requirements may skew results.

Subcommittee Chair Pat Williams, D-Montana, concluded the hearing by stating that the subcommittee will monitor the NCAA Convention carefully and may schedule a mark-up session for H.R. 1454 the week following the Convention.

C. Congressional College Sports Forum. On June 13, Rep. John Conyers, D-Michigan, and The National Organization

for Athletic Development sponsored a College Sports Forum on Capitol Hill. Panelists discussed two topics — Proposition 42 and automatic qualification of conferences for the NCAA Division I men's basketball tournament. The panelists largely were opposed to Proposition 42, which many said had a disproportionate impact on black student-athletes. With respect to automatic qualification, Vanderbilt University athletics director Roy F. Kramer, a member of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee, described the changes being made in automatic qualification that are necessary because there will be 31 conferences eligible in 1991 and 32 eligible in 1992 for the 30 positions for automatic qualifiers in the 64-team bracket. Mr. Kramer explained that the competitive performance of conferences during the current season, as measured by a conference's overall success against teams at the same level of competition, is the primary standard expected to be used in the automatic-bid selection process.

Academic issues

Student-Athlete Right-to-Know Act. Sen. Bradley, D-New Jersey, sponsor of S. 480, has been urging the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources to hold hearings and mark up the bill. To date, no hearings have been scheduled on S. 480 or its companion bill in the House, H.R. 1454.

In addition, as noted above, three sponsors of these bills, Rep. McMillen, D-Maryland; Rep. Towns, D-New York, and Sen. Bradley, D-New Jersey, testified at the hearings held by the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee concerning the state of intercollegiate athletics. In their testimony, the sponsors spoke in favor of the principles of the bills and called upon the NCAA to adopt these principles in internal NCAA legislation.

Drug-abuse prevention

A. Drug testing. On June 13, the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment held hearings on H.R. 33. The bill, introduced in January by Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman John Dingell, D-Michigan, and Rep. Thomas Bliley, R-Virginia, would establish standards for the certification of laboratories engaged in urine drug testing.

The NCAA submitted a statement for the record in which it supported several sections of the bill, including in particular the one that requires the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, in establishing the laboratory certification program, to take into account special factors applicable to participation in amateur athletics competition that warrant separate or different treatment in the certification program. The NCAA stated that it would be helpful if the report on H.R. 33 indicated the Committee's intent that existing national athletics drug-testing programs, such as those operated by the NCAA and the United States Olympic Committee, not be disturbed by the secretary unless he finds that they do not provide assurance of accurate test results.

B. Anabolic steroids. 1. Legislative developments. No further hearings have been held on H.R. 995, the "Anabolic Steroid Restriction Act of 1989," which would ban any solicitation (e.g., by mail, radio, television or magazine) for anabolic steroids other than legitimate mailings to certified medical professionals. The bill also clarifies that anabolic steroids may not be mailed for any use other than the treatment of disease pursuant to the order of a physician. The bill was introduced by Rep. Stark, D-California, in February and currently has 104 cosponsors. Hearings on the bill were held March 23, and Rep. Stark has asked Rep. Hughes, D-New Jersey, chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, to hold additional hearings on the bill.

As previously reported, Senate Judiciary Committee Chair Joseph Biden, D-Delaware, introduced a similar bill, S. 466, last February, and the Senate Judiciary Committee held a field hearing on anabolic-steroid abuse April 3. On May 9, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing to explore anabolic-steroid abuse in professional and college football. Witnesses included NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle; Chuck Noll, head coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers; Marty Schottenheimer, head coach of the Kansas City Chiefs; Jay Moyer, legal counsel and executive vice-president of the NFL; Gene Upshaw, executive director of the NFL Players Association; Bill Frahie, NFL player representative for the Atlanta Falcons; Steve Courson, former NFL player; Joseph V.

Paterno, head coach, Pennsylvania State University; G.F. "Bo" Schembechler, head coach, University of Michigan, and Tubby Raymond, head coach, University of Delaware.

Although much of the hearing focused on steroid use and possible testing procedures in professional football, several possible solutions to the steroid problem were discussed that could have a direct bearing on college athletics. One such solution was to make anabolic steroids a controlled substance and thus make possession a criminal offense. Another potential solution was increased testing for steroids on the college level. Finally, although witnesses raised doubts about the legality of such an action, the idea of the NFL assessing penalties against college football players who have tested positive for steroids was mentioned. Such penalties could include changing the athlete's draft status or forcing the athlete to sit out before being allowed to play.

Chair Biden suggested that additional hearings be held, including one with testimony from amateur athletics associations. No hearings have yet been scheduled for the fall.

2. Administrative developments. As mandated by the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, the Comptroller General has conducted a study on the health consequences and extent of anabolic-steroid and human-growth-hormone use among high school students, college students and adults. The report, which was due to be submitted to Congress by June 1, is in the final stages of processing and is expected to be released shortly.

National Youth Sports Program

A. Fiscal-year 1990 appropriation. NCAA witnesses testified before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees May 3 and May 12, respectively, in support of increased appropriations for the 1990 NYSP. Warren K. Giese, a member of the NCAA NYSP Committee and project administrator of the University of South Carolina NYSP project; Lucille Hester, activity director of the University of the District of Columbia NYSP project, and Frank Bolden, a member of the UDC NYSP advisory board, testified before the House subcommittee. Vivian I. Fuller, a member of the NCAA NYSP Committee, testified before the Senate subcommittee.

In fiscal-year 1989, the NYSP received an appropriation of \$6,669 million under the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program and an appropriation of \$3 million under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. For fiscal-year 1990, the NCAA requested an appropriation of \$8,743 million under the CSBG and \$4 million under the Drug Act. The Administration proposed complete elimination of the CSBG program. In addition, a statutory ceiling restricted further appropriations under the Drug Act.

Through the efforts of Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Massachusetts, in markup July 12, the House subcommittee recommended increasing the NYSP CSBG appropriation to \$9,669 million in order to maintain the combined level of the fiscal-year 1989 CSBG and Drug Act appropriations. The subcommittee gave no other CSBG program an increase, and the overall amount of the CSBG appropriation was cut by more than \$21 million.

The full House Appropriations Committee marked up the bill July 25 and approved the amounts recommended by the subcommittee. The Senate subcommittee is not expected to mark up the fiscal-year 1990 appropriations bill until after the August recess.

B. Summer food service program amendment. As part of the new anti-drug-abuse emphasis of the NYSP, about 50 participating institutions will operate an extended NYSP program during the 1989-90 academic year. Under current law, these institutions would not be able to provide meals to NYSP participants under the Summer Food Service Program for Children ("SFSP") because the authorizing statute limits payments under the SFSP to meals served during the months of May through September. The NCAA and NYSP supporters have asked the Senate to include in a reauthorization bill now being drafted an amendment that would exempt NYSP institutions from this restriction. The bill was expected to be introduced July 25; full committee markup of the bill was scheduled for July 27.

The House Education and Labor Committee, which has jurisdiction over school food programs, marked up similar legislation July 1 that does not contain the

NYSP provision. The differences between the two bills ultimately will be resolved in conference.

C. Office for substance-abuse-prevention funding. On July 5, the NCAA applied to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, for funding for the NYSP under the Community Youth Activity Program set-aside for programs of national significance. The NCAA application requests \$450,000 over a three-year period for the training of trainers in substance-abuse-prevention techniques and the provision of technical assistance by those trainers to NYSP projects nationwide.

Title IX

A. Administrative developments. The Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR), is preparing and soon will release a new Title IX intercollegiate athletics investigator's manual. The draft manual has been sent to the OCR regional offices for comment, and those comments were due July 24. OCR hoped to incorporate the suggested changes and issue the final version of the manual by August 24. According to staff, the revised manual does not make major substantive changes in the current requirement, but does make the manual much less cumbersome, which may result in an increased number of Title IX intercollegiate athletics compliance reviews.

B. Litigation developments. 1. On July 7, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reversed the decision of the district court dismissing *WEAL v. Cavazos*, a longstanding suit against the Federal government. The appeals court determined that the plaintiffs had "standing," or the legal ability to bring the action, and directed that the issues remaining in the case be scheduled for briefing and assignment to a panel of the appeals court for argument. In previous orders issued by WEAL and related cases, the district court has established mandatory time limits for the investigation of Title IX and other civil rights complaints by the Department of Education.

2. According to counsel for the Department of Justice (DOJ), the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and DOJ still are in the process of working to resolve DOJ concerns about the University's compliance with the terms of a 1981 consent decree issued in *Pavey v. University of Alaska*. In 1987, DOJ raised questions about the university's accommodation of female students' athletics interests and abilities and its expenditures for publicity, recruitment and game guarantees.

3. The appeal in *Leake v. Long Island Jewish Medical Center* still is pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Last year, the lower court ruled that the Civil Rights Restoration Act applied retroactively to cases pending on the date of its enactment.

Copyright

A. Copyright Royalty Tribunal Developments. 1. 1988 cable royalty fees. NCAA Washington counsel prepared a claim that was filed before the end of July on behalf of the NCAA and its member institutions and allied conferences for a share of the more than \$195 million in 1988 royalty fees.

2. 1987 cable royalty fees. On April 14, Phase I claimants filed a notice with the tribunal advising that all Phase I controversies had been settled, and, on April 27, the tribunal distributed \$170,853,898 in 1987 royalty fees, which represented nearly all of the 1987 fees.

3. Implementation of the satellite home viewer act. On June 19, the Joint Sports Claimants (JSC) filed comments supporting proposed rules published by the tribunal to implement the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1988, which extends compulsory licensing of television broadcast programming to satellite carriers. The proposed rules, which govern the procedures to be followed in filing claims for satellite carrier compulsory licensing royalties, essentially are the same as those that now exist for the filing of claims for cable compulsory licensing royalties.

4. Adjustment proceeding. On May 26, the Community Antenna Television Association requested that the Copyright Royalty Tribunal initiate a cable royalty adjustment proceeding to eliminate the syndicated exclusivity surcharge, which first became effective in 1983. Although the Tribunal has not awarded the JSC a share of the syndicated exclusivity fees, action taken by the Tribunal in response to the petition ultimately could have an adverse effect on the amount of royalty fees awarded for sports programming.

Comments on the petition were due August 1, and the JSC planned to file joint comments.

5. Late-paid 1985 royalty fees. Of the March 30 distribution to the Joint Sports Claimants (JSC) of \$65,065 in late-paid 1985 royalties reported in the last report, the NCAA received \$7,546 as the college sports share.

6. Late-paid 1986 royalty fees. On June 8, the Copyright Royalty Tribunal distributed \$609,312 to the JSC in late-paid 1986 royalty fees. The college sports share of those royalties was \$72,931.

7. 1987 royalty fees. On April 27, following settlement of Phase I of the 1987 cable royalty distribution proceeding, the Copyright Royalty Tribunal distributed \$22,961,091 to the JSC. In addition, the JSC received another \$2,234,413 from the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) in 1987 royalty fees, pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement between the MPAA and the JSC. The college sports share of the total 1987 royalty fees was \$2,771,505.

B. Copyright office developments. On April 10, the copyright office published a final regulation imposing an interest charge on underpaid royalties. The regulation applied only to underpayments occurring on or after July 1, 1989. The JSC and other copyright owners had filed comments last year urging the Copyright Office to assess interest not only on future late payments, but also on the over \$100 million in overdue royalties that already have been paid as a result of the January 5, 1988, Cablevision decision.

C. Canadian copyright proceeding. On June 30, the American College Sports Collective of Canada, Inc., a corporation created by the NCAA, filed a Statement of Royalties requiring that cable systems in Canada pay royalties for the retransmission of distant-signal broadcasts of the sporting events, or any part or compilation thereof, of the NCAA, its member institutions and allied conferences. Other Statements of Royalties were filed by Major League Baseball, the National Basketball Association and the National Hockey League, as well as other copyright owners. It is anticipated that proceedings will commence in the fall to justify the royalty fees listed in the Statements of Royalties.

D. Legislative developments. Two common bills that would strip states and state entities, such as schools and state colleges and universities, of immunity for copyright infringement lawsuits are advancing in the Congress. H.R. 1131, the "Copyright Remedy Clarification Act," which was introduced in February by the chair of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Administration of Justice, Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wisconsin, and S. 497, introduced in early March by the chair of the parallel Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Arizona, would open states and state entities to financial liability if they infringe on copyrighted works. On July 11, the House Subcommittee held a second hearing on H.R. 1131, and subcommittee chair Kastenmeier reportedly hopes to mark up the bill before Congress recesses in early August. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee held a May 17 hearing on S. 497 experts and other witnesses who testified before the subcommittees debated whether Congress can abrogate the constitutional immunity of states to suit under the 11th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

E. Recommendation for repeal of cable compulsory license. On May 30, the Federal Communications Commission adopted a report recommending that Congress repeal the compulsory license for cable-system carriage of distant broadcast signals. If Congress were to enact such legislation, cable systems would be required to negotiate directly with the owners of copyrighted nonnetwork broadcast programming, including the owners of non-network sports programming, before retransmitting it. During consideration of the Copyright Revision Act of 1976, the NCAA and the professional sports leagues opposed the compulsory license and supported such retransmission consent.

Taxation of scholarships and interest paid on student loans

Numerous bills have been introduced in this Congress that would partially or fully restore the exclusion from taxable income of scholarships and would reinstate the deduction for interest paid on student loans. These bills have been re-

See *Governmental*, page 19

Eligibility appeals

Eligibility Appeals Concerning Recruiting Violations				DIVISION II			
DIVISION I				Eligibility Appeals (Other Than Those Involving Recruiting Violations)			
NCAA Rule(s)	Facts	Recruiting Advantage	Result	NCAA Rule(s)	Facts	Result	No. Eligibility restored.
B 13.10.1, 13.10.3, 13.10.5 and 13.10.6	Men's head basketball coach made off-the-record comments about several PSAs' (prospective student-athletes) athletics abilities that were published in local newspaper.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 13.9.1.1 and 13.9.1.2	PSAs (men's tennis and men's golf) signed forms accepting grants-in-aid prior to National Letter of Intent signing date. Institution voided grants and PSAs resigned them during permissible signing period.		
B 13.10.1	Men's head basketball coach made comments about PSA's athletics ability that were published in local newspaper.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 12.1.1, 12.1.3, 12.2.3.2 and 12.2.3.2.4	PSA (ice hockey) participated in 16 contests over a three-year period in major junior A ice hockey.	Eligibility not restored.	
B 13.2.2-(b)	PSA (men's basketball) received T-shirt from student manager during official visit; PSA repaid value of shirt.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 16.02.3, 16.2.1.2 and 16.2.2.3	SA (student-athlete) (men's basketball) purchased three hard basketball tickets from assistant coach at discount; another SA (men's basketball) purchased three hard tickets from basketball manager for \$18, who received tickets from assistant coach. Both SAs repaid cost of tickets.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.02.4.4	Men's and women's assistant track coach visited PSAs during dead period prior to National Letter of Intent signing date; PSAs had verbally committed to attend institution prior to violations.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 16.12.2.3-(a)	SA (women's basketball) received loan from professor for outstanding telephone bill in order to enroll; SA repaid loan.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.6.5.2.2	PSA (men's soccer) received complimentary ticket to NCAA ice hockey quarterfinal championship game from head coach during PSA's official visit.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 14.1.5.2.2	SA (men's golf) competed in one contest while enrolled in only four hours; institution withheld SA from one contest.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.10.4	PSAs (men's basketball) were introduced at institution's annual basketball awards banquet while on official paid visit.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 14.2.1	SA (women's crew) requested extension due to illness; SA was unable to document that illness prevented SA from attending school.	Extension request denied.	
B 13.1.4.9-(b)	Women's basketball coaching staff contacted PSA during dead period during 1989 NCAA Women's Basketball Championship; PSA already had signed National Letter of Intent.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 16.12.2.1	SAs received small gifts from women's head basketball coach; SAs repaid value of benefits. Coach subsequently resigned.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.10.1	Head ice hockey coach's private comments to fellow coaches about several PSAs' athletics abilities were published in local newspaper.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 14.3.2.2 and 14.3.2.4	Institution certified walk-on SA (men's track) as qualifier; SA practiced on three occasions, traveled with team and competed as unattached participant at track meet. After institution discovered SA was nonqualifier, SA repaid value of travel expenses.	Eligibility restored. (Season of competition used per B 14.2.4.)	
B 13.1.4.9	Members of women's gymnastics coaching staff contacted PSAs at institution during 1989 NCAA Women's Gymnastics Championships; PSAs attended event at own expense.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 16.12.2.1	SA received \$50 loan from men's basketball coach to help purchase an airline ticket for return home; SA repaid loan.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.1.5.2	Assistant football coach contacted PSA prior to PSA's participation in high school basketball game; coach was unaware of pending contest and stopped contact upon recognition of violation.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 15.1.1 and 15.2.6	SAs (men's basketball) were employed during school year while receiving full grants-in-aid; institution discovered violations in time to stop compensation of one SA; other SA repaid earnings.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.10.1	Men's assistant basketball coach made off-the-record comments about several PSAs' athletics abilities that were published in magazine.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 14.4.1	SA (softball) participated in three contests while on academic probation.	Eligibility restored. (Season of competition used per B 14.2.4.)	
B 13.5.4 and 13.5.2.2.3	PSA (men's basketball) traveled to area and was transported to institution's campus by student assistant coach for enrollment; PSA returned home after enrolling. Another PSA (men's basketball) received transportation to local movie from student hosts in institution's automobile.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 16.12.2.3-(a)	Men's head soccer coach lent foreign SA \$100 for travel home over break; SA repaid loan.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.2.1	Men's assistant basketball coach paid PSAs' \$180 housing deposit as a loan to PSAs. PSAs repaid loan.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 14.3.2.1 and 14.13.4.3	SA (men's tennis) competed in 10 contests as partial qualifier; SA later received waiver of initial eligibility requirements. Prior to obtaining waiver, institution withheld SA from 18 contests.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.02.4.3	Men's head basketball coach and assistants visited PSA during quiet period to finalize foreign PSA's student paper work prior to PSA's return to native country.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 14.3.2.2 and 14.13.4.3	SA (football) participated in three practices as nonqualifier due to an administrative error.	Eligibility restored.	
B 13.11.1	PSAs (men's basketball) participated in pickup basketball game with team members and students; members of coaching staff observed game.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 14.2.1	SA (women's cross country and track and field) was unable to attend collegiate institution due to injuries from car accident.	Extension granted for time SA was unable to attend collegiate institution (approximately four months).	
B 13.02.4.4 and 13.7.2.1	PSAs (cross country) received two meals from men's head coach during unofficial visit; coach's contact occurred during dead period prior to National Letter of Intent signing date.	No.	Eligibility restored.	B 16.12.2.1	SAs (men's basketball) used institution's car to transport PSA to local movie.	Eligibility restored.	
				DIVISION II			
				B 14.6.4.1.2 and 14.13.4.3	Transfer SA (men's basketball) received athletics grant-in-aid; SA did not compete or practice. SA was not a qualifier and had not received associate degree.	Eligibility restored upon repayment of aid.	
				B 12.1.2-(i) and 16.10.2.1	SA (men's tennis) was provided use of institution's car through arrangements made by head coach; SA also participated in open doubles tournament and won \$50 for place finish.	Eligibility restored upon payment of \$50 and after being withheld from first intercollegiate competition of 1989-90 season.	

Fresno State plans to install 34 sky suites

California State University, Fresno, plans to install luxury "sky suites" that will cost up to \$30,000 a year as part of an expansion of the school's football stadium.

The 34 sky suites would seat up to 20 people each or a total of 680. Nearly 14,000 new seats are planned, which would increase the capacity of Bulldog Stadium to about 44,000. Cost of the sky suites would range from \$10,000 to \$30,000, with the highest-priced ones closest to the 50-yard line.

Each 15-foot-by-30-foot box would include armchairs, a closed-circuit television set, refrigerator, microwave oven, bathroom and clothes closet.

The remaining 13,320 seats planned in the nearly \$14 million expansion will be built on the east side of the stadium and possibly in the south end zone.

The California State University trustees will be asked at their September meeting to approve the project, which the university plans to finance entirely with private funds.

Governmental

Continued from page 18

ferred to committee (House Ways and Means and Senate Finance), but no hearing have been held on any of them. In the first category, H.R. 391, introduced in January by Rep. Solomon, R-New York, would provide an exclusion for the portion of a scholarship that covers living expenses while away from home. H.R. 894, introduced in February by Rep. Henry, R-Michigan, would provide an exclusion for scholarships received for travel, research and living expenses.

The following bills would restore the deduction for interest paid on student loans. H.R. 649, introduced by Rep. Virginia Smith, R-Nebraska, in January; H.R. 747, introduced by Rep. Schulze, R-Pennsylvania, in January; H.R. 779, introduced by Rep. Fassel, D-Florida, in February; H.R. 784, introduced by Rep. Gaydos, D-Pennsylvania, in February; and S. 656, introduced by Sen. Grassley, R-Iowa, in March.

H.R. 488, introduced by Rep. Price, D-North Carolina, in January, addresses both issues. It would restore the prior law exclusion for scholarships and fellowships, as well as the deduction for interest paid on educational loans.

FTC investigation of broadcast of college football

In the last report was noted the Federal Trade Commission nonpublic investigation of arrangements for broadcast of college football. The NCAA was among those organizations subpoenaed in connection with the investigation, and on April 24, the NCAA substantially responded to the Commission's request for documents. As noted earlier, it is believed the investigation is focused on activities of organizations other than the NCAA. Since delivering documents, nothing further has been heard from FTC representatives.

National Youth Sports Program Foundation.

The NCAA presently is studying with this firm and with Kansas City legal counsel the possibility of establishing a separate affiliated nonprofit corporation to operate the National Youth Sports Program. The purpose of creating the separate corporation would be to increase the insulation of the NCAA from possible liability in connection with operation of the program, and to simplify compliance with various Federal regulatory requirements applicable to recipients of Federal financial assistance. It is anticipated that if the new corporation is formed, it will continue to be operated for the foreseeable future as in the past through the services of NCAA personnel and will continue to operate out of NCAA headquarters; anticipated is the possibility of an agreement being signed between the NCAA and the new corporation, by which such services and office facilities would be made available by the NCAA to the new corporation.

Gender, race factors in prep sports study

Participation in high school sports had a positive effect for many minority and female students in certain areas but did not help them in college or the work force, according to a study released August 15 by the Women's Sports Foundation.

Whites, on the other hand, benefitted in their careers from athletics participation, according to the study.

The findings showed gains in academic achievement, leadership aspirations and social involvement for minority and female students, the Associated Press reported.

The study "provides dramatic insight on sport, the different ways

in which young people of color are affected by the experience and why we must do a better job of providing sports opportunities," said Anita DeFrantz, a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles.

The report analyzed data from the U.S. Department of Education's High School and Beyond study. It showed that minority athletes fared better academically than minority nonathletes and had a lower dropout rate in suburban and rural schools, although not in urban areas.

But the study revealed that the upward mobility after high school

of minority athletes is limited, compared to whites.

There was evidence that sports involvement did contribute to educational achievement among some Hispanic youth, but not others. Hispanic athletes from rural schools, especially females; black male athletes from urban schools, and white females from suburban schools were more likely to continue their education during the four years after leaving high school.

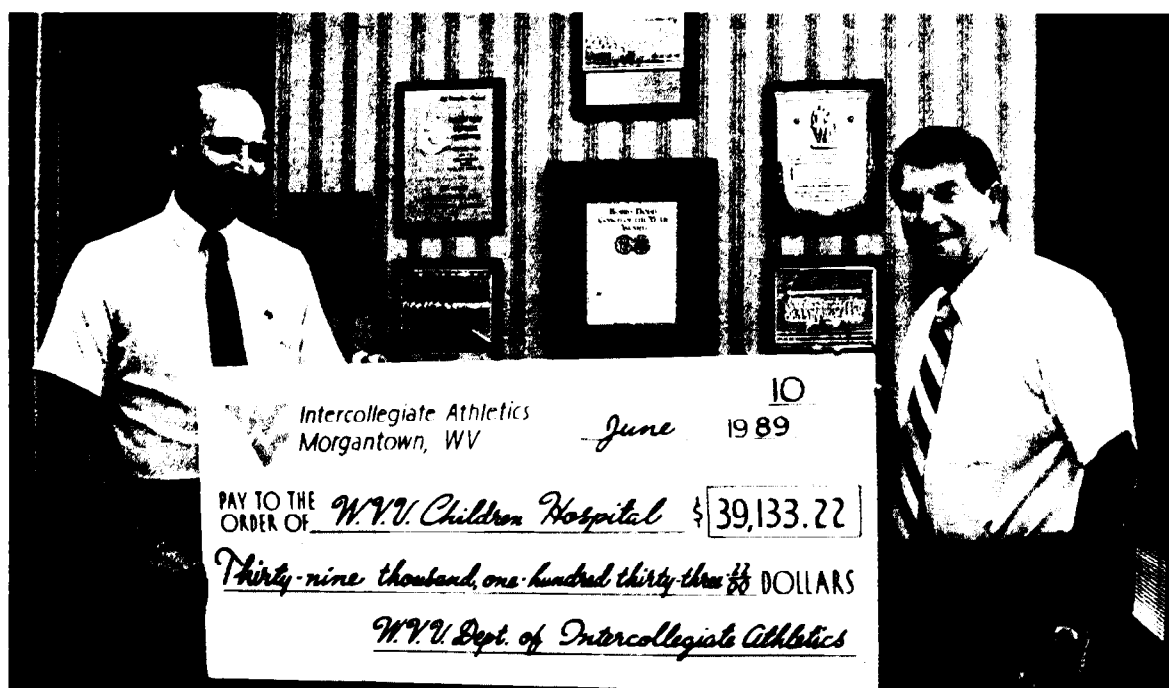
Black male athletes from urban schools aspired to higher degree goals than nonathletes, while black female athletes fared no better or worse than their nonathletic peers.

Lab cleared

The drug-testing laboratory at the School of Medicine at Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis has been reaccredited for national testing by the International Olympic Committee.

The IOC suspended accreditation for the laboratory last February.

The reaccreditation means that the laboratory, within certain guidelines, can conduct analysis of tests at national events. The IOC will conduct further proficiency tests in September to determine whether the laboratory will be reaccredited for events that include international competition.



Football program helps hospital

West Virginia University head football coach Don Nehlen, right, presents a check to West Virginia University Hospitals president Bernie Westfall representing the proceeds from the Gold-Blue spring scrimmage. In the past five years, the Mountaineers have given more than \$139,000 to the hospital for use on the children's floor.

Three former football coaches sentenced in steroid case

Three former University of South Carolina football coaches were sentenced August 10 to terms ranging from three months to six months in a halfway house for their convictions stemming from the use and distribution of steroids within the athletics department.

U.S. District Judge G. Ross Anderson also sentenced a Maryland man convicted of similar charges to a three-month term at a community security facility in Columbia, South

Carolina.

Former coach Tom Kurucz, who pleaded guilty June 1 to one misdemeanor count of dispensing steroids to players and a felony count of lying to a grand jury, received the harshest sentence—six months in a halfway house and three years' probation.

Former coaches Jim Washburn and Keith Kephart, along with John L. Carter of Bethesda, Maryland, each were sentenced to three months

in a halfway house and given three-year probationary terms, the Associated Press reported.

Kephart and Washburn pleaded guilty June 1 to one misdemeanor count of buying and importing anabolic steroids through the mail with prescriptions.

Kephart, 44, was South Carolina's strength coach from 1982 to 1988, and Washburn, 39, was a Gamecock assistant from 1982 to

Military academies sign pact with Liberty Bowl

The three military academies signed a five-year contract August 7 that will put one of the schools in the Liberty Bowl each year.

The bowl's association with the U.S. Naval, U.S. Air Force and U.S. Military Academies will make the game more attractive to corporate sponsors and television, officials said.

"Already, we've had interest from two of the major networks, and also we're beginning to get people from the corporate-sponsorship area contacting us," said Bud Dudley, founder and executive director of the bowl.

"I think you'll be seeing something along those lines in the near future."

The 31-year-old bowl currently is without a sponsor and is broadcast by an independent television network. About 150 TV stations carried last year's game, the Associated

Press reported.

Navy coach Elliott Uzelac said the military schools now have a much better chance of going to a postseason game.

"Where else in the country do you have a three-team conference where the winner goes to a major bowl," Uzelac said.

Army, Navy and Air Force compete each year for the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy, which is awarded to the school with the best record in head-to-head competition.

Beginning this year, the winner of the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy will be the host team in the Liberty Bowl.

The only exception would be if the Air Force Academy won the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy as well as the Western Athletic Conference championship. Air Force then would go to the Holiday Bowl, and Liberty Bowl officials would be free to pick a nonacademy replacement if the two remaining service academies had poor records.

"That's a possibility, but it's a remote possibility," Dudley said.

The host team will be paid a minimum of \$750,000. Paychecks for Liberty Bowl teams will approach \$1 million if the game is a sellout and would likely top \$1.5 million if a corporate sponsor signs on, Dudley said.

Record

Continued from page 13

York...Adrian's **David Knight** selected as a graduate assistant in sports information at Kent...**Geraldine DiCamillo** took on additional duties at Salve Regina, where she will continue to coach men's and women's tennis...**Marti Whitmore** given additional duties at Elmira, where she continues to coach women's basketball and also will take on the title of assistant women's softball coach...Cal State Dominguez Hills' **Thomas Neff** appointed at Guilford. He was SID at the Los Angeles-area school for two years and previously served as assistant SID at San Diego State. Neff replaces **Carl McAloose**, who was named associate athletics director at West Chester...**Ralph Zobell** promoted from associate SID at Brigham Young, his alma mater, where he has been on the staff since 1977. Zobell currently serves as president of the National Collegiate Baseball Writers Association.

Sports information assistants—**Mike Burnham** named graduate assistant SID at Fordham. He previously was assistant public relations director at St. Anselm, where he also has served as SID...**Ken Frager** appointed at George Mason, where he will work with baseball and men's and women's soccer...**David Myers** selected at Lamar after two years as a graduate assistant at Louisiana Tech. He replaces **Kathy Portie**...**Jeff Spelman** named at Virginia. He recently completed a one-year internship in sports information at Notre Dame and is a former publicity assistant with the Louisville Redbirds minor-league baseball club...**Kathleen Jordan** named as a graduate assistant in sports information at Kent, where she has been a student assistant the past four years...Three-year Southern Illinois aide **Gerry Emig** selected as associate SID at Temple...**Mike Nayman** and **Karen Frascogna** appointed to internships in sports information at Georgia. Nayman served for the past year as an intern at Purdue and Frascogna held an internship at Villanova...**Mike Twitty** given additional duties at Brigham Young, where he has worked with publications and programs for the past two years.

Strength and conditioning coaches—**William J. Taylor** given additional duties as strength coach at Kenyon, where he also takes on the title of equipment manager while retaining his duties as assistant football and track coach...**Pat Gregory** resigned as strength and conditioning



Midwestern Collegiate Conference hired Michael J. Hermann



Arnold D. Fielkow will head North Star Conference



Jim Robinson picked as Great Lakes' officials supervisor

coordinator at Illinois State, citing personal reasons. He worked at the school for eight years...**Andrew Zucker** named strength and conditioning coach at Old Dominion after serving last year as an assistant at Mississippi. He also has been an intern at Maryland.

Ticket manager—Weber State's **Al Hammond Jr.** appointed at Ohio, where he also will be assistant business manager. He was assistant public relations director for the World Basketball League's Youngstown Pride before his appointment as ticket manager at Weber State in August 1988.

Trainers—Lawrence's **Jay Davide** named assistant trainer at Illinois State. He also has been an assistant trainer with the Green Bay Packers...**Dennis Rivenburgh** selected at American after serving since 1985 as head trainer at George Washington. He replaces **Dave Tomkalski**, who accepted a position at Trinity (Connecticut)...**Ruben Cantu** appointed at Texas A&I, where he has been a graduate assistant trainer for the past two years.

Assistant trainers—**Tom Johnson**, a student trainer at California (Pennsylvania) who assisted with men's basketball, named assistant trainer with the Pittsburgh Steelers...**Barry McGlumphy** selected as assistant trainer at Bucknell, which also announced the promotion of one-year assistant **Mary Ann Michaels** to assistant trainer. McGlumphy previously was head trainer at Salpointe Catholic High School in Tucson, Arizona.

In addition, **Patricia Curtiss** and **Maren Hansen** joined the staff at Washington. Curtiss previously was an assistant for five years at Northern Arizona and Hansen was a graduate assistant at San

Diego State for the past two years. They fill posts left vacant by **Betsy Conley** and **Flo Cottrell**, who left to pursue graduate work in physical therapy...**Sue Foreman** appointed at Virginia, where she was an Atlantic Coast Conference diving champion in 1986 and was also a student trainer. She recently completed graduate work in physical therapy...**Mindy Martin** named at Kent after serving as a graduate assistant trainer at Louisville, where she worked with the women's basketball team. She also has been a trainer at Wilmington (Ohio).

CONFERENCES

Michael J. Hermann named director of communications/promotions at the Midwestern Collegiate Conference. He served the past two years as director of marketing, radio and television for the World Basketball League's Youngstown Pride and is a former sports information director at Wright State...**Arnold D. Fielkow** selected as commissioner of the North Star Conference. The Chicago attorney recently has served part-time as compliance officer for the Association of Mid-Continent Universities and will retain that post. He replaces **Jean Lenti Ponsetto**, who retains her duties as associate athletics director at DePaul...**Dean Cooper** named as an administrative assistant at the Western Athletic Conference, where he will work primarily in media relations. He is a former sports information director at College of Charleston...**Jim Robinson** appointed supervisor of basketball officials for the Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. He is a coach and teacher at Swartz Creek (Michigan) High School who has worked as an official for men's basketball in the Michigan Inter-

collegiate Athletic Association and for women in the Mid-American Athletic Conference.

ASSOCIATIONS

Tom George selected for the newly created post of assistant executive director in charge of administration at the Fiesta Bowl. He previously worked for the Metropolitan Phoenix Sports Alliance and was vice-president for marketing with the United States Football League's Arizona Outlaws, and is a former ticket manager at Southern Methodist and Arizona State...**Mike Schulze** appointed director of public relations for the Hall of Fame Bowl. He previously was director of special events at South Florida...**Lothar Osiander**, a member of the national-championship men's soccer team at San Francisco in 1966, named head coach of the 1992 U.S. Olympic men's soccer team by the U.S. Soccer Federation. He also coached the 1988 U.S. Olympic team.

NOTABLES

Ed Durso named senior vice-president and general counsel at ESPN, which also announced the appointment of **Andrew P. Brilliant** as senior vice-president and general manager of ESPN International. Durso is a former all-Ivy Group baseball shortstop at Harvard who previously was on the staff of Major League Baseball Commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti. Brilliant previously was ESPN's senior vice-president for international and legal affairs...**Rick Warner** named college football editor at the Associated Press. He previously was the wire service's tennis writer and TV sports columnist. Warner replaces **Herschel Nissenson**, who was reassigned...**John Gillis** appointed assistant to the director at the National Federation of State High School Associations, where he will administer the organization's television and licensing programs. He previously was public information director at Dakota State College...Indiana men's soccer coach **Jerry Yeagley** selected for induction into the National Soccer Hall of Fame. Yeagley, who coached three Indiana squads to NCAA titles, was selected by the U.S. Soccer Federation for meritorious contributions to the sport. Also named was Northern Illinois men's coach **Willy Roy**, who was recognized for his days as a player on the U.S. national team...**Al Trautwig** resigned after five years as a sportscaster at ABC-TV to accept a position with the Madison Square Garden Network. Trautwig's assignments at ABC included college

football and basketball. He replaces **Greg Gumbel**, who moved from the Madison Square Garden cable TV outlet to CBS Sports.

DEATHS

Don R. Clark, head football coach at Southern California from 1957 to 1959 and a player at the school during the 1940s, died August 6 of an apparent heart attack while jogging near his home in Huntington Beach, California. He was 65. Clark also was on the football staff at Navy before serving as line coach and then head coach for the Trojans. His Southern California teams compiled a 13-16-1 record, including an 8-2 mark in his final season...**Stacy Toran**, a standout football defensive back at Notre Dame in the early 1980s who had played since 1984 with the Los Angeles Raiders, was killed August 5 in an automobile accident near his home in Marina del Rey, California. He was 27...**Wes Fesler**, former head football coach at Minnesota and Ohio State, died July 30 in Edina, Minnesota, at age 81. Fesler also was an all-America player at Ohio State and coached the Buckeyes to a Rose Bowl victory.

Henry A. Sherk, who coached football and track at Kansas during the 1940s, died July 29 in Nederland, Colorado, at age 82. Sherk, who played football for the Jayhawks during the 1920s, also chaired Kansas' health, physical education and recreation department for 27 years until his retirement in 1976...**Charles W. Bowser**, head football coach at Pittsburgh from 1939 to 1942 and a player there during the 1920s, died of heart failure July 29 in Royal Oak, Michigan. He was 90. Bowser also coached at Grove City and Bowdoin before returning to his alma mater...**Keith-Sean Lindsey**, a former Providence basketball player who graduated from the school last year, collapsed during a one-on-one game with a friend and died July 11 in Columbia, Maryland. He was 21. Lindsey also played at Delaware Valley before transferring to Providence.

CORRECTION

Due to erroneous information received by The NCAA News, a facility where 1992 first- and second-round games of the Division I Men's Basketball Championship's East regional will be played was identified incorrectly in the July 19 issue. The games will be played at the Worcester Centrum in Worcester, Massachusetts, with Holy Cross College serving as the host institution.



Robert F. Walker photo

Top collegiate golfer

Robert Gamez, University of Arizona junior, has been selected as the winner of the Fred Haskins Award and the Nicklaus Trophy as the top collegiate golfer last year. He finished in a tie for second at the NCAA Division I Men's Golf Championships. The Haskins Award is determined in voting by fellow players, members of the Golf Writers Association and the Golf Coaches Association of America. The Nicklaus Trophy is presented by the golf coaches association. Gamez is playing for the U.S. in the Walker Cup championships in Atlanta this week.

Herd thunders into the black

Marshall University's athletics program, which showed a \$183,000 deficit a year ago, now has a \$230,000 balance, school officials announced August 9.

A student-athletics-fee increase and more football and basketball revenues fueled the reversal, United Press International reported.

Increases of about \$268,000 in football ticket sales, about \$210,000 in basketball ticket sales and donations, and about \$200,000 generated by a one-time increase of \$15 per student in athletics fees were keys in creating the \$230,000 surplus at the end of the 1988-89 school year.

Additional financial challenges face the athletics department, director Lee Moon said, but he declared that he is "confident we have a solid

financial foundation that can provide the proper environment for continued growth and success" of the department.

Higher salaries for coaches and increased tuition for student-athletes loom as challenges for next year.

The same approach—monitoring costs and finding more revenue—is going to be maintained, Moon said. "The challenge is finding ways to make more money and sell more tickets."

The goal now is to establish a reserve of \$750,000 over the next three years, Moon said.

"This will enable the department to more effectively make its purchases and take advantage of discounts for advance purchasing of equipment and travel," the athletics director said.

College-cost surge slows

The decade-long surge in the cost of a college education is moderating slightly this fall with average tuition increasing by five percent to nine percent, according to a College Board survey released August 9.

Tuition and fees at two-year public colleges will increase an average of five percent to \$842, compared to the 5.9 percent annualized increase in consumer prices during the first six months of 1989.

In this decade, college costs consistently have exceeded the nation's overall inflation rate—a fact that has led critics like former U.S. Education Secretary William Bennett to question college management.

At their worst, costs at both public and private institutions increased in double digits from 1981 through 1984. Rates at four-year public colleges shot up 20 percent in 1983-84. They leveled into the five-to-nine percent range for the past five years.

"It looks like the increases are moderating somewhat," Richard Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, told the Associated Press.

"The gap between the increases and the Consumer Price Index is narrowing," he said. "On the other hand, we're still feeling awful pressures on faculty salaries. They are still below 1972 levels in terms of

purchasing power."

Also on the positive side, the board reported that financial aid from public and private sources has reached a record \$26 billion, easing the tuition burden for some five million students.

Nonetheless, U.S. Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos said in a statement that he was "increasingly concerned about the growing gap between the price of higher education and what students can afford."

"Every leader in higher education must make holding costs down a priority," he said.

"Students may not realize that

more expensive colleges usually have more financial aid available and use more of their own funds for aid," said the College Board's president, Donald M. Stewart.

At private four-year colleges, rates continue to climb. Average tuition and fees this fall will increase by nine percent to \$8,737. Room and board charges will add an average of \$3,898.

In a related development, the U.S. Justice Department confirmed August 7 that it is investigating possible collusion among some 20 prestigious universities in financial aid offers to students.

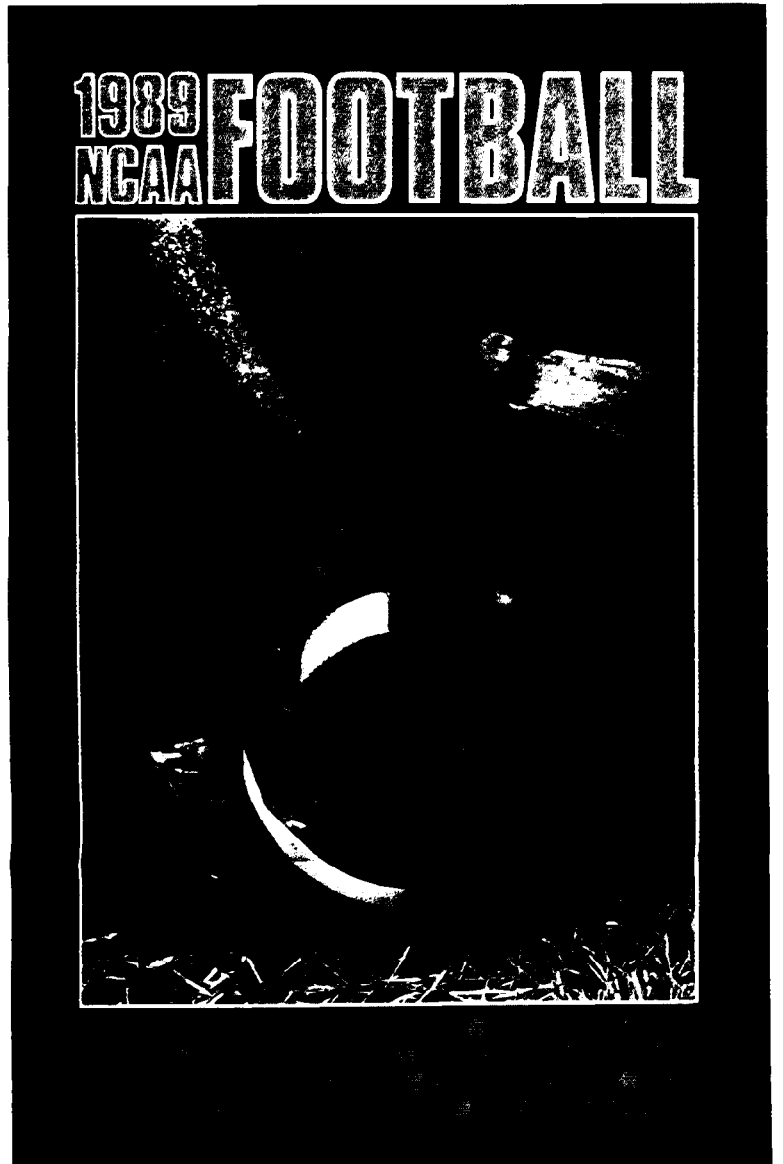
Donewald files suit

The attorney for former Illinois State University head men's basketball coach Bob Donewald said August 8 that he filed a Federal suit because the coach was wrongly fired and the school deserves to be punished.

Donewald, now the head basketball coach at Western Michigan University, was fired in March by athletics director Ronald D. Wellman. Donewald was replaced by Bob Bender.

Donewald's suit, which seeks in excess of \$1 million, was filed August 7 in Federal court in Springfield by Bloomington attorney Martin O'Connor. The suit names the ISU Board of Regents, ISU President Thomas P. Wallace and Wellman as defendants.

At the heart of the complaint is Donewald's contention that he has a letter from former ISU President Lloyd Watkins ensuring the coach's annual contract through 1991 if the basketball program did not run afoul of NCAA guidelines.



Two new editions now ready

The 1989 NCAA Football records book is one of two new editions of NCAA publications available from the Association in August.

NCAA Football includes individual and team records, statistical leaders, all-America teams, coaches' records, 1988 attendance figures and game-by-game scores, and 1989 schedules. The 444-page records book sells for \$7.95.

Read-Easy Basketball Rules, a

simplified version of NCAA Basketball Rules and Interpretations, also is available this month. The rules book sells for \$1.50.

First-class postage is an additional \$2 per book.

To place an order for NCAA Football or Read-Easy Basketball Rules, call or write: NCAA Circulation, P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kansas 66201; telephone 913/831-8300.

Administrative Committee minutes

1. Acting for the Council, the Administrative Committee:

a. Reviewed the schedules and agendas for the August meetings of the Council and the division steering committees, as well as for the August 4 meeting of the Administrative Committee and the Presidents Commission executive committee.

b. Reviewed a document suggesting changes in the Association's committee appointment process, which it had requested earlier, deferred final action on those matters until the committee's August 13 conference in Hyannis, Massachusetts; agreed that the document would be revised after the Hyannis meeting and would be submitted to the Council in the latter's October meeting, accompanied by a preamble explaining the rationale for the proposed changes and by all necessary legislation to implement those changes.

c. Confirmed that NCAA legislation includes no authority for waivers of or exceptions to the specific NCAA committee representation requirements in Bylaw 21 but that it is permissible for a committee to remain temporarily out of compliance with

such requirements if there is legislation pending that would alter those requirements.

2. Acting for the Executive Committee, the Administrative Committee:

Approved honorariums per Bylaw 31.4.1.1 for institutions and conferences that served as hosts for sessions of the 1989 Division I Men's Basketball Championship, as recommended by the Division I Men's Basketball Committee; approved the committee's recommendation that the University of Minne-



Conference No. 11
August 1, 1989

sota, Twin Cities, not receive an honorarium due to overall ineffectiveness of the institution and the facility in connection with the 1989 Midwest regional; expressed concern regarding the university's response in that regard and urged the Division I Men's Basketball Committee to review all aspects

of the circumstances involved, in light of the fact that the 1992 Final Four is scheduled for the same facility.

3. Report of actions taken by the executive director per Constitution 4.3.2. Acting for the Council:

a. Granted a waiver per Bylaw 14.8.6.1(c) to permit student-athletes from a member institution to participate in gymnastics tryouts and competition for the U.S. national team.

b. Granted a waiver per Bylaw 14.8.6.2(b) to permit student-athletes from various member institutions to participate in basketball competition as part of the 1989 CANUSA Games.

c. Granted a waiver per Bylaw 14.8.6.2(c) to permit student-athletes from various member institutions to participate in basketball competition as part of an Athletics in Action all-star foreign tour to Poland, Greece and Iceland.

d. Granted a waiver per Bylaw 16.13 to permit the University of Colorado to provide expenses for a student-athlete to travel home due to a life-threatening situation involving his mother.

Big East to try six fouls

Big East Conference men's basketball coaches have agreed to give two experimental rules a try next season, although the vote to permit six personal fouls per player was not unanimous.

"It's just another case of the rich getting richer," Jim O'Brien, Boston College head coach, told the Associated Press. "The lesser teams work hard (at) trying to get the other team's big men out of the game, and now, this (six-foul experiment) just increases the better team's chances."

During its meeting last April, the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee approved regular-season experimentation with a six-foul limit, with use of the 45-second clock to administer the 10-second count and with the awarding of three free throws when shooters are

fouled during a three-point attempt.

Big East coaches recently approved experimentation with the six-foul limit and use of the 45-second clock for administration of the 10-second count, but they voted down the change in penalty for fouls during three-point attempts. Application now will be made to the rules committee's research subcommittee for permission to implement the experimental changes.

Other conferences, among them the Big Eight, Trans America Athletic and Southeastern, are expected to utilize one or more of the rules experiments next season.

An update on the extent of rules experimentation during the 1989-90 season will appear in a future issue of The NCAA News.

More football recruits in South meeting eligibility standards

The number of entering freshmen who signed football letters of intent at 22 Division I-A institutions in the South but failed to meet academic requirements for initial eligibility dropped from last year's high of 52 to a four-year low of 30, according to a survey by The Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

The newspaper said 30 of this year's 505 signees, or 5.9 percent, did not meet the freshman-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3, popularly known as Proposition 48. Last year, 52 of 539 signees, or 9.6 percent, did not meet the requirements.

Schools in the Atlantic Coast and Southeastern Conferences and four Southern independents—Florida State University, the University of Miami (Florida), the University of South Carolina and Tulane University—were included in the newspaper's fourth annual survey.

Eight of 183 Atlantic Coast Conference signees and 14 of 224 Southeastern Conference signees (four percent and six percent, respectively) did not meet the requirements, compared to eight of the independents' 98 signees (eight percent).

Survey results published by the Journal and Constitution revealed that much of the overall decrease in the number of ineligible freshman signees is attributable to the Southeastern Conference. The 14 conference signees who did not meet initial-eligibility requirements this year are fewer than half of the number—34 signees—who did not meet the requirements last year.

The number of signees who failed to meet the requirements also decreased among independents, from 13 last year to eight, but the Atlantic Coast Conference reported a slight gain from five last year to eight.

It also was reported that all of the football players who did not meet initial-eligibility requirements this year are black, compared to 49 of the 52 last year.

Nonqualifiers?

The Journal and Constitution's report described all 30 of the football players as "nonqualifiers." However, it was apparent from the report's references to individual schools' plans to offer financial aid to some of the players that several, if not most, actually are "partial qualifiers" under Bylaw 14.3. The newspaper did not distinguish nonqualifiers from partial qualifiers.

Under current NCAA legislation, Division I schools may offer financial aid to an entering freshman who earns at least a 2.000 overall grade-point average in high school but fails to achieve at least a 2.000 GPA in the required core curriculum and a minimum standardized-test score of 700 on the SAT or 15 on the ACT.

This is the last academic year in which Division I schools will be able to offer athletically related financial aid to partial qualifiers, unless the NCAA membership modifies or repeals Proposal 42, which was adopted by the 1989 Convention.

Positive response

Commissioners of the two conferences greeted the newspapers' findings with approval.

"This (decline) could reflect the fact that more and more people are academically qualified," Southeastern Conference Commissioner Harvey W. Schiller told the Journal and Constitution. "That, in the main, was the intent of the legislation, to force prospects to be better prepared for college. I think this trend will be reflected nationwide."

Eugene F. Corrigan, Atlantic Coast Conference commissioner,



Harvey W. Schiller



Eugene F. Corrigan

told the newspaper that the decline is "heartening."

"For a long time, people figured if you were a talented athlete, it was your right to go to college," he said. "Now, you have to prove you're college material. I just hope people will stand their ground."

According to the Journal and Constitution, the school that signed the most ineligible football players from 1986 to 1988—Auburn University, with 18—signed only two this year.

Auburn head football coach Pat Dye told the newspaper that this

year's reduction in initial football grants-in-aid from 30 to 25 is a major reason for the decrease in the number of signees who did not meet eligibility requirements. He said coaches are less willing to take a chance on questionable prospects when there are fewer scholarships to give.

'Big impact'

"But there's no doubt high school kids are getting smarter," Dye added. "Bylaw 5-1-(j) (as Bylaw 14.3 was known in the old NCAA Manual) has had a big impact on the high schools. Principals, guidance counselors, teachers and coaches are more aware of the importance of academics if a kid wants a scholarship."

Another reason for the decrease in the Southeastern Conference is the SEC's decision—prior to the

1989 Convention's adoption of Proposal 42—to phase out financial aid to partial qualifiers by 1992. This year, during the first year of that program, schools in the conference can award grants-in-aid to a maximum of three partial qualifiers. Conference schools would be limited to two partial qualifiers next year, one in 1991 and none thereafter.

Florida State signed the most ineligible freshmen this year—five, according to the Journal and Constitution. Under a regents' policy that will phase out aid to partial qualifiers in a manner identical to the Southeastern Conference, only three of the incoming Seminole freshmen will receive financial aid.

Only one other school—the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa—signed as many as four ineligible freshmen.

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