

The NCAA News



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NCAA releases final reports in research series

The final research reports from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes, conducted by the American Institutes for Research at the request of the NCAA Presidents Commission, have been released.

Report Nos. 5 and 6 in the series have been printed and are now available. The executive summaries

of the two reports appear on pages 14 and 15 of this issue of The NCAA News.

Report No. 5 presents analyses of the academic transcripts of 2,077 Division I athletes and nonathlete students who are involved in other types of extracurricular activities. No. 6 features open-ended responses to a question that asked the students

in the study if there was anything else they wished to say about their collegiate experiences.

Transcripts

The transcript study analyzes both academic progress and academic performance. It shows that, in general, student-athletes earn their credits in areas of study that are similar to those pursued by nonath-

lete students.

In terms of academic performance, football and basketball players generally earn lower grade-point averages in their primary study areas than do student-athletes in other sports or the nonathlete students. And football and basketball players in "more successfully competitive" programs have lower GPAs than those in "less competitive" programs.

Key findings include these:

- Student-athletes earn total numbers of credits that are comparable to the totals for other extracurricular students.

- Student-athletes earn fewer than eight percent of their total credits in physical education and related courses. Most of their units are in arts and humanities, social sciences, and physical sciences.

- There are no differences between football and basketball players and other extracurricular students in terms of numbers of units earned at other institutions (transferred credits).

- Senior football and basketball players earn average GPAs in the primary study areas that are about half a grade point lower than all

other students in the study, and those players' GPAs in physical education and related courses are about half a grade point higher than their grades in the other primary study areas.

• Football and basketball players are no more likely to be placed on academic probation than are stu-

See NCAA, page 3

Commission will decide in October on legislation for '90 Convention

An unusually large number of major issues face the NCAA Presidents Commission in its fall meeting October 3-4 in Kansas City, Missouri, including these:

- A special staff report, requested by the Commission, regarding actions that might be taken as a result of the 18-month National Forum and the related studies conducted by the American Institutes for Research.

- Legislation to require disclosure of graduation rates.

- Proposal No. 42 as adopted at

the 1989 NCAA Convention.

- The report of the Commission's Advisory Committee to Review the NCAA Governance Process.

- A review of legislation known to date for consideration at the 1990 NCAA Convention.

The fall meeting is the Commission's final opportunity to determine the legislation that it wishes to sponsor for the January Convention.

Three of those key topics will be considered by the Commission's Divisions I, II and III subcommittees before they are taken up by the

full Commission: the review of the National Forum and AIR research, the graduation-rate topic, and the review of known legislation for January. In addition, the Divisions I and II subcommittees will consider the Proposal No. 42 topic prior to action by the full Commission.

In earlier meetings, the Commission has reviewed portions of the discussions from the National Forum sessions. In its April meeting, it asked the national office staff to review all of the AIR research stud-

See Commission, page 3

Bradley bill delay sought by Schultz

NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz has asked Congress to delay action on legislation to require colleges and universities to make public their graduation rates of athletes until the NCAA membership considers similar legislation at its January 1990 Convention in Dallas.

Schultz was one of several college athletics figures who testified September 12 before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee

See Bradley, page 3

Direct payments to members to exceed \$54 million

Expense	1989-90 Budget	Percentage of Budgets	Direct Payments To Members	Indirect Benefits To Members	Student and Youth Benefits	National Office Operations
Div. I men's basketball distributions	35,527,200	39.6%	35,527,200			
Team transportation and per diem	10,003,000	11.1%	10,003,000			
Championships game expense	5,521,600	6.2%		5,521,600		
Other distributions from championships	3,852,200	4.3%	3,852,200			
Grants to members	3,626,700	4.0%	3,626,700			
Rent and office space development	2,089,500	2.3%				2,089,500
Promotion and public relations	2,085,900	2.3%		2,085,900		
Enforcement department	1,933,000	2.2%				1,933,000
Executive department	1,910,000	2.1%				1,910,000
Insurance	1,825,000	2.0%			1,000,000	825,000
Drug testing	1,760,000	2.0%		1,760,000		
Legal fees and expenses	1,750,000	2.0%		1,750,000		
Publications	1,505,000	1.7%		1,505,000		
Administration department	1,453,500	1.6%				1,453,500
Committees	1,391,000	1.6%		1,391,000		
Communications department	1,312,100	1.5%				1,312,100
Championships department	1,200,000	1.3%				1,200,000
Royalty payments to members	1,157,000	1.3%	1,157,000			
Publishing department	1,052,000	1.2%				1,052,000
Scholarships	1,035,000	1.2%			1,035,000	
Legislative services department	1,033,000	1.2%				1,033,000
Business department	1,030,000	1.1%				1,030,000
Compliance services department	873,000	1.0%				873,000
Youth sports programs	659,500	.7%			659,500	
Depreciation	600,000	.7%				600,000
Drug education	450,000	.5%			450,000	
Contingency	449,100	.5%				449,100
Computer services and supplies	440,000	.5%				440,000
Research and sports science	427,500	.5%		427,500		
Convention and honors luncheon	409,000	.5%		409,000		
NCAA Foundation	354,000	.4%		354,000		
Miscellaneous	332,200	.4%		217,200		115,000
Visitors center	331,000	.4%		331,000		
Employee procurement and training	232,000	.3%				232,000
Merchandising	118,000	.1%		118,000		
Totals	89,728,000	100.0%	54,166,100	15,870,200	3,144,500	16,547,200
			60.4%	17.7%	3.5%	18.4%

Analysis of the 1989-90 general operating budget approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its August meeting reveals that the Association continues to spend the vast majority of its moneys on member institutions, conferences and organizations.

Of the record \$89,728,000 budget for this fiscal year, 60.4 percent will be paid directly to NCAA members through distributions from championships, team-transportation and per diem payments, grants to conferences and affiliated members, and royalty payments.

The Division I Men's Basketball Championship will generate 77.7 percent of NCAA revenue. Expenses for the tournament, excluding distribution of receipts, will amount to only five percent of the budget. Payments to teams and conferences will account for another 43.5 percent.

Revenue	1989-90 Budget	Percentage of Budget
Division I men's basketball	69,748,000	77.7%
Other Division I championships	7,733,000	8.6%
Merchandising	2,341,400	2.6%
Investments	1,900,000	2.1%
Football television assessments	1,425,000	1.6%
Corporate sponsorships	1,310,000	1.5%
Publishing	1,263,000	1.4%
Communications	1,014,000	1.1%
Membership dues	870,000	1.0%
NCAA Foundation	854,000	1.0%
Division II championships	665,000	.7%
Division III championships	364,000	.4%
Other	240,000	.3%
Totals	89,728,000	100.0%

As the accompanying chart shows, the Association will spend about \$3.1 million on student-athletes and youth programs. This amount includes insurance, postgraduate scho-

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larships, degree-completion scholarships, drug-education programs, the National Youth Sports Program and Youth Education through Sports clinics.

Indirect benefits to the membership amount to 17.7 percent of the budget. Included in these costs are game expense for championships, promotion and public relations, drug testing, legal fees and services, publications, committees, research, sports sciences, annual Convention, honors luncheon, NCAA Foundation, and merchandising.

The above percentages include only direct costs; no overhead or cost accounting of staff expense has been added.

The remaining 18.4 percent of the budget encompasses the costs of operating the national office. The figure is up slightly over previous years due to additional costs related to the new building and the need to maintain the existing buildings and land until they are sold.

Overall, 81.6 percent of the 1989-90 general operating budget will accrue to member institutions, conferences, organizations, student-athletes and youth programs.

Reclassification petitions approved

Thirteen institutions have had their petitions approved for reclassification of all or part of their intercollegiate athletics programs, effective September 1, 1989.

Two other institutions' petitions have been approved effective September 1, 1990.

Under the provisions of Bylaws 20.4 and 20.5, the petitions were considered by the NCAA staff and confirmed by the Administrative Committee, acting for the Council.

In addition, another 14 institutions were assigned probationary membership in all sports, 11 institutions were assigned restricted membership for all or part of their programs and seven schools had their probationary or restricted status removed.

Three of the reclassification petitions were for moves to Division I for specific sports. California State University, Sacramento, moved baseball and softball from Division II to Division I; Merrimack College moved its ice hockey program from Division II to Division I, and Samford University moved football from Division III to Division I-AA.

Louisiana Tech University, which had its football program in Division I-AA, moved to Division I-A.

California State University, Stanislaus, moved its entire program from Division III to Division II; Houston Baptist University moved all of its program, except men's gymnastics, from Division I-AAA to Division II, and Mississippi College moved women's basketball from Division I to Division II. Knoxville College moved its football from Division III to Division II.

Gannon University added Division III football to its program, and Immaculata College and Randolph-Macon College moved their entire programs from Division II to Division III.

The University of Evansville moved its football from Division II to Division III, and Lock Haven University moved its field hockey program from Division II to Division III.

The University of Central Florida's request to move football from Division II to Division I-AA was approved effective September 1, 1990. Similarly, the petition from the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, to move its entire program from Division II to Division I-AAA was approved effective September 1, 1990.

Probationary membership status is applied to an institution that fails to meet either the minimum men's or women's sports sponsorship criteria for its division. The one-year probationary period can be applied to an institution only once in every 10-year period.

If an institution fails to comply

with the minimum requirements at the end of the probationary period, it is placed in restricted membership status.

The following institutions were assigned probationary membership for all sports: Asbury College; Baptist College; Delta State University; East Tennessee State University; Eastern Montana College; Hardin-Simmons University; Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort

Wayne; LeMoyné-Owen College; New Jersey Institute of Technology; Niagara University; University of Portland; Southern Methodist University; Upsala College, and Valdosta State College.

Restricted membership is applied to an institution that fails to meet the minimum requirements of its division (e.g., sports sponsorship, scheduling).

An institution placed in the restricted membership classification loses eligibility for a number of membership privileges and has from one to three years to comply. If the institution fails to comply in the required time period, it is reclassified as a corresponding member.

Chaminade University; Chicago State University; University of Maryland, Eastern Shore; Miles College, and Savannah State College were assigned restricted membership for all sports.

American College of Puerto Rico; Castleton State College; Winona State University, and University of Wisconsin, Parkside, were assigned restricted membership for men's basketball.

Two institutions were assigned restricted membership for football. They are the University of California, Santa Barbara, and Samford University.

Probationary or restricted membership status was removed in all sports for Alabama State University, Clark Atlanta University, Creighton University, Medgar Evers College and St. Francis College (New York).

Also, restricted membership status for men's basketball was removed for California Institute of Technology and Johnson State College.

Convention shortened by one day

Staff members of NCAA member institutions who plan to attend the Association's 1990 Convention at the Loews Anatole Hotel in Dallas are being reminded that the NCAA Executive Committee recently shortened the Convention by one day.

During its August 14-15 meeting in Hyannis, Massachusetts, the Executive Committee voted to combine the 1990 Convention's Monday and Tuesday schedules into one day. Accordingly, the division business sessions will be held Monday, January 8, with the general business sessions scheduled Tuesday, January 9, and Wednesday, January 10 and adjournment scheduled for 1 p.m. that day.

Hotel reservation forms and a composite meeting schedule for the 1990 Convention will be mailed to member institutions in late October.

TV package approved

For the second consecutive year, NCAA Productions will produce a six-game women's basketball television package under the auspices of the Association's Special Committee on Women's Basketball Television.

Production costs for the six-game series are financed by the Rawlings Sports Goods Company, maker of the official balls for NCAA men's and women's basketball championships.

Four of the six 1989-90 games will air live on ESPN (all times Eastern):

- The University of Maryland, College Park, and North Carolina State University, Sunday, January 7, 1 p.m.
- Louisiana Tech University

at Old Dominion University, Sunday, January 14, 1 p.m.

- California State University, Long Beach, at Stanford University, Wednesday, January 24, midnight.

- The University of Iowa at Purdue University, Sunday, February 11, 12:30 p.m.

The first game of the season, featuring the University of Texas, Austin, at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, will air live on SportsChannel America Sunday, December 10, at 4 p.m. Clearances for the sixth game in the package, a February 24 visit by Louisiana State University to the University of Georgia, will be announced later.

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 October 2.

Council: Replacement for Cecil W. "Hootie" Ingram, Florida State University, who has been named director of athletics at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. Appointee must be a representative of Division I-A South independents.

Nominating Committee: Replacement for Maureen T. Horan-Pease, Drew University, resigned from the committee. Appointee must be a woman from Region 2 of Division III (see page 26 of the 1989-90 NCAA Manual).

Division I Women's Basketball Committee: Replacement for Sarah F. J. Yates, resigned from Florida A&M University. Appointee must be a Division I women's basketball representative.

Correction: The September 11, 1989, issue of The NCAA News included a call for nominations to fill the Division I position that is earmarked for a Council representative on the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee. No nominations are necessary because that appointment will be made by the Council, and the individual selected will be a member of the Council.

Legislative Assistance

1989 Column No. 32

NCAA Bylaw 14.2.5—hardship waiver

The provisions of Bylaw 14.2.5 permit a student-athlete to be granted an additional year of competition by the conference or the NCAA Eligibility Committee for reasons of "hardship." Hardship is defined as an incapacity resulting from an injury or illness that has occurred under specific conditions. One of the conditions is that the injury or illness occurs when the student-athlete has not participated in more than two events or 20 percent (whichever number is greater) of the institution's completed events in his or her sport. Only competition (including a scrimmage) against outside participants during the traditional playing season, or, if so designated, during the official NCAA championship playing season in that sport (e.g., spring baseball, fall soccer), shall be countable under this limitation in calculating both the number of events in which the student-athlete has participated and the number of completed events during that season in the sport.

During its August 2-4 meeting, the NCAA Council reviewed the application of the Association's hardship rule in those sports in Divisions I and II that are not separated clearly into traditional and nontraditional segments. In this regard, the Council determined that in those individual sports in which championships selection is based upon competition throughout the season, the hardship rule should be applied on the basis of the entire season's competition; further, that in those sports in which championships selection is based upon competition during only a portion of the season, the hardship rule should be applied on the basis of competition conducted during that portion of the year. For example, in some individual sports (i.e., cross country, fencing, golf, skiing, swimming, tennis and wrestling), NCAA championships qualification for the individual championships (as opposed to the team championship in an individual sport) is based upon individual competition occurring throughout the entire academic year. In the other individual sports, the selection for individual championships is based on participation only during part of the year (i.e., after December 1 in indoor or outdoor track, after January 1 in gymnastics and rifle). The Council has asked that this interpretation be published in The NCAA News for comment by the membership and (if necessary) reconsideration by the Council during its October meeting.

NCAA Bylaw 17.3.2—preseason basketball practice

NCAA member institutions in all divisions are reminded that a member institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to October 15. Prior to this date, members of the institution's coaching staff are precluded from involvement with one or more team members at any location in any of the following activities: (1) setting up offensive or defensive alignments; (2) chalk talks; (3) discussions of game strategy; (4) reviewing game films or videotapes; (5) activities utilizing basketball equipment, or (6) observing student-athletes in any basketball activities, even if such activities are not arranged by the institution's coach. However, in accordance with Bylaw 17.3.2.1.1, team conditioning or

physical fitness activities supervised by coaching staff members may be conducted on or off court, provided these activities do not begin prior to the first day of classes of the academic year or September 1, whichever date occurs earlier. In addition, meetings or discussions between a student-athlete and a member or members of an institution's coaching staff regarding academic support services, drug education, training-room procedures, team discipline, care and maintenance of equipment, general meeting schedules, information about lodging and meals, or off-season conditioning activities are not considered practice activities.

NCAA Bylaws 14.5 and 14.6.1.1—satisfactory progress /nonqualifier and partial qualifier

Divisions I and II member institutions are reminded that a nonqualifier is prohibited from practicing, competing and receiving athletically related financial aid (and a partial qualifier from practicing and competing) during the second year of residence unless and until the student-athlete has satisfied the provisions of Bylaw 14.6.1.1 by fulfilling an academic year of residence (i.e., by enrolling in a minimum full-time program of studies during each term of attendance for a regular academic year and completing a minimum full-time program during each term of attendance, or by accumulating a number of hours that is at least equivalent to the sum total of the minimum load of each of the required terms of the academic year).

All student-athletes in Divisions I and II member institutions must meet the satisfactory-progress provisions of Bylaw 14.5.2 in order to be eligible for intercollegiate competition during the second year of residence. A student-athlete may satisfy the provisions of Bylaw 14.5.2 based upon: (1) satisfactory completion prior to each fall term of a cumulative total of academic semester or quarter hours equivalent to an average of at least 12 semester or quarter hours during each of the previous academic terms in academic years in which the student-athlete has been enrolled in a term or terms, or (2) satisfactory completion of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit since the beginning of the previous fall term.

A student-athlete who is ineligible at the beginning of the fall term may have his or her eligibility reinstated at the beginning of any other regular term of that academic year based upon: (1) a cumulative total of semester or quarter hours of academic credit that is equivalent to the completion of an average of at least 12 semester or quarter hours during each of the previous academic terms in academic years in which the student-athlete has been enrolled in a term or terms, or (2) satisfactory completion of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit during the certifying institution's preceding regular two semesters or three quarters.

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.

News Fact File

Women hold 32.3 percent of all NCAA committee positions—240 of 744. The "governance plan" adopted in 1981 to involve women's athletics in the NCAA assured women minimum representation equal to the percentage of women participating in intercollegiate athletics, which then was about 30 percent. Today, the participation figure is 33.4 percent. A total of eight more positions assigned to women (of the 744 total) would reach the 33.4 percent level.

Source: Staff analysis prepared for the August NCAA Council meeting in conjunction with a report by the Committee on Women's Athletics.

Two (of 1,525) lose eligibility in winter, spring tests

Spring 1989 NCAA Drug Testing

Championship	No. of Tests	Positive Ineligible	Positive Eligible
Men's Volleyball, NC	5		
Women's Lacrosse, NC & III	40		1 phenylpropanolamine
Men's Golf, II	6		
Outdoor Track, I, II, III	276		2 phenylpropanolamine 1 pseudoephedrine
Men's Lacrosse, I	20		
Baseball, I & II	448	1 THC	13 pseudoephedrine 4 phenylpropanolamine
Spring Total	795	1 (.1%)	21 (2.6%)
1988-89 Total	3,143	15 (.5%)*	90 (2.9%)**
Three-Year Total	9,807	85 (.9%***)	202 (2.1%****)

* 13 student-athletes tested positive for 15 banned substances.
** 88 student-athletes tested positive for 90 banned substances.
*** 78 student-athletes tested positive for 85 banned substances.
**** 196 student-athletes tested positive for 202 banned substances.

Bradley

Continued from page 1

on the Student-Athlete Right-to-Know Act, sponsored by Sen. Bill Bradley (D-New Jersey) and Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Massachusetts). The legislation is commonly known as the Bradley bill.

Schultz told the committee, "We're not opposed to disclosure, and I think we'll have legislation in January that will do everything they're trying to do with this bill."

The NCAA Presidents Commission is working on the issue, and Schultz said the presidents were opposed to Federal intervention and would like the NCAA membership to police itself.

Schultz told the committee that if the NCAA fails to approve legislation on public disclosure of graduation rates, he would lobby for Federal legislation. "I think it's that important," he said.

"We have not fought this at all," Schultz said. "What we've tried to do is provide constructive comments to them on how the bill ought to be structured. We haven't publicly or privately opposed it."

The Bradley-Kennedy bill would apply to all colleges and universities with intercollegiate athletics programs.

"It's a valid point that this (Federal) legislation covers schools that are not in the NCAA," Schultz told the committee. "But our thinking is that if we resolve our own problems, the NAIA (National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics) would do the same thing."

GAO report

Two days before the Senate hearing, the General Accounting Office released a report, which was requested by Sen. Kennedy, stating that no more than one in five athletes have graduated at some colleges with major basketball programs and that graduation rates among football players at top schools were not much higher. The study covered the period from September 1982 to September 1987, which provided the latest available figures.

The GAO report indicated that

Volleyball added

Montclair State College is sponsoring women's varsity volleyball this season and has made plans to give varsity status to the women's soccer club team next year.

The two sports will increase the school's women's sports to nine teams.

Willie Rucker, who has coached softball for six seasons, also will coach the volleyball team.

35 of 97 schools surveyed for basketball had graduation rates of zero percent to 20 percent among players for the period cited. In football, 14 of 103 Division I-A schools studied had graduation rates of zero to 20 percent.

Ursula R. Walsh, NCAA director of research, questioned the survey's findings, saying that "24 of the 35 institutions identified as graduating less than 20 percent of the men's basketball players admitted only one (nine institutions) or two (15 institutions) men's players in 1982-83.

"Obviously, given even less than normal rates of attrition, it is not difficult to achieve a graduation rate of zero when there are only two candidates and, even if they have transferred in good standing and actually have graduated from another institution, they count as zeros for the institution at which they first enrolled."

Comparison won't hold up

Concerning criticism that the graduation rate of athletes is below that of the general student body, Walsh said, "The comparison between men's basketball players' graduation rates and the general student body's is not symmetrical, in that the populations surveyed are not alike. In the first place, the basketball players are all men and, secondly, the racial composition of the team is ordinarily very different from that of the general student population.

"Black student-athletes," Walsh said, "have been burdened by a long history of oppression and discrimination. They remain largely segregated in minority neighborhoods and minority schools, generally the least adequately staffed and funded. Consequently, they are not as well prepared for college as their white counterparts, and they do not graduate at the same rate.

"Those who require a year to remediate underdeveloped academic skills are now being provided that year with Proposition 48 (officially NCAA Bylaw 14.3).

"Further," Walsh said, "the data from 1982-83 reflect conditions that prompted the passage of Proposition 48 and the satisfactory-progress requirements that became effective in 1986.

"These new academic requirements have not had a chance to affect these (reported) graduation rates, but their effect on the current student-athlete population is being carefully followed."

Just two of the 1,525 student-athletes tested for drugs at NCAA winter and spring championships in 1988-89 were declared ineligible for further competition after testing positive for a banned substance.

Both positive tests that resulted in ineligibility were for THC, a metabolite in marijuana. The rate of ineligibility was 0.1 percent.

In addition, 31 student-athletes (2.0 percent) tested positive for other substances on the 1988-89 banned-drug list but did not lose eligibility under the guidelines of the NCAA drug-testing program. Thirty of these positive tests were for sympathomimetic amines, mild stimulants found in many over-the-counter cold and diet products.

In August, the NCAA Executive Committee approved the removal of sympathomimetic amines from the list of banned drugs.

Drug tests were administered to 730 participants in 14 winter championships and 795 participants in 10 spring championships.

Including results from the fall, a total of 3,143 student-athletes were tested at NCAA championships or postseason football bowl games in 1988-89. Thirteen student-athletes (0.4 percent) tested positive for 15 banned substances and lost their postseason eligibility.

Of the 9,807 student-athletes

tested in the past three years, 78 (0.8 percent) tested positive for 85 banned substances and were declared ineligible for postseason competition.

Student-athletes are required to sign a statement of drug-testing consent before they can be certified as eligible for postseason competi-

tion by an institution. All participants in NCAA championships are subject to drug testing, although testing is not conducted at all postseason events.

The accompanying charts provide drug-testing results for those postseason events at which drug testing was conducted.

Winter 1988-89 NCAA Drug Testing

Championship	No. of Tests	Positive Ineligible	Positive Eligible
Wrestling, I, II, III	120		1 pseudoephedrine
Rifle, NC	18		
Indoor Track, I, II, III	185		4 pseudoephedrine 1 phenylpropanolamine
Women's Swimming, I	57		
Ice Hockey, I, III	48		
Women's Basketball, I	24		
Men's Fencing, NC	18		
Men's Basketball, I	240	1 THC	1 pseudoephedrine 1 phenylpropanolamine 1 methamphetamine 1 isometheptene
Women's Gymnastics, NC	20		

Winter Total 730 1 (.1%) 10 (1.4%)
Cum. 1988-89 Total 2,348 14 (.6%)* 69 (2.9%)**

* 12 student-athletes tested positive for 14 banned substances.
** 67 student-athletes tested positive for 69 banned substances.

Commission

Continued from page 1

ies and to suggest actions that the Commission may wish to consider. Subsequently, all of the discussions in the four National Forum sessions were added to that assignment.

The matter of requiring disclosure of graduation rates came up at the 1989 Convention, and the Commission reported to that Convention that it would sponsor legislation in that regard at the next Convention. The logistics involved and the extent of the disclosure will be determined at the October 3-4 meeting.

In discussing Proposal No. 42, the Commission will consider the position taken by the NCAA Council in its August meeting; i.e., that the consideration of financial aid should be eliminated entirely in the Bylaw 14.3 initial-eligibility legislation. The Commission also will consider the alternative of delaying the effective date of Proposal No. 42, currently scheduled to be in effect August 1, 1990.

The report of the Advisory Committee to Review the Governance Process appeared in the August 2 issue of The NCAA News. One

NCAA

Continued from page 1

student-athletes in other sports or those students in other extracurricular activities.

Open-ended answers

The AIR report emphasizes that the comments in Report No. 6 are individual responses and are not to be considered "nationally representative." However, the report says, "The comments are interesting because they tell us what was on the minds of almost half of the national sample when they were given the opportunity to say anything they wanted about college or intercollegiate athletics."

AIR grouped those responses into 10 topic areas: participation in athletics, time demands and use of personal time, finances at college, relationships with coaches, use of

educational resources, satisfaction with college and educational experiences, health status and satisfaction with health care, psychological and emotional well-being, opportunities for personal growth, and interactions with other students and friends.

Other items

Also on the agenda are reports from NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz regarding the pending formation of a national "blue-ribbon panel" to review college athletics and the current status of planning for a certification/peer-review program for intercollegiate athletics.

The Commission also will make plans for determining roll-call votes for the 1990 Convention, as well as determining the placement of key proposals at certain places in the Convention agenda and eliciting support for any proposals sponsored by the Commission.

It also will receive the report of its Presidential Nominating Commit-

tee, which will meet in conjunction with the Commission gathering to determine a slate of candidates for vacancies occurring on the Commission in January.

On the agenda for the Division I subcommittee is a discussion of freshman eligibility. There also has been preliminary talk of a round-table discussion on that issue at the 1990 Convention.

Chairs

The full Commission meeting will be chaired by Martin A. Masingale, chair of the Commission; chancellor of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and currently interim president of the University of Nebraska System.

Chairing the other portions of the meetings will be Lattie F. Coor, president, University of Vermont, Division I subcommittee; Thomas A. Bond, president, Eastern New Mexico University, Division II subcommittee; Rev. William J. Byron, president, Catholic University, Division III subcommittee, and Bernard F. Slinger, president, Florida State University, Presidential Nominating Committee.

educational resources, satisfaction with college and educational experiences, health status and satisfaction with health care, psychological and emotional well-being, opportunities for personal growth, and interactions with other students and friends.

Nearly one-fourth of those providing comments did so regarding time demands and use of personal time, and the analysis of those comments indicates that the time required by athletics or by other extracurricular activities impacts upon both academic performance and personal life.

The next highest number of responses was in the area of opportunities for personal growth. Most of those comments were positive, although some complained of limited

opportunities to participate fully in campus life due to isolation or to time demands of athletics.

More than 200 also offered comments regarding their financial situations and regarding their psychological and emotional well-being.

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

The previously issued reports in the series also are available on the same basis. Report No. 1 presented the summary results of the entire study; Report No. 2, the methodology employed in the study; Report No. 3, the experiences of black student-athletes, and Report No. 4, the experiences of women student-athletes.

Comment

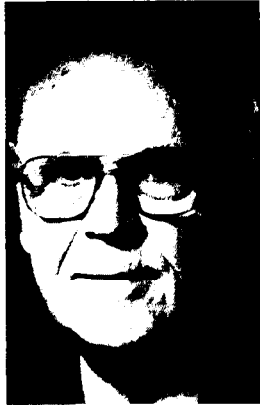
Initial-eligibility legislation has proved beneficial

By Wilford S. Bailey

The need for integrity in intercollegiate athletics has been thrust into the national media spotlight. Unfortunately, much of the discussion has failed to address the full and true meaning of integrity, which is not only adherence to a code of ethical behavior, but also include the concept of wholeness.

Honesty, truthfulness and promise-keeping are of utmost importance in all areas of human activity, and the failure to adhere to these basic values of ethical behavior is so widespread as to evoke increasing concern about the future of our nation. This concern is indeed justified, for these are principles on which civilized society depends, and they must characterize intercollegiate athletics if higher education is to retain its credibility.

Integrity in college sports requires



Wilford S. Bailey

more than just adherence to these basic values; it requires a wholeness in the relationship of athletics and education. Adoption, by Division I member institutions of the NCAA, of Proposition 48 in 1983 (and its implementation in 1986) was a major step in achieving that wholeness, which, for far too many institutions, had been fractured for more than a decade.

The marked decline in the number of football players not meeting the freshman eligibility requirements of Proposition 48 signed by 22 Southern universities is encouraging. Only 30 of 505 football players signed by these schools this year have failed to meet the NCAA's academic requirements for freshman eligibility, compared to 52 of 539 last year.

This is precisely the effect that had been anticipated when Proposition 48 was adopted, and the data from this survey provide objective evidence in support of the general perception across the nation that the higher standards for freshman eligibility are having a positive impact on the quality of education of student-athletes in high school.

A recent report by the Educational Testing Service titled "What Americans Study" shows that today's high school students are taking

more core-curriculum courses—which constitute the heart of the requirements of Proposition 48—than their predecessors were five years ago. The NCAA action to strengthen the freshman eligibility requirements has contributed to this progress.

Encouraging as these reports are, they must not lead to complacency. Progress that has been made is slight, compared to the need for enhanced quality of education if our nation is to remain competitive in a global economy and the health and welfare of our citizenry are to be improved.

Two additional points must be emphasized.

First, the NCAA regulation established only a minimum standard for eligibility for practice and competition in the freshman year. It is not an admissions standard. Any university that admits a student-athlete who does not have a reasonable chance of academic success not only risks erosion of institutional credibility, but also does a disservice to the student.

It is important to note that the level of academic preparation of students entering all research universities has increased significantly during the last decade and should increase even more in the coming one if their graduates are prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Consequently, the freshman eligibility requirements and also the minimum requirements of an institution for "special admit" students must be reevaluated when the data from the NCAA's 10-year research project now under way can provide guidance for more meaningful and fair requirements.

The concept of "special admission" for marginally qualified students with outstanding talents, whether in art, music or athletics, is defensible, but this practice must be

monitored carefully and not abused, as it has been too frequently in recent years.

Second, admissions and eligibility requirements constitute only the first stop in assuring wholeness in the relationship between athletics and academics. There must be careful oversight of the academic progress of each student-athlete, and academic support must be provided to assure that the student is able to achieve his or her potential in the classroom as well as on the playing field or court.

Because they devote so much time to practice and competition, from which the institution, as well as the individual, derives benefits, student-athletes are entitled to the quantity and quality of academic support necessary to achieve this objective. Most Division I institutions have been sensitive to this need and have recently improved their programs, but progress must continue.

Excellence in athletics and academics can be mutually reinforcing. If a university is to fulfill its primary mission of education, a wholeness must exist there in the relationship between athletics and academics, and the athletics program must be monitored carefully to assure compliance with all institutional, conference and NCAA policies and regulations.

Only then can we have integrity in intercollegiate athletics and credibility for an institution that justifies its support, from public or private funds, as a part of the higher education community entrusted by society with the responsibility for the preparation of the future leaders of our nation.

Bailey is a former president of the NCAA and former faculty athletics representative at Auburn University. This column first appeared in The Atlanta Constitution.

Problems are institutional, not national

Albert M. Witte, president
NCAA

Des Moines Sunday Register

"In 20 years with the NCAA, if there's one principle I've concluded is true, it is that there are not national problems, there are institutional problems."

Rick Pitino, head men's basketball coach
University of Kentucky

United Press International

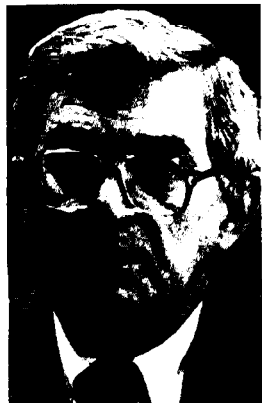
"In the past, I've watched people violate a rule and done nothing. But when I see them break rules from now on, I'll turn them in."

Blackie Sherrod, columnist

The Dallas Morning News

"Some players themselves estimate as high as 70 percent of NFL rosters use steroids. And they'll continue if they know precisely when testing will come, so they can rid their systems of traces or mask them with other drugs."

"Strange. You could put 12 bananas in front of an



Albert M. Witte



Rolie Massimino

of dollars of revenue for what is now a big business, I think we've lost a good deal of perspective about what the original intent was.

"The first thing, to get some peace in the family, they've got to start giving the kids some walking-around money. I think they deserve it."

Bryan Drake, marketing director for athletics
Southern Methodist University

Dallas Times Herald

"Personally, I wouldn't want to see college athletics ever become as commercialized as the professionals. I think it takes away from the collegiate atmosphere."

"But with the tightening of dollars and with expenses going up, we may be forced to look at something like that down the road to survive."

Edward G. Robinson, head football coach
Grambling State University

The Associated Press

"As long as I can keep up with the younger guys and still be a plus to the university, I'm going to keep coaching. I can't think of a better job in the world."

Bill Arnsperger, athletics director
University of Florida

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

"A student-athlete has an obligation to go to practice, prepare himself to perform, go to class and prepare himself to perform in the classroom. I don't think there's anything wrong in demanding more."

"I was a coach for 19 years and I demanded more every year. The same is true in the academic area. I expect our athletes to be better students."

"There are three areas I look at: academics, athletics and living. That's fundamental. I don't look at it as revolutionary. You wouldn't take a 4,000 student with no ability to play, and you wouldn't take a great player if academically he or she was not at a certain level. The same is true in the living area."

Forrest Gregg, head football coach
Southern Methodist University

Los Angeles Times

"The big question is, can SMU win without cheating? I think you have a set of rules, and you play by them. It's just as simple as that."



Opinions

NFL guard, tell him one was poisoned, and he would not take a single bite. Use the same formula with steroids—tell him one out of 12 will suffer fatal liver damage—and he will pay no heed.

"There's a possibility we are not dealing with rocket scientists here."

Rolie Massimino, head men's basketball coach
Villanova University

Prepared statement for Senate committee hearing

"Our administration has supported our philosophy by evaluating my success not only by wins and losses, but also by victories in the classroom. Unfortunately, there are some coaches who are evaluated by their administration, alumni and community solely on games won."

"I feel that athletics programs throughout the country would benefit if all institutions would establish the philosophy of 'academics first.'"

"I have faith that my fellow coaches, given the same opportunities that I've been granted, can achieve similar academic success. If this bill (the Student-Athlete Right-To-Know Act) can shift the pressures from victories in the athletics arena to victories in the academic arena, then I'm in favor of it."

Charles "Lefty" Driesell,
head men's basketball coach
James Madison University

Richmond Times-Dispatch

"I'm not a big one for changing the rules. But anything we can do to make the game more interesting for the spectators, we ought to do it."

Keith Jackson, college football announcer
ABC-TV

Dallas Times Herald

"When you get to the point where a bunch of 18-, 19- and 20-year-old kids are expected to produce millions

Basketball as game of skill loses by allowing six fouls

By Pete Strickland

To me, allowing basketball players to accrue six fouls rather than five so that the fans get to see the great players they came to watch is analogous to a school teacher wanting to discipline a child but never really following through on it. Also, while the fans' interest should be at heart in legislative and procedural decisions, I do not think they should be an excuse for putting the cart before the horse.

I would hope our college game would reward those players who

play it with finesse and skill (the three-point shot has gone a long way toward rewarding skill, not just athletics ability and bulk). Allowing six fouls rewards players who do not move their feet, do not get correct position or, again, do not play skillfully. "Sure," say the proponents of the six-foul rule, "we've got to acknowledge the fans who want to see those players. They don't want to see John Q. Superstar foul out."

Well, I think some of the most captivating games I've ever seen are

See *Basketball*, page 5

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Baseball draws 14 million again

Baseball attendance at four-year and junior colleges fell just short of setting a new record for the 1989 season, according to Collegiate Baseball newspaper.

During the past season, 14.28 million watched the nation's college teams, just under the all-time high

mark of 14.38 million of 1987.

This is the second time since Collegiate Baseball started compiling national figures in 1979 that total attendance reached 14 million.

The increase of 1989 attendance was 934,379 above last year's mark of 13,348,168.

Attendance figures are compiled from questionnaires sent to four-year and junior colleges. Figures include regular-season home attendance, postseason play-offs, and various College World Series and championship finals.

Mississippi State University, which drew 143,241 for the season, including regional play-offs, averaged 4,476 at home to top the nation in this category. Mississippi State also drew a record 14,991 for a new single-game record.

California State University, Fresno, reported it drew 147,147 to lead in overall attendance. The Bulldogs averaged 4,328 per home game. The NCAA Division I play-offs drew a record 132,865 at Omaha.

Schultz to get ADs' award

Richard D. Schultz, executive director of the NCAA, has been selected by the Division I-A Directors Association to receive the inaugural Division I-A Directors Award.

Schultz will be honored during the annual Division I-A fall meetings at the Delta Scholar-Athlete Awards Luncheon October 10 in Tucson, Arizona.

The Division I-A Directors Award will be presented annually to a past or present Division I-A director of athletics or conference commissioner who has contributed exemplary service to intercollegiate athletics in general and Division I-A concerns in particular.

Schultz served as director of athletics at the University of Virginia from 1981 to 1987. He also held the same position at Cornell University (1976 to 1981).

Schultz received a bachelor's degree in physical education from Central College (Iowa) and a master's from the University of Iowa.

Schultz taught and coached in the high school ranks for 10 years. The Iowa native then moved on to the University of Iowa to coach basketball. After serving as head coach for five years (1970 to 1974), Schultz became assistant to the president before assuming the AD

post at Cornell.

"Dick is an outstanding leader who sincerely represents Division I-A concerns," said Milo R. Lude, chair of the Division I-A Directors Association and director of athletics at the University of Washington. "We couldn't have chosen a more deserving recipient for the inaugural award."

Basketball

Continued from page 4

games that involve teams winning in grand style without their superstar who, as a direct result of playing poorly and awkwardly, has fouled out, or teams methodically attacking with precision and discipline a player's defensive weakness and fouling him out, thereby allowing the team that has demonstrated such patience and concentrated effort to prevail where it otherwise might not have.

A third example also pops to mind. The example of a player who previously has played a minimal role in a team's fortunes rising to excellence (however brief) in an extended role when his teammate was in foul trouble. That is what helps teach youngsters that hard work plus opportunity can spell success, and it is one of the continu-

ing success stories of college athletics.

If we are to institute the six-foul rule, heck, why not take all the variables of a 15-man team out of the game? Let no one foul out and if any one of the top 10 players gets tired, let him call one of his three allotted timeouts to rest. That way the public gets to see just those top 10 players it supposedly clamors so much to see.

I think the public really comes to see teams that embody, through a 15-man effort, what is right about unselfishness, togetherness and sacrifice for common goals.

Strickland is assistant men's basketball coach at Virginia Military Institute.

Coordinator

Jon Bible, a practicing attorney and a professor at Southwest Texas State University, has been selected as the NCAA's national baseball umpiring coordinator. The part-time position was established for umpire development and improvement. Bible has been a top college baseball umpire since 1974.

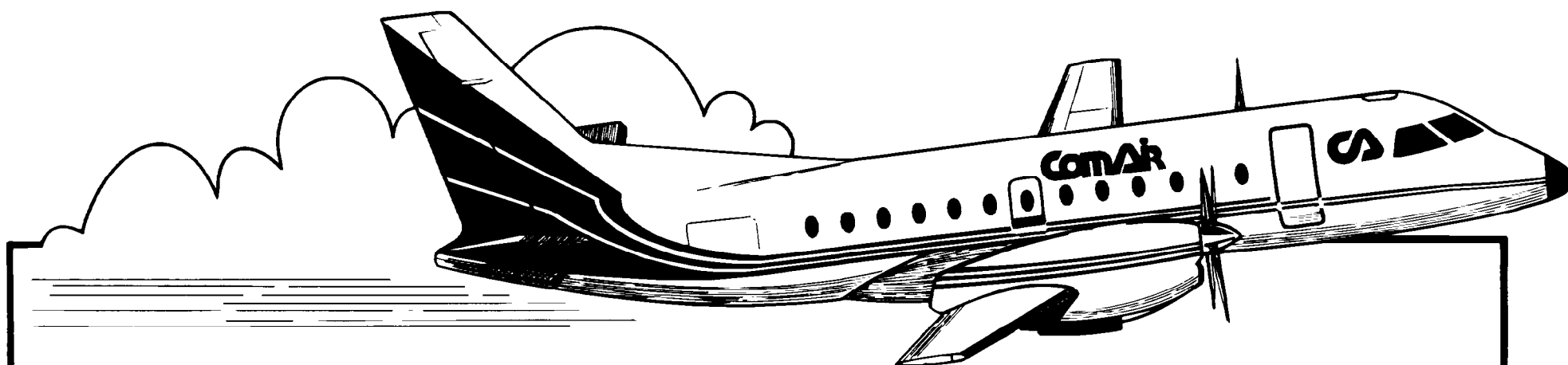


News Quiz

The following questions relate to information that appeared in August issues of The NCAA News. How many can you answer?

1. True or False: Partial qualifiers are bound by a signed national letter of intent, but institutions are not.
2. Who chaired the Presidents Commission Advisory Committee? (a) Wilford S. Bailey; (b) John W. Ryan; (c) Otis A. Singletary; (d) John L. Toner.
3. How much must University of Virginia officials raise in private money toward construction of a new basketball arena? (a) \$25 million; (b) \$36 million; (c) \$20 million; (d) \$40 million.
4. True or False: Women occupy two of the three positions on the NCAA Memorial Resolutions Committee for the 1990 Convention.
5. What is Montclair State University's new nickname for sports teams? (a) Cardinals; (b) Golden Eagles; (c) Red Hawks; (d) Sparrow Hawks.
6. Before recently being named NCAA director of compliance services, where was Kevin C. Lennon employed? (a) University of Notre Dame; (b) Southwest Athletic Conference; (c) Southeastern Conference; (d) NCAA legislative services department.
7. Which national cable network will show 14 high school football games this season? (a) SportsChannel America; (b) ESPN; (c) TNT; (d) FNN/Score.
8. What is the total of the recently approved NCAA budget for 1989-90? (a) \$78.9 million; (b) \$79.8 million; (c) \$87.9 million; (d) \$89.7 million.
9. True or False: During the 1980s, the cost of college education has risen at a rate well below the rate of inflation.
10. What was women's national college basketball attendance during 1988-89? (a) 3.58 million; (b) 3.85 million; (c) 2.91 million; (d) 1.29 million.

Answers appear on page 20.



WE TAKE THE ROAD OUT OF ROAD GAMES

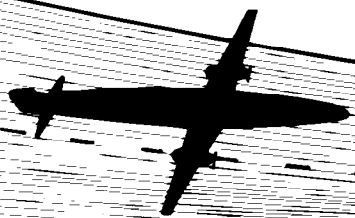
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Show features athletics at black schools

"Black College Sports Today," a 30-minute weekly program focusing on the NCAA's predominantly black schools, is being aired by ESPN on Wednesdays at 2:30 p.m. EDT. The 26-show series, which will follow ESPN's "Coach's Corner" series, will continue through the 1989-90 basketball season.

Each show will highlight football, basketball and other sports action from the more than 40 black colleges and universities. Four conferences will be represented: the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference (MEAC), the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA), the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (SIAC) and the Southwestern Athletic Conference (SWAC).

Don Johnson, who most recently served as a producer at WFLD-TV in Chicago, will host each show. Feature reports will be filed by Stephen Lipscomb, who formerly anchored "MEAC Today" and served as sports director at WKZL-FM in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The program will be produced by Focus Marketing, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, in association with ESPN.

Tax ruling appealed by Association

NCAA attorneys told the Kansas Supreme Court September 14 that the Association was "no more than the sum of its parts" and, as a result, should be exempt from paying state sales tax because it is an educational institution.

State Supreme Court justices heard arguments in an Association appeal of a ruling by the Kansas Board of Taxing Appeals that the NCAA is not exempt from paying sales tax because it does not qualify as an educational institution under Kansas law. Under a Kansas Department of Revenue ruling, the NCAA must pay Kansas' 4.25 percent sales tax on all items purchased by the national office (e.g., office supplies and furniture).

The Associated Press reported September 15 that NCAA legal counsel contended before the Kansas Supreme Court that since the Association consists of more than 800 colleges and universities, it should be considered an educational institution and exempt from paying sales tax.

"We're no more than the sum of our parts," said C. W. Crumpecker, an attorney with Swanson, Midgley, Gangwere, Clarke and Kitchin, the Association's Kansas City legal counsel. "(The NCAA) is not a separate entity," he told the court. "It is a voluntary association of 800 colleges and universities across the nation."

Crumpecker also noted that the Association has been ruled exempt from local property taxes upon the basis that the NCAA's headquarters building is used exclusively for educational purposes. Therefore, he argued, it also should be granted an exemption from Kansas sales tax.

Department of Revenue representative Jim Bartle noted for the court that the NCAA national office has no classrooms, employs no faculty members and offers no classes—criteria required for educational institutions to be ruled exempt from Kansas sales tax.

No information was available regarding when the Kansas Supreme Court would rule on the NCAA appeal.

Committee chairs

New NCAA committee chairs assumed office September 1 or during the summer. They include Robert A. Bowsby, Wrestling; James F. Burson, Division III Men's Basketball; Jody Conratt, Recruiting; Susan J. Delaney-Sheetz, Women's Lacrosse; James E. Delany, Division I Men's Basketball; Robert C. Deming, Division III Football; James F. Dyer, Men's Soccer; Gayla Eckhoff, Women's Soft-

ball; Harry L. Forsyth, Division II Football; Glennelle Halpin, Research; Christine W. Hoyles, Division I Women's Volleyball; Jeffrey A. Moore, Men's and Women's Tennis; Noel W. Olson, Division II Men's Basketball; Dang Pibulvech, Women's Soccer; Patricia W. Wall, Men's and Women's Swimming; Kent Wyatt, Student-Athlete Advisory, and Gladys Ziemer, Division II Women's Basketball.



Robert A. Bowsby
University of Northern Iowa



James F. Burson
Muskingum College



Jody Conratt
University of Texas, Austin



James E. Delany
Big Ten Conference



Robert C. Deming
Ithaca College



Susan J. Delaney-Sheetz
Pennsylvania State University



James F. Dyer
University of Maine, Orono



Gayla Eckhoff
Northwest Missouri State University



Harry L. Forsyth
South Dakota State University



Glennelle Halpin
Auburn University



Christine W. Hoyles
Pacific-10 Conference



Jeffrey A. Moore
University of Texas, Austin



Noel W. Olson
N. Cent. Intercollegiate Athletic Conf.



Dang Pibulvech
Colorado College



Patricia W. Wall
Southeastern Conference



Kent Wyatt
Delta State University



Gladys Ziemer
St. Cloud State University

Football Statistics

Through the games of September 16

Division I-A individual leaders

RUSHING CL G CAR YDS AVG TD YDSPG. Siran Stacy, Alabama Jr 1 14 169 12.1 4 169.00. Dee Dowis, Air Force Sr 3 32 490 11.7 9 163.33.

SCORING CL G TD XP FG PTS FT/PTG. Siran Stacy, Alabama Jr 1 4 0 0 0 24 0.00. Dee Dowis, Air Force Sr 3 9 0 0 0 18 0.00.

PASSING EFFICIENCY (Min. 15 att. per game) CL G ATT CMP PCT INT YDS TD RATING. Greg Frey, Ohio St Jr 1 21 16 76.19 1 4.76 285 13.57 212.1.

RECEIVING CL G CT YDS TD CTPG. Richard Buchanan, Northwestern Jr 2 22 297 2 11.00. Verlon Brown, Houston Jr 2 11 166 2 11.00.

ALL-PURPOSE RUNNERS CL G RUSH REC PR KOR YDS YDSPG. Mike Pringle, Cal St Fullerton Sr 3 315 10 0 334 659 219.67.

TOTAL OFFENSE CAR RUSHING PASSING TOTAL OFFENSE YDSPG. Ty Detmer, Brigham Young 23 100 96 5 117 1213 140 1218 8.70 7 406.00.

FIELD GOALS CL G FGA FG PCT FGPG. Gregg McCallum, Oregon So 2 7 6 85.7 3.00. Kevin Nicholl, Central Mich Sr 2 7 6 85.7 3.00.

PUNT RETURNS (Min. 1.2 per game) CL NO YDS TD AVG. Jeff Snyder, Hawaii Fr 4 116 1 29.00. Tracy Saul, Texas Tech Fr 3 69 0 23.00.

Division I-A team leaders

PASSING OFFENSE G ATT CMP INT PCT YDS TD YDSPG. Houston 1 64 39 1 60.9 493 7.7 6 493.0.

PASSING DEFENSE G ATT CMP INT PCT YDS TD YDSPG. Michigan 1 2 1 0 50.0 6 3.0 1 6.0.

TURNOVERS MARGIN FUM INT TOTAL MARGIN/GAME. Minnesota 3 2 5 0 0 1 4.00.

NET PUNTING PUNTS AVG RET NET AVG. Pittsburgh 7 53.0 3 38 47.6.

PUNT RETURNS GAMES NO YDS TD AVG. Florida St 3 7 159 0 22.7.

KICKOFF RETURNS G NO YDS TD AVG. Florida St 1 1 43 0 43.0.

INTERCEPTIONS CL G NO YDS TD IPG. Ed Thomas, Houston Sr 1 2 14 0 2.00.

INTERCEPTIONS CL G NO YDS TD IPG. Ed Thomas, Houston Sr 1 2 14 0 2.00.

PUNTING (Min. 3.6 per game) CL NO YDS TD AVG. Daren Parker, South Caro Sr 3 136 1469 7.5 18 489.7.

RUSHING OFFENSE G CAR YDS AVG TD YDSPG. Air Force 3 196 1469 7.5 18 489.7.

RUSHING DEFENSE G CAR YDS AVG TD YDSPG. Auburn 2 56 56 1.0 0 28.0.

TOTAL OFFENSE G PLAYS YDS AVG TD* YDSPG. Houston 1 87 619 7.1 8 619.00.

TOTAL DEFENSE G PLAYS YDS AVG TD* YDSPG. Auburn 2 110 274 2.5 0 137.0.

SCORING OFFENSE G PTS AVG. Houston 1 69 69.0.

Division I-A single-game highs

Rushing and passing Player: Team (opponent, date) Total. Rushing and passing plays: Mike Romo, Southern Methodist (Connecticut, Sept. 16) 75.

Player: Team (opponent, date) Total. Team (opponent, date): Air Force (San Diego St., Sept. 2) 559.

NCAA Record

FACULTY ATHLETICS REPRESENTATIVE

Brian A. Johnson named at Bloomsburg, where he has been a member of the geography and earth science faculty since 1967.

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Cecil W. "Hootie" Ingram appointed at Alabama after nine years as AD at Florida State. Ingram, an all-Southeastern Conference football and basketball player at Alabama during the 1950s, also has served as assistant commissioner of the SEC. He is a member of the NCAA Council and the Legislation and Interpretations Committee and also serves on the Special Committee to Review the NCAA Membership Structure. **Bill Wall** named at Tampa. He previously was associate AD for business and finance at Miami (Florida) and also has held administrative posts at Tulsa and with the Arizona Outlaws of the United States Football League.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Craig Fertig resigned after one year as associate AD for development at UC Irvine. The former Oregon head football coach plans to seek a football post. **Steve Green** appointed associate AD for business and operations at Cincinnati. He previously was assistant AD for business and finance at Boston U. Also, Cincinnati announced that **George Wolterman** received the new title of associate AD for services and compliance after serving since 1983 as associate AD for administrative services. **Lt. Col. John M. Gianoni** promoted from assistant AD for business affairs at Air Force. He replaces **Lt. Col. Dick Ellis**, who left the U.S. Air Force to become recruiting coordinator at Arkansas. **Keith Hackett** appointed at Northern Illinois, which also announced the promotion of **Cary Groth** from associate to senior associate AD. Hackett previously was dean of students at Oklahoma City and he also has been an assistant football coach at Memphis State. Groth also has served as Northern Illinois' head tennis coach and assistant women's AD.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

Jennifer Alley appointed assistant AD for fund-raising and promotions at North Carolina-Wilmington. The former North Carolina women's basketball coach recently has served as president of her own firm. **Charlene Myers** named assistant AD for women's sports at South Carolina State, where she will continue to coach women's volleyball but will step down as assistant women's basketball coach. She also has coached women's tennis at the school, where she has been on the athletics staff since 1983. **Howard Pachasa** and **J. Stevens Hurlbut** promoted at Pennsylvania, where Pachasa previously was tickets and marketing director and Hurlbut was public relations director. **Maj. Jim Trego** named assistant AD for administration at Air Force.

COACHES

Baseball — **John Jones** hired at Westfield State, where he is a former assistant. **Fred Cambria** appointed at St. Leo, his alma mater. He is a former pitcher with the Pittsburgh Pirates. **Mike Moyzis** named at St. Joseph's (Indiana). He previously was an assistant at Lewis. **Don Maines** selected at Drexel after serving stints as an assistant at East Stroudsburg and, most recently, Princeton. He also has been a head coach at the high school level. **Dan Briggs** named at Denison. Briggs, who completed a 17-year professional playing career in 1987, owns a fitness center and sports complex in Columbus, Ohio.

Baseball assistants — **Dave Weatherman** named at Cal State Northridge. He previously was a baseball and football coach at West Torrance (California) High School. **James Cunha** and **Bill Jackson** joined the staff at Westfield State. Both are graduates of the school. **Dennis Woody** selected at St. Leo after serving on the staff at Central Missouri State last season. **Jack Schimanski** appointed at Lewis, where he is the university's development director and is a former baseball aide. He also is a former head coach at Joliet (Illinois) Catholic High School.

Men's basketball — **Tim Buckley** promoted from assistant at Rockford, replacing **Charles "Chuck" Schramm**, who was appointed assistant coach at Wisconsin. Buckley was an aide at Bemidji State before joining the Rockford staff last season. **Ed Zazzarino** promoted from assistant at Herbert Lehman, replacing



Bill Wall appointed AD at Tampa



Steve Green selected as associate AD at Cincinnati



Northern Illinois named Cary Groth senior associate AD

Robert Piano, who resigned.

Men's basketball assistants — **Steve Hill** selected at San Francisco, where he is a former team captain. **Steve Showalter** and **Jon Nedelcoff** appointed at Wisconsin-Platteville. Showalter returns to his alma mater after a stint as a player and assistant coach in Ireland, while Nedelcoff previously was an assistant boys' coach at Southwestern High School in Hazel Green, Wisconsin. They fill posts vacated by **Chris Zwettler**, who was named athletics director and head boys' coach at Madison (Wisconsin) Edgewood High School, and **Mike Holt**, who became head women's coach at Motlow State Community College in Tennessee. **Chris Massella** selected at Lynchburg after serving as a graduate assistant coach at Potsdam State. **Ken Crapps** stepped down after one season at Augusta to pursue a business opportunity. **Keith Richard** joined the staff at Northeast Louisiana after three years as an aide at Marshall. Richard, who was a point guard at Northeast Louisiana and also served there as a graduate assistant coach, replaces **Jesse Burnette**, who resigned.

Also, **Danny Holzer** named graduate assistant coach at California (Pennsylvania). He previously was an assistant coach at Thomas Jefferson High School in Pennsylvania. **Glenn Thomas** returned to the staff at St. Francis (New York) after one year as an aide with a professional

seasons as an assistant at Idaho. The former Oregon State standout also has been a player-coach in the Japan Women's League. **Shirley Egner** named at Wisconsin-Stevens Point. She is a former graduate assistant coach at Nicholls State who also has coached at the high school level. **Beth Burns** selected at San Diego State. She previously was an assistant at North Carolina State. Former New Mexico head coach **Doug Hoselton** appointed at New Mexico State. Hoselton also has been an assistant at Penn State. He replaces **Joe McKeown**, who was named head coach at George Washington.

Women's basketball assistants

Penny-Ann Antonio named at Johns Hopkins. The former Old Dominion and St. John's (New York) player served the past three years as an assistant at Morgan State. **Gina Castelli** appointed at Siena. The former Canisius player and Marquette aide served last year as an assistant at Sacred Heart Academy in Buffalo. **Mary Camille "Kamie" Ethridge**, the former Texas all-America player and 1986 Honda Broderick Cup winner, named graduate assistant coach at Northern Illinois. She also played on the 1988 U.S. Olympic women's basketball team before playing professionally in Italy for the past year. **Janice Cheymey** hired at Niagara, where she played from 1980 to 1984. She served the past two years as an assistant at Erie County Community Col-



Nancy Oestrike named women's softball coach at Adelphi



Ohio selected Beth Wilkerson for women's tennis



Tennessee Tech named Joe Lefkay to marketing post

lege in New York. Niagara also appointed former Colgate player **Beckie Dickinson** as a graduate assistant coach. **Rick Hall** selected at Indiana (Pennsylvania), where he was a student assistant last season. South Carolina State's **Charlene Myers** stepped down to take on new responsibilities as the school's assistant athletics director for women's sports. **Que Tucker** named at North Carolina State. She previously was head girls' coach at Reidsville (North Carolina) High School for 11 years. Also joining the Wolfpack staff is graduate assistant coach **Faith Minnaugh**, a former Loyola (Illinois) standout who was a player-coach in Australia for the past three years.

Men's and women's cross country — **Myron Smith** selected at St. Leo. He is a former football assistant at Dubuque and Chicago. **Men's and women's cross country assistants** — **Steve Price** appointed at Bowling Green, where he also will be head women's track coach. **Julie Ann Marrazzo** selected as assistant women's cross country and track coach at Ball State. **Kevin Moorhead** hired as assistant women's cross country and track coach at Mankato State. He previously coached boys' and girls' cross country for 13 years at St. Louis Park (Minnesota) High School.

Field hockey — **Catriona Higgs** named interim head coach at Slippery Rock, filling in for **Jan Kasnevic**, who is taking a sabbatical leave. Higgs is a physical education faculty member at Slippery

Rock.

Field hockey assistants — **James Ayotte** hired at Westfield State. He has played, coached and officiated the sport. **Colleen Preston** named at Northern Illinois, where she recently completed her playing career as a goalkeeper and received an opportunity last year to try out for the U.S. national team.

Football assistants — **Augie Miceli** appointed offensive line coach at Johns Hopkins, which also announced the appointments of **Haswell Franklin** as assistant offensive line coach and **Ritchie Schell** as defensive secondary and outside linebackers coach. Miceli is a former head coach at Calvert Hall High School in Maryland, while Franklin served as head coach at Boys Latin High School and Schell has been a bank officer. Franklin and Schell are former Johns Hopkins players. **LaTraia Jones** joined the staff at New Mexico State after serving last season as secondary coach at Western New Mexico. The former Wyoming running back also has coached at the high school level.

Also, **Vince Chiaro** appointed inside linebackers coach at Glassboro State, his alma mater. He previously served for nine years as an assistant at Clearview Regional High School in New Jersey. **Mike Verrochi** promoted from offensive line coach to offensive coordinator at Fairleigh Dickinson-Madison, which also named former Jersey Devils **Dave Brown**, **John Clarke** and **Dave Van Brunt** to coach the offensive line, linebackers and receivers, respectively. **Chuck Walker** hired at Long Beach State. **Bob Badone** and **Carlos Canino** hired as offensive line and defensive secondary coaches, respectively, at Westfield State. Badone coached men's ice hockey at the school for the past two seasons and is a former high school head football coach, and Canino was an assistant last year at Western New England.

Men's golf — **Brian Nelson** named at La Salle. The former St. Joseph's (Pennsylvania) golfer operates a business in the Philadelphia area. **Robert J. Mulcahy** appointed at Seton Hall. He is special assistant to the head professional at a golf club in Springfield, New Jersey.

Women's gymnastics assistant — **Harold Orkowski** selected at Northern Illinois. He previously was an aide for three years at Wisconsin-Whitewater and is a former gymnast at Wisconsin-La-Crosse.

Men's ice hockey — Westfield State's **Bob Badone** appointed assistant football coach at the school.

Men's ice hockey assistant — **Brian McCloskey** selected at Brown after serving as varsity coach at North Yarmouth Academy in Maine, where he led last year's squad to a state title. The former Dartmouth player also has served on the staff at Princeton.

Men's lacrosse assistant — **Willi Steinrotter** named at Clarkson, where he also will assist with men's skiing and soccer. Steinrotter was a member of three national-championship lacrosse teams at Hobart.

Men's skiing assistant — **Willi Steinrotter** appointed at Clarkson, where he also will assist with men's lacrosse and soccer. He participated in all three sports while a student at Hobart.

Men's soccer — **Sam Carrington** promoted from assistant at St. Francis (New York), where he has been on the staff for two seasons and was a standout player from 1979 to 1982. He replaces **Carlo Tramontozzi**, who stepped down after a 21-season career that included appearances by six of his teams in NCAA postseason competition. Tramontozzi will continue to serve as the school's athletics director. **John Kurty** appointed interim head coach at Westfield State, where he was head coach from 1966 to 1977 and led his teams to a 153-36-13 record and four Division III tournament appearances. Kurty, who retired from the Westfield State faculty in 1988, replaces **Jim Fonte**, who resigned after 11 seasons at the school. **Sam Marquez** promoted from assistant at Herbert Lehman.

Men's soccer assistants — **Mark Butler** named at Johns Hopkins. The former Oglethorpe player previously was head coach at Glenelg High School in Maryland. **Willi Steinrotter** appointed at Clarkson, where he also will assist with men's lacrosse and skiing. He participated in all three sports at Hobart. **Jake Socha** named at Westfield State. The former Springfield player has served as girls' coach at Ludlow High School in Massa-

chusetts. **Miguel Gallardo** selected at Herbert Lehman.

Women's soccer — **Moira Buckley** hired at Maine, where the team will join the varsity ranks in 1990 after competing at the club level this year. Buckley previously was a volunteer assistant at Fairfield. **Rochester Institute of Technology's Jon Poulakis** named women's ice hockey coach at the school.

Women's softball — **Nancy Oestrike** selected at Adelphi. She was an assistant at Eastern Michigan for the past two seasons and earlier was an all-Mid-American Athletic Conference field hockey and softball player at the school. She also has been a softball aide at Toledo. **Michelle Brown** named at Indiana (Pennsylvania). She is a recent Allegheny graduate.

Men's and women's swimming and diving — **Matt Hamparian** named part-time men's and women's diving coach at Wittenberg. He is a former diver at Miami (Ohio).

Men's and women's tennis — **Beth Wilkerson** appointed women's coach at Ohio. Wilkerson, a member of Old Dominion's national-championship basketball team in 1980, previously was a graduate assistant coach at Ball State and is a former head women's coach at Morehead State. **Steve Jordan** named men's and women's coach at Lake Superior State. The former Massachusetts player formerly was head coach at Dean Junior College in Massachusetts. **Cliff Myers** selected as men's coach at Millersville after serving since 1984 as head tennis instructor at the Hershey (Pennsylvania) Country Club. He replaces **Jim Overbaugh**, who resigned after leading the Marauders to a 52-43 record through four years and coaching four Division II all-America players.

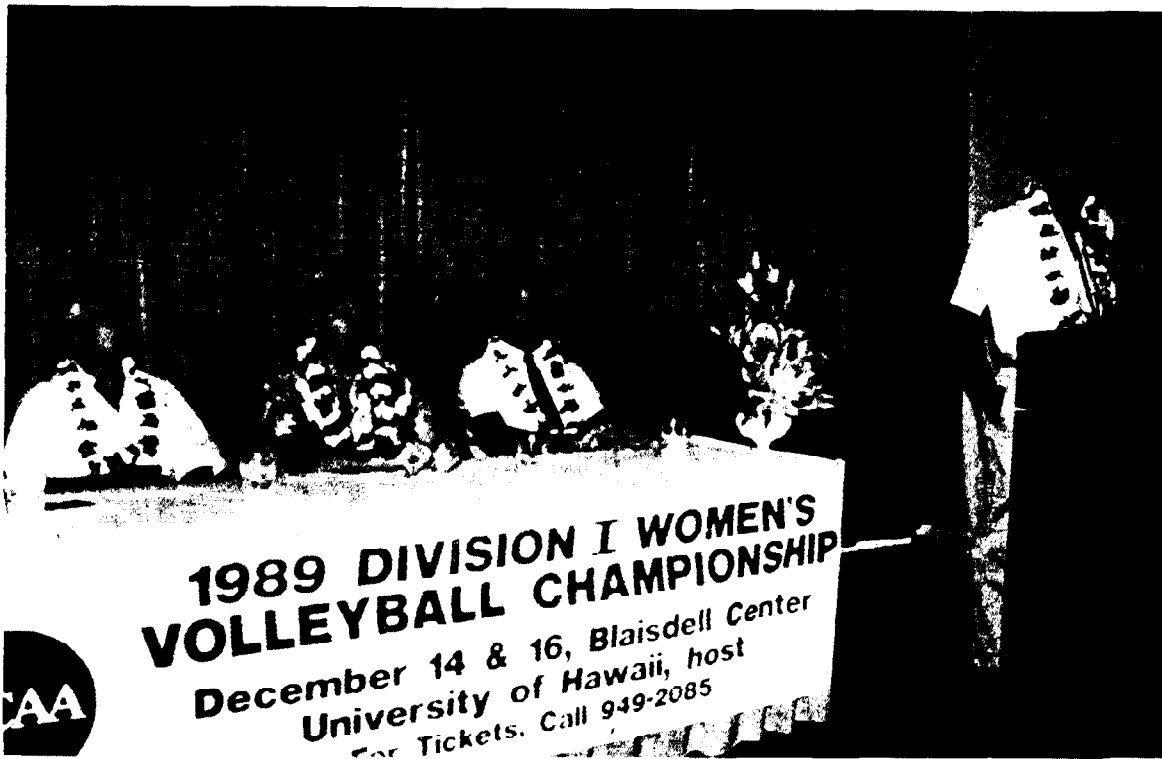
In addition, **Jim McFarland** given additional duties as women's coach at Slippery Rock, where he has led the men's teams to a 180-117 record through 16 seasons. He succeeds retired women's coach **Jenny Lindsay**. **Kelly Key** named women's coach at North Carolina State, where she was a men's and women's assistant for the past two years. **Tracey DeLatta** appointed interim men's coach at Southern Methodist, replacing **Dennis Ralston**, who will step down September 30 to become professional player Yannick Noah's personal coach. Through nine years at SMU, Ralston coached his teams to a 185-67 record and five Southwest Athletic Conference team titles, and he was Division I coach of the year in 1983 after leading the Mustangs to second place in the Division I Men's Tennis Championships.

Men's and women's tennis assistants — **David Owens** named at Mount St. Mary's (Maryland). He has coached girls' tennis at the high school level. **Virginia Mahoney** appointed at Brown, where she also will manage the school's racquets facility. She has been the tennis professional at a club in East Providence, Rhode Island, since 1985.

Women's track and field — **Steve Price** selected at Bowling Green, where he also will assist with men's and women's cross country. He previously was a physical education teacher in the Kettering (Ohio) schools and is a former coach of the Kettering Striders. Price replaces **Lee LaBadie**, who was named assistant women's coach at Ohio State.

Women's track and field assistants — **Julie Ann Marrazzo** named assistant women's track and cross country coach at Ball State. She is a former all-America shot putter at Indiana who served last year as a graduate assistant coach at Connecticut. **Kevin Moorhead** hired as assistant women's track and cross country coach at Mankato State.

Women's volleyball — **Stephanie Hoenig** appointed full-time coach at Seton Hall, where she led her teams to a 27-37 record through two seasons as a part-time coach. **John Teifer** hired at Molloy. He is a former head coach at Long Island-Southampton, where his teams compiled a 117-47 record through four years. Teifer coached last year at Levittown Division High School in New York. **Rich Cicero** named at Niagara. Cicero was captain of the men's team at Penn State for two years and has been an assistant high school girls' coach. **Bonnie Bie** named at St. Leo, where she is a former tennis standout. **Oleg Moiseenko** appointed at Fairleigh Dickinson-Madison. He is a 17-year coaching veteran whose Jersey Girls club team is considered one of the



Craig G. Besseff photo

Volleyball preview

University of Hawaii women's volleyball coach Dave Shoji addresses the media during the September 6 NCAA Accent on Women's Volleyball press conference in Honolulu. Also featured were (from left) Andy Banachowski, head coach at the University of California, Los Angeles; University of Texas, Austin, coach Mick Haley, and Colorado State University coach Rich Feller. The Division I Women's Volleyball Championship will be hosted by Hawaii December 14 and 16 at the Blaisdell Center in Honolulu.

Grants available to tennis programs

Volvo North America Corporation will provide \$80,000 in grants to be divided among 120 varsity tennis programs across the nation for their continued promotion of college tennis. The program will continue through 1990.

"The unique Volvo Tennis/Collegiate Series Varsity Awards Program is a national push to induce college tennis coaches to become more focused on community service and actively promote their teams to the public," said Bill Mergler, director of corporate promotions for Volvo. "Interest in collegiate tennis has greatly increased in the past five years in which Volvo has been involved."

To qualify for the varsity awards

program, a college tennis coach must provide a minimum of 10 hours in community service. Types of services conducted are clinics for local underprivileged youth, raising money for local and national charities, and speaking out against drugs and alcohol. In addition, the coach must document at least five newspaper features generated by his or her tennis program.

Once qualifications have been met, the top five teams participating in each region or division will be awarded the grants in order of their position on the Volvo Tennis/Collegiate Rankings.

Five men's and five women's Division I teams in each of the Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association's eight regions will earn the grants. In each of the small-college divisions, five men's and women's teams will be awarded grants. This includes Divisions II and III, NAIA, and junior college. A Division I team could be awarded as much as a \$1,500 grant for its school's tennis program. The 120 recipients will be announced in June 1990 by the ITCA and Volvo Tennis.

"We are pleased with Volvo's continuous support of collegiate tennis and believe that the varsity awards program will generate even more coaches' community service efforts and facilitate additional public awareness for the 30,000 intercollegiate tennis programs nationally," said David Benjamin, executive director of the ITCA.

mandate to handle the case in accordance with the U.S. court's findings. The Nevada district court in 1984 enjoined both UNLV and the NCAA from suspending Tarkanian from his head-coaching position for two years. In 1987, the Nevada Supreme Court upheld the injunctions.

Judge's ruling on NCAA motion is pending

Nevada Supreme Court Chief Justice Cliff Young says a ruling could come in a month on the latest motion in continuing litigation involving the NCAA and Jerry Tarkanian, head men's basketball coach at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

In a published report, Young was quoted as saying the state Supreme Court will rule "in a month, barring some unforeseen catastrophe."

"We're coming toward the wire," he added. "We're waiting for more research."

Filed in mid-May, the Association's motion seeks to dissolve a district court injunction against the NCAA that prevented Tarkanian's suspension when UNLV's men's basketball program was placed on probation more than 10 years ago, and to vacate the awarding of attorney's fees in favor of Tarkanian.

The motion also suggested that the court consider whether the injunction against UNLV should continue.

In response, Tarkanian filed a counter-motion seeking payment by the NCAA of the attorney's fees he has incurred as a result of the litigation and arguing that the injunction against UNLV be continued.

Last December, the U.S. Supreme Court, on appeal by the NCAA, ruled that the Association had not violated Tarkanian's right to due process during its investigation, be-

Ohio Wesleyan record best in men's soccer

Editor's note: This is the first of two articles on men's soccer. A look at the most successful team in NCAA championships competition will appear next week.

Ohio Wesleyan University has produced the best winning percentage in men's soccer since 1980, according to a survey conducted by the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

The Battling Bishops have compiled a 152-31-13 overall record during the 1980-1988 seasons for an .8087 winning percentage edging Division III rival Salem State College, which has a 136-25-19 record (.8083).

But Salem State, coached by Nick Padovani, has the distinction of fewest losses (25) among the teams surveyed.

Winning percentages were computed by dividing the number of wins and one-half the number of ties by the total number of contests.

Indiana University, Bloomington, a three-time Division I champion (1982, 1983 and 1988), was third in the overall listing and led all teams in its division. The Hoosiers are 164-35-13 overall (.8042) and have more victories than any other program since 1980.

The 1981 Division III champion, Glassboro State College, ranks slightly behind Indiana with a 149-31-14 record (.8041).

North Carolina-Greensboro, which has five Division III titles (1982, 1983, 1985, 1986 and 1987), is fifth with a 155-36-8 record (.79899). The Spartans, now competing in Division II, edged neighboring Duke University in the listing. Duke, the 1986 Division I champion, has a 145-32-12 record (.79894).

Rounding out the top 10 are the University of Scranton of Division III (.794); the University of California, Los Angeles, the 1985 Division I champion (.789); Clemson University, Division I titlist in 1984 and 1987 (.787), and 1987 Division II champion Southern Connecticut State University (.784).

Rank	Team (Division)	Record	Percentage
1.	Ohio Wesleyan (III)	152-31-13	.8087
2.	Salem St. (III)	136-25-19	.8083
3.	Indiana (I)	164-35-13	.8042
4.	Glassboro St. (II)	149-31-14	.8041
5.	N.C.-Greensboro (III, II)	155-36-8	.79899
6.	Duke (I)	145-32-12	.79894
7.	Scranton (III)	159-36-14	.794

8.	UCLA (I)	145-30-24	.789
9.	Clemson (I)	145-35-12	.787
10.	Southern Conn. St. (II)	142-33-17	.784
11.	San Francisco (I)	150-35-23	.776
12.	Virginia (I)	136-35-14	.773
13.	Messiah (III)	137-37-11	.770
14.	Oakland (II)	135-35-17	.767
15.	Seattle Pacific	149-40-17	.765
16.	Wheaton (III)	141-38-16	.764
17.	Bethany (W. Va.) (III)	112-34-5	.758
18.	Mo.-St. Louis (II)	124-37-9	.756
19.	Rochester Inst. (III)	113-32-14	.755
20.	Southern Metho. dist (I)	121-33-19	.754

Following are the top 10 winning percentages by division.

Division I		
1.	Indiana	.804
2.	Duke	.799
3.	UCLA	.789
4.	Clemson	.787
5.	San Francisco	.776
6.	Virginia	.773
7.	Southern Methodist	.754
8.	Phila. Textile	.753
9.	Evansville	.731
10.	South Caro.	.728

Division II		
1.	N.C.-Greensboro*	.799
2.	Southern Conn. St.	.784
3.	Oakland	.767
4.	Seattle Pacific	.765
5.	Mo.-St. Louis	.756
6.	Tampa	.754
7.	Lock Haven	.716
8.	Longwood	.715
9.	Florida Int'l	.698
10.	Cal St. Northridge	.696

*Denotes eight seasons in Division III, one season in Division II.

Division III		
1.	Ohio Wesleyan	.8087
2.	Salem St.	.8083
3.	Glassboro St.	.804
4.	Scranton	.794
5.	Messiah	.770
6.	Wheaton (III.)	.764
7.	Bethany (W. Va.)	.758
8.	Rochester Inst.	.755
9.	Randeis	.739
10.	Plymouth St.	.7457

Following are the top 20 teams (all divisions) ranked by victories.

1.	Indiana (I)	164
2.	Scranton (III)	159
3.	N.C.-Greensboro (III, II)	155
4.	Ohio Wesleyan (III)	152
5.	San Francisco (I)	150
6.	Glassboro St. (III)	149
7.	Seattle Pacific (II)	149
8.	Clemson (I)	145
9.	Duke (I)	145
10.	UCLA (I)	145
11.	Southern Conn. St. (II)	142
12.	Connecticut (I)	142
13.	Wheaton (III.) (III)	141
14.	Evansville	137
15.	Messiah (III)	137
16.	Salem St. (III)	136
17.	Virginia (I)	136
18.	Oakland (I)	135
19.	Elizabethtown (III)	134
20.	Tampa (II)	131

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Executive summary of AIR Report No. 5

Executive Summary

This report, the fifth in a series describing results from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes, presents the results from preliminary analyses of the academic transcripts of intercollegiate athletes at NCAA Division I institutions. The study was conducted by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) for the Presidents Commission of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). It 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 academic transcripts obtained for the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes begin to describe the progress being made by students in pursuit of their college degrees. These transcripts were collected in the spring of 1988 from all students participating in the national study. For the most part, the transcripts include course and grade information for all courses taken at the

In terms of academic performance, we find that football and basketball players earn lower GPAs on average in the prime study areas than either student-athletes in other sports or extracurricular students

institutions through the 1987-88 fall semester or the 1987-88 fall and winter quarters. In a few instances, the transcripts were received from the institution early in the summer of 1988 and thus included course and grade information for all the courses taken during 1987-88 fall, winter and spring terms.

A stratified random subsample of 21 institutions was selected from the 42 institutions in the national study. In all, 2,077 transcripts were coded. The coding procedures were both comprehensive and laborious; every item of information on every transcript in the subsample was entered into the data base for subsequent

analysis. Data for a total of 49,729 courses were entered: an average of 24 courses for each of the 2,077 students.

Tables included in the full report show the academic units, or credit hours, and grade-point averages (GPAs) earned by football and basketball players, student-athletes in other sports, and extracurricular students in 17 areas of study. The numbers of units that are presented refer to quarter units; i.e., semester units have been converted into quarter units. GPAs are reported on a four-point scale, where 4.000 equals A, 3.000 equals B and so on. The 17 study areas include such general categories as business, social sciences, physical sciences, and arts and humanities. Also included are four study areas that relate specifically to physical education and sports (e.g., physical education activity courses, physical therapy and sports medicine), and one area that relates specifically to participation in extracurricular activities—visual and performing arts.

Other tables in the full report describe performance in these 17 areas for football and basketball players in more or less successfully competitive intercollegiate athletics programs. Our measure of success in competition was the win-loss records and quality of opponents of football and men's basketball teams over time (Sagarin ratings, USA Today, average of 1985-86 and 1987-88 ratings for football and average of 1984-85 and 1987-88 ratings for men's basketball).

The results described in this report may be grouped into two areas—those relating to academic progress and those relating to academic performance. Generally in terms of academic progress, we find that student-athletes earn their credits in study areas that are similar to those of extracurricular students and that football and basketball players in more successfully competitive athletics programs earn their credits in study areas that are similar to those of their counterparts in less successfully competitive athletics programs. For all of these students, six areas—arts and humanities, biological sciences, business, physical sciences, social sciences, and visual and performing arts—account for the majority of units earned. We use the term prime study areas to describe these six areas for ease of reference.

In terms of academic performance, we find that football and basketball players earn lower GPAs

on average in the prime study areas than either student-athletes in other sports or extracurricular students. Similarly, football and basketball players in more successfully competitive athletics programs earn lower GPAs in the prime study areas than football and basketball players in less successfully competitive programs. Football and basketball players earn their highest GPAs

Football and basketball players earn their highest GPAs in physical education courses

in study areas related to physical education. More specific findings are presented below.

Academic progress Key findings:

- Student-athletes in all classes earn total numbers of units that are comparable to those that extracurricular students earn. Freshman student-athletes earn slightly fewer units: Football and basketball players earn a total of 31 units on the average, and student-athletes in other sports earn an average of 27 units, as compared to 35 units for extracurricular students. By their senior year, football and basketball players earn an average of 145 total units and student-athletes in other sports earn an average of 153 total units, as compared to 143 units for extracurricular students.

- Student-athletes earn the majority of their units in the prime study areas of arts and humanities, biological sciences, business, physical sciences, social sciences, and visual and performing arts, just as extracurricular students do. For example, freshman football and basketball players earn 28 percent of their total units in the arts and humanities, 25 percent in the social sciences, and 17 percent in the physical sciences. These percentages may be compared to those for freshman extracurricular students, who earn 25 percent, 23 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of their total units in these areas. Freshman student-athletes in other sports earn 27 percent, 27 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of their total units in these three areas.

- Student-athletes, at any point

in their college careers from freshmen to seniors, earn fewer than eight percent of their total units (since enrollment) in physical education and physical education-related courses (e.g., sports medicine, sports management). This can be compared to extracurricular students, who, at any point in their college careers, earn at least 12 percent of their total units in visual and performing arts courses. [Thirty-seven percent of the extracurricular students in the national sample were drawn from the performing arts (e.g., band).]

- Football and basketball players have not earned significantly more units away from their Division I institutions—i.e., at two-year colleges or other colleges and universities—than extracurricular students have: There are no differences between the groups in the mean numbers of credits transferred from one or more other postsecondary education institutions (transfer units). Football and basketball players at Division I institutions with more successfully competitive athletics

Despite evidence of lower GPAs in prime study areas, football and basketball players are no more likely to be placed on academic probation by their institutions than are student-athletes in other sports or extracurricular students

programs are not credited with more transfer units than football and basketball players at less successfully competitive institutions.

- Eight percent of football and basketball players have been credited with 26 or more transfer units by their Division I institutions, as compared to eight percent of the student-athletes in other sports and six percent of extracurricular students. Looking only at football and basketball players, eight percent of those enrolled in more successfully

competitive athletics programs have 26 or more transfer units credited on their transcripts, as compared to four percent of those enrolled in less successfully competitive athletics programs.

Academic performance Key findings:

- For the most part, football and basketball players appear to earn lower GPAs than student-athletes in other sports and extracurricular students in the prime study areas of arts and humanities, biological sciences, business, physical sciences, social sciences, and visual and performing arts as freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. For example, among seniors, football and basketball players appear to earn average GPAs in each of these areas that are about one-half grade point lower than those earned by either student-athletes in other sports or extracurricular students.

- Football and basketball players earn their highest GPAs in physical education courses. Among seniors, for example, the average GPA earned by football and basketball players in physical education activity and physical education theory and coaching courses is slightly more than one-half grade point higher than their highest average grade in any of the prime study areas (i.e., about 3.240 for physical education activity and physical education theory and coaching courses versus 2.610 for visual and performing arts courses).

- Among the prime study areas, extracurricular students earn their highest grades in visual and performing arts courses. As seniors, these students earn an average GPA of 3.270 in visual and performing arts; the next highest GPA they earn in one of the (remaining) prime study areas is 2.970, which they earn in arts and humanities courses.

- For the most part, football and basketball players in more successfully competitive athletics programs appear to earn lower GPAs than their counterparts in less successfully competitive programs in each of the prime study areas. As freshmen, football and basketball players in the more successfully competitive programs appear to earn GPAs that are about .41 grade points lower in these areas; as sophomores their GPAs appear to be about .11 grade points lower; as juniors, their GPAs appear to be about .22 grade points lower, and as seniors, their GPAs in these areas appear to be about .90 lower on the average.

- Freshman, sophomore, junior and senior football and basketball players in more successfully competitive athletics programs earn GPAs in physical education activity courses and physical education theory and coaching courses that average from .79 to 1.81 grade points higher than their GPAs in any of the prime study areas.

- Despite evidence of lower GPAs in the prime study areas, football and basketball players are no more likely to be placed on academic probation by their institutions than are student-athletes in other sports or extracurricular students. Football and basketball players in more successfully competitive athletics programs are also no more likely to be placed on academic probation by their institutions than are their counterparts in less successfully competitive institutions.

Three schools get grants to start men's volleyball

Three new NCAA varsity men's volleyball programs will be introduced during the 1990 season through a grants program offered by the U.S. Volleyball Association in cooperation with the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, the Educational Foundation of the USVBA and a select committee chaired by businessman Rick Moos.

Juniata College, Long Island University/C. W. Post campus and Jersey City State College each will receive a start-up grant for the 1990 season in return for their commitment to sponsor an NCAA varsity men's volleyball program, USVBA Executive Director Cliff McPeak said.

"It's great that the USVBA can play a role in the continued expansion of the sport. It's something that

I feel very strongly about supporting, and it reflects our commitment to the growth of men's volleyball," McPeak said.

The colleges are enthusiastic about the establishment of men's varsity volleyball at their school. The schools had strong men's club programs and cited that as a major impetus for establishing the sport at the varsity level.

"We're extremely happy. Volleyball is one of the sports we've been thinking about expanding. We've had a strong club program. That's one of my criteria for establishing a varsity sport," Juniata athletics director William F. Berrier said. "Usually, I require that a club program be in existence and be strong for at least three years before we make a

move to varsity status. This grant allowed us to proceed ahead of that schedule by one year.

"It's been easy to put together a schedule," Berrier said. "Every school I've called that's in the area and has a program has agreed to play us in our first season."

At Long Island-C. W. Post, athletics director Mary Topping said, "By offering volleyball, LIU will be attractive to many who want to keep playing. The high schools are playing more boys' volleyball, and the boys will want to continue to play in college. We're very grateful to have the opportunity to start the program. This is a great thing that the USVBA is doing. This is a really grass-roots campaign, and the results should be very positive for the

sport in our area."

Jersey City State athletics director Lawrence R. Schiner explained that the grant money enables his school to get the program off in a "fine manner. With the grant money, we will be able to attract the type of coach we want and to buy the quality equipment we want," he said. "We felt that if we were going to do it (the program), we wanted to do it right. The grant affords us the opportunity to do that."

The USVBA will continue the grants program in coming seasons. Donations to the men's varsity volleyball grants program should be sent to the USVBA, attention Dick Powell, director, Recreational Programs and Services, 1750 E. Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909.

Executive summary of AIR Report No. 6

Executive Summary

This report, the sixth in a series presenting results from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes, describes the written answers to a question that asked students participating in the study if there was anything else they wanted to say about their lives at college. 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.

This report describes written answers from three groups of students to a questionnaire item that asked, "Are there things about your life at college you would like to tell us that we didn't ask about? If so, what are they?" The students were selected from a sample of 42 NCAA Division I colleges and universities. The three groups were: (1) students who participate in intercollegiate athletics, (2) students who participate extensively in other extracurricular activities, such as band or orchestra, drama or other performing arts, student newspaper or radio, or college work-study programs, and (3) a special sample of black students not participating in intercollegiate athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Of the 4,083 students who completed the questionnaires during the national study, 1,789 answered the write-in question. The 1,789 included 1,240 student-athletes (42 percent of all student-athletes who completed questionnaires), 391 extracurricular students (48 percent of those completing questionnaires), and 158 black students (47 percent of those completing questionnaires).

The 1,789 answers were coded according to the topics presented in Report No. 1: Summary Results from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes and were grouped by topic. Sufficient numbers of answers were obtained in 10 topic areas to warrant further examination. All the answers in

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each topic area were analyzed to identify the common themes that are described in this report.

The results presented in the first five reports from the 1987-88 National Study of Intercollegiate Athletes are nationally representative in scope and are presented as group averages.

The comments from students that are described in this report are not nationally representative — they are the individual comments of those students who chose to answer the question.

The comments are interesting,

however, because they tell us what was on the minds of almost half the national sample when they were given the opportunity to say anything they wanted about college or intercollegiate athletics.

Descriptions of comments in 10 topic areas are presented in the following sections of this Executive Summary.

Participation in athletics

More than 100 student-athletes and other students wrote comments describing their general feelings

As a solution to their problems with coaches, some student-athletes suggested that counselors or other intermediaries should be available to ensure that communications between coaches and players were as open and effective as possible

about participation in intercollegiate athletics or other extracurricular activities. About equal numbers of student-athletes wrote of the benefits and of the pressures in intercollegiate athletics, with several focusing on the "big business" aspect of sports at the college level. The benefits included traveling, meeting new people, working with a team toward a common goal, learning how to manage time and to be more disciplined, and experiencing the thrill of game days. Physical and emotional stresses coupled with an overriding demand for winning at all costs were most often stated as pressures in intercollegiate athletics.

Some comments concerned the experiences of freshmen in intercollegiate athletics and described being on a team as a good way to meet people and to begin to feel at home away from home. Having others planning your schedules and telling you what to do, together with time demands, were reported as most bothersome to new students.

Some student-athletes who were not recruited but rather "walked on" in their sports commented that they felt less pressure and were participating to satisfy themselves rather than their coaches or the requirements of athletics grants. Other walk-ons commented, however, that coaches often overlooked them and generally made it more difficult for them to excel.

The largest number of comments were volunteered by student-athletes in sports other than football and men's basketball, with the common theme of a lack of financial support and institutional recognition for their sports.

Time demands and use of personal time

More than 400 students in all made comments about time, with two themes emerging: (1) the effects of the time required by intercollegiate athletics or other extracurricular activities on academic performance and personal life, and (2) time-management skills developed while participating in athletics or extra-

curricular activities.

The comments indicate that the time required by intercollegiate athletics or other extracurricular activities impacts both academic performance and personal life. Many students-athletes wrote that they cannot do their best in their academic work because of lack of time. Other student-athletes described an inability to take the classes they need because of time conflicts. Still others commented that they had no social life at all because of lack of time. Many student-athletes suggested that a cap be placed on the amount of time that can be required by intercollegiate athletics. Several football players suggested that spring practice be reduced or eliminated to allow more time for other activities.

On the other hand, several student-athletes and extracurricular students noted that participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities helped them develop good time-management skills.

Finances at college

About 225 student-athletes and other students volunteered comments related to their financial situations at college. For football and men's and women's basketball players, the central theme concerned lack of funds for personal expenses—toiletries, telephone calls, dates and travel home. Many suggested that they should be paid for their participation in athletics in addition to their grants. Most felt that it would only be fair given that they "make so much money for the school."

Student-athletes in other sports often responded similarly, although almost an equal number praised their athletics grants or commented that their team needed additional funds, not they as individuals.

Among the specific problems

Several student-athletes complained that they were discriminated against by other students, athletics staff or professors merely because they were athletes

cited by grant athletes were the prohibition on working to earn money and their ineligibility for Pell Grants or other financial aid. Several student-athletes described special financial problems because athletics grants do not provide extra allowances for those who are married, who have majors that require costly educational supplies or who attend school where the cost of living is particularly high. A few student athletes offered specific suggestions for increasing funds, including building a personal fund, a standard rate of compensation and extra allowances in special circumstances.

Relationships with coaches

More than 150 student-athletes volunteered comments about their relationships with and perceptions of their coaches. The majority of these write-in comments were critical, noting that coaches exert too much pressure with too little understanding of what it is to be an intercollegiate athlete and a student.

A number of student-athletes pointed out that their coaches were unconcerned about their personal problems or the demands of their academic schedules. They also expressed concern over the number of rules imposed by coaches and unfair treatment by them.

As a solution to their problems with coaches, some student-athletes suggested that counselors or other intermediaries should be available to ensure that communications between coaches and players were as open and effective as possible. Others suggested that there should be a grace period after signing a letter of intent to allow students to escape from particularly stressful player-coach situations. Still others suggested that all freshman student-athletes be required to attend the same orientation programs as regular freshmen and that student-athletes be clearly informed of their rights.

The few positive comments volunteered by student-athletes focused on the clear benefits of constructive interpersonal relationships with their coaches.

Use of educational resources

The approximately 125 comments made about educational resources revealed that the three student groups in the national study share many concerns about the need for improved academic advising and assistance from college instructors. Student-athletes raised the question of why they cannot receive preference in scheduling classes because their athletics commitments place several constraints on them. They also noted that they need assistance in choosing courses from individuals who will take time to learn about their interests and keep in mind their athletics schedules.

Both student-athletes and other students noted that instructors were not understanding enough or willing enough to provide extra assistance. A number of student-athletes wrote that they feel that professors have poor images of what athletes can accomplish academically.

Among suggestions for changes were improvements in class scheduling, counseling and instructional assistance, and the provision of structured study periods and student study groups. Other suggestions were for the sharing of student schedules between athletics staff and college teachers and improved access to lecture materials missed due to travel or practice schedules. A final suggestion was for colleges to help more with job placement and to help potential employers take the demands of athletics participation into account when making hiring decisions.

Satisfaction with college and educational experiences

About 160 student-athletes and extracurricular students made comments concerning their satisfaction with college, or their satisfaction with their educational experiences and achievements. The majority of the comments were positive and indicated a high level of satisfaction with college life in general. Some student-athletes indicated that they were enjoying their college experiences in spite of dissatisfaction with their coaches or athletics programs.

A substantial minority of the comments were negative and indicated regrets about choice of college or dissatisfaction with educational experiences. Some expressed regrets

about their choice of major. The students felt they received poor counseling or made poor choices on their own and were having to live with the consequences.

Health status and satisfaction with health care

More than 100 student-athletes and other students commented on some aspect of their health status or satisfaction with health care. The comments ranged from concerns about food and nutrition to pleasure for being in good physical shape. The subjects most often mentioned were food and nutrition, drug testing and drug use, injuries and exhaustion, and lack of sleep.

Concerns about food included complaints about the quality of the meals available and their nutritional

Many (student-athletes) suggested that they should be paid for their participation in athletics in addition to their grants. Most felt that it would be fair given that they "make so much money for the school."

value, as well as complaints that practice schedules interfere with meal times. Comments about drug testing concerned the feelings on the part of some that athletes were being singled out and their rights were being violated. Most comments about drugs, however, expressed the opinion that drugs and alcohol were used more by student-athletes than by other students.

Several student-athletes wrote about the physical strain that athletics places on their bodies, and some described particular injuries they received. Some of the student-athletes with injuries also described problems with the medical care they received. Some also described problems in paying the medical bills that resulted from athletics injuries. Many more comments, however, concerned fatigue and exhaustion due to being a student-athlete.

Psychological and emotional well-being

Comments from about 220 students concerned their psychological and emotional well-being. Comments from student-athletes and extracurricular students fell into two areas: (1) discrimination because of athletics, gender or race, and (2) the consequences of the pressures of participating in athletics or other extracurricular activities. Comments from black students not participating in athletics or extracurricular activities were concerned almost exclusively with racial discrimination.

Several student-athletes complained that they were discriminated against by other students, athletics staff or professors merely because they were athletes. Many women athletes reported being upset by a lack of equity between men's and women's sports. Most of the comments concerning racial discrimination were about minorities not receiving fair treatment, but a few

See Executive, page 17

Eligibility appeals

Eligibility Appeals Concerning Recruiting Violations

DIVISION I

NCAA Rule(s)	Facts	Recruiting Advantage	Result
B 13.7.2.1.1.2	PSA (prospective student-athlete) (football) charged \$5 meal to institution during unofficial visit; PSA repaid cost of meal.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.11.1	PSAs (men's basketball) participated in pickup game with team members on official paid visit without coaches' knowledge.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.10.1	Men's head basketball coach commented publicly at campus function about PSA's athletics ability.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.02.4.4	Men's head basketball coach was present in PSA's home during dead period for signing of National Letter of Intent; PSA already had committed to attend institution.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.11.1	Head softball coach and volunteer coach observed PSA's athletics ability during campus visit.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.4.1	Women's head volleyball coach purchased meal for PSA, her father and friend; PSA already had signed National Letter of Intent. PSA repaid cost of meal.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.1.4.9-(f)	Women's assistant basketball coach engaged in conversation with PSA before PSA's last contest in AAU basketball tournament; PSA already had signed National Letter of Intent.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B-13.1.4-(a)	Men's head and assistant basketball coaches each visited PSA's high school during same week.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.1.1.3	Head and assistant baseball coaches contacted transfer SA before receiving permission from SA's current certifying institution. SA intended to transfer prior to initial contact.	No.	Eligibility restored.
DIVISION II			
B 13.02.4.4	PSA (women's basketball) visited campus during dead period prior to National Letter of Intent signing date; PSA committed to attend different institution.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.02.4.4	Women's head basketball coach conducted tryout sessions during dead period prior to National Letter of Intent signing date; institution immediately ceased recruiting PSAs.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.02.4.2 and 13.1.3.6-(h)	Head football coach delivered financial aid offer to PSA during evaluation period. SA already committed to attend institution.	No.	Eligibility restored.
B 13.02.4.4	PSA (men's basketball) made official paid visit during dead period prior to National Letter of Intent signing date; PSA had not decided before visit which collegiate institution he wanted to attend. PSA decided to attend institution after visit.	Yes.	Eligibility not restored.
DIVISION III			
B 13.11.1	Head baseball coach observed PSA's athletics abilities while PSA was on unofficial visit to campus.	No.	Eligibility restored.

Eligibility Appeals (Other Than Those Involving Recruiting Violations)

DIVISION I

NCAA Rule(s)	Facts	Result
B 14.2.1	SA (student-athlete) (men's basketball) was incapacitated due to injuries received in auto accident.	Extension granted for period of time equal to number of days SA was unable to attend collegiate institution to next opportunity to enroll (approximately five months).

B 16.12.2.2	SA used men's assistant basketball coach's telephone calling card to make \$550 in long-distance calls; SA used card over four-month period. SA has repaid cost of calls.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first intercollegiate basketball contest of the 1989-90 season.
B 12.5.2.1-(a)	SA (women's soccer) modeled for retail chain; institution halted the use of the photographs and payment to the SA.	Eligibility restored.
B 14.01.4.3, 14.3.2.1 and 14.13.4.3	SA (men's basketball) practiced and competed in four contests; SA's SAT score was later invalidated. SA admitted that friend took test on SA's behalf.	Eligibility restored for competition beginning in 1990 season with two seasons of competition remaining. (Season of competition used per B 14.2.4.)
B 12.5.2.1-(a)	Two SAs (football) appeared in calendar published by fellow SA; institution took steps to cease publication and prohibit distribution of calendar.	Eligibility restored after SAs withheld from first intercollegiate football contest of the 1989 season.
B 14.2.1	SA (women's cross country and track) was incapacitated due to injuries received in auto accident.	Extension granted for period of time equal to number of days in which SA was unable to attend collegiate institution to next opportunity to enroll (approximately nine months).
B 16.12.2.3-(a)	SA (football) received \$350 loan from alumnus of institution to repay student loan in order to enroll; SA repaid \$350 to alumnus.	Eligibility restored.
B 14.8.2	SA (men's basketball) participated in one outside basketball competition.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first intercollegiate basketball contest of 1989-90 season.
B 14.2.1	SA (football) was incapacitated due to back injury and subsequent surgery and rehabilitation.	Extension granted for period of time equal to number of days in which SA was unable to attend collegiate institution on a full-time basis to next opportunity to enroll (approximately five months).
B 15.1	Three SAs (various sports) received small amounts of excessive financial aid due to administrative errors.	Eligibility restored upon repayment.
B 12.1.1, 12.1.3, 12.2.1.1 and 12.2.3.2	SA attended three days of training camp, received expenses and participated in one game for a major junior A ice hockey team; SA did not sign professional contract or players card.	Eligibility restored for practice in spring 1990 intercollegiate ice hockey contest of 1989-90 season.
B 14.3.2.1 and 14.13.4.3	Institution certified SA (football) as qualifier, but ACT score later was invalidated. SA practiced during entire 1988 fall season.	Eligibility restored for practice in spring 1990, and competition in fall 1990 with three seasons of competition remaining.
B 16.10.2.7	SA (men's basketball) received round-trip transportation to high school all-star game from representative of institution's athletics interests; SA repaid cost of transportation.	Eligibility restored.
B 14.1.5.2.2	SA (women's basketball) competed in one contest while enrolled in 11 hours due to registration problem; SA later added one credit hour.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first intercollegiate women's basketball contest of 1989-90 season.
B 12.1.1, 12.1.3, 12.2.3.2 and 12.2.3.4	Individual participated in several games over a three-year period for a major junior A ice hockey team.	Eligibility not restored.
B 14.3.2.1 and 14.13.4.3	SA (cross country and track) participated in one contest as partial qualifier prior to receiving waiver of initial-eligibility requirements; waiver later was granted.	Eligibility restored. (Season of competition used in sport of cross country per B 14.2.4.1.)
B 16.11.2.1 and 16.12.2.1	Former men's head basketball coach gave team members gifts and cash at Christmas over a period of several years; currently enrolled SAs repaid value of benefits received.	Eligibility restored.
B 16.12.2.1	SAs received local transportation from men's assistant basketball coach and student managers to local schools to fulfill course requirements.	Eligibility restored.
B 14.3.2.2, 14.13.4.3, 16.12.2.1 and 16.12.2.7	SA (men's basketball), as a nonqualifier, received free housing in private home that was arranged by former head coach. SA repaid value of housing.	Eligibility restored.

B 12.5.2.1-(a)	Institution correctly applied B 12.5.1.2 to SA's (women's track) activity as a model, unknown to institution and SA, magazine printed quote that implied an endorsement of product contrary to B 12.5.1.2-(d). SA repaid compensation received.	Eligibility restored.
B 12.5.2.1	SA (football) agreed to appear at local grocery store opening. SA's appearance was advertised in local newspaper. Institution canceled SA's appearance and cancellation was published in newspaper.	Eligibility restored.
B 12.1.3, 12.2.1.3 and 12.2.3.2.4	SA (ice hockey) attended training camp and participated in three exhibition games for major junior A ice hockey team; SA did not sign contract, receive expenses or accept remuneration. SA withdrew from team upon learning of violation.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first three intercollegiate ice hockey competitions of 1989-90 season.
B 14.2.1	SA (women's cross country and track) did not attend collegiate institution due to incapacitating injuries from bicycle accident.	Extension granted for period of time equal to number of days SA was unable to attend collegiate institution to next opportunity to enroll (approximately five months).
B 14.8.2 and 14.8.5.2-(a)	SAs (men's basketball) participated in outside basketball competition in non-sanctioned league. Neither SA sought written permission from director of athletics.	Eligibility restored after SAs withheld from first intercollegiate basketball contest of 1989-90 season.
B 12.5.2.1	SA (football) decided to forgo final year of eligibility and modeled for calendar; SA was not compensated for appearance. SA later decided to rejoin team. Institution tried to halt distribution of calendar, but calendar already distributed.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first intercollegiate football contest of 1989-90 academic year.

DIVISION II

B 12.5.2.1	SA (men's basketball) appeared in promotion for local television station; institution stopped broadcast of promotion. SA did not receive compensation.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first intercollegiate basketball contest of 1989-90 season.
B 14.5.2	SA (women's swimming) competed in nine contests while ineligible under satisfactory-progress rule.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first nine intercollegiate swimming competitions of 1989-90 season.
B 14.8.2 and 14.8.5.2-(a)	SA (men's basketball) participated in two outside basketball competitions in summer league, prior to its certification, without obtaining written permission from director of athletics. SA knowingly violated NCAA legislation.	Eligibility restored after SA withheld from first two intercollegiate basketball contests of 1989-90 academic year.

DIVISION III

B 14.8.2	After season was completed, SAs (men's basketball) participated in a local basketball tournament over a two-day period.	Eligibility restored after SAs withheld from first intercollegiate basketball contest of 1989-90 season.
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Calendar

September 18-19	Committee on Review and Planning, Kansas City, Missouri
September 20-21	Legislative Review Committee, Kansas City, Missouri
September 27	Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism, Kansas City, Missouri
October 3-4	Presidents Commission, Kansas City, Missouri
October 5-6	CCA/UCA Joint Meeting, Kansas City, Missouri
October 8-9	Student-Athlete Advisory Committee, St. Louis, Missouri
October 12-15	NYSP Committee and Evaluators, Kansas City, Missouri
October 15	Nominating Committee, Indianapolis, Indiana
October 16-18	Council, Indianapolis, Indiana
October 24-25	Special Committee to Review the NCAA Membership Structure, Denver, Colorado
October 29-31	Division I Women's Basketball Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee
November 3-6	Committee on Infractions, Tucson, Arizona
November 7-8	Special Committee on Cost Reduction, Kansas City, Missouri

NBA player's gift starts \$100,000 scholarship

John S. Newman Jr., better known to basketball fans as rising NBA star Johnny Newman, has provided a \$50,000 gift to the University of Richmond, his alma mater, for establishment of a permanent scholarship in his name.

An anonymous donor has committed to matching Newman's donation, bringing the scholarship to \$100,000.

"I think it is very important for young people to get the opportunity to go to a quality institution (like the University of Richmond)," New-

Briefly in the News

man said in announcing the scholarship. "I was fortunate enough to get that opportunity through basketball, and because of that, I learned valuable lessons that have helped make me a success today. Now, I would like to give something back."

Charles S. Boone, Richmond athletics director, said the scholarship will be awarded annually to a student-athlete under criteria that include outstanding moral values, exemplary citizenship, financial need, demographics and academic standing.

Members of Northwestern University's football team have dedicated their 1989 season to the memory of 1988 teammate **Jeff Hiller**, who drowned in Lake Michigan over the summer. A defensive tackle from Plainfield, Illinois, Hiller earned a varsity letter as a freshman last season.

A decal featuring Hiller's number, 72, is being worn on Northwestern helmets this season, and that number will not be reassigned until his class graduates following the 1991 season. Hiller's locker in Dyché Stadium will remain empty—except for his uniform and gear—for the same length of time.

Luther College's men's and women's cross country teams have acted to rename the school's annual invitational cross country meet in honor of alumnus **Rochelle Swiggum**, who was killed in the July crash of United



John Newman, a 1986 University of Richmond graduate, left, has announced a \$50,000 gift to establish a scholarship fund in his name. The gift was matched by an anonymous donor. With Newman are athletics director Charles S. Boone, center, and men's basketball coach Dick Tarrant.

Airlines flight 232 in Sioux City, Iowa.

Swiggum, 24, was a native of Utica, Minnesota, who was working as a psychiatric nurse in Denver. A top student-athlete at Luther, she has been recognized as one of the best runners in the school's cross country history.

"Aspire Higher: Careers in Sports for Women," is the title of a new video produced by the Women's Sports Foundation, with sponsorship assistance from Avia Athletic Footwear.

Among those appearing in the program, which features information on sports careers for women, are **Merrily Dean Baker**, NCAA assistant executive director for administration; **Adrienne R. Lotson**, NCAA enforcement representative; **Regina L. McNeal**, NCAA assistant director of communications; **Cheryl L. Levick**, assistant athletics director at Stanford University and a former NCAA staff member; basketball officials **June Corteau** and **Patty Broderick**; **Donna A. Lopiano**, women's athletics director at the University of Texas, Austin, and **Tara VanDerveer**, Stanford women's basketball coach.

The video is available for \$24.95

(plus \$3 postage and handling) from the Women's Sports Foundation, 342 Madison Avenue, Suite 728, New York, New York 10017.

Among the cochairmen for Emory University's fifth annual BEAT LEUKEMIA! Celebrity Classic (October 22-23) are basketball coaches **Bobby Cremins** of Georgia Institute of Technology and **Hugh Durham** of the University of Georgia and all-time Major League Baseball homer king **Henry Aaron**. They will join more than 90 other national and local celebrities in the golf and tennis fund-raiser, which is used to finance leukemia research at Emory.

More information on the classic is available from the university at 404/727-3232.

Trivia Time: What was the date of the first weekly issue of The NCAA News? Answer later.

As part of a senior citizen appreciation day September 12, **Edward R. Bilik**, athletics director at Springfield College, presented complimentary passes to senior citizens that enable them to attend all Springfield athletics events free of charge during 1989-90. Also speaking at the ceremony were **Ronald Holstead**, direc-

tor of Springfield's continuing education program, and **Bridget Belgiovine**, assistant athletics director.

The appreciation day was sponsored by the City of Springfield, the Springfield Golden Agers and Springfield College.

Michelle Brennan, a sophomore member of the Pennsylvania State University field hockey team, took one of the most important tests of her life September 7. The Canadian native took her immigration test to become a U.S. citizen.

More Report Cards: Seventy student-athletes at Louisiana State University earned grade-point averages of at least 3.000 (4.000 scale) during the spring semester. Twenty-one had GPAs of at least 3.500, and six earned 4.000s.

Among the 45 student-athletes named to the Jersey Devils Student-Athlete Honor Roll for 1988-89 at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, was football player **Marc Stington**, whose 3.770 GPA was the highest of those honored.

West Germany is looking for a few good American college football teams. Specifically, those associated with one of the more than 125 American-rules teams in West Germany are interested in scheduling games against U.S. college teams—at their place or yours.



Paul Ereng



Vicki Huber

Elliott awards announced

1988 Olympic 800 meter gold medalist **Paul Ereng** of the University of Virginia and Villanova University's **Vicki Huber** have been voted the recipients of the Jumbo Elliott Awards, which annually recognize the nation's most outstanding male and female collegiate track and field athletes. It was Huber's second consecutive Elliott award.

Ereng and Huber were selected on the basis of their outstanding performances during the 1988-89 collegiate indoor and outdoor track and field seasons by the nine-member selection committee.

As a sophomore at Virginia, Ereng, running for his native Kenya, started the 1988-89 season in top form, capturing the 1988 Olympic 800-meter title in a time of 1:43.45. Ereng went on to establish a world indoor record in the 800 meter of 1:44.84 at the World Indoor Championships in Budapest, Hungary (March, 1989); days later, he captured the NCAA indoor 800-meter championship in 1:47.50. Successfully defending his NCAA outdoor 800-meter title in June 1989, Ereng also won 10 of 11 races in Europe and recorded the year's two fastest 800-meter clockings: 1:43.16 in Zurich, Switzerland, and 1:43.22 in Nice, France. In his two seasons at Virginia, Ereng has captured three of three possible NCAA 800-meter titles. A psychology major, Ereng capped his outstanding year by receiving Virginia's best-male-athlete award.

Huber placed sixth and finished as the top U.S. finisher at 3,000

Representatives of one German team the Norris Rams recently visited the U.S. to "scout" potential opponents.

More information is available from American Football in Germany, Horst Bayer, Witzlebenstr. 11, 8500 Nuremberg 20, West Germany (telephone 0911-593201, telex 622548).

When the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network began in 1979, it had 2,000 hours of original programming, 1.4 million subscribers, 250 affiliates and 12 national advertisers. Its first live broadcast featured slow-pitch softball.

Now celebrating its 10th birthday, ESPN has 4,500 hours of original programming, approximately 52.5 million subscribers, 20,500 affiliates and 800 national advertisers.

"In the early days, I don't think people took us very seriously," ESPN President **Roger Werner Jr.** told Associated Press writer **Roger Blum** recently. "They thought we were an oddity, a novelty, something that was not quite for real."

"Now I think people look at us and expect us to be pretty... good."

Trivia Answer: The first weekly issue of The NCAA News was published September 6, 1982. For the record, it was Issue No. 16 of Volume 19.

meters at the 1988 Olympics in a collegiate record 8:37.25. Huber went on to capture her third consecutive NCAA 3,000-meter title, added a runner-up finish in the NCAA indoor mile and successfully defended her NCAA outdoor 3,000-meter title for the third straight year. Huber captured seven NCAA titles over the past three years.

Holder of four American collegiate records (3,000 meters—8:37.35; outdoor mile—4:28.77; indoor mile—4:28.3 and 1,500 meters 4:07.40), Huber in 1988-89 was selected as the Penn Relays' most outstanding female performer for her role on three Championship of America Relays and was the recipient of the Honda-Broderick Award for track. Also an outstanding student with a 3.380 cumulative grade-point average while majoring in psychology/premed, she was named the 1988-89 GTE/CoSIDA Academic All-America of the Year. She is a 1989 and 1988 first-team GTE/CoSIDA Academic All-America and the 1989 Big East Conference Scholar-Athlete of the Year.

The Elliott awards are dedicated to the memory of Villanova's track and field coach for 47 years. Elliott's teams won eight NCAA team championships, three national AAU titles and 39 ICAAAA team crowns, while producing 32 track and field Olympians, 86 NCAA individual champions, 324 ICAAAA champs, 50 outdoor or indoor world record-holders and 476 American record-holders.

Executive

Continued from page 15

concerned reverse discrimination.

Many comments concerned depression and isolation because of participation in intercollegiate athletics. Several student-athletes wrote about unpleasant treatment by administrators, faculty or athletics staff. A few comments described physical violence on the part of coaches.

Opportunities for personal growth

More than 275 student-athletes and extracurricular students made comments about opportunities for personal growth that resulted from participating in their activities. Most of the comments were positive and gave recognition to the value of the opportunities. There were a few laments, however, from student-athletes about being pampered or isolated to the point that their opportunities were limited. Other negative comments concerned limited opportunities to participate fully in college life or to have a social life because of the time demands of athletics.

The most frequent positive comment concerned the opportunity to

develop socially—to meet people and learn to get along with them and to make new friends. The next most frequent comment concerned the opportunity to develop overall maturity through participation in intercollegiate athletics or other extracurricular activities. Other opportunities frequently mentioned were those to develop independence and responsibility, time-management skills, self-discipline, leadership skills, and communication and teamwork skills. Opportunities to travel also were mentioned. Several student-athletes noted that participation in intercollegiate sports gave them the opportunity to relieve many of the stresses associated with going to college.

Some of the students who commented that the time they spent in intercollegiate athletics limited their ability to participate fully in college life suggested cutting back on the time required by sports. In particular, some football players suggested that spring practice should be curtailed or eliminated.

Interactions with other students and friends

Student-athletes and extracurric-

ular students volunteered a number of comments about the importance of relationships with girlfriends and boyfriends at college. Several black students not involved in either athletics or extracurricular activities mentioned problems with establishing relationships when relatively few black undergraduates are on the campuses.

The majority of the more than 100 comments having to do with friends focused on teammates or other participants in extracurricular activities. Some student-athletes noted that the team was the principal source of their interactions with others. For some student-athletes, participating in a team sport seemed to ease the transition from high school to college. For others, teammates became their closest friends on campus.

Several student-athletes indicated that they felt somewhat isolated from the general student body. Many also acknowledged that their relationships with teammates were only one part of their social life on campus.

Fitchburg State (0-32) gives it the old college try

By Trudy Tynan

The Fitchburg State College Falcons have lost everything except their love for football.

The Falcons have won only one game since beginning varsity play in 1984, and their 32-game losing streak is the worst in the nation. But their coach says "It's fun," and the student body, which raises the money to field the team, voted overwhelmingly to keep the Falcons playing.

"You have to love football to play at Fitchburg State," said starting center Dan Marrash, 24, a nursing student with a 3.200 grade-point

Five networks to share in Metro coverage

Television coverage of Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference men's basketball will involve five networks in 1989-90, as the league moves into its 15th season.

Raycom again will serve as the league's syndicator, regionally televising 24 regular-season games and the two semifinal games from the Metro Conference tournament in Biloxi, Mississippi. ESPN will nationally broadcast five regular season games; CBS will televise the tournament championship game on a split-national basis, and ABC, CBS and NBC again will nationally televise eight of the University of Louisville's intersectional games.

"The Metro Conference will again receive outstanding exposure on television in 1989-90, and we are pleased to have such an extensive lineup of television games for our 15th season. Our relationships with all the networks have been positive, and this is reflected in the number of games and the quality of broadcasts we will enjoy this coming season," Metro Commissioner Ralph McFillen said.

Savannah State ruled ineligible for league title

Savannah State College, a pre-season favorite for the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference football championship, has been declared ineligible for the title. Morris Brown College also was declared ineligible by the conference office.

Savannah State, which has 21 returning starters from its 8-2 team last year, was notified that it is on probation for failing to meet NCAA Division II sports sponsorship requirements this year.

The school fielded enough sports teams to meet NCAA requirements but did not have the minimum five members on its women's tennis team or the minimum 14 on its men's track and field team. In addition, its baseball team did not play the minimum requirement of 24 games.

Morris Brown was put on probation for using senior quarterback Alij Tapp last season after the SIAC ruled him ineligible, the Associated Press reported.

Tapp transferred to the Wolverines from Southern University, Baton Rouge, but did not sit out a year as required by the NCAA. Because he played the entire season, the Wolverines forfeited five of their six victories.

average (4.000 scale). He concedes that it can get discouraging, even for a 6-foot-1, 260-pound ex-Marine, "but we keep after each other. And someday, somehow, we know we are going to win."

This is Division III football— with no scholarships, part-time coaches, bouncing bus rides over New England hills and few rewards, except a chance to play the game.

"The only recruiting is, you go up to coach and say you want to play," sophomore quarterback Rich LeBlanc said.

"Of course, everyone dreams of getting the game ball when we finally break the streak," LeBlanc said. "If I do, I'll give it to the coaches. They've worked so hard and tried so hard all these years without getting down that we can't.... And all

the guys who played for us and never got to win."

The only time the Falcons won in 44 games was September 21, 1985, when they defeated New York Maritime, 28-23. Although it since has resumed competition, New York Maritime did not field a team the following season.

But even after last year's 0-9 season, when the Falcons managed only 141 net yards rushing—gaining 602 yards and losing 461 over the course of a season in which they scored 20 points and their opponents scored 239—the 3,200 students at the central Massachusetts school voted by an 88 percent margin to continue picking up the football budget of about \$30,000.

"They are young men of uncommon courage," school President Vin-

cent J. Mara said. "The kids are determined to hang tough and grit it out. And if they are willing to make that kind of effort, we're not going to do anything to stop them."

"I don't know whether I'm a born optimist," said Dave Secino, the Falcons' only coach, who returned home to run the family tailor shops after playing offensive line for the University of Maine, Orono, and sometimes fixes rips in team uniforms. "But I don't get down on the kids. They are on a mission. They know that if they give up, football will disappear at Fitchburg State. And we all know it's not going to be this way forever."

"All I ask is that all 48 try their best, and I'm pleased if we can get them to play on a level above themselves, even if we lose," Secino said.

Secino decided to try the wish-bone offense this season, and in the season's opening game, fullback Gary Fountain, a 5-6, 170-pound senior, shattered Fitchburg State rushing records by scrambling for 129 yards, including a 60-yard touchdown.

For 10 glorious minutes, the Falcons held a 13-12 lead over the University of Lowell. Then Lowell scored 24 straight points and won, 36-13. Fountain broke a leg, and the Falcons moved closer to Columbia University's mark of 44 straight losses, which ended last year.

Division III Macalester still holds the all-time collegiate mark of 50 straight defeats.

Tynan writes for the Associated Press.

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