

The NCAA News



Official Publication of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

May 6, 1992, Volume 29 Number 19

Review of championships delays expansion

The NCAA Executive Committee devoted most of its time at its May 3-5 meeting in Tucson, Arizona, to preparing for a long-range planning session involving the Association's championships program.

The committee chose to defer action on all requests for bracket expansion until its August 11-15 meeting, in which a major review of the Association's championships program will be conducted. The decision to defer action on championships matters means that bracket sizes will not be changed for the 1992-93 academic year.

Sports committees had proposed increasing

bracket sizes in 11 sports for 1992-93. Among the proposals were requests to increase the Division I Baseball Championship from 48 to 64 teams and the Division I Women's Basketball Championship from 48 to 56 teams.

The Executive Committee will review the bracket requests on a case-by-case basis at its August meeting.

The review of the championships program will focus special attention on evaluating criteria for establishing field sizes. Related issues such as automatic qualification, seeding, per diem and transportation allowances, squad sizes, official traveling parties, sports

committee sizes, and officiating matters also will be examined.

A memorandum containing several questions on the subject will be sent to chief executive officers, faculty athletics representatives, directors of athletics and senior woman administrators at NCAA member institutions. The Executive Committee will use the responses to determine more clearly the membership's position on issues pertaining to the championships program.

The memo, which will be printed later this month in an issue of *The NCAA News*, will ask the following questions:

- If additional revenues were available for Association programs and services, would you favor their being allocated to enhance the championships program or their being allocated to the revenue-distribution fund for redistribution to the membership?

- If additional revenues were not available, would you favor enhancing championships by reallocating money currently budgeted for other Association programs and services? If so, in which specific areas would you favor reduction of expenditures?

- Do you believe the criteria for expansion

See *Review of*, page 13

Coaches discuss '93 legislation

By Ronald D. Mott
The NCAA News Staff

Coaches representing all Division I sports met April 28 in Kansas City, Missouri, to discuss possible legislative proposals for the 1993 NCAA Convention.

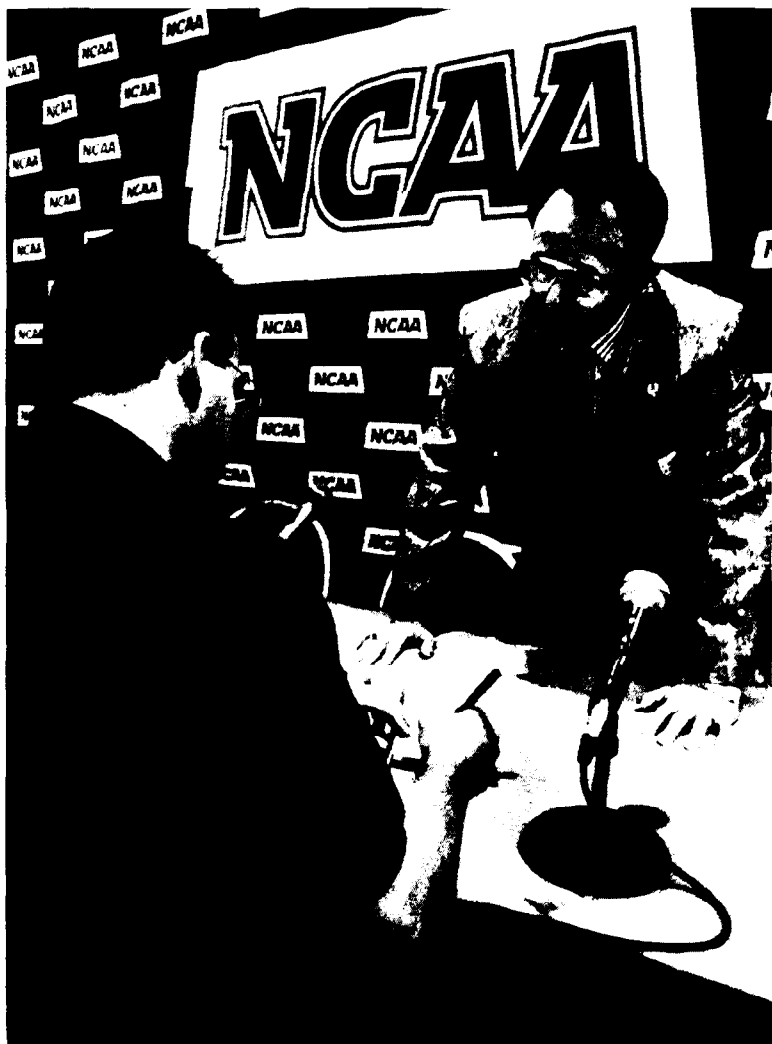
More than 50 coaches from men's and women's sports attended the meeting, which was split into five groups: football, men's basketball, women's basketball, other team sports and individual sports.

It was the second such gathering of Division I coaches and NCAA staff and committee members. The NCAA assembled coaches at a similar meeting last year to provide them an opportunity to discuss the collective concerns facing their profession and their sports and to initiate a process of possible legislative reform.

Last year's gathering didn't produce the legislation they desired, some of the coaches said this year, but they still believe the opportunity to meet is important.

"I think we might have heightened our expectations falsely," University

See *Coaches discuss*, page 15



U.S. Air Force Academy football coach Fisher DeBerry answers a reporter's questions after the April 28 meeting of coaches with NCAA staff and committee members

New structure in place for national office staff

The NCAA national office now has four functional groups instead of nine staff departments, and it has a deputy executive director/chief operating officer for the first time in history.

Those sweeping changes came about May 1 as a result of a major restructuring of the national office staff. Executive Director Richard D. Schultz announced the changes April 29, first to the full staff and then publicly.

Thomas W. Jernstedt, a member of the NCAA staff since 1972, was appointed deputy executive director and will serve as what Schultz termed "chief operating officer" for the national office.

"Streamlining the national office is something I have been working on since last December," Schultz

See *New structure*, page 15



Thomas W. Jernstedt

In the News

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Participation up, sponsorship down slightly for men, women

Participation in intercollegiate athletics, while still trailing the totals of the mid-1980s, increased in 1990-91, and sports sponsorship dropped slightly for both men and women.

That summarizes the annual review of sports participation and sponsorship data conducted by the NCAA Committee on Review and Planning. This year's report primarily compares data from 1989-90 with those representing 1990-91.

The data are taken from the institutional information forms submitted by member institutions. The annual review also analyzes high-school sponsorship and participation figures compiled by the National Federation of State High School Associations.

The planning committee, chaired by Alan J. Chapman of Rice University, conducts the study in order to identify trends in athletics partic-

ipation and sponsorship. It shares the study with the membership each year via *The NCAA News*.

Other points noted by the committee in this year's study:

- The trend toward smaller squad sizes continues, but there were slight increases in a number of sports in 1990-91.

- While institutions sponsored an almost infinitesimally smaller number of sports in 1990-91 (down from 8.56 per institution for men and 7.21 for women in 1989-90 to 8.53 for men and 7.18 for women in 1990-91, or a drop of six/one-hundredths of a sport per institution), the institutional average actually has increased in the past decade. In 1981-82, it was 9.1 for men and 6.4 for women, or 15.5 per institution, compared to 15.71 in 1990-91.

- High-school participation also increased, for both boys and girls.

The ratio of boys to girls at the high-school level is 64.29 to 35.71, comparable to the ratio at NCAA institutions of 66.55 men to 33.45 women.

The full text of the Committee on Review and Planning's participation and sponsorship analysis follows:

Total participation

Participation in intercollegiate athletics increased in 1990-91 to its highest level since 1986-87, but it still is more than 11,000 under the participation total in 1985-86. Nonetheless, the 1990-91 figures represent a hopeful sign after participation had declined in three of the previous four years. The 1990-91 totals were 184,593 men and 92,778 women, for an overall count of 277,371 — up 4.1 percent from 1989-90.

The men's and women's increases were almost the same, with the men going up 4.2 percent (from 177,156 in 1989-90 to 184,593) and the

women jumping 4.0 percent (from 89,212 to 92,778). The men's figure had declined in four of the previous five years, while the women had dropped in three of the past four years.

The participation totals were up in all three divisions for both men and women.

The male-to-female ratio continues at about a two-thirds/one-third split, as has been the case for more than a decade. In 1990-91, 66.55 percent of the participants were male and 33.45 percent female. A year earlier, it was 66.51 to 33.49, so there was an infinitesimal gain for the men this time around. In most of the past decade, the women have experienced gains of one percent or less annually.

Without football included, the ratio is still nearly 60-40—specifically, 59.26 percent male, 40.74 percent female.

Average squad size

While the trend over the years clearly is toward smaller squad sizes, the pattern experienced a break of sorts in the 1990-91 data. The average squad size actually increased from 1989-90 to 1990-91 in 12 of 19 men's sports and in 10 of 15 women's sports. Compared to 1984-85, however, the average squad size still is smaller in every sport for men and women except in men's volleyball, which is up slightly.

Comparing 1989-90 to 1990-91, squad sizes increased in all men's sports except fencing, golf, ice hockey, skiing, swimming, indoor track and outdoor track. Based on the premise that an increase or decrease of less than one participant in a sport might result simply from variations in reporting, none of the decreases would be considered significant — the biggest were 0.75 par-

See *Participation up*, page 14

Iowa commits to gender equity in athletics within five years

By Vikki K. Watson
Assistant Editor, The NCAA News

Christine H. B. Grant admits she was surprised by the overwhelmingly positive reaction to the University of Iowa's recent passage of a proposal to ensure gender equity in its athletics program within five years.

Now Grant, the director of women's athletics at the school, is hoping the proposal prompts similar plans at peer institutions.

Iowa's Board in Control of Athletics unanimously passed a proposal April 21 ensuring that the ratio of men and women participating and the number of scholarships awarded in the athletics program within the next five years would match the male-to-female ratio of the undergraduate student body.

Currently, the ratio of athletes at the school is 64 percent male to 36 percent female, although women make up 51 percent of the total undergraduate population.

"The reaction (to the proposal) within the state has been overwhelming," said Grant, who called the five-year plan "historic."

"I did not anticipate all the positive responses," she said. "I hope this will stimulate other campuses to study this and perhaps come up with a similar plan."

Iowa's plan actually accelerates a current Big Ten Conference proposal that would require in five years that the total number of athletics participants at each conference school consist of at least 40 percent women. Within 10 years, the ratio of men and women in the program should reflect the ratio of males to females in the total undergraduate



"What I sense is a real resurgence in equity. At the national level, (the task force) is going to be on the fast track."

Christine H.B. Grant

student body.

The gender-equity issue is an outgrowth of Title IX legislation enacted by Congress in 1972 that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

The issue gained additional attention March 11 when an NCAA study showed that—despite average total enrollment being almost equally divided between male and female students—the participation in men's Division I programs more than doubled that of women's programs. Division I scholarship expenses for men also more than doubled those for women.

In response to the survey's results, NCAA Executive Director Richard

D. Schultz formed a 15-member gender-equity task force to study the issue and to develop recommendations on how the Association should proceed.

"What I sense is a real resurgence in equity," Grant said. "At the national level, (the task force) is going to be on the fast track."

Iowa's plan proposes reaching equity without reducing any of the university's 10 men's sports. Iowa also has 10 women's sports and awards the maximum number of grants-in-aid allowed. Still, 67.4 percent of scholarship funds were allotted to the men's program during 1990-91.

"We are not cutting any of the men's sports," Grant said. "Fund-raising for our women's program is

Minnesota addresses equity

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, President Nils Hasselmo says the school probably will support a proposal to increase the proportion of female athletes on Big Ten Conference campuses.

But because no new money is available to expand women's sports at the university, Hasselmo conceded May 4 that meeting the proposed goals probably would mean cutting the number of men on Gopher teams, according to The Associated Press.

"Our stated intent is to be on the side pushing as hard as possible for gender equity," Hasselmo said. "We're not going to be minimalists when it comes to achieving gender equity."

Big Ten athletics directors and faculty athletics representatives meet in Chicago in mid-May to vote on a proposal made by a task force two months ago.

Under the plan, the number of women athletes would be increased within the next five years to 40 percent of all athletes and then, in 10 years, to the same proportion as the undergraduate enrollment.

At Minnesota, women account for 49 percent of the enrollment and 29 percent of the varsity athletes.

Hasselmo said cost-cutting alone would not produce enough savings to pay for a full expansion of the women's program.

"I don't think it can be achieved without probably limiting the number of participants on the men's side," he said.

my top priority right now."

An obvious way to raise participation and scholarship levels would be to add a women's sport, such as soccer, lacrosse or fencing in Iowa's case. But Grant said she sees a better way—although it's one that would require help from the NCAA.

"The very easiest and most cost-efficient way is to add scholarships to our current women's sports," she said. "If we could consider increasing the number of scholarships allowed, I could very quickly increase the participation rate, increase scholarships, and give our current students a better educational and athletics experience because of it."

Grant said she and Director of Athletics Robert Bowsby will meet

over the next few months to discuss ways to fund the proposal.

Iowa is not alone in its efforts to ensure equal opportunity for men and women in intercollegiate sports. At Washington State University, the number of males and females participating and the number of scholarships awarded in the athletics program is within one percent of the 53-to-47 percent male-to-female mix in the student body.

In 1987, the Washington state Supreme Court reversed an earlier lower-court ruling that allowed Washington State to disregard football in the counting measures that show how athletics participation numbers compare to undergraduate gender ratios.

Wisconsin ice hockey team penalized

The NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Committee has levied sanctions against players and coaches at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, for incidents that occurred after the 1992 Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship title game last month.

The committee cited "verbal harassment directed at the head referee, the threat of physical violence made toward the referee and overall lack of decorum by representatives of Wisconsin."

The committee took its actions after reviewing statements by game officials, Wisconsin players and personnel, arena security personnel and management, and NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Committee members that were obtained after

the game. The committee originally levied the sanctions in April, then heard an appeal of the sanctions. The committee denied the appeal.

The sanctions include the following:

- Head coach Jeff Sauer is banned from coaching in the next contest in which Wisconsin participates in the NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship.

- Graduate assistant coach Bill Zito is banned from participating, in any capacity for any institution he represents, in the 1993 and 1994 NCAA men's ice hockey championships.

- Student-athletes Blaine Moore and Jason Zent are banned from participating in the next contest in

which Wisconsin participates in an NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship.

- Public reprimands shall be issued to Sauer and Zito and student-athletes Moore, Zent, Maco Balkovec, Joe Harwell and Duane Derksen for their involvement in the incidents.

- Wisconsin shall be issued a public reprimand for its failure to maintain proper control and discipline over its representatives during and subsequent to the championship game.

- Per diem and transportation expenses for the entire traveling party for the championship finals will be withheld.

Softball team escapes harm; cyclist killed

A 30-year-old man was killed May 4 when the motorcycle he was driving collided head-on with a bus carrying 21 players and coaches from the Florida State University women's softball team.

No one on the bus was injured in the accident, which occurred early in the afternoon near the Tallahassee, Florida, airport after the team's arrival home from a tournament at the University of Connecticut.

Killed was Michael Anthony Shepard of Chattahoochee, said Tallahassee Police Department spokeswoman Annette Garrett.

"Witnesses said he (Shepard) missed a gear, jumped a curb onto a median area and onto the wrong lane of the road," Garrett said.

Schultz praises drug program

NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz and four college administrators are participating the week of May 4 in a three-day education program at the Betty Ford Center.

The NCAA/Betty Ford Center Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Awareness Program, funded by ABC Sports, offers participants a comprehensive combination of education and participation in the patient experience.

"This program is a continuation of the Betty Ford Center's efforts to raise awareness and provide an understanding of the diseases of alcoholism and drug addiction," Schultz said. "Several coaches and administrators have already taken part in the program and have come away moved and impressed with it."

"Each NCAA Division I member institution has the opportunity to send one individual to participate in this program. We encourage chief executive officers or a member of the senior executive staff, a head coach, the director of athletics or the senior woman athletics administrator to take part."

Participating in the program with Schultz will be Lynne Agee, associate director for internal affairs, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Barbara Hibner, assistant director of athletics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Donald Lowe, coordinator of sports medicine, Syracuse University; Judy Martino, head women's volleyball coach, North Carolina State University, and Steve Solomon, senior vice-president, ABC Sports.

Committee notices

Member institutions are invited to submit nominations to fill vacancies on NCAA committees. Nominations to fill the following vacancies must be received by Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, in the NCAA national office no later than May 20, 1992.

Men's Basketball Rules Committee: Replacement for Richard H. Perry, resigning from the University of California, Riverside, effective July 3, 1992. Appointee must be a Division II administrator.

Walter Byers Scholarship Committee: Replacement for Richard H. Perry, resigning from the University of California, Riverside, effective July 3, 1992. A Division III representative is preferred.

Legislative Assistance

1992 Column No. 19

NCAA Bylaw 14.3.1.1

Preparatory courses utilized to fulfill core-curriculum requirements (Divisions I and II only)

Divisions I and II member institutions should note that the NCAA Council, during its April 13-14, 1992, meeting, approved a recommendation from the NCAA Academic Requirements Committee indicating that effective with courses taken during the 1993-94 academic year and thereafter, "preparatory courses" (e.g., pre-algebra) that are taken in preparation for the first course normally taken to fulfill the progression of core-curriculum requirements set forth in Bylaw 14.3.1.2 will not be acceptable as core courses, regardless of course content. For example, a pre-algebra course taken during the 1993-94 academic year and thereafter would not be acceptable as a core course, regardless of course content.

Correction

1992 Legislative Assistance Column No. 11

—institutional dates of competition in Division III soccer

Division III member institutions should note that Legislative Assistance Column No. 11 (March 11, 1992, issue of The NCAA News) incorrectly listed the maximum number of contests or dates of competition in the sport of soccer. Please note that effective August 1, 1992, a Division III member institution is permitted to compete during the institution's soccer playing season in 20 contests during the traditional segment and five dates of competition during the nontraditional segment as specified in Bylaw 17.14.5.1.

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 Nancy L. Mitchell, assistant executive director for legislative services, at the NCAA national office.

Wrestling Committee changes overtime periods

Two changes involving overtime periods highlighted rules discussions during the NCAA Wrestling Committee's April 25-28 meeting in Kansas City, Missouri.

The changes adjust the basic overtime procedure that was adopted

for the 1990-91 season.

Under that rule, individual tournament matches ending in a tie were extended with a three-minute sudden-death period. If no one scored in that period, a 30-second tiebreaker was wrestled. If neither

wrestler scored in the tiebreaker, the offensive wrestler was declared the winner.

This year, the committee voted to shorten the sudden-death period to two minutes and to use the same overtime format in both tournaments

and dual meets. The committee also approved standard terminology regarding overtimes. Overtime shall consist of two periods: the sudden-death period, to be designated "SD" in scoring, and the tiebreaker period, to be designated "TB."

"After two years of observing the three-minute overtime, the committee felt that the change to two minutes was warranted," said Robert A. Bowsby, chair of the Wrestling Committee and director of athletics at the University of Iowa.

Other highlights

In other actions involving rules, the NCAA Wrestling Committee:

- Gave the prematch coin toss more significance in dual meets. The coin toss now will determine not only which team has the choice of option at the beginning of the second period, but also who will appear on the mat first for each weight class. If the even weights are chosen by the winner of the toss, that team's coach sends his wrestler to the mat first in matches involving even-numbered weights; the other coach is first in matches involving odd-numbered weights. Once a contestant steps on the mat, he cannot be withdrawn or replaced.

- Voted to stiffen the penalty for flagrant misconduct. Beginning next season, if a wrestler is charged with flagrant misconduct during the prematch period, the match itself or the postmatch period, the offender will be penalized with the deduction of one team point, disqualification, removal from the premises and the declaration of the opponent as the winner. Flagrant misconduct off the mat shall result in the deduction of one team point and removal from the premises.

In triangular, quadrangular or similar dual-team events, individuals charged with flagrant misconduct will be disqualified and removed from the premises for the duration of the event, including multiday

events. Similarly, if the offender is an institutional representative other than a wrestler competing at the time, the penalty will be the deduction of one team point and the removal of the offender from the premises for the duration of the event, including multiday events.

- Recommended that the Executive Committee approve a rules change regarding the area around the mat. Under the recommendation, there would be a mat area of a minimum of five feet in width extending entirely around the wrestling area. Further, the committee recommended instituting a rule that any mat purchased after 1993 must have a wrestling area not less than a square 32 feet by 32 feet or a circular area 32 feet in diameter, and also include the extra five feet outside the wrestling area. It also was recommended that when purchasing a mat, the circular area should be 34 feet to allow for shrinkage.

- Addressed wild-card procedures for championships. The committee, concerned that not all competitors are being considered for wild-card positions, added the following language to the wrestling championships handbook: "All wrestlers who meet the criteria for wild-card selection should be considered." The purpose is to emphasize that each wrestler should be considered for a wild-card position on individual merit.

Division I subcommittee

The Division I subcommittee of the NCAA Wrestling Committee took the following actions during its meeting in Kansas City, Missouri:

- Recommended that the Executive Committee approve funding for the continuation of officiating rules clinics and recommended eight sites for the coming year: Las Vegas, Nevada; Minneapolis; Chicago; Boston; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Pittsburgh, and the National Wrestling Coaches Association convention. As in the past, attendance at a clinic would be mandatory for one full-time member of each Division I institution's wrestling coaching staff and for any referee wishing to work at the Divisions I, II and III championships or qualifying tournaments.

- Reviewed a guide for medical checks that will be used at next year's championships and qualifying tournaments. The guide will be included in the championships handbook.

- Discussed the automatic-qualification formula for the championships. A new formula was proposed that would consider an institution's success at the national championships, based on the team's three-year average of individuals finishing in the top 12. The committee approved the formula in principle and will refine it before presenting it to the Executive Committee in August.

- Reviewed automatic qualification for conference tournaments and determined that tournaments with a field of fewer than five teams would not receive automatic-qualification status.

- Recommended to the Executive Committee that the University of Iowa host the 1995 championships. The subcommittee also discussed sites through the year 2000. Those possible sites include the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; Pennsylvania State University; University of Maryland, College Park; Iowa State University; Oklahoma City, and Philadelphia. The subcommittee has asked for bids from all proposed sites.

Division II subcommittee

The Division II subcommittee of the NCAA Wrestling Committee took the following actions during its meeting in Kansas City, Missouri:

- Decided the policy for allocation of qualifiers will remain as it was for last year's championship, except for one revision. Just as last year, the champions in each weight class from each of the six qualifying tournaments will advance to the championships (a total of 60 wrestlers), and the remaining region qualifiers will be determined by converting the region's three-year point total to a percentage of the championships' three-year point total and multiplying that percentage by the number of remaining qualifiers (80).

However, next year's handbook will include a statement that no conference or regional qualifying tournament will be able to qualify more than 35 wrestlers, based on a 25 percent cap. Qualifiers for schools that have dropped wrestling or moved to a new division will be determined by taking half of the school's three-year point total, then adjusting that number with the grand total. The number of qualifiers from new Division II programs would be determined by using half of the previous year's point total for the team at the Division I, II or III or NAIA tournament.

The final determination of allocation of qualifiers is scheduled for September 15, when sponsorship numbers become available.

- Recommended regional and championships sites for 1993 to the Executive Committee. Proposed regional sites include the University of Southern Colorado (West), Springfield College (Northeast), Ferris State University (Midwest), University of Central Oklahoma (Midwest) and Pembroke State University (Southeast). South Dakota State University was recommended to host the national championships March 5-6.

Division III subcommittee

The Division III subcommittee of the NCAA Wrestling Committee took the following actions during its meeting in Kansas City, Missouri:

- Determined that no qualifying tournament that meets the criteria for such tournaments should be dissolved unless the Division III subcommittee determines that circumstances warrant dissolution of the tournament and reassignment of affected teams to another existing or new conference tournament or an existing regional tournament. The action was taken to prevent a team from jumping to another tournament in an attempt to increase its number of qualifiers.

- Reviewed the allocation-of-qualifiers formula and determined that when a program moves out of Division III, a conference or a region, one-half of the points the team scored in the previous year's championships will count for that year's qualifying tournament. The next year, one-quarter of those points would count, and in the third year, no points would count. Conversely, when a new team enters a conference or region, it will bring with it the number of points it earned in previous national tournaments. The final determination of allocation of qualifiers is set for sometime shortly after September 15, when sponsorship numbers become available.

- Recommended to the Executive Committee the creation of a second regional meet, for the purpose of holding two 11-team regional tournaments rather than one 22-team regional. The subcommittee believes there are too many teams in the current regional and that it places an undue travel burden on some teams. Under the recommendation, a West regional would include the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, and an East regional would include Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The subcommittee is soliciting bids from potential regional sites.

- Recommended to the Executive Committee that the U.S. Coast Guard Academy host the 1993 Division III championships and that the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, host the 1994 championships.

- Voted to give all wrestlers who advance to the national championships the opportunity to wrestle at least two matches.

- Addressed control-of-mat-area problems at the national championships. The subcommittee will emphasize an existing rule that limits participating institutions to three representatives—one of whom must be the institution's physician or authorized athletics trainer—in the corner of the mat. The subcommittee also emphasized the rule restraining coaches to the coaches' box at the championships.

ABC enhances football game availability with pay-per-view plan

An agreement among ABC Sports, the College Football Association and the Big Ten Conference will bring pay-per-view college football games to television screens across the country beginning this fall.

The television sports network announced May 4 its intention to offer viewers an opportunity to see, on a pay-per-view basis, regional games other than the one being carried in their area. ABC Sports announced it also is involved in negotiations with the Pacific-10 Conference on this matter.

The CFA includes members of the Atlantic Coast, Southeastern,

Southwest Athletic, Big Eight and Western Athletic Conferences, as well as independents.

The experimental pay-per-view coverage will cost about \$5 to \$10 per game. Depending upon the capabilities of a local cable system, it will make available anywhere from three to five games per week in an area, said Stephen J. Solomon, senior vice-president for sports planning and administration at ABC Sports.

How it works

The pay-per-view broadcasts will work like this: When ABC Sports telecasts regional action—that is, games offered to various parts of

the country based on the territories of the two teams involved—viewers will have the option of selecting one or more of the other regional games being broadcast on free TV to other parts of the country on a pay-per-view basis.

"Supplemental pay-per-view coverage will increase the viewers' ability to watch the games of their choice," Solomon said. "... This plan will enable fans and alumni to watch their favorite teams, regardless of where they live.

"As always, viewers will have the option to watch the game chosen for them by ABC Sports on their local ABC station. Now, they can

also watch ABC Sports' production of other games that are not being shown over the air in their area via their participating cable system. This additional exposure will benefit the fans, the universities and the conferences."

Modest numbers

ABC Sports does not anticipate the pay-per-view games to produce great numbers of viewers or large revenues; the network expects about 20,000 to 40,000 viewers each week of the 11-weekend pay-per-view schedule, which kicks off September 5.

"There are only 20 million addressable (pay-per-view) homes,"

Solomon said. "So you're looking at maybe 20,000 to 40,000 instead of, say, six million for the over-the-air game."

Solomon said ABC Sports will continue its 50/50 mix of broadcasting national and regional games. He added that there are no plans to offer games exclusively on pay-per-view. Congress has expressed concern about college athletics being offered on a pay-per-view basis.

"I don't anticipate any problems from Congress because this is just a supplement," said James E. Delaney, commissioner of the Big Ten Conference. "There will always be a game for free."

Comment

Boosters want to help while staying within rules

By Ray R. Whitlow

I read with interest the quote taken from Walter Byers, former NCAA executive director, that was contained in the March 4 issue of *The NCAA News*. In his comment, he said alumni and boosters were a corruptive influence in intercollegiate athletics.

I am confident that Mr. Byers' remark was directed toward the small minority of alumni and boosters who engage in improper activity in regard to intercollegiate athletics.

As a former student-athlete and as an active alumnus of Washington State University, I believe there are a number of important issues that the member institutions of the NCAA should and could address in regard to alumni and supporters of their athletics programs.

This is the one group involved with intercollegiate athletics that has no representation within the NCAA. As a result, it is incumbent upon the member institutions to address any concerns about the influence and involvement of alumni and supporters.

This article touches on some of

"Institutions need to recognize and nurture their supporters as a long-term investment."

those issues.

The role of alumni and supporters. Alumni and supporters help provide a sound financial base for intercollegiate athletics. It has been my experience that donors to intercollegiate athletics provide between 10 and 20 percent of an NCAA Division I program's financial base. They also purchase season tickets in the revenue-generating sports.

Most donors see their money used on behalf of athletics scholarships, for capital improvements and in other important and meaningful ways. The vast, vast majority of alumni and supporters are genuinely concerned about the financial viability of intercollegiate athletics pro-

grams as well as the integrity of those programs.

To actively solicit and accept donations from alumni and supporters and then to criticize them as a corrupting influence in intercollegiate athletics is unfair.

Institutional responsibility and accountability. If the member institutions are concerned about the possible corrupting influence of alumni and supporters, a number of positive approaches can be instituted to maintain the integrity of their intercollegiate athletics programs. A formal structure of supporters, including written bylaws and other institutional controls, can greatly assist in ensuring that the alumni and supporters have a complete understanding of the mission of intercollegiate athletics at the institutional level as well as how they are to function within the parameters of the institution.

In addition to the formal structure, it is also appropriate and important that alumni and supporters are contacted on a consistent basis concerning developments within the athletics department. They must also be constantly informed about

NCAA regulations.

The education of alumni and supporters is critical in this regard. Much has changed over the last few years with respect to intercollegiate athletics, most of which has been very positive. The use of newsletters and meetings with an institution's alumni and supporters will end some of the confusion and lack of knowledge that tends to occur in the donor groups and will prevent supporters from unknowingly violating NCAA rules.

Policy development. It is important for most donors who are active alumni and supporters to have a sense of involvement in regard to policy development. This involvement allows the supporters to understand and appreciate the parameters under which an intercollegiate athletics department must work (institutional, conference and NCAA regulations).

Alumni and supporters as a constituency. It is appropriate to remember that at many institutions, the alumni and supporters of the athletics department have a more complete historical sense and perspective of the department than the

people within the department. It is unfortunate but true that coaches, athletics directors, athletics department staff and the student-athletes tend to be at an institution only for a short period of time. Alumni and supporters often have been involved for many years and will be for the remainder of their lives.

From a support as well as a fundraising perspective, institutions need to recognize and nurture their supporters as a long-term investment.

In summary, my belief is that alumni and supporters are a positive and important influence on intercollegiate athletics. The occasional problem that may occur due to the behavior of an alumnus or supporter most likely is the result of a failure by an institution to exercise responsibility and to be accountable.

Every NCAA member should recognize the role of alumni and supporters and properly channel that enthusiasm and source of support in a positive manner.

Ray R. Whitlow is an attorney with the firm of Hames, Anderson & Whitlow in Kennewick, Washington, and is an alumnus of Washington State University.

Coaches' examinations not difficult; main purpose will be educational

**Clyde Hart, track and field coach
Baylor University**

Waco Tribune-Herald

"If a coach can't pass (the coaches certification test), he's in trouble. They're not trying to trick you or give you a loaded gun. It's more to familiarize the coaches with the material and let them know where to find it... I think this test is just a starting place. Some have never opened the book (the NCAA Manual) because they haven't had to. It's always been easier just to ask someone."

C. W. Gusewelle, columnist

The Kansas City Star

"In the real world, as opposed to the sporting world, it is understood that reward must bear some relation to the collective success of the enterprise. The failure to compete carries penalties that can be savage. Excuses avail nothing.

"Suppose just suppose the compensation of ath-

**Keith Johns, baseball player
University of Mississippi**

Scripps Howard News Service

"It's a stupid rule (the Southeastern Conference rule prohibiting smokeless tobacco). It's been around since baseball began, so why change now? I can do without it in a game, and it hasn't hurt my performance. But we can't even have it in the dressing room. It bugs me, but it's a rule the coach (Don Kessinger) made."

**Rob Evans, men's basketball coach
University of Mississippi**

The Dallas Morning News

"I don't see black and white. I'm just a coach who happens to be black. I know this is the first time it has ever happened in Mississippi, and that's why the *New York Times* and *Boston Globe* are calling. But I've got to win, or I'll be down the river."

**Fred Goldsmith, head football coach
Rice University**

The Dallas Morning News

"The spring is a teaching time, an experimental time, a fun time. You're in coaching because you enjoy it, and you can teach it in the spring....

"Kids simply would rather not have spring practice, and I think that's why they gave some of the answers they did (to a 1987-88 NCAA Presidents Commission study). It's spring. They'd rather be at the beach or in the park. This is one way to corral them back and get them in class. Spring football doesn't take much time."

**Joe Krivac, former football coach
University of Maryland, College Park**

The Dallas Morning News

"I don't think it is unreasonable to ask the young man to get up and go to class at 8 o'clock, finish at 5 or 6 in the evening and then maybe go to study hall....

"I don't think they are really overburdened."

Michael Johnson, track athlete

The Dallas Morning News

"I really don't have any idea whether (shot-putter Jim) Doehring or (400-meter performer Butch) Reynolds was using drugs—only they know for sure. But their cases illustrate two concerns about the drug-testing system: Bungled tests can mean the guilty can escape punishment or the innocent can be erroneously convicted.

"I have to admit that I sometimes worry that my career, my reputation, my life could be ruined by a false positive resulting from poorly calibrated equipment or samples that got mixed up in a lab."

Looking Back



Davis



Ryan



Schiller



Schultz

Five years ago

Four finalists were announced May 6, 1987, in the search for a successor to NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers. The four were John R. Davis, former NCAA president, Oregon State University; John W. Ryan, retiring president of Indiana University and the first chair of the NCAA Presidents Commission; Harvey W. Schiller, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference, and Richard D. Schultz, athletics director, University of Virginia. (*The NCAA News*, May 6, 1987)

Ten years ago

More than 900 persons attended NCAA-sponsored meetings designed to inform administrators and coaches in women's athletics of NCAA rules and procedures. The four regional sessions were held May 5, 7, 10 and 11, 1982, in Chicago; Cherry Hill, New Jersey; Atlanta, and Denver. (*The NCAA News*, June 2, 1982)

Twenty years ago

On May 3, 1972, the NCAA urged the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly to subject professional sports to the U.S. antitrust laws. ("*NCAA: The Voice of College Sports*")

Thirty years ago

The Special Committee on Basketball Television reported May 8, 1967, that televising college basketball games did not have an adverse effect on attendance and did not constitute a national problem. ("*NCAA: The Voice of College Sports*")



Opinions

letes were placed on the same basis, so they prospered or not according to the fortunes of the team.

"If the team played to expectations, the performers would receive an agreed amount. If it exceeded expectations, they would be entitled to bonuses. If the season became a comedy of bloopers and pratfalls, their salaries would be reduced by an amount proportional to the disaster.

"My suspicion is that, if their fates were linked in such a way, strangers on a team would get to know one another in a hurry. They would be like soldiers in a war when the shells started falling, instant comrades.

"I also think we would be treated to fewer soliloquies by ballplayers on the state of their delicate and mercurial psyches—how their confidence is eroding, or they can't seem to get excited or how finding the strike zone is tied up with the mastery of Zen.

"At an automobile factory, when the year's new models start coming off the line with the motor missing or the trunk lid bolted on where the hood ought to be, the workers don't wax philosophical about bad karma.

"They just get it right, and quickly. Or else they talk about what they plan to do next with their lives."

The NCAA News

[ISSN 0027-6170]

Published weekly, except biweekly in the summer, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422. Phone 913/339-1906. Subscription rate: \$24 annually prepaid; \$15 annually prepaid for junior college and high school faculty members and students; \$12 annually prepaid for students and faculty at NCAA member institutions. No refunds on subscriptions. Second-class postage paid at Shawnee Mission, Kansas. Address corrections requested. Postmaster send address changes to NCAA Publishing, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422.

Publisher Ted C. Tow
Editor-in-Chief P. David Pickle
Managing Editor Jack L. Copeland
Assistant Editor Vikki K. Watson
Editorial and Advertising Assistant Ronald D. Mott
The Comment section of *The NCAA News* is offered as opinion. The views expressed do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

CFA reports higher graduation rates

The graduation rate of players at College Football Association member institutions increased from last year by a record six percent—from 51.1 to 57.7 percent, according to a CFA survey.

The percentage of the class that entered CFA schools in 1986 and graduated within five years is nine percent higher than the most recent graduation rate reported for the general student population from academic reports submitted to the NCAA by Division I-A member institutions. That overall percentage, 48.7 percent, was reported for the class entering in 1984 and graduating by 1989.

Two CFA schools reported graduation rates of 100 percent (see accompanying story) and 14 schools had rates of 70 percent or better.

James Wharton, chancellor emer-

"Student-athletes are better prepared for college, and that fact is showing up in graduation rates."

James Wharton, former chair
CFA Committee on Academic Standards

itus of Louisiana State University and a former chair of the CFA Committee on Academic Standards, attributed the improvement to the tougher academic standards known popularly as Proposition 48 that the NCAA enacted in 1986.

"The increase in graduation rates that is being realized today should bring to an end the controversy over minimum standards," said Wharton, currently a professor of chemistry at Louisiana State. "Those who believed properly structured mini-

mum standards would result in greater efforts on the part of potential college athletes and on the part of the high schools were right.

"Student-athletes are better prepared for college, and that fact is showing up in graduation rates. It is just that simple. The CFA, NCAA and (American Council on Education) should be praised for having the courage to give student-athletes meaningful opportunity in the face of emotional claims to the contrary."

CFA gives academic awards

Boston College and Texas Christian University share the College Football Association's 1992 Academic Achievement Award, which is presented by the Touchdown Club of Memphis to the CFA institution with the highest graduation rate for its football team.

All of the football student-athletes who enrolled in 1986 at those two schools graduated within five years. It is the first time either school has received the award since it was first presented in 1981.

In addition, a record 14 CFA schools received honorable mention for posting graduation rates of 70 percent or better. They are Duke University; the University of Florida; Memphis State University; University of Miami (Florida); Mississippi State University; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; University of Notre Dame; Pennsylvania State University; Rice University; Syracuse University; Tulane University; University of Tulsa; Vanderbilt University, and the University of Virginia. Four of the schools—Duke, Notre Dame, Vanderbilt and Virginia—had graduation rates above 90 percent.

In addition to honoring the schools, the CFA will present its annual Athletic Academic Advisor Award to Kevin Lyons, director of learning resources for student-athletes at Boston College, and Jack Hesselbrock, assistant athletics director for academics at Texas Christian. The CFA has presented the award since 1987.

Council approves more leagues

An additional 31 summer basketball leagues have been approved for student-athlete participation, bringing to 72 the number certified by the NCAA Council.

Other lists of approved summer leagues appeared in the April 22 and April 29 issues of The NCAA News.

Questions concerning the application process or the requirements for NCAA approval of summer leagues should be directed to Christopher D. Schoemann, legislative assistant, at the NCAA national office.

Following are the 20 men's and 11 women's leagues recently approved for participation:

Men's leagues

Colorado Boulder Summer Basketball League, Boulder.

Connecticut Pearl Street Summer Basketball League, Waterbury.

Michigan Holland Recreation Division Summer Basketball League, Holland.

Minnesota Howard Pulley's Pro-Am Classic, Minneapolis.

Mississippi The Coca-Cola/YMCA Basketball League, Hattiesburg.

Nevada North Las Vegas Recreational Basketball, North Las Vegas.

New Jersey Ocean City Summer League, Ocean City.

New Mexico Kirtland AFB "Summer Open" Basketball League, Albuquerque.

New York High Energy Basketball Classic, Brooklyn.

North Carolina Chavis Center Summer Adult Basketball League, Raleigh.

Ohio Cleveland Muni Basketball Association, Cleveland; The Mark Baker League, Dayton; Jeff Lisath's Summer Basketball League, Portsmouth.

Pennsylvania Lancaster Recreation Commission 1992 Summer Basketball League, Lancaster; Uniontown Adult Basketball League, Uniontown; West Reading Summer Basketball League, West Reading.

Tennessee Music City Summer League, Nashville.

Texas Doris Miller YMCA Summer Basketball League, Waco.

Wisconsin Colonel Hart's Open, Wauwatosa; Hart Park Summer Basketball League, Wauwatosa.

Women's leagues

Connecticut Pearl Street Summer Basketball League, Waterbury.

Minneapolis Augsburg Summer Basketball League, Minneapolis; Howard Pulley's Pro-Am Classic, Minneapolis.

Nevada North Las Vegas Recreational Basketball, North Las Vegas.

New Jersey Ocean City Summer League, Ocean City.

New Mexico Kirtland AFB "Summer Open" Basketball League, Albuquerque.

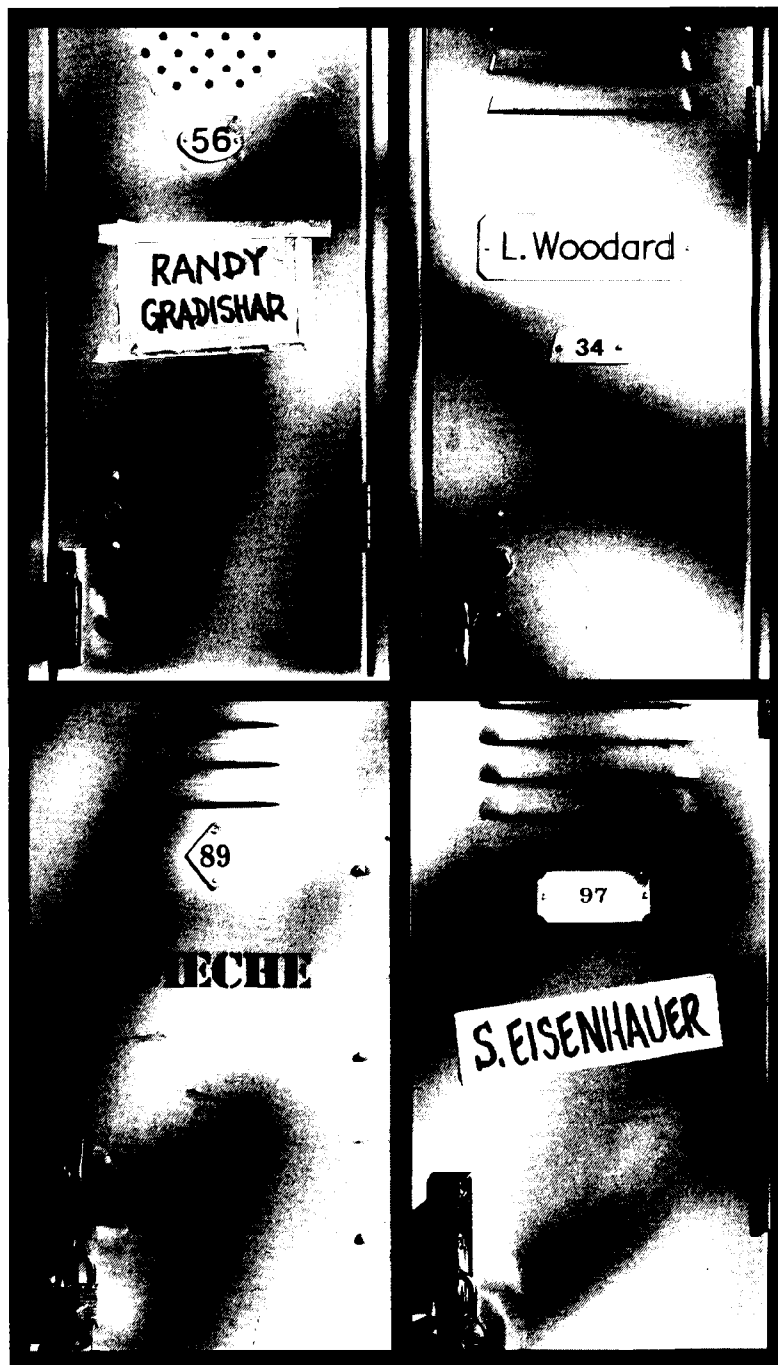
Ohio Columbus Women Open League (CWOL), Columbus.

Pennsylvania Lancaster Recreation Commission 1992 Summer Basketball League, Lancaster; West Reading Women's League, West Reading.

Texas Doris Miller YMCA Summer Basketball League, Waco.

Wisconsin Hart Park Summer Basketball League, Wauwatosa.

We'd like to thank the names on these doors for opening so many others.



In their college days, these scholar athletes were named Academic All-Americans for their achievements.

Today, we'd like to extend the honor.

We're proud to announce the newest members of the GTE Academic All-America® Hall of Fame. Alan Ameche, Stephen Eisenhower, Randolph Gradishar and Lynette Woodard.

They've not only proven to be outstanding athletes, but also outstanding citizens. As is evident in their involvement with the United Negro College Fund, U.S. Naval Academy Foundation Scholarship Committee, Denver Broncos Youth Foundation and Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

So even though they closed their college lockers years ago, we salute them for opening doors of opportunity for America's youth.

The GTE Academic All-America Hall of Fame is selected by the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA).



GTE

THE POWER IS ON



Victory wave

Pepperdine had plenty to cheer about after winning the National Collegiate Men's Volleyball Championship April 25 at Ball State. The Waves, who were appearing in the tournament for the first time since 1986, swept Stanford, 15-7, 15-13, 16-14.

Steve Wolfmann photo

1991-92 NCAA championships dates and sites

Fall

Cross country

— Men's —

Division I champion	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Division II champion	University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Division III champion	University of Rochester

— Women's —

Division I champion	Villanova University
Division II champion	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Division III champion	University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

Field hockey

Division I champion	Old Dominion University
Division III champion	Trenton State College

Football

Division I-AA champion	Youngstown State University
Division II champion	Pittsburg State University
Division III champion	Ithaca College

Soccer

— Men's —

Division I champion	University of Virginia
Division II champion	Florida Institute of Technology
Division III champion	University of California, San Diego

— Women's —

Division I champion	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Division II champion	California State University, Dominguez Hills
Division III champion	Ithaca College

Volleyball

— Women's —

Division I champion	University of California, Los Angeles
Division II champion	West Texas State University
Division III champion	Washington University (Missouri)

Water polo

National Collegiate Champion	University of California, Berkeley
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Winter

Basketball

— Men's —

Division I champion	Duke University
Division II champion	Virginia Union University
Division III champion	Calvin College

— Women's —

Division I champion	Stanford University
Division II champion	Delta State University
Division III champion	Alma College

Fencing

— Men's and Women's —

National Collegiate Champion	Columbia University/Columbia University-Barnard College
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Gymnastics

— Men's —

National Collegiate Champion	Stanford University
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— Women's —

National Collegiate Champion	University of Utah
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Ice hockey

— Men's —

Division I champion	Lake Superior State University
Division III champion	State University College at Plattsburgh

Rifle

— Men's and Women's —

National Collegiate Champion	West Virginia University
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Skiing

— Men's and Women's —

National Collegiate Champion	University of Vermont
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Swimming and diving

— Men's —

Division I champion	Stanford University
Division II champion	California State University, Bakersfield
Division III champion	Kenyon College

— Women's —

Division I champion	Stanford University
Division II champion	Oakland University
Division III champion	Kenyon College

Indoor track

— Men's —

Division I champion	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Division II champion	St. Augustine's College
Division III champion	University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

— Women's —

Division I champion	University of Florida
Division II champion	Alabama A&M University
Division III champion	Christopher Newport College

Wrestling

Division I champion	University of Iowa
Division II champion	University of Central Oklahoma
Division III champion	State University College at Brockport

Spring

Baseball

Division I, 46th	Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska (Creighton University, host)	5/29-6/6/92
Division II, 25th	Paterson Stadium, Montgomery, Alabama (Troy State University, host)	5/23-30/92
Division III, 17th	C.O. Brown Field, Battle Creek, Michigan (Albion College, host)	5/21-26/92

Golf

— Men's —

Division I, 95th	University of New Mexico	6/3-6/92
Division II, 30th	Carolina Country Club, Spartanburg, South Carolina (Wofford College, host)	5/19-22/92
Division III, 18th	Wooster Country Club, Wooster, Ohio (College of Wooster, host)	5/19-22/92

— Women's —

11th championships	Arizona State University, Karsten Golf Course, Tempe, Arizona	5/27-30/92
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Lacrosse

— Men's —

Division I, 22nd	University of Pennsylvania	5/23/92 and 5/25/92
Division III, 13th	University of Pennsylvania	5/24/92

— Women's —

National Collegiate, 11th	Lehigh University	5/16-17/92
Division III, 8th	Lehigh University	5/16-17/92

Softball

Division I, 11th	Amateur Softball Association Hall of Fame Stadium, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (University of Oklahoma, host)	5/21-25/92
Division II, 11th	Johnson County Girls Athlete Association Softball Complex, Shawnee, Kansas (Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, host)	5/15-17/92
Division III, 11th	Central College (Iowa)	5/14-17/92

Tennis

— Men's —

Division I, 108th	University of Georgia	5/15-24/92
Division II, 30th	University of Central Oklahoma	5/8-14/92
Division III, 17th	Emory University	5/14-21/92

— Women's —

Division I, 11th	Stanford University	5/13-21/92
Division II, 11th	West Texas State University	5/1-7/92
Division III, 11th	Kalamazoo College	5/12-18/92

Outdoor track

— Men's —

Division I, 71st	University of Texas at Austin	6/3-6/92
Division II, 30th	Angelo State University	5/28-30/92
Division III, 19th	Colby College	5/27-30/92

— Women's —

Division I, 11th	University of Texas at Austin	6/3-6/92
Division II, 11th	Angelo State University	5/28-30/92
Division III, 11th	Colby College	5/27-30/92

Volleyball

— Men's —

National Collegiate Champion	Pepperdine University
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Championships previews

Division I men's tennis

California contenders have plenty of company in chase

Event: 1992 NCAA Division I Men's Tennis Championships.

Overview: Twenty-nine of the past 32 national championships have been claimed by three teams (Stanford, UCLA and Southern California). There is a strong possibility that the trend will continue, but there also are serious contenders from outside the Big Three. Contenders such as host Georgia, Texas Christian, Kentucky, Mississippi State and North Carolina have the talent to end the California teams' stranglehold on the crown.

Field: Twenty teams, 64 singles players and 32 doubles teams make up the championships field. The team championship will include the nation's top 20 teams as determined by the Division I subcommittee, including the top-ranked team from each of eight regions. Thirty-six players in singles and doubles, in addition to the 120 players (six players from each team) already participating in the team championship, also will be selected. Each region will nominate four singles players on the basis of intraregional-play results and two doubles teams based on interregional-play results for the individual championships.

Dates and sites: Georgia will host the championships May 15-24. The team championship will be May 15-19. Singles and doubles play will be May 20-24.

Results: Championships results will appear May 27 in The NCAA News.

Championships notes: Georgia has served as host for 15 of the past 16 championships. Southern California was the host of the 1989 championships.... The past five finals have been between Pacific-10 and Southeastern Conference teams.

What they are saying

**Dick Leach, head coach
Southern California**

Defending champion, currently ranked No. 1

"I'm very comfortable with the way our team is playing. We finished the regular season with a 19-2 record and won the Pac-10 title with a 9-1 record. It's the first time in my 13 years as coach that we've won back-to-back conference titles. Last year, we won NCAAs because the kids played well when it really mattered, so well I didn't even recognize them. Hopefully, we can do that again."

**Tut Bartzen, head coach
Texas Christian**

Currently ranked No. 5

"The parity among teams is getting closer... the division between the top-10 teams is less and less. I don't think you can single out one team and say it is the favorite."

**Manuel Diaz, head coach
Georgia**

1990 and 1991 runner-up, currently ranked No. 2

"You have to look at more than two or three teams. I think there are six to eight teams capable of going all the way. Some of those teams seem to be there on a regular basis — USC, UCLA, Stanford and Georgia — and I would say that USC and UCLA probably have the best material in the country this year. But again, that doesn't assure that they'll win."



Alex O'Brien and Stanford will take a shot at the Division I title

Rod Searcey photo

Division III men's tennis

Kalamazoo faces big group of challengers

Event: 1992 NCAA Division III Men's Tennis Championships.

Overview: A year ago, Kalamazoo rode the hot play of singles champion Lew Miller to a record fifth Division III team title. The Hornets look for similar results in 1992, and they will certainly need them if they are to repeat. Ranked No. 1 in the Division III top-20 poll, Kalamazoo will be challenged by as many as seven teams.

Field: The team championship will include 12 teams, and 64 singles players and 32 doubles teams will vie for the individual crowns. The 12-team field will be selected at large. The singles and doubles field will include three singles players and two doubles teams from teams seeded Nos. 1 through 4; three singles players and one doubles team from teams seeded Nos. 5 through 8, and two singles players and one doubles team from teams seeded Nos. 9 through 12. The remaining 32 singles players and 16 doubles teams will be chosen at large.

Dates and sites: Emory will serve as host for the championships May 14-21. The team championship will be May 14-17, and the individual championships will be May 18-21.

Results: Championships results will appear May 27 in The NCAA News.

Championships notes: Kalamazoo was the last team to repeat as champion, achieving the feat in 1986 and 1987.... UC Santa Cruz has placed first or second at each of the past four events.

What they are saying

**George Acker, head coach
Kalamazoo**

Defending champion, currently ranked No. 1

"Nowadays with teams playing other regions, the overall strength (of Division III) is growing. So it's really getting to a point where any team can challenge (for the title). If any one player really moves up and improves, he could take you to the top. Also, if injury or illness hits, a team could fall from the top. You need six players to perform and be steady to get as high as you can."

**Bob Hansen, head coach
UC Santa Cruz**

Currently ranked No. 2

"There definitely are some favorites — Kalamazoo is undefeated against a very strong schedule, and Claremont (Mudd-Scripps) is very strong — but there are also several new teams that have done very well this year and will make things fun and exciting. I think it is open. It'll be fun."



Kalamazoo, led by Lewis Miller, is vying for its sixth team title

Kalamazoo College photo



Capital Athletic Conference player of the year Susan Myers of Mary Washington

J. T. Arnes photo

Division III women's tennis

Tournament title has been difficult to hold

Event: 1992 NCAA Division III Women's Tennis Championships.

Overview: In the 10-year history of the championships, no team has repeated as champion. This year, defending titlist Mary Washington tries to become the first to do so. The two-time champion Eagles — they also won the title in 1988 — face a strong challenge from the likes of Pomona-Pitzer and Kenyon, ranked Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, in the Division III top-25 poll. Last year, Christy Copper, the 1991 senior player of the year, led Mary Washington. With her departure, 1988 and 1989 runner-up Kenyon and Pomona-Pitzer may be able to keep the championships' nonrepeat string intact.

Field: A total of 12 teams, 32 singles players and 16 doubles teams make up the championships field. Two teams from each of four regions (East, Midwest, South and West) will receive automatic berths; the remaining four teams will be selected at large. A minimum of one singles player and one doubles team from each of the four regions will be selected for individual competition; the remaining positions will be filled at large.

Dates and sites: The championships will be May 12-18 at Kalamazoo. The team championship will be May 12-15 and the singles and doubles championships will be May 16-18.

Results: Championships results will

appear May 20 in The NCAA News.

Championships notes: UC San Diego (three) and Mary Washington (two) are the only teams to win more than one team title.... Principia has won the most singles and doubles titles — three and four, respectively.

What they are saying

**Ed Hegmann, head coach
Mary Washington**

1988 and 1991 champion

"We're doing well and we've had a good year, but we really haven't been able to regain what we had last year. More than anything, we lost tremendous leadership on and off the court when we lost Christy Copper (Volvo senior player of the year in 1991). That was very important. Our goal at this point is to gain a berth in the tournament, and if we're fortunate to be selected, I'll consider (the season) a success."

**Jon Carlson, head coach
Gustavus Adolphus**

1991 runner-up, 1990 champion

"I would say that Kenyon and Pomona-Pitzer are the favorites, right now. But that could change. Tennis is a little unpredictable. If you can get five points, you can sneak past anyone and advance to the next round."



Debby Day has helped Arizona compile a team earned-run average of 0.36

R. Walker photo

Division I women's softball

Nearly perfect UCLA leads contenders from Pacific-10

Event: 1992 Division I Women's Softball Championship.

Overview: Through 41 regular-season games, defending champion Arizona has been the only team to beat UCLA, defeating the Bruins, 1-0. UCLA returns the almost unhittable pitching trio of DeDe Weiman (0.09 earned-run average), Lisa Fernandez (0.18 ERA) and Heather Compton (0.67 ERA). In addition, the Bruins have six players batting over .300. Arizona boasts a strong pitching staff as well, compiling a 0.36 team ERA.

Field: The Division I championship provides for a field of 20 teams. Two teams will participate at each of four regional sites in a best two-of-three-games series. The remaining 12 teams will participate in four three-team regionals in a double-elimination tournament. The regional winners advance to the Women's College World Series, an eight-team, double-elimination tournament.

Dates and sites: Regional competition will be conducted May 15-16 or May 16-17 on the campuses of competing institutions. The Women's College World Series will be May 21-25 at the Amateur Softball Association's Hall of Fame Stadium in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Results: Scores from regional games will be published in the May 20 issue of The NCAA News. Final results will appear in the May 27 issue of the News.

Television coverage: The championship game is scheduled to be broadcast tape-delayed June 4 by ESPN, beginning at 1 p.m. Eastern time.

Championship notes: UCLA owns the most titles with six. Texas A&M is next with two championships.... The Bruins have participated in the tournament nine years and have advanced to the finals all nine times.

What they are saying

**Mike Candrea, head coach
Arizona**

Defending champion, currently ranked No. 2

"I think it's (UCLA) a very good team, and I think we are a very good team. We match up quite well to them. Usually when that occurs in softball, you have games that are very close — like the one-run ballgames we've had with them. Going into the year, we thought that we were going to be strong on the mound and strong behind the plate. We had some areas we had questions about. Some of those questions have been answered. Our offense has been the bright spot. We have been as productive as we ever have been at Arizona. It hasn't just been one, two or three kids; it's been one through nine."

**Diane Ninemire, head coach
California**

Currently ranked No. 3

"They (UCLA) are just a tough team. They have a number of tough hitters batting over .300. For every batter, our pitchers know they have to go right at them. We know we have to come up with good defensive plays. You know that you have to play errorless ball against UCLA. They have so much depth, especially in their pitching staff. They know they have the pitching staff to carry them through the tournament. I think Arizona could beat UCLA because they have two fine pitchers that can keep their batters off balance. Arizona is one of the top defensive teams in the country. Arizona overall has more speed on the base paths."

Division II baseball

Top-ranked team braces for tough regional

Event: 1992 Division II Baseball Championship.

Overview: Top-ranked Florida Southern (42-7) has been ranked No. 1 all season, and for good reason. The Moccasins have four outstanding pitchers (Jeff Marchitto, Eddy Gaillard, Jon DeClue and Rich Townsend) who have combined for a 39-3 record, a 1.97 earned-run average and six shutouts. Third baseman Todd Taylor, an all American candidate, has hit .359 with nine home runs and 59 runs batted in. Armstrong State (40-8) reached the 40-win plateau for the ninth time in 11 years. The Pirates, striving for their fifth consecutive top seed in a regional, are led on the mound by Daryle Gaylick, who has 113 strikeouts in 88 1/3 innings. First baseman Roman Miestowski (.456-10-48) and third baseman Eric Chavez (.408-18-71) have provided strength at the corners. Missouri Southern State (40-11) may be one of the hottest teams in the field as it qualified for the tournament by defeating Missouri-St. Louis, 32-5.

Field: A maximum of 24 teams will be selected to compete in the 25th anniversary championship. Ten automatic qualifiers and 14 at-large selections will fill the bracket.

Dates and sites: Regional competition will be completed by May 17 at on-campus sites. For the eighth consecutive year, the eight regional champions will advance to the double-elimination championship finals May 23-30 at Montgomery, Alabama, where Troy State will serve as host.

Results: Scores and pairings from regional competition will appear in the May 20 issue of The NCAA News, and championship results will appear in the June 3 issue.

Championship notes: Ruben Ayala of UC Riverside set a single-game championship record last year by hitting four doubles in a 12-10 victory over Jacksonville State.... Armstrong State's Brad Squibb notched 15 total bases — a championship record — in an 18-2 win over Northern Kentucky during the 1989 playoffs.... Jacksonville State's Ted Barnickle set the championship record for strikeouts in a game (20) in 1975. His team lost to Southeastern Louisiana, however, 5-2.... Lewis set the championship record



Todd Taylor (left) and Florida Southern are hoping to keep their No. 1 ranking safe

Florida Southern College photo

for team home runs in a single game (eight) in a 24-8 victory over Sam Houston State in 1984.... Teams from 140 institutions have appeared in the tournament since its inception in 1968.

What they are saying

**Chuck Anderson, head coach
Florida Southern**

Seven-time champion currently ranked No. 1

"We have four pitchers who are throwing the ball pretty good and have had outstanding seasons. The team has played a demanding schedule (including an 8-6 win over Michigan, a 3-1 loss to Oklahoma State and a 5-1 win at Florida). This team is a team that was at the Division II championship tournament last year and has that desire to get back to Montgomery this year."

**Warren Turner, head coach
Missouri Southern State**

Currently ranked No. 4 in the nation

"There has been a lot of pressure on this year's team because of the success we had last year (runner up to Jacksonville State at the championship). We have a lot of returning players that played in last year's championship. We don't have an outstanding pitcher but we have four pitchers who have been real consistent for us. Our top relief pitcher, Todd Casper, is leading all Division II pitchers with eight saves. We try to get to the sixth or seventh inning and let him finish up for us."

Division III baseball

Division III newcomer has sudden impact

Event: 1992 Division III Baseball Championship.

Overview: In only its first year of Division III competition, Cal Lutheran has posted a 33-2 record and held the No. 1 ranking for most of the season. Pitching has been the key for the Kingsmen as the staff has posted a 2.08 earned-run average. Starters Pat Norville (8-1 record, 1.67 ERA) and Steve Dempsey (10-0, 1.75 ERA) have led the starting rotation, and Mike Teron (3-0, 0.92 ERA in 11 games) has anchored a solid bullpen. Ferrum (30-2) started the season with 22 consecutive victories and has remained hot down the stretch. The Panthers are led by shortstop Eric Owens (.411 batting average, eight home runs, 44 runs batted in, 26 stolen bases), who participated in the Olympic Trials last November. Perennial power Marietta (33-3) finished atop the Ohio Athletic Conference again and led the league in batting (.350), ERA (2.93) and fielding percentage (.960).

Field: A maximum of 32 teams will be selected at large to compete in the championship.

Dates and sites: Regional competition will be completed by May 17 at on-campus sites. Albion will host the May 21-26 finals, which are set for C. O. Brown Stadium and Robert L. Nichols Field in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Results: Scores and pairings from regional competition will appear in the May 20 issue of The NCAA News. Championship results will appear in the May 27 issue.

Championship notes: Bob Prince of Southern Maine tied single-game championship records for hits (six) and runs (six) last year in a 21-4 victory over Massachusetts-Dartmouth.... No team west of the Mississippi has won the championship since Cal State Stanislaus claimed back-to-back titles in 1976 and 1977.... Teams from 96 institutions have appeared in the tournament since its inception in 1976.... Eastern Connecticut State, Ithaca and Marietta have been selected for the championship field every year.... Through 16 years of championship competition, only one no-hit complete game has been turned in by a pitcher. Glassboro State's Norm Charlesworth accomplished the feat May 15, 1980, although he did give up a run in his team's 4-1 victory over Johns Hopkins.

What they are saying

**Don Schaly, head coach
Marietta**

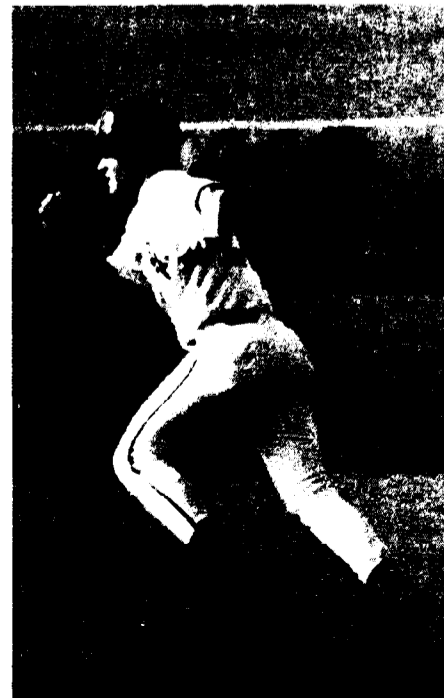
Three-time champion, currently ranked No. 3

"We feel our best baseball is still ahead of us. We've put up good numbers in terms of batting average (.350), earned-run average (2.93) and fielding percentage (.960), and we have a nice mixture of talent. At this moment, though, we still are capable of playing better and I expect that we will play better during the month of May."

**Rich Hill, head coach
Cal Lutheran**

Currently ranked No. 1

"We started out on fire and then came down to earth after spring break. But the one constant this season has been our pitching and defense. We haven't played a bad game in those areas yet this year. It's kind of surprising (being top ranked in the first year of Division III competition) because everything happened so late with recruiting. But we have a tremendous group of guys that really want to go to battle for each other."



Jim Filer of top-ranked Cal Lutheran

Laura Riegner-Coville photo

Basketball issues committee discusses possible legislation

The Committee on Basketball Issues, an ad hoc committee created by the National Association of Basketball Coaches and the NCAA's Division I Men's Basketball Committee in 1987, met recently to discuss possible legislation for the 1993 Convention.

At its April 21 meeting in Chicago, the committee addressed three recommendations from the legislative committee of the NABC. The recommendations included redefining coaching-staff limitations, delaying the effective date of cuts in grants-in-aid and permitting an earlier start to the playing season.

Changes proposed

The basketball issues committee favored an NABC recommendation that would change the currently legislated coaching-staff structure of one head coach, two assistant

coaches and one restricted-earnings coach to one head coach and three assistants.

The NABC's rationale for the change is that the present rule encourages schools to bend the rules in supplementing a restricted-earnings coach's income. It was noted that this proposal would not increase the number of coaches but would allow for more administrative flexibility in forming a salary package for the fourth coach. The NABC proposal would retain limitations on off-campus recruiting and evaluation for the fourth coach.

Another NABC recommendation that received the support of the basketball issues committee would delay the 1993-94 effective date of the reduction in basketball grants-in-aid from 14 to 13.

The third NABC recommenda-

tion supported by the Committee on Basketball Issues would permit schools to play their first contests with outside competition no sooner than the last Friday in November. Current legislation calls for the first contest to be played no earlier than December 1.

The NABC contends that the earlier start would allow schools to spread out the number of contests over a longer period of time, relieving the academic strain that results when games are bunched into a shorter time span. The proposal would not alter the current November 1 date for starting practice.

Committee effective

C. M. Newton, athletics director at the University of Kentucky and chair of the basketball issues committee, said the committee has been effective in the past in submitting

successful legislation to the NCAA membership.

"I think this committee has worked very effectively to change legislation," Newton said. "The coaches didn't get all of the changes they wanted in the past, but this committee over the years has been effective in working with the NABC to be sure those concerns are addressed."

"We will take those three issues that we've identified to various conferences and various organizations—NACDA, the CCA, the CFA—groups like that, and see if there is, first, institutional understanding and then support for the legislation affecting these issues," Newton said. "This will take place over the next six weeks, probably culminating in a presentation at the

NACDA convention."

Recruiting

Also on the committee's agenda were three proposals from the NABC's recruiting committee.

The basketball issues committee voted to recommend a revision of the bylaw that limits staff members to one telephone call per week to prospects. The revision would allow two calls per week. The committee also favored permitting three coaches to recruit off campus at the same time during the July 5-31 evaluation period. Currently, two coaches are allowed to be off campus at the same time during this period. The third recruiting proposal that the committee favored would support the adoption of an NCAA summer-camp certification program.

Centennial takes new approach

With the addition of three schools, the Centennial Football Conference has become an all-sports league and renamed itself the Centennial Conference.

Haverford College, Bryn Mawr College and Washington College (Maryland) will increase the league's membership to 11, according to Gordon A. Haaland, president of Gettysburg College and acting chair of an ad hoc committee of presidents representing the eight original CFC schools.

All eight of those schools, as well as Haverford and Washington (Maryland), have been members of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference almost since that league's beginning in 1912. In 1981, the CFC was formed by Dickinson College, Franklin and Marshall College, Gettysburg, Johns Hopkins University, Muhlenberg College, Swarthmore College, Ursinus College and Western Maryland College.

Because of the success of the CFC, the ad hoc committee was formed early in 1991 to study expansion into an all-sports conference.

In a statement, the league's presidents said: "Recognizing that our fundamental purpose is the academic mission of institutions, we agree to establish an all-sports conference in the spirit of rationalizing our competition by controlling travel, schedule and costs. The conference will be controlled by the presidents of the member institutions."

The Centennial name is being retained because all 11 of the schools are more than 100 years old. All members are Division III institutions.

Conference competition will begin in the 1993-94 academic year. A search committee will be formed to seek an executive secretary for the league.

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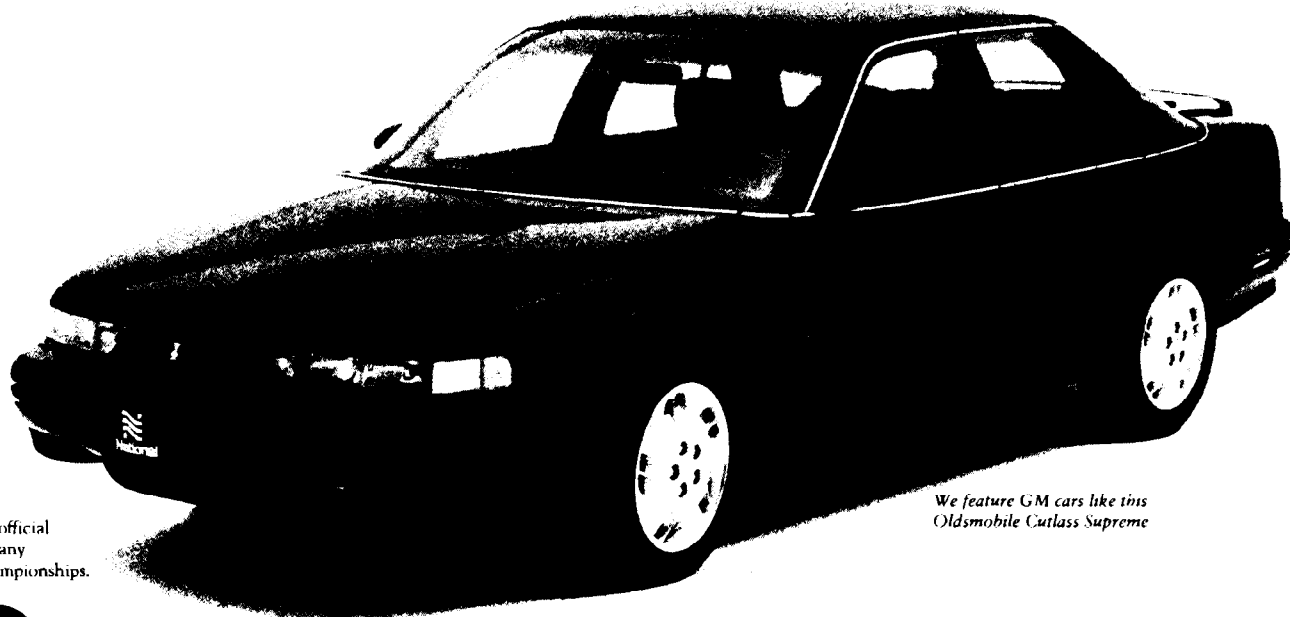
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Hightower makes his toughest calls in serving as role model for kids

By United Press International

Broken family. Economic disadvantages. The humblest of beginnings. Ed Hightower has risen above it all.

Hightower, 40, is principal at Eunice Smith Elementary School in Alton, Illinois. He also is among the nation's top basketball referees.

Hightower was honored April 16 in Atlanta, Georgia, as the Naismith college basketball official of the year by the Atlanta Tip-Off Club, along with coach of the year Mike Krzyzewski and player of the year Christian Laettner of Duke University.

"I'm very honored to have been selected," Hightower said. "It is such a prestigious award, and there are so many deserving people out there. I fully realize that I didn't get there by myself. When I receive it, I receive it on behalf of so many people in this great St. Louis metropolitan area that have been so supportive of me."

Hightower was born the second oldest of eight children in rural Gobler, Missouri, which is in the "boot heel" of the state.

As a child in a one-parent home, he picked cotton, so he knows about hard work and dedication—especially when he tries to impart his wisdom to the youngsters he works with every day.

He does not want his kids to accept mediocrity. He wants them to be goal-oriented. He tells them environmental obstacles can be overcome.

"So many kids are looking for that mentor, that role model who understands where they're coming from and can empathize with them," Hightower said. "Someone who can say, 'Yes, I understand, but here is a path that you have to take. This is a course that you have to set for yourself.'"

Other siblings in the family have been successful as well, Hightower said.

"We've come a long way," he said. "When I talk with young people, that's my message to them: 'Maybe life didn't deal you a nice hand. However, it's up to you to take the cards dealt and turn them into a positive.'"

"It doesn't always happen, and young people have to realize that, but you can do something to help yourself:

- "No. 1, by being a quality person.
- "No. 2, by being concerned about other people.
- "No. 3, by getting an education, setting some goals, working toward the realization of those goals."

Hightower went to Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, and earned bachelor's, master's and specialist degrees in education. A knee

injury cut short his basketball career at the school, at which he had an athletics scholarship. To stay close to the game, he began officiating intramural games as a junior for \$1.25 an hour. He moved up to the Alton City League and then began working high-school games in the St. Louis area.

Next came junior college games and a basketball officiating clinic at Michigan State University in 1977. He was soon put on the Big Ten Conference satellite staff, which meant Hightower worked Division II games in the Big Ten region.

Hightower worked the National Junior College Athletic Association national tournament and was asked by Johnny Overby, then Missouri Valley Conference supervisor of officials, if he would move to that conference.

He did. Now, he primarily does Big Ten games but also calls games for the Big Eight, Great Midwest and Missouri Valley Conferences.

Hightower worked his first NCAA tournament in 1985 and worked the first of his five successive Final Fours in 1988, officiating the championship game between the University of Kansas and University of Oklahoma.

Hightower turned down an offer to work in the NBA in 1988. He said he wanted to stay in education.

The students at his school cheered his decision.



Ed Hightower is widely recognized as being one of the nation's top referees

Initial-eligibility waivers

Following is a report of actions taken by the NCAA Council Subcommittee on Initial-Eligibility Waivers. The report includes actions taken since the last summary was published. That summary appeared in the February 5, 1992, issue of *The NCAA News*.

The report covers actions taken by the subcommittee in telephone conferences November 21, December 10 and December 13, 1991, and March 24, 1992, and in a meeting January 6, 1992, in Anaheim, California.

Acting for the Council, the subcommittee: **Considered the following core-course waiver applications:**

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 10.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.570, an overall grade-point average of 2.960, and SAT scores of 790 and 860. She lacked one-half core-course credit in science. The student-athlete suffered what appeared to be a career-ending injury while in high school, which made future collegiate competition doubtful. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall grade-point average and her SAT mathematics subscores of 440 and 420.

- Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 10.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.090, an overall grade-point average of 2.680 and an ACT score of 21 (English subscore of 21 and reading subscore of 26). He lacked 1.5 core-course credits in English. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, high ACT English and reading subscores, and that the student had successfully completed additional secondary course work in English.

- Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.600, an overall grade-point average of 3.060 and an ACT score of 18 (science subscore of 18). She lacked one core-course credit in science. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and her ACT science subscore.

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 780. She lacked a natural science pass on her Leaving Certificate. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete successfully completed additional secondary course work in science.

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Australia and an SAT score of 770. She lacked a science unit on her high-school certificate. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete successfully completed additional secondary course work in science.

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from

Singapore and an SAT score of 1000 (mathematics subscore of 600). He lacked an A-level subject pass in mathematics on his General Certificate of Education. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's high SAT mathematics subscore.

- Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.950, an overall grade-point average of 1.970 and an ACT score of 18. The NCAA Academic Requirements Committee recommended the subcommittee review this case regarding the apparent reliance of the high school on a legislative services staff interpretation related to the acceptability of accounting as a core course. The additional accounting course would have given the student-athlete 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.200. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the marginal nature of the student-athlete's overall academic record.

- Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented combined secondary credentials from the Netherlands and a domestic high school, and ACT scores of 18, 16 and 16 (mathematics subscores of 16, 16 and 16). He lacked one core-course credit in mathematics. The member institution requested the subcommittee consider that his high school incorrectly evaluated his foreign secondary credentials by determining that he had fulfilled course work equivalent to two years of credit in mathematics. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, his three low ACT mathematics subscores and the overall marginal nature of his secondary credentials, including the mathematics course work completed in the Netherlands.

- Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 760. He lacked a social science pass on his Senior Certificate. The member institution asked the subcommittee to consider that he had completed additional secondary course work in social science in grades eight and nine at the higher level. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status. The subcommittee further noted the recommendation of the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants that social science grades earned in grades eight and nine were unacceptable, inasmuch as the student had failed to show his proficiency in those subjects on the Leaving Certificate examination.

- Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.550, an overall grade-point average of 2.440, and ACT scores of 16 (mathematics subscore of 16) and 16 (mathematics subscore of 14) with a composite score of 18. He lacked one core-course unit in mathematics. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and his acceptable core-course grade-point average.

- Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.100, an overall grade-point

average of 3.000 and an ACT score of 21 (mathematics subscore of 16). He lacked one core-course credit in mathematics. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, good core-course grade-point average and ACT score.

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 790. She failed to achieve a science pass on her Senior Certificate. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete successfully completed additional secondary course work in science.

- Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 10½ core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.100, an overall grade-point average of 2.690 and SAT scores of 1170, 1170 and 1260. He lacked one-half core-course credit in social science. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, strong SAT scores and good overall academic record.

- Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12½ core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.920, an overall grade-point average of 3.700 and SAT scores of 940 and 1040. He lacked one core-course credit in science. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, his good SAT scores and his strong overall academic record.

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Thailand and SAT scores of 660 and 750 (mathematics subscores of 430 and 500). She lacked one unit in mathematics. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good SAT mathematics subscores and her good overall academic record.

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 1180. He failed to achieve a science pass on his Senior Certificate. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete successfully completed additional secondary course work in science and had a good SAT score.

- Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 9½ core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.780, an overall grade-point average of 2.000, an SAT score of 750 (mathematics subscore of 450) and ACT scores of 19 and 23 (mathematics subscores of 17 and 21). He lacked 1½ core-course units in mathematics. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and that he did not meet the minimum review criteria for a core-course waiver.

- Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from British Columbia and an SAT score of 960. His overall average in core-course areas was 1.300. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and his failure to meet the

core-curriculum requirements set forth in the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility.

- Denied the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.950, an overall grade-point average of 2.000 and an ACT score of 18. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete did not meet the minimum review criteria for a core-course waiver.

Considered the following test-score waiver applications:

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 18.31 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.982, an overall grade-point average of 3.932 and an ACT score of 17. She was misinformed by high-school officials that her ACT score of 17 met the NCAA's initial-eligibility requirements. Further, the student-athlete had a certified learning disability and did not have an opportunity to take the nonstandard ACT or SAT. The member institution requested that the subcommittee waive the one-year residence requirement applicable to recruited student-athletes with certified learning disabilities who have not had the opportunity to take the nonstandard ACT or SAT prior to the July 1 deadline and subsequent enrollment in a Division II member institution. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted that the policy applicable to recruited student-athletes with a learning disability who have not had an opportunity to take the nonstandard ACT or SAT prior to their initial collegiate enrollment, did not afford any administrative relief to student-athletes at Division II member institutions. The subcommittee concluded that it would recommend that the Council modify the policy as it applies to Division II student-athletes. [Note: The Council subsequently approved the subcommittee's recommendation during its January 1992 meeting.] The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon her achievement of a score of at least 700 on the SAT or 18 on the ACT under nonstandard testing conditions approved by the testing agency prior to becoming eligible for athletically related financial aid, practice and four seasons of competition during her initial academic year in residence.

- Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.450, an overall grade-point average of 2.458 and SAT scores of 510, 540, 520, 510, 540 and 720 (nonstandard). The Academic Requirements Committee denied the application by the member institution to utilize the student-athlete's nonstandard SAT score to fulfill the Association's initial-eligibility test-score requirement, inasmuch as the examination was administered by an individual who was involved in coaching activities in the same sport at the student-athlete's high school. The subcommittee approved the application contingent upon the student-athlete achieving a score of at least 700 on the SAT or 18 on the ACT under nonstandard testing procedures approved by the

See Initial-eligibility, page 13

Interpretations Committee minutes

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

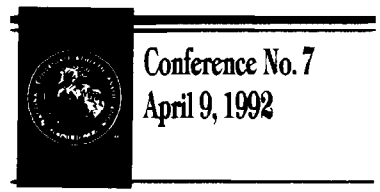
1. Involvement of basketball coach with AAU teams. A basketball coaching staff member may not be involved in any coaching activities with AAU teams, including teams composed of only prospective student-athletes of the opposite gender. [References: NCAA Bylaw 13.12.1.4 (summer AAU basketball)]

2. Involvement of institution's basketball or football coach in noninstitutional (private) camp that includes prospects of the opposite gender. An institution's basketball coaching staff member may not be employed by or lecture at any noninstitutional (private) camp, including a camp that involves only prospective student-athletes of the opposite

gender. [Reference: 13.13.2.3.2 (Division I football and basketball employment in non-institutional camp)]

Division I membership

3. Division II member that does not award financial aid grants petitioning for



Division I membership. A Division II institution that does not award any athletically related financial aid in any sport as of January 11, 1991, and petitions for Division I membership may not be exempted from the minimum financial aid requirements set forth in 20.9.1.2. In a related matter, the

committee determined that a Division I institution that qualifies for the exemption set forth in 20.9.1.2.5 but awards athletically related financial aid in any sport subsequent to January 11, 1991, is subject to the financial aid requirements set forth in 20.9.1.2. [References: 20.9.1.2 (minimum awards) and 20.9.1.2.5 (exemptions - no institutional athletics aid)]

Division III financial aid

4. Guarantee of housing. The athletics department of a Division I institution that has a sport classified in Division III may not pay a fee to the housing department to reserve dormitory rooms for the academic year for student-athletes participating in the Division III sport. The committee noted that if institutional policy permits students in general to pay a fee to the housing department to reserve dormitory rooms for the academic year, it would be permissible for a student-athlete participating in the

Division III sport to pay such a fee to reserve a dormitory room for the academic year. [References: 15.4.2 (administration by regular college agency) and 15.4.9 (consistent financial aid package)]

Outside competition/out-of-season practice

5. Participation on outside teams during the summer—swimming and diving. It is not permissible for more than five swimmers and divers (combined) from the same institution to compete on the same outside team during the summer. Further, institutional coaching staff members in the sport of swimming and diving may be involved with not more than five student-athletes (total) from the institution's team with remaining eligibility during the summer, regardless of the number of outside teams with which the coach is involved. [References: 17.16.8.1.4 (out of season) and 17.16.8.1.4.1 (involvement of coaching staff - Divisions I and II)]

Review of

Continued from page 1

of championships brackets (Bylaw 31.3.1) are appropriate? If not, do you have suggestions as to how they might be improved?

• Do you believe the criteria and guidelines for automatic qualification to NCAA championship competition should be revised and that automatic qualification should be awarded on some other basis? If so, what?

• Do you believe the Association should continue to provide transportation and per diem expenses for all NCAA championships, regardless of the number of institutions that sponsor the sport?

Initial-eligibility

Continued from page 12

testing agency and administered by an individual not related to athletics prior to becoming eligible for athletically related financial aid, practice and competition.

• Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from China and no test score. The member institution requested that the subcommittee consider that ACT and SAT tests were not offered in China. The subcommittee approved the application contingent upon the student-athlete's successful completion of the SAT or ACT on a national testing date under national testing conditions and the fulfillment of her initial academic year in residence.

• Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Turkey and a residual ACT score of 19. He was not aware that the SAT or ACT must be taken on a national testing date at a national testing site. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions and the fulfillment of his initial academic year in residence.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a 3,000 grade-point average and no test score. He was unaware of the test-score requirement for initial eligibility. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable German secondary credentials and an SAT score of 680. She was unaware of the test-score requirement for initial eligibility. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon her successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Israel and no test score. She was unaware of the test-score requirement for initial eligibility. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon her successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2,000, an overall grade-point average of 1,800 and a residual SAT score of 820. He was unaware that the required test score must be achieved on a national testing date at a national testing site. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 13.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3,410, an overall grade-point average of 3,000 and an SAT score of 680. He was unaware of the minimum test-score requirement for initial eligibility. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Venezuela and an SAT score of 870 achieved after the July 1 test-score deadline. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, the acceptable nature of his Venezuelan secondary credentials and his SAT score of 870.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Yugoslavia and no test score. He was unaware of the test-score requirement for initial eligibility. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Ecuador and no test score. She was unaware of the test-score requirement for initial eligibility. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon her successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

athlete who presented acceptable combined secondary credentials from Denmark and a domestic high school, and no test score. He was unaware of the test-score requirement for initial eligibility. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Yugoslavia and no test score. He was unable to take the SAT or ACT during 1990-91 due to the ongoing civil war in his country. The member institution requested that the subcommittee waive the July 1 test-score deadline and grant the student immediate eligibility for practice, competition and athletically related financial aid, provided he achieved a qualifying ACT or SAT score, inasmuch as, pursuant to prior outside competition and the 20-year age rule, he would utilize a season of competition if he were not permitted to be immediately eligible for competition during this academic year. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted that he had an opportunity to take the SAT or ACT during 1989-90 while enrolled as a part-time student at a Canadian two-year college and that he could have delayed his initial collegiate enrollment until the 1992-93 academic year in order to achieve a standardized test score during 1991-92 that would have fulfilled Bylaw 14.3 in a timely manner. The subcommittee further noted that the member institution's failure to inform the student-athlete of the test-score requirement during the recruiting process supported the application in this case of the policy related to recruited foreign student-athletes. [Note: The Council subsequently affirmed this decision during its January 1992 meeting.]

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Sweden and no test score. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and that he did not meet the minimum review criteria for a core-course or test-score waiver.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.22 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3,290 and SAT scores of 490 and 620. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and her repeated failure to complete the SAT successfully.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3,540, an overall grade-point average of 3,500 and an ACT score of 17. The member institution requested that the subcommittee consider that ACT officials have recently determined that an ACT score of 17 is the concordant score of 700 on the SAT. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and her prior failure to successfully complete the ACT. Further, the subcommittee noted that during its October meeting, the Council thoroughly discussed issues related to the August 1, 1992, effective date of the ACT test-score adjustment and concluded that it would be inappropriate to contradict the Council's decision not to make the test-score adjustment retroactive.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from the USSR and no test score. The member institution noted that it originally considered the student-athlete a transfer student from a university outside the United States, which would have negated the need for him to present an ACT or SAT score for immediate eligibility. Subsequently, it was determined that he was not a transfer student. He was unable to take the ACT or SAT in Moscow because the testing facilities were filled to capacity. The member institution requested that the subcommittee waive the application of the policy applicable to recruited foreign student-athletes so that he could practice and receive athletically related financial aid. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted that this case is subject to the policy applicable to recruited foreign student-athletes who have not achieved a qualifying SAT or ACT score prior to the July 1 test-score deadline.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 17 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2,160, an overall grade-point average of 2,160 and a nonstandard SAT score of 930 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and his good SAT score.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from the USSR and no test score. The member institution requested that the subcommittee waive the application of the policy applicable to recruited foreign student-athletes who achieve the test score after the July 1 deadline. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and the fact that the SAT was offered in the USSR in

January and May 1991.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 16 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2,540, an overall grade-point average of 2,980 and ACT scores of 16, 15 and 19 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). The member institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was misinformed by high-school officials that a score of 15 met the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and her repeated failure to successfully complete the ACT prior to the July 1 deadline.

• Denied the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Spain and no test score. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted that the approval of this application would afford the student-athlete the opportunity to retake the SAT or ACT subsequent to completing a full year of domestic collegiate enrollment, which is a benefit that generally is unavailable to prospective student-athletes.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Mexico and an SAT score of 670. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and his failure to complete the SAT successfully.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Spain and an SAT score of 790 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and the acceptable nature of his secondary credentials.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Morocco and SAT scores of 760 and 870 (both achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and the acceptable nature of his Moroccan secondary credentials.

• Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Israel and an SAT score of 890 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions and the fulfillment of his initial academic year in residence.

• Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2,270, an overall grade-point average of 2,350, SAT scores of 490, 540, 610 and 630, and a nonstandard ACT score of 19 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). The subcommittee noted that her learning disability was diagnosed after July 1. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon the fulfillment of her initial academic year in residence.

• Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Russia and no test score. Subsequent to the completion of the student-athlete's initial academic year in residence, she transferred from a foreign collegiate institution that did not sponsor her sport. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon her successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Canada and an ACT score of 24 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, good ACT score and acceptable academic record.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from El Salvador and no test score. The approval of the student-athlete's application was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Russia and no test score. The member institution requested that the subcommittee waive the application of the policy applicable to recruited foreign student-athletes who achieve the test score after the July 1 deadline. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and the fact that the SAT was offered in the USSR in

January and May 1991.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 16 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2,540, an overall grade-point average of 2,980 and ACT scores of 16, 15 and 19 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). The member institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was misinformed by high-school officials that a score of 15 met the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and her repeated failure to successfully complete the ACT prior to the July 1 deadline.

• Denied the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Spain and no test score. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted that the approval of this application would afford the student-athlete the opportunity to retake the SAT or ACT subsequent to completing a full year of domestic collegiate enrollment, which is a benefit that generally is unavailable to prospective student-athletes.

• Denied the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Mexico and an SAT score of 670. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and his failure to complete the SAT successfully.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Spain and an SAT score of 790 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and the acceptable nature of his secondary credentials.

• Approved the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Morocco and SAT scores of 760 and 870 (both achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and the acceptable nature of his Moroccan secondary credentials.

Considered the following graduation waiver application:

• Denied the graduation-waiver request of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Canada and an SAT score of 740. Although her Canadian secondary credentials included two years in attendance at a CEGEP school, she lacked a high-school diploma. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted that the student would not be considered a transfer student, inasmuch as CEGEP schools are considered equivalent to U.S. preparatory schools. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low SAT score and her failure to meet the graduation requirement of Bylaw 14.3.1.1.

Considered the following core-course and test-score waiver applications:

• Denied the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented nine core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2,110, an overall grade-point average of 2,460 and an SAT score of 700 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). She also lacked one core-course credit in mathematics and one core-course credit in science. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's core-course deficiencies and her low and untimely SAT score.

• Denied the application of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1,680, an overall grade-point average of 2,800 and an ACT score of 18 (achieved subsequent to the July 1 deadline). In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted that the approval of this application would afford the student the opportunity to use an ACT score achieved subsequent to completing a full year and one-half of domestic collegiate enrollment, which is a benefit that generally is unavailable to prospective student-athletes.

Other actions

• Denied the graduation and core-course waiver request of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Ontario and an SAT score of 1050. He failed to present an average of 60.00 in core-course areas. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete had not satisfied the graduation or core-curriculum requirements specified in the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility.

Participation up

Continued from page 1

Participants in fencing, 0.56 in skiing and 0.54 in ice hockey. Among the sports showing increases, football went up 1.73 participants per squad, water polo 1.21 and wrestling 1.10. Inexplicably, rifle, despite decreasing in sponsorship, showed a 3.71 per squad increase in participants and volleyball came in at 3.20. Those figures are unusual, and there appears to be no clear explanation in the data. It might be noted, however, that both are low-sponsorship sports, and an unusually large squad size reported by one or two institutions could skew the figures somewhat.

Among women's sports, every one increased in squad size except fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, lacrosse and skiing. Again using the one-participant measure of significance, skiing was the only significant drop at 1.29 per squad, although fencing was close at 0.89. Among the gainers, indoor track was up 1.30 per squad and soccer 1.13, and golf was close at 0.92.

Sponsorship numbers

Including only those sports recognized officially by the NCAA, the total number of teams sponsored increased for both men and women in 1990-91. The men's total went up by 196; the women's number increased by 162. For men, Division III increased by 82, Division II by 80 and Division I by 34. For women, it was Division III with a gain of 59, Division II with 57 and Division I with 46. Much of the increase can be attributed to new institutions joining the Association.

Institutions with men's programs sponsored an average of 8.53 NCAA sports in 1990-91, down slightly from 8.56 a year earlier. In previous years, the averages have steadily decreased: 8.60 in 1988-89, 8.77 in 1987-88, 8.78 in 1986-87, 8.85 in 1985-86 and 8.97 in 1984-85. Institutions with women's programs sponsored an average of 7.18 in 1990-91, down a bit from 7.21 in 1989-90. In the preceding years, the institutions averaged 7.17 in 1988-89, the same in 1987-88, 7.10 in 1986-87 and 7.00 in 1985-86.

When considering official NCAA sports only, the seven-year trend clearly is for slightly fewer men's teams, slightly more women's teams, a slight decline—but very slight—in overall sports sponsorship, and a general decline in numbers of participants.

For men, 15 of the 19 sports increased in numbers of sponsors, three decreased slightly (rifle, gymnastics and water polo) and one (ice hockey) remained the same. The biggest increases in raw-number sponsorship were golf, 34; basketball, 27; indoor track, 22; soccer, 21, and baseball and cross country, 20 each. The biggest drop was in rifle, down five.

For women, 10 sports increased in numbers of sponsors, four decreased and one remained the same. The four drops were in gymnastics (the largest, five), field hockey, fencing and lacrosse; swimming was unchanged. The biggest increases were indoor track, 26; basketball, 25; soccer, 24, and softball, 23.

Still dealing with raw numbers of institutions sponsoring the various sports, there are eight men's sports and three women's sports that actually are sponsored by fewer institutions now than in 1979-80 for men and in 1981-82 for women. These are the sports that truly have declined during those periods, because there have been 75 new NCAA members sponsoring men's sports since 1979-80 and 65 new members sponsoring women's sports since 1981-82.

These clearly are the declining sports for men over that period: wrestling, down 94 sponsors; gymnastics, 61; swimming and rifle, each down 40; fencing, 33; volleyball, 22; skiing, 12, and water polo, one.

For women, the declining sports have remained the same throughout the period: gymnastics, down 76 schools; field hockey, down 51, and fencing, down 20.

Sponsorship percentage

As noted annually in these reports, the most accurate means of determining sponsorship trends among NCAA sports is not via the

raw numbers, but by studying the percentage of the membership sponsoring each sport from year to year. That eliminates the effect of changes in membership totals. The Association now has that information for men's programs covering 12 years and for women's sports over 10 years.

In terms of the percentage of the membership sponsoring the various men's sports, 12 declined from 1989-90 to 1990-91, six gained and one was unchanged. Gainers: golf, indoor track, skiing, soccer, volleyball and basketball, with golf the biggest at a 1.9 percent gain (from 73.5 percent of the membership to 75.4). The biggest decliners were swimming at 1.0 percent, wrestling at 0.9 and rifle at 0.8. Lacrosse was unchanged.

In terms of "popularity" the percentage of the membership sponsoring each men's sport there were several ranking changes from 1989-90 to 1990-91: Cross country passed tennis to move into second place (behind basketball), and tennis and baseball now are tied for third. Soccer moved past outdoor track to the sixth spot. Volleyball jumped from 16th to 14th, ahead of water polo and rifle. Skiing moved ahead of gymnastics to 18th, and gymnastics now is tied for 19th with crew (a non-NCAA sport).

Since 1979-80, six men's sports have increased in sponsorship percentage, while 13 have decreased. The biggest gainer in that span is soccer, up 4.7 percent (from 66.2 percent to 70.9 percent of the membership), followed by lacrosse at 1.3 percent, football and cross country at 1.2 percent each, basketball at 0.6, and indoor track at 0.2. The biggest drops have been in wrestling (down 16.6 percent, from 51.6 to 35.0), swimming (down 10.3), gymnastics (8.9), golf (7.6), outdoor track (7.0), tennis and rifle (each 6.1), and fencing (5.2). Also declining, by lesser percentages, are volleyball, baseball, skiing, water polo and ice hockey.

Another look: Wrestling has lost sponsorship every year since 1979-80, fencing has held even a couple of times but has not gained sponsorship in any year in that period, and gymnastics and rifle have lost sponsorship every year but one, based on percentages of membership.

Among women's sports from 1989-90 to 1990-91, only four gained in percentage, while 11 declined, albeit only slightly in most cases. The only gainers were soccer (up 1.8 in percentage), indoor track (1.5), softball (0.7) and basketball (0.1). All others dropped, with the biggest declines coming in swimming (down 1.5), field hockey (1.1) and gymnastics (1.0).

No changes occurred in the women's "popularity" ranking, but crew the non-NCAA sport now is just one behind skiing (in 15th place) in women's sponsorship.

For the period since 1981-82, the consistently identified pattern continues: All women's sports have increased in sponsorship percentage in that span except gymnastics, field hockey and fencing, which are down 11.2, 9.0 and 3.1 percent, respectively. The gainers are led by soccer (up a whopping 28.7) and cross country (up 28.3). Next are indoor track (17.7), softball (16.6), outdoor track (10.9) and volleyball (10.5).

Gymnastics and field hockey have declined every year in that period, and fencing has dropped every year but one. The swimming decline is consistent as well, although the sponsorship percentage remains at



Bill Brinson photo

Cross country has become the second most-sponsored men's sport in the NCAA, in terms of percentage of total schools.

a slight overall gain for the period.

A key point: Based on all sports sponsored as varsity sports, whether official NCAA sports or not, the institutional average for sports sponsored in the NCAA actually has increased since 1981-82, the first year for women's programs in the NCAA. In 1981-82, the institutional averages were 9.1 sports for men and 6.4 for women, for an average program of 15.5 sports. In 1990-91, those averages were 8.6 for men and 7.2 for women, for an average program of 15.8 sports.

A look at that comparison by division also is interesting: In Division I, the 1981-82 averages were 10.3 sports for men and 7.3 for women, or 17.6 total. In 1990-91, those figures were 9.5 for men and 7.9 for women, or 17.4 total—almost an equal trade-off of sports dropped for men and sports gained for women. In Division II, the 1981-82 figures were 7.9 for men and 5.5 for women, or 13.4 total; the 1990-91 data show 6.9 for men and 6.0 for women, or 12.9 total. The decline for men there has not quite been matched by increases for women, and the total number sponsored is down by half a sport per school.

In Division III, the 1981-82 figures were 8.8 for men and 6.1 for women, or 14.9 per school, the 1990-91 averages have jumped to 9.0 for men and 7.4 for women, or 16.4 per institution, an actual gain of a sport and a half per school in Division III.

So is sports sponsorship declining at NCAA member institutions? Not really. The aggregate average is a gain over a decade earlier, and the loss in Division I is only about 60 teams among more than 5,200 spread over nearly 300 institutions in a 10-year period.

High-school data

The annual study by the National Federation of State High School Associations shows an increase from 1989-90 to 1990-91 in both boys' and girls' participation. The boys are up about 8,000 (of a total of about 3.4 million), ending a two-year decline. The girls are up not quite 34,000 (of a total of about 1.9 million), the sixth gain in seven years.

An interesting comparison: The boys-to-girls ratio in high school participation is 64.29 to 35.71, very comparable to the NCAA participation ratio of 66.55 men to 33.45 women. The two-to-one participation ratio, obvious throughout the

past decade, is not a college athletics phenomenon.

Among boys' sports in high school, participation increased from 1989-90 to 1990-91 in four of the primary sports—soccer, baseball, tennis and golf—and declined in all of the others. Football had the biggest drop, at about 6,000 participants; the biggest gain, about 8,000, came in soccer. There was no change in the relative rankings of participant sports for boys.

Among girls' sports in high school, participation increased in all but two of the primary sports, with only basketball and field hockey experiencing declines. The biggest gains were in softball (up about 14,000) and soccer (up 10,000). It is interesting to note that gymnastics is not among the top 10 high-school sports for girls, and it continues to decline in participation. There was no change in the relative participation rankings.

In terms of sponsorship, five of the top 10 boys' sports grew in numbers of schools sponsoring them, but only one—soccer—experienced any appreciable gain. Soccer was up by more than 200 schools. Cross country, golf, tennis and swimming all had slight increases. Basketball, outdoor track, football, baseball and wrestling all declined in sponsorship. There was no change in the rankings by sponsorship.

For girls, sponsorship was up in seven of the top 10 sports, with only basketball, outdoor track and indoor track having fewer sponsors. All of the gains were quite small, with soccer the biggest at about 370. That moved soccer into seventh place in sponsorship, ahead of swimming. Also, indoor track dropped out of the top 10, being replaced by slow-pitch softball, even though that sport also declined in sponsorship.

Included in this study each year is a comparison of the numbers of high schools and their enrollments. According to National Federation data, the state associations included 33 fewer schools in 1990-91 (17,304, down from 17,337), but those schools had about 159,000 more students (11,058,000, up from 10,899,000). So any gains in sponsorship may take on some added credibility in light of the decline in the number of schools, whereas declines in participation truly are decreases in light of the increase in the number of high-school students.

Men

Sport	Institutions		Participants		Squad Size		+/-		
	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91			
Baseball	672	692	+20	19,566	20,558	+992	29.12	29.71	+0.59
Basketball	768	795	+27	12,135	12,815	+680	15.80	16.12	+0.32
Cross Country	674	695	+21	9,143	9,480	+337	13.57	13.64	+0.07
Fencing	48	49	+1	956	940	-16	19.92	19.17	-0.75
Football	524	534	+10	47,828	49,663	+1,835	91.27	93.00	+1.73
Golf	569	603	+34	6,407	6,774	+367	11.26	11.23	-0.03
Gymnastics	45	43	-2	664	658	-6	14.76	15.30	+0.54
Ice Hockey	123	123	-	3,751	3,685	-66	30.50	29.96	-0.54
Lacrosse	152	157	+5	4,755	5,045	+290	31.28	32.13	+0.85
Rifle	55	50	-5	491	632	+141	8.93	12.64	+3.71
Skiing	40	45	+5	656	713	+57	16.40	15.84	+0.56
Soccer	547	567	+20	13,619	14,546	+927	24.90	25.66	+0.76
Swimming	361	365	+4	7,704	7,762	+58	21.34	21.27	-0.07
Tennis	675	692	+17	7,410	7,693	+283	10.98	11.12	+0.14
Track, Indoor	434	456	+22	14,047	14,583	+536	32.37	31.98	-0.39
Track, Outdoor	554	566	+12	17,850	18,100	+250	32.22	31.98	-0.24
Volleyball	54	54	-	704	942	+238	13.04	16.24	+3.20
Water Polo	55	54	-1	1,106	1,152	+46	20.11	21.32	+1.21
Wrestling	278	280	+2	6,737	7,092	+355	24.23	25.33	+1.10

Women

Sport	Institutions		Participants		Squad Size		+/-		
	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91	89-90	90-91			
Basketball	761	786	+25	10,125	10,551	+426	13.30	13.42	+0.12
Cross Country	648	666	+18	7,133	7,478	+345	11.01	11.23	+0.22
Fencing	49	48	-1	504	451	-53	10.29	9.40	-0.89
Field Hockey	219	217	-2	4,760	4,714	-46	21.74	21.72	-0.02
Golf	143	145	+2	1,126	1,274	+148	7.87	8.79	+0.92
Gymnastics	108	102	-6	1,493	1,348	-145	13.82	13.09	-0.73
Lacrosse	119	118	-1	2,908	2,821	-87	24.44	23.91	-0.53
Skiing	40	41	+1	487	446	-41	12.18	10.89	-1.29
Soccer	294	318	+24	5,936	6,781	+845	20.19	21.32	+1.13
Soccer	557	580	+23	9,309	9,724	+415	16.17	16.77	+0.06
Swimming	396	396	-	7,702	7,847	+145	19.45	19.82	+0.37
Tennis	694	711	+17	6,876	7,141	+265	9.91	10.04	+0.13
Track, Indoor	421	447	+26	8,864	9,952	+1,088	21.05	22.35	+1.30
Track, Outdoor	537	553	+16	11,569	12,190	+621	21.54	22.04	+0.50
Volleyball	722	741	+19	9,414	9,713	+299	13.04	13.11	+0.07

New structure

Continued from page 1

said, noting that his previous management team of four associate executive directors had recommended restructuring of the nine departments into four functional groups last November. He also cited his use of an independent consultant in arriving at his restructuring decisions. The consultant recommended appointment of a deputy.

"I have made these moves to guarantee that the needs of the Association are met in spite of my heavy travel schedule and to ensure that the national office can function even more effectively," Schultz said.

The four functional groups are administration and finance, championships and event management, membership services, and public affairs. Each will be headed by a group executive director, three of whom were named by Schultz April 29. The fourth—to head the public affairs group—will be selected after a national search that also will include candidates from the current staff.

The groups

The new groups are:

• **Administration and finance.** This group is responsible for accounting, building management, committee coordination, data processing, human resources (including professional development), research and sports sciences (including drug testing), and scholarship programs. The group executive director is Frank E. Marshall, who has been serving as assistant executive director for business affairs.

• **Championships and event management.** Responsibilities include all NCAA championships (including Division I men's basketball, although Jernstedt will continue to oversee that event personally), post-season football bowl games and related events, and the NCAA's youth programs (YES clinics and the National Youth Sports Program). The group executive director is Patricia E. Bork, who now is the highest-placed woman in the history of the NCAA staff. She has been assistant executive director for championships.

• **Membership services.** This group includes compliance services, enforcement, legislative services and membership coordination. Stephen R. Morgan, who has been one of the four associate executive directors and who has overseen most of these same functions, is the group executive director.

• **Public affairs.** Areas included

in this group are governmental affairs; promotions, licensing and marketing; public relations (including relations with news media, the general public and the membership); publishing; statistics; television (including championships and the New York City-based NCAA Television News Service), and the NCAA Visitors Center. Jernstedt has begun the search for an individual to head this group.

Jernstedt and the four group executive directors will form Schultz's office management team, replacing the structure of four associate executive directors that has functioned in that capacity since the fall of 1988.

Associates

Louis J. Spry and Ted C. Tow, who have been serving with Jernstedt and Morgan in that management structure, will continue as associate executive directors but will not be involved in internal management of the national office.

Spry, a member of the national office staff since 1966 and the Association's chief financial officer since 1974, will continue to direct the Association's annual Convention and will be responsible for developing an expanded meeting-planning function in the national office. He also will take on special projects as directed by Schultz.

"We have discussed for some time the desirability of exerting greater control of the planning for the hundreds of NCAA meetings of all sizes held around the country, especially as such control might benefit the Association financially," Schultz said. "Lou Spry's expertise with our Convention operations through the years makes him an ideal choice to focus on this important area."

Tow, in his 21st year on the staff, is continuing his major assignments as primary staff liaison to the NCAA Council, the Presidents Commission and the Administrative Committee. He also will continue as publisher of The NCAA News, at least for the immediate future, and will have special assignments designated by Schultz.

"I have been talking with Ted for two years about the importance of his concentrating his time and energy on his work with the Council and especially the Presidents Commission," Schultz said. "I believe the increasing activities of the Presidents Commission will make that a full-time job in the years ahead."

Reasons

In announcing the restructuring,



Patricia E. Bork

Thomas W. Jernstedt

Jernstedt has been an associate executive director since September 1988, when the executive director designated four associate executive directors to serve as his internal management team. In that role, Jernstedt has supervised three departments—championships, communications and Visitors Center/special projects.

He joined the NCAA as director of events in the championships department in 1972 and was promoted to assistant executive director for championships in 1974, serving in that capacity until 1988.

Before joining the NCAA staff, Jernstedt was athletics business manager at the University of Oregon, his alma mater.

He has been primary staff liaison to the Division I Men's Basketball Committee and the Division I Men's Basketball Championship since 1972 and will continue in that role. He also was instrumental in implementing women's championships in the NCAA in 1981-82 and has seen the number of NCAA championships under his supervision grow from 33 in 1974-75 to 79 for 1992-93.

Patricia E. Bork

Bork has been assistant executive director for championships since the fall of 1988. She had served earlier as a director of championships from 1982 to



Frank E. Marshall

1988 and as an assistant director of championships in 1981 and 1982.

Bork first joined the staff in 1978 as a publications editor after working for the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America. She is a University of Kansas graduate.

She has been primary staff liaison to the NCAA Executive Committee since 1986 and is a staff liaison to the Special Advisory Committee to Review Recommendations Regarding Distribution of Revenues. She is primary staff liaison to the Division I Women's Basketball Committee and the Division I Women's Basketball Championship and will continue with those assignments.

Frank E. Marshall

Marshall joined the NCAA in 1985 as director of accounting, working closely with the NCAA chief financial officer, assisting in administration of the budget and managing the accounting department.

In the fall of 1988, he was promoted to assistant executive director for business affairs. His responsibilities in that position included personnel, data processing, operations and accounting. He continued working with the budget and assisted with the distribution of revenues from the CBS television contract. He serves as a staff liaison to the



Stephen R. Morgan

Budget Subcommittee and the Special Advisory Committee to Review Recommendations Regarding Distribution of Revenues.

Before joining the NCAA, Marshall served as director of accounting at Southwest Missouri State University. He is a graduate of Southwest Missouri State.

Stephen R. Morgan

Morgan was named NCAA associate executive director in October 1988. His responsibilities have included administration of the Association's compliance services, enforcement and legislative services departments. He also serves as a staff liaison to the NCAA Presidents Commission and to the NCAA Council.

Morgan previously was head of the compliance and enforcement department and coordinated its reorganization beginning in 1985. He headed the legislative services department before moving to compliance and enforcement.

He joined the NCAA staff in October 1977 as an enforcement representative after practicing law with the Prairie Village, Kansas, firm of Bennett, Lytle, Wetzler, Winn and Martin.

Morgan has an undergraduate degree in journalism from the University of Kansas. He also holds a juris doctor degree from Kansas.

Schultz offered three reasons for the moves:

• To develop a better and more cohesive effort to present the NCAA's message to the membership and the general public through a strong public-affairs program.

• To develop better communication from top to bottom in the

national office.

• To guarantee that the needs of the Association are met, in spite of the executive director's demanding travel schedule, and to ensure that the staff can function effectively at its current size.

"Nobody is being demoted, nobody has been given a salary reduc-

tion, and nobody is losing a job," Schultz emphasized. "This plan groups people together in a more cohesive way. This has people doing comparable things in the various groups. If we have a job loss through attrition, it will better enable us to replace that person in the area involved."

Coaches discuss

Continued from page 1

of Southern California men's basketball coach George Raveling said about the 1991 meeting. "Maybe our real joy was the fact that we were being provided with a viable voice and a listening ear, and I think maybe in our sense of satisfaction we became overzealous in thinking that these things were going to happen more quickly than they did."

"(It's like) the old Chinese proverb. The journey of a thousand miles starts with the first step, and last year was the first step. Here we are at step two, and I think we will continue to make meaningful progress."

Raveling said he and other basketball coaches discussed the issue of assistant coaches and their hopes for maintaining the current size of coaching staffs.

"Men's basketball (coaches) will focus their attention on maintaining the present coaching structure," Rav-

eling said. "We accept it as it is; that is, one head coach and three assistant coaches (rather than two assistants and a restricted-earnings coach). What we would like to see is that third position not have a connotation on it other than coach. We'd like to see each individual institution designate how that particular position should be salaried."

Football coaches also addressed the issue of assistant coaches, specifically a desire to increase graduate assistants' terms from two years to three. However, one of the larger concerns among football coaches involves the spring practice schedule. U.S. Air Force Academy football coach Fisher DeBerry said coaches want more say in how those practices are conducted.

"One thing we're very concerned (about) in college football today is spring practice and the 15 days that we have within 29 (calendar days)," DeBerry said. "Five of those days

have to be in shorts right now. We would certainly like to see where we could use our discretion as to how we use those 15 days.

"Your squads vary year to year, and the needs of your squads are different. Right now, with five non-contact days, three scrimmages and a spring game, that leaves you only about six days in the spring if you're really teaching blocking and tackling. And to be honest with you, the players' safety is a little bit at stake with the number of days that we are allowed now."

Women's basketball coaches hope for eventual expansion of the field for the Division I Women's Basketball Championship from 48 to 64 teams—the same size as the men's field.

"We just believe we're ready," said Cheryl Burnett, whose Southwest Missouri State University team reached the Women's Final Four for the first time this season. "New

faces and new teams are arriving all the time, and we just think the quality of play has increased, the attendance has increased and women's basketball is ready for an expansion.

"I think in the beginning, it was a gender-equity mentality—we'd like to have 64 because the men did. But as we have progressed, I think everyone has come to the realization that many exciting things are happening in women's basketball (based on) what's happening to attendance and media. Now is simply the time for a decision to be made to go to 64 and then work out all of the details later."

Burnett said women's basketball coaches have some concern about the December 1 start date for the season, which they believe places more pressure on athletes, not only on the court but in the classroom.

"One of the reasons is now, all of a sudden, we've cut one game but

also cut three weeks," Burnett said. "So it's very difficult for us to schedule games where our players are going to miss less class time. Because of the December 1 start, we're probably going to have to miss more class time."

University of Kansas track coach Gary Schwartz said coaches representing the individual sports see a need for more sport-specific legislation and more stability in securing and retaining of young coaches for sports such as track and field, golf, gymnastics, and swimming.

While the coaches believe the talks are just the first step in the process of achieving legislative change, they agree that the discussions are valuable.

"We learned a better understanding of the legislative process and how we could have more of a voice... in the legislative procedure," DeBerry said, "and that's going to be very beneficial to us."

Former Xavier basketball player returns for degree after six years

For seven months, former Xavier University (Ohio) basketball player **Eddie Johnson** spent a lot of time thinking about a promise he made. Would he be able to keep it? It was a question that popped up in his mind many times.

Johnson, who played for the Musketeers between 1981 and 1986 (including a season as a medical redshirt), was less than a full semester's load of classes away from obtaining his bachelor's degree when he left to play professional basketball in Germany. After a short stint there, he played in South America before enlisting in the U.S. Army in the fall of 1987.

When Johnson was deployed to Saudi Arabia during the Persian Gulf war, he was not sure if he would ever make it back to the states to finish his degree.

"Every day was scary," said Johnson, who was honorably discharged last October. "When the air attacks started, I was on the Kuwaiti border. When the ground war started, we went into the western side of Iraq. A couple of my friends were shot. I was shot at, and I was just shooting back. It's something you never forget. I promised my mother that I was going to finish school and get my degree."

Johnson returned to Xavier in January and enrolled in the classes he needs to finish his studies for a degree in criminal justice, which he will receive later this month.

Fund-raising tradition continues at Louisville

The University of Louisville football team, continuing a tradition started by head coach **Howard Schnellenberger**, raised more than \$35,000 for the National Kidney Foundation of Kentucky at its third annual 24-Hour Cardinal Run April 23-24.

"I'm delighted with my players' efforts over the past few weeks," Schnellenberger said. "We're talking about 81 young men going through the rigors of football practice while preparing for final exams and still finding the time and energy to volunteer to help people in need."

Since its involvement began three years ago, the football team has helped raise more than \$100,000 for the foundation.

Woman becomes five-sport athlete

Sacred Heart University senior student-athlete **Elaine Agosti** competes in every intercollegiate sport that Sacred Heart offers for women - cross country, volleyball,

Briefly in the News

soccer, basketball and softball.

Agosti doesn't see her participation as anything extraordinary. "I'm an average athlete who just has fun playing sports," she told *The Bridgeport* (Connecticut) Post. "It has a lot to do with commitment and having fun. I am very tired, but I have fun and I stay in shape. When I first came to college, I thought you had to play one to try to excel. I guess I've changed my mind a bit."

She began her senior year as she did the previous three, running cross country to get in shape to play basketball. Once the cross country season concluded, a friend persuaded her to try her hand at volleyball. Never having played the sport competitively before, Agosti became a starter and the team finished .500.

Before the start of the basketball season, she volunteered to help the soccer team. She finished her basketball career recently as the school's No. 3 all-time leading scorer with 1,185 points and all-time assists leader with 354.

Purdue women's swim team posts top GPA

For the third straight year, Purdue University's women's swimming and diving team has been recognized by the College Swimming Coaches Association of America as the top Division I women's squad on its annual all-academic team list.

The Boilermakers accumulated a 5.240 grade-point average (6,000 scale) during the fall semester. In all, 15 student-athletes posted GPAs of 5.000 or higher last fall.

"I was thrilled to find out that we were at the top of the list again," coach **Cathy Wright-Eger** said. "I'm proud of the team for working so hard both in the pool and in the classroom. It says a lot when a team can have its best season athletically and still remain at the top academically."

Sisters provide a one-two punch

Sisters **Kim** and **Michelle Page** provided plenty of punch in helping Merrimack College shut out the University of Massachusetts at Lowell, 6-0, April 3. Kim, a sophomore pitcher, threw her first career no-hitter and struck out eight. Michelle, a junior, went 3-for-4 and scored two runs.

Kim only allowed one base runner the entire game. That occurred on an error in the sixth inning by (guess who?) Michelle.

Game is an obsession for basketball official

For **Ron Foxcroft**, basketball is more than just a game. It's an obsession.

Eight months each year, Foxcroft, a native of Hamilton, Ontario, travels an average of 5,000 miles per week officiating NCAA Division I basketball games coast to coast.

He usually can be seen rushing to his hotel room following the game to catch another game. However, it's when he gets back home that he becomes antsy.

"When I come home, I become manic because I miss Big Monday, Thrilling Tuesday and Wonderful Wednesday on ESPN," he told *The Associated Press*. "When I'm on the road, it's great because I can go back to the hotel and just turn them on. I'm lobbying my wife for a satellite dish so I can break out of my manic state."

His love of the game is such that he became managing partner last year of the Hamilton Skyhawks of the World Basketball League.

"My basketball team will be my fun, my enjoyment," said Foxcroft, who began officiating games when he was 17 and has since had assignments at the Olympics, Pan American Games and world championships. "I enjoy big-time basketball and the only way to bring it (to Hamilton) was buy a team."

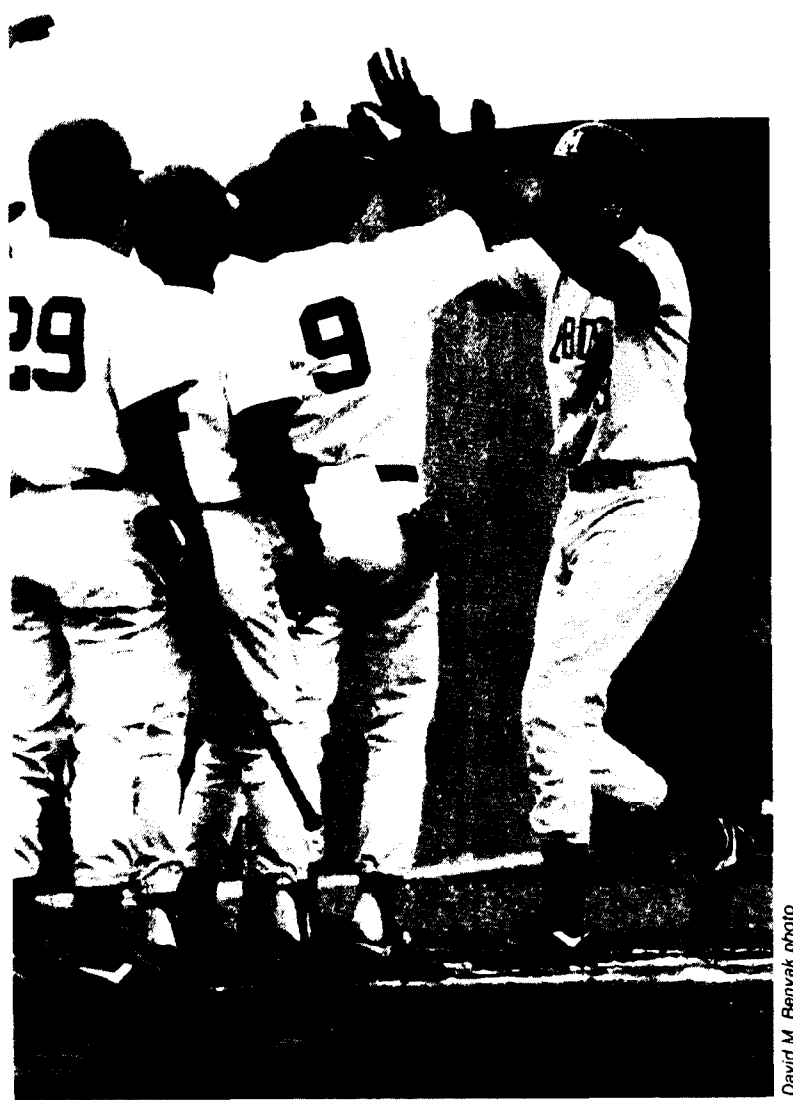
Milestone

Lana Flynn-Richmond reached two milestones within a 10-day period. On April 14, her Southeast Missouri State University softball team defeated the University of Tennessee at Martin, 7-1. It was her 500th coaching victory, including 203 as the school's women's volleyball coach from 1982 to 1988. On April 24 against the same team, Richmond won her 300th softball game in a 5-0 victory.

Lacrosse athlete sets Division I record

University of Maryland, Baltimore County, senior attackman **Steve Marohl** set a collegiate men's lacrosse record for season assists among NCAA Division I players when he dished out five in the Retrievers' 19-14 loss at Towson State University April 25. He surpassed the previous record of 73 assists.

This season, Marohl has become Maryland-Baltimore County's all-time leading scorer and has been named East Coast Conference player of the week three times.



David M. Benyak photo

Big day

The University of New Mexico's Mark Gulseth set a school record April 19 when he batted in 10 runs against San Diego State University. Teammates greeted Gulseth at home plate after he hit his second grand-slam home run of the contest. The first baseman, who hit the home runs in consecutive at-bats, also knocked in two runs with a single.

Holy Cross athlete excels in dual roles

College of the Holy Cross senior **Jerome Fuller**, who helped lead the Crusaders to an 11-0 football season last fall, is making a big contribution to the college's baseball squad this spring.

In his second season of playing baseball and his first behind the plate, the catcher has thrown out 20 of 21 base runners. He also was third on the team in batting with a .313 average and had stolen 13 bases through April 21.

Last fall, Fuller led the Patriot League in rushing (133.2 yards per game) and all-purpose yards (163.6 yards per game). In addition, he set school records for rushing attempts (266), rushing yardage (1,465) and 100-yard rushing efforts (nine).

Rock star aids alma mater

Portions of each ticket sold to rock musician Steve Miller's April 14 concert at the Dane County (Wis-

consin) Coliseum were donated to the University of Wisconsin, Madison, athletics department.

"He's playing largely college facilities and he wants to involve the university somehow," concert promoter **Randy MacElrath** told the *Wisconsin State Journal*. "We felt it was a good tie-in."

Miller attended Wisconsin in the late 1960s.

Track meet becomes family reunion of sorts

A men's outdoor track meet April 4 at Bowdoin College brought together all three coaching Slovenskis to battle it out for family pride.

Walter Slovenski, who has coached at Bates College for 40 years, took his team to son **Peter's** home track at Bowdoin, which also hosted a team from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and assistant coach Paul, another of Walter's sons.

Father didn't really know best on this day as MIT won the triangular meet with 95 points. Bowdoin finished second with 57 points and Dad's team was third with 50.

Big West goes east for expansion

The athletics directors of the Big West Conference have unanimously endorsed adding four independent schools as associate members to strengthen the league's football program.

The addition of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Louisiana Tech University, Northern Illinois University and Arkansas State University was approved by the six ADs in a telephone conference April 29 and will be acted on formally at the league's meetings May 11-15 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

If the schools are voted in, they would begin conference football

play in 1993.

"This definitely will strengthen the league," University of Nevada athletics director Chris Ault told *The Associated Press*. "It's going to happen. We'll definitely finalize it in Las Vegas. It's just a matter of ironing out a few items."

Nevada left the Big Sky Conference and will launch its first season of Division I-A football in the Big West this fall.

Other teams in the league are San Jose State University; Utah State University; the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; University of the Pacific

(California), New Mexico State University, California State University, Long Beach, and California State University, Fullerton.

Long Beach State dropped its football program last fall and Cal State Fullerton has considered doing so as well.

Nevada joined the league after California State University, Fresno, moved to the Western Athletic Conference.

The consortium was proposed by Big West Commissioner James A. Haney, who said he hoped to add two more Eastern schools.

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