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# A Survey of Administrative Trends in Sport Club Programs of Selected Colleges & Universities in the United States

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David A.

1981



A SURVEY OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRENDS IN SPORT CLUB PROGRAMS OF  
SELECTED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
IN THE UNITED STATES

A Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of the Department of  
Physical Education and Recreation  
Western Kentucky University  
Bowling Green, Kentucky

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Science

by

David A. Dean

February 1981

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A Survey of Administrative Trends in Sport  
Club Programs of Selected Colleges  
and Universities in the United States

Recommended ✓ 4 March 1981  
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A Survey of Administrative Trends in Sport  
Club Programs of Selected Colleges  
and Universities in the United States

David A. Dean

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93 pages

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Dr. William Meadors

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The purpose of this study was to investigate and identify organizational and administrative trends in university sports clubs. The general research design was the survey via a questionnaire distributed through the mail. The sample was limited to the 102 colleges and universities with student populations between 10,000 and 17,000 as listed with the National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association Directory. The questions were developed under the general topic area headings: Departmental Supervision, Sponsored Clubs, Memberships, Departmental Financing, Budget, Budget Expenditures, Contest Arrangements, Class Excuses, Academic Standards, Locker Space, Office Space, Varsity Status, Legal Liability, and Facilities.

A total of eighty (78.4%) institutions responded to the survey. The collected data from these institutions revealed that sports clubs were primarily supervised by the Intramural Department; there was an average of eleven clubs per institution with an approximate membership of twenty-four participants; money for the clubs came from a variety of sources; the aver-



age budget per club was \$1,736.00; arrangements for contests were primarily made by the club members, coaches, or advisors; a majority of institutions did not excuse participants from class for contests; a majority of the institutions did not require that club members maintain the same academic standards as varsity athletes; locker space was also available for sports clubs in many of the institutions; office space was too limited to be made available for approximately half of the institutions when clubs needed space; a majority of the institutions did have provisions, at least in some cases, whereby sports clubs could become varsity sports; legal liability for club members were left up to the college or university or to the club members themselves; and sports clubs came after physical education classes, varsity athletics, and intramural activities for scheduled facility use.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study was:

- 1) to identify the organizational and administrative policies of sports clubs in selected colleges and universities in the United States.
- 2) to locate a survey instrument that will accurately measure these policies.
- 3) to obtain a list of the colleges and universities to be utilized in this study.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate and identify organizational and administrative trends in university sports clubs.

#### Need for the Study

Every member of an institution of higher learning should have the opportunity to enjoy satisfying experiences. One such opportunity may exist in the realm of recreational or sporting activities through a college or university sports club program. However, in order for the members to have greater access to recreational or



sporting satisfactions, effective administrations need to guide the scopes of opportunity in order to enhance the total intramural and recreational program. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify current trends and ideologies with respect to the administrative structures of sports club programs.

A further need for this study is that of providing and revealing pertinent information in the area of sports club organization so that institutions may have access to a set of guidelines by which they may compare, operate, or evaluate their own programs. Further, these guidelines may be useful for institutions who desire to initiate a new sports club program.

In an organizational meeting of the Western Kentucky University Sports Club Association in Bowling Green, Kentucky, it was stated by the sports club director, Debby Cherwak:

It has come to my attention that there is an increasing desire to acquire knowledge concerning sports club status at other universities with the same student population as Western Kentucky University. Research on this status would be most helpful in opening avenues for universities starting sports clubs as well as for existing federations on campus who may utilize the research material for comparison. 1

#### Limitations

The study was limited:

- 1) to the official responses of the sports club directors.
- 2) to the availability of the information at the institutions.

- 3) to those institutions that were willing to respond to the survey instrument.

#### Delimitations

The study was delimited:

- 1) to 102 United States colleges and universities for both men and women whose enrollment was between 10,000 and 17,000 during the academic year 1979 to 1980 as established by the National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association Directory.<sup>2</sup>
- 2) to the sports club directors within the selected institutions.

#### Definition of Terms

To better understand the terms which are frequently used in this study, the following phrases and key words were defined:

- 1) Academic Standards - Academic standards are certain prerequisites that students must meet before belonging to a university sports club such as a minimum grade point average.
- 2) Activity - Activity refers to the sport or game for which interested persons have formed a club.
- 3) Administration - Administration is the ruling authority over the sports clubs. Also, administration means the performing of such tasks essential to the achievement of established goals through associated effort.



- 4) Advisor - An advisor is a person who acts as a counselor for the members of a club. Many times the advisor is a faculty member.
- 5) Budget - The budget is a fiscal guide by which monies must be spent under certain conditions.
- 6) Coach - The coach of a sports club is the person who is responsible for the level of skills taught to the members of the club. The coach may also be responsible for the arrangement of competition for the club.
- 7) Competition - Competition or contests are games or events that the clubs participate in with other clubs from different institutions. This is also known as extramural competition.
- 8) Eligibility - Eligibility is the condition that pertains to certain regulations that have been established to control the circumstances of a team or club such as in member numbers or varsity status athletes.
- 9) Entry Fees - Entry fees refer to the amount of money that some sports clubs must pay before entering into a special type of competition or tournament.
- 10) Extramurals - Extramurals are recreational activities or contests whose involvements include at least two different institutions.<sup>3</sup>
- 11) Facilities - Facilities, in the case of this study, will mean the area or building structure where a sport club event takes place and shall also include any designated site where a club may practice or meet.

- 12) Fundraising - Fundraising is a method of generating money for clubs such as sales and admission charges to events.
- 13) Intramural Department - The intramural department is the unit that organizes and administers the intramural programs within the institution.
- 14) Intramurals - Intramurals are the extracurricular activities that eligible students may participate in within the institutions as a supplement to the total physical education program.<sup>4</sup>
- 15) Legal Responsibility - Legal responsibility refers to the liability statutes of the states and institutions in the fight against and prevention of negligence.<sup>5</sup>
- 16) Locker Space - Locker space is a designated area in which the users are permitted to dress for practices or competition.
- 17) Mean - The mean is an arithmetic average.<sup>6</sup>
- 18) Members - Members refer to those individuals who participate in or otherwise officially are enrolled in a sports club.<sup>7</sup>
- 19) Membership Fees - Membership fees are sometimes collected by a club from all members of that club in order to help absorb part or all of the club's costs.
- 20) Office Space - Office space refers to a designated area that a club may utilize for club business or meetings.
- 21) Organization - Organization is the arrangement of personnel or other means in order to accomplish some purpose.



- 22) Participation - Participation is actively engaging in a game or contest.
- 23) Questionnaire - The questionnaire is a type of survey instrument that is generally regarded as a form distributed through the mail.
- 24) Representative - A representative is a member of a club who acts as the liason between the sports club council and his or her own club.
- 25) Sports Club - A sports club may be defined as a group of individuals organized for the purpose of continuing their interest in a common sport.<sup>8</sup>
- 26) Sports Club Council (Association) - A sports club council or association is a federation made up of club representatives and administrative officials dealing with sports clubs for the purpose of setting policies and implementing them.
- 27) Sports Club Director - The sports club director is responsible for leading, guiding, and administering the club programs.
- 28) Sports Club Program - The sports club program is the scope of activities within the clubs' operation.
- 29) Transportation - As used in this study, transportation refers to the method and time of traveling either to a club event or other official club business.
- 30) Varsity Status - Varsity Status refers to athletes who participate with the university on a varsity level.

Statement of Hypothesis

In light of the anticipated findings of this study, the following hypothesis was formulated: "There is little consistency in the organizational and administrative policies of sports club programs in selected colleges and universities in the United States."



Notes

Chapter I

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the Western Kentucky University Sports Club Association, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 11 February 1980.

<sup>2</sup>National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association Directory (West Point, New York: Leisure Press, 1979).

<sup>3</sup>Viola K. Kleindienst and Arthur Weston, Intramural and Recreation Programs for Schools and Colleges (New York: Meredith Publishing Company, 1964), p. 258.

<sup>4</sup>Pat Mueller, Intramurals: Programming and Administration (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1971), p. 3.

<sup>5</sup>Jay Arnold, Carl Erickson, Harry Fritz, and Frank Spechalske, AAHPER National Association of Sports and Physical Education Task Force, "Club Sports in Colleges and Universities," JOPHER 46 (Oct., 1975), p. 22.

<sup>6</sup>Donald A. Pelegrino, Research Methods for Recreation: A Theoretical and Practical Guide (Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company Publishers, 1979), p. 169.

<sup>7</sup>Steven Eugene Martini, "Current Practices in the Organization and Administration of Sports Club Programs at Six Selected Universities in California," (Master's thesis, Library School, California State University, Chico, 1977), p. 4.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate and identify organizational and administrative trends in selected university sports clubs. This chapter contains a review of literature dealing with sports clubs and their movement throughout the United States. The review will be divided into two sections: 1) history of sports clubs and 2) current trends and developments.

#### History of Sports Clubs

Sports clubs were the forerunners of varsity sports programs in the United States.

"The beginnings of athletics were intramural in nature. Students interested in a particular sport or activity banded together in activity clubs, somewhat in the manner of the sports clubs in English universities. (Indeed, the English influence upon American sports in the early 1860's was so strong that almost all the sports participated in were of English origin. Only gradually were rules of some of the games or sports adapted or changed, or new sports invented such that they took on peculiarly American characteristics.) Later on these student groups began to expend time and energy in developing specialized teams to represent their college in outside competition with other athletic groups, in colleges, schools, or municipalities, as the case happened to be. This, then, was the beginning of a varsity-like program." 1



Before this period, however, intramural and recreational sports were still unheard of in America. For life on the colonial frontier, competition was existence not luxury. Shelter, food, clothing and the daily activities of survival provided all the competition needed in this early American society.<sup>2</sup>

Another early obstacle to the initial development of intramural and recreational activities was the Puritan or Calvinistic ethic that frowned on play and "prohibited all forms of amusement or misuse of time long after economic necessity for such abstinence had vanished."<sup>3</sup> However, these hardy pioneers, as human beings, did find release from their hard labour and their actions did not always follow the letter of the law. These people enjoyed fishing and hunting to provide their food. Considerable pleasure was also derived from racing events, water sports, skiing and skating, snow shoeing, horseback riding, and log rolling -- not to mention simpler pleasures of log cabin raisings, husking bees, quilting bees, and transportation parties.<sup>4</sup>

Even into the eighteenth century, many colleges and schools frowned upon play and leisure. As Kleindienst and Weston have reported:

"As late as 1771, President Wheelock of Dartmouth warned against engaging in idle diversions: 'students must use their leisure hours from study in the practice of some manual arts, or cultivation of gardens and other lands.' It could be said that agricultural and mechanical labor were the accepted leisure-time pursuits for students. The same distrust of recreation pervaded a determined statement of the Methodist College in Maryland. It asserted grimly that 'the Methodists have wisely banished every species of play from their colleges.'" <sup>5</sup>



As was evidenced, recreational sports struggled to progress in the face of suspicion and hostility in the early 1800's.<sup>6</sup> However, slow progress was being made in the construction of recreational facilities and outdoor gymnasiums between the 1820's and 1840's.<sup>7</sup> It was during this period that the organization of sports clubs began to appear in America. In 1830 the Cincinnati Angling Club was formed followed by a Sportsman's Club in the same city a year later.<sup>8</sup> By the middle of the century, many cities had similar clubs. In New York, the Yacht Club was formed in 1844. One year later, the Knickerbocker Baseball Club was organized which developed rules for the game.<sup>9</sup>

Sports clubs did not evolve into the school or college system until the mid 1850's. As was stated earlier, these sports clubs grew out of English and European origin. College students began to form clubs due to the large student demand; and gradually, rules of the games that the clubs played were adopted or changed to fit the American way of life.<sup>10</sup> Students, on their own initiative, began to organize intramural competition between classes. An example of this "informal" type of organization is cited by Frank Presbrey and recorded by Mueller:

"In the fall of 1857 at Princeton University, a few members of the freshman class met and organized, 'The Nassau Baseball Club,' to play baseball, although few members had seen the game and fewer had played it. But it had become popular among members of the class, and a diamond was laid out in the 'pasture' lot by the present casino. . . The object of the standing committee was to remove all bricks, stones and other obstructions on the

ground which were liable to impede the operations of the energetic club.

After a few weeks' practicing, with an audacity unusual for freshmen, they challenged the sophomore class to a match game. The 'Sophs' were as innocent of all knowledge regarding the game as new born babes but they were not to be downed by a lot of freshmen. One faction favored the contest, but another fearing it would go hard with them, declared it was beyond the dignity of their class to submit to such impertinence. However, after much consideration, the challenge was accepted, and the presidents of the classes were chosen as umpires. A referee was elected whose duty it was to decide between the umpires whenever they should disagree. Each side consisted of fifteen players, and the whole game was conducted with laudable and good feeling. After each side had played five innings the 'Sophs' had beaten their antagonists by twenty-one rounds and were declared victorious. The announcement was received with deafening hurrahs. The freshmen throwing their caps into the air and showing other indications of a spirit unbroken by defeat replied by giving them three lusty cheers for their immortal class." 11

Other examples of class competition were recorded at Yale University and at the University of Minnesota. In 1859 boating clubs at Yale competed with other interclass crews.<sup>12</sup> In 1878 at the University of Minnesota, the freshman and sophomore classes played a football game won by the freshmen class because they had more men on the field than the sophmores. The following year, the sophomore and junior classes challenged everybody else on campus, but the game never came about due to the non-arrival of the ball.<sup>13</sup>

As the years passed, more and more college students began to form units of competition within their institutions and, in many cases, were in opposition to school authorities.<sup>14</sup> Class organizations grew on most of the college campuses, with committees and officers being elected for both clubs and the competitive unit as well.<sup>15</sup>



These sports clubs played a very important and influential role in the development of the intramural movement in America. As David O. Matthews stated:

"The enthusiastic response of the early college students to the contests between clubs inevitably led to necessary faculty control, as evidenced by the formation of intramural departments with full-time directors." 16

By the 1890's, varsity athletics, based on the traditions of the early sports clubs, had grown at such a rate that the clubs were overshadowed and nearly disappeared from existence.<sup>17</sup> The best of the clubs were incorporated into the varsity system. With the advent of control by the institutions in both support and finances, the interest in sports clubs diminished. Thus, the clubs became rather dormant from the late 1890's to the early 1950's.

During this period of sports club decline, many institutions provided "extramural" competition. Extramurals may be defined as competition "which involves student representation from more than one institution."<sup>18</sup> These extramural sports programs gained popularity during the Great Depression due to high costs of travelling by the varsity teams.<sup>19</sup> Today, sports club competition is organized intramurally, extramurally, or a combination of both due to the many types of clubs and their competition, if any.

The reasons for the resurgence of sports clubs in the 1950's and 1960's have been explained by two different schools of thought. The first thought is explained by a Task Force group sponsored by the National Association for Sport

and Physical Education (NASPE). The Task Force stated that:

" . . . many weaknesses and deficiencies in varsity athletic programs, plus increasing student demands for participation in the decision-making process at the collegiate and even the secondary levels, have led to a revival of club sports." 20

The second thought deals with the problem that many institutions and intramural departments and directors were facing with the coming of extramurals. Many administrators were against the idea of using intramural teams in extramural competition. Kleindienst and Weston have provided the thoughts of many intramural directors:

" . . . extramural sports impart to the intramural sports program a philosophy different from its traditions, while at the same time obscuring for students the legitimate goals of intramurals. They conclude that emphasis is now on the more gifted athlete rather than on the desires of all students to engage in sports activity without regard for ability. The distortions introduced into intramurals through extramurals, according to the intramural directors, may well lead in time to a small-scale varsity program with intramural champions pitted against those of other institutions. Thus, extramurals jeopardize the proper balance that the intramural program maintains in physical education." 21

The sentiments of these intramural directors have become a part of the written records many times since World War II. At the 54th Annual Convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation in 1949, the directors exhibited opposition to extramural sports programs when intramural teams formed the competitive unit.<sup>22</sup> In 1955 the Western Conference Intramural Directors again opposed intramural champions competing against other institutions.<sup>23</sup> Again in 1961 and 1962, "the intramural directors voted against extending intramural teams into extramural sports competition on the grounds that extramural programs quickly encounter



the problems and pitfalls of interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics."<sup>24</sup> As Kleindienst and Weston have stated:

"Finally, in March of 1963, intramural directors attending the National Intramural Association Meeting at Delaware Valley College in Pennsylvania once more went on record in express opposition to scheduling intramural teams in competition 'outside the walls' of the school or college; and once more they stated explicitly their support of extramural sports programs based on other types of competitive units such as sports clubs and playdays." <sup>25</sup>

The students of colleges and universities were anxiously waiting to "do their own thing" in sports; and the intramural directors and departments opposition to extramural competition utilizing intramural teams led to the natural rebirth of sports clubs in the 1950's and early 1960's.

With the rebirth of sports clubs, their responsibility had to lie within the intramural department. George Haniford was one of the early writers who helped to formulate this trend of intramural control of the sports clubs.<sup>26</sup>

In 1956, Ellis J. Mendelsohn published his observations titled "Recent Trends and Developments of Extramural Activities in Colleges and Universities."<sup>27</sup> Mendelsohn's conclusions were that sports clubs were varied in their organizational patterns but leaned toward the end result of no control.

The first extensive research on sports clubs was done in 1965 by Robert E. Becker. Becker designed a research instrument to determine the status of men's sports clubs of selected universities in the United States. His study included the areas of supervision, organization, eligibility, scholastic requirements, memberships, advisors, administrat-

ion, financing, competition, transportation, meals and lodging, officials, facilities, legal liability, and major problems of sports club administration.<sup>28</sup>

In 1965, Matthews recorded some organizational guidelines by which intramural directors, athletic directors, or physical education directors might begin new sports club programs.<sup>29</sup> Matthews also pointed out that "although the growth of sports clubs has occurred primarily on the college level, there are excellent reasons why these clubs could become popular on the secondary level as well."<sup>30</sup>

In 1971, Samuel E. Barnes of Howard University stated:

"Each institution must accept responsibility for quality sports club programs. Such programs require adequate and constant administration, supervision, and an evaluation in order to provide current, dynamic, and appealing opportunities.

Once an institution accepts the idea of a sports club program, initial planning for club activities should be done carefully. Proceedings and policies need to be established in order to answer such questions as these. What controls, if any, should be imposed? Under whose supervision, if any, should club activities come? How, when, where, why, and by whom will competition be handled? What rules, regulations, and policies will prevail relative to eligibility, insurance, injuries, and travel? How will participants be identified? Where does the responsibility lie for financing the activities, for how long, and in what manner?"<sup>31</sup>

#### Current Trends and Developments

In the 1970's, answers were being formulated to those questions dealing with sports club programs of the previous two decades. The amount of research and writings flourished during this time. The remainder of this chapter will deal with many of these writings and studies as they re-



late to the investigator's study and will be divided into the following topic headings: 1) departmental supervision, 2) sponsored clubs, 3) memberships, 4) finances, 5) contest arrangements, 6) class excuses, 7) academic standards, 8) locker space, 9) office space, 10) varsity status, 11) legal liability, and 12) facilities.

#### Departmental Supervision

In the early (1965) study by Becker, it was found that the intramural department supervised more sports club programs than any other institutional administrative body.<sup>32</sup>

The Cabinet of the National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) has formed a "Task Force on Club Sports." In 1975, this Task Force stated that club sports should be housed in the physical education, intramural, and/or intercollegiate athletic unit and the director of the particular club-supervising department should also be the director for the sports clubs.<sup>33</sup>

In a study done in 1975 by Louis Fabian and Marilyn Ross titled "Administrative Trends in Sport Club Programs," it was found that the intramural department administered forty-six percent of the sports club programs at 110 institutions. The amount was found to be significantly greater than the twenty-two percent supervised by student associations, fifteen percent by the recreation department, ten percent by the physical education department, five percent by the athletic department, and four percent autonomously.<sup>34</sup>

Two years later, in his study concerning current practices of sports club programs in six California universities, Steven Martini found that three of the universities were under the supervision of the intramural department. In two of the other three institutions, sports clubs were under an administrative head termed "Recreation Program."<sup>35</sup>

#### Sponsored Clubs

The number of sports clubs within each institution has varied from the different studies. Fabian and Ross found an average of thirteen sports clubs per institution with a range of one to forty-three.<sup>36</sup>

In 1976, James Patterson conducted a study in which fifteen institutions responded. In his study, he reported that the average number of clubs per institution was twenty with a range of six to forty-five.<sup>37</sup>

#### Memberships

The 1975 Task Force suggested that eligibility to sports clubs should be open to all undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and staff. However, the following exception was noted. "Because club competition in certain sports may be chiefly with varsity teams, participation in these activities may have to be restricted to eligible full-time undergraduates."<sup>38</sup>

Fabian and Ross noted that there was an approximate membership of thirty-four participants per club with a range of ten to three-hundred.<sup>39</sup>



## Finances

The funding of sports clubs is a wide open field.

As Sheri L. Stewart of Purdue University points out:

"A continuum illustrating the financial support of sports clubs within institutions of higher education would begin with no support and end with virtual total support. Between the extremes are many variations of financial support. Variation occurs not only with the funding source but also with the administration of funds, the structure of the budget, and the allocation of budgets." <sup>40</sup>

In 1976, Donald Palmasteer conducted a survey on sports club funding. He found that twenty-seven out of thirty-three universities had club programs receiving some funding. The average amount of funding per institution was \$10,705.00. <sup>41</sup>

Dale Phelps, in a study of four-year midwest colleges and universities and Big 8 Conference universities, found that "all but one institution surveyed favored sports club funding from general student fees and departmental funds." <sup>42</sup>

Ira Sliger surveyed eighty schools concerning sports club programs. He found that thirty-six percent of the sources of funds for the clubs came from student fees. In addition, nineteen percent of the universities indicated a combination of student fees and general university funds, seventeen percent from club dues, twelve percent from general university funds, and five percent received funds from the athletic department. <sup>43</sup>

Larry Cooney from Iowa State University reports that in 1961, ISU began with one club receiving \$90.00 from the Government of the Student Body (GSB). By 1977, the number of clubs had grown to thirty-four with a GSB allocation

of \$36,000.00.<sup>44</sup>

Patterson found when he asked how sports clubs were funded, that universities had varied methods. Among the answers received were by Division of Recreational Sports budget, student activity fees, fundraising, dues, state appropriated funds, and gate receipts. The amount of money ranged from \$1,900.00 to \$43,500.00 and the allocations were mostly based on budget requests.<sup>45</sup>

Fabian and Ross also found that the financing of clubs came from a variety of sources. The ninety-six reporting institutions revealed that funds of thirty-six percent of the schools came from student administered sources such as the student association, student allocation board, student finance committee, and the Dean of Students. Twenty percent of the fund money came from the Intramural budget, seventeen percent was supplied by club membership fees, ten percent by student fees, and nine percent of the funds came from the Athletic Department.<sup>46</sup>

The Task Force recommends that sports club money for travel, equipment, insurance, and other related expenses should come from the general funds and/or student fees, dues, and gate receipts. However, due to many state regulations, monies from general funds may not be used.<sup>47</sup>

Based upon these kinds of legislature, many institutions are forced to find new methods of funding sports club programs. Patterson asked the schools that he surveyed if they were investigating new sources of funding for the clubs.



The consensus was positive. The new sources being investigated included commercial funding, user fees, contributions, small fundraising schemes, clinics, and exhibitions.<sup>48</sup>

Martini found that all six California universities had sports clubs that were funded from associated student registration fees. In all but two cases; the money came directly to the sports club program, otherwise, the money was received from the intramural department budget.<sup>49</sup>

The Task Force again made its recommendations on club funding stating that "the director of the club sports program should serve as the budget coordinator to provide efficiency of supervision and administration for the total program."<sup>50</sup>

The allocation of funds has also been a problem area for clubs. Fabian and Ross found that individual sports clubs were permitted to allocate funds at twenty schools. Seventy-two institutions indicated a distribution of funds for clubs covering the following expenses: equipment (22%), transportation (20%), officiating (15%), uniforms (12%), facility expenses (9%), and publicity (6%). Additional items that were reported but were minimal included coaches' salaries, meals, student aides, administrative expenses, entry fees, and insurance.<sup>51</sup>

In 1975, Norman C. Parsons suggested that student members of sports clubs be used as fund raisers and that fund-raising in general be a major issue in sports club administration.<sup>52</sup>

### Contest Arrangements

The Task Force recommended that the sports club director be in final charge of scheduling club programs and events. This responsibility included the problems concerning the number of contests for each club and the distances to be traveled to other institutions for events.<sup>53</sup> The basis for the Task Force's insistence that the club director be in charge of scheduling stems from the fact that the director is responsible only to the administrator of the unit. This relationship assures that the facilities for physical education, varsity athletics, and sports clubs will be in optimal use without overlapping of contests. "Further, the coordinator of scheduling must establish priorities for use, based on circumstances at the particular institution. Club sports should be included in these priorities."<sup>54</sup>

Fabian and Ross found that arrangements for contests were made at forty-five percent of the schools by the coach or advisor. Club members made the arrangements at thirty-seven percent of the schools, while the intramural director arranged for contests at approximately fourteen percent of the schools. In only two percent of the institutions did the athletic director or physical education director arrange for sports club contests.<sup>55</sup>

Martini reported that all six institutions he interviewed allowed the clubs to establish conference or league affiliations. In only two cases were the clubs to have the intramural director's approval.<sup>56</sup>



### Class Excuses

Fabian and Ross reported that a significant number of schools (70%) did not legally excuse sports club participants from class for contests or competition. However, they concluded, "several schools reported that individual instructors had the prerogative to exempt club members."<sup>57</sup>

The Task Force stated that the rules and regulations governing class attendance by participants of sports clubs should be established and must be consistent with institutional regulations concerning other university extracurricular activities.<sup>58</sup>

### Academic Standards

The Task Force did not recommend specific scholastic requirements. Further, "academic stipulations are imposed only when certain club sports participate basically with varsity teams from other institutions, or when institutional requirements govern the eligibility of such participation."<sup>59</sup>

Fabian and Ross found that eighty-six percent of the institutions surveyed did not require sport club participants to maintain the same academic standards as varsity athletic teams.<sup>60</sup>

### Locker Space

Fabian and Ross stated that "a significant number of institutions (72.6%) made locker space available to sport clubs either as a unit or through physical recreation programs."<sup>61</sup>

Martini found that locker room facilities were available to all club members of the institutions he interviewed. At four of the schools, faculty and staff members were required to pay a minimal fee for the use of the locker facilities.<sup>62</sup>

#### Office Space

Fabian and Ross found that office space was generally not available for sports clubs at a significant number of schools (65.7%). One third of the schools offering office space indicated that "the intramural office served in this capacity, by supplying administrative, clerical and meeting services."<sup>63</sup>

Martini stated that only two directors reported that clubs were able to use office space other than the sports club office or intramural-recreation office.<sup>64</sup>

#### Varsity Status

Fabian and Ross indicated in their study that no provisions were established for sport clubs to achieve varsity status in sixty-six percent of the schools. This number is significantly greater than that of their survey in which thirty-four percent of the schools involved had such provisions. Those institutions making provisions employed a combination of the following requirements: at least three years established interest, budget and facility availability, available coaching staff, sufficient undergraduate student participation, sufficient schedules of feasible contests, and approval of



the athletic director or athletic advisory committee.<sup>65</sup>

The Task Force pointed out that any time a sports club attempts to become a varsity sport, a certain procedure should be followed as determined by the varsity intercollegiate athletic unit. The Task Force adds that "it may be appropriate and desirable to have the club sports advisory council work cooperatively with other affected units or administrators to expedite the transition. . . ." <sup>66</sup> The considerations recommended by the Task Force in the changing of a sport club to a varsity sport are:

- "1) Demonstrated stability and continuity of the club sport over several seasons.
- 2) Willingness of the participants of the club to adhere to eligibility standards required by regulating bodies controlling varsity programs.
- 3) Geographic availability of competition that is basically varsity in nature.
- 4) Adequate eligible undergraduate membership to ensure continued interest.
- 5) Availability of professional coaching staff.
- 6) Committed available funding to support varsity level program.
- 7) Official varsity designation by appropriate college or university officials, such as the athletic council and the director of intercollegiate athletics.
- 8) Adequate facilities for the sport to function at the varsity level."<sup>67</sup>

### Legal Liability

Due to the high rising costs of insurance, it is almost impossible for institutions to offer complete insurance coverage for its participants. Danny Mason from the University of Tennessee suggests that all students of sports clubs should have adequate insurance to cover the expense of an injury. Mason's recommendation is that participants at least purchase Student Health Insurance. And, he adds:

"All club members should be required to sign a release and assumption of risk certificate before participating in any club activity. Advisors and club officers are responsible to insure that the release forms are signed by the club members before participating in any club activity. All completed release and assumption of risk forms should be kept on file at the Sport Clubs Office." 68

Student leaders and faculty and staff advisors, in most cases, are not exempt from legal suits. Therefore, Mason recommends:

"Law suits are ever present in our day and Sport Clubs are not exempt. Student leaders (officers) of each Sport Clubs need to be aware of their responsibility when elected as an officer. Most colleges and universities do not provide liability insurance for student officers. It is recommended that student officers who are associated with high risk clubs, such as, canoe & hiking, flying, scuba, and parachuting obtain their own liability insurance coverage. Faculty & Staff advisors should be covered under the university blanket liability policy provided they are on the university payroll." 69

Sliger also stressed the importance of students signing risk forms as the University of Tennessee is not legally liable.<sup>70</sup>

Patterson asked appropriate university personnel what type of insurance they required for their club members. The



majority responded that insurance was not required but strongly recommended. Patterson concluded that students were covered by the blanket liability policy.<sup>71</sup>

At forty-two percent of the institutions surveyed, Fabian and Ross found that legal responsibility for club members was assumed by the individual participants of sports clubs. At least ten percent of this figure, it was said, consisted of student release forms. Another thirty-eight percent of the institutions assumed legal responsibility of their membership. These categories accounted for a significantly greater number than the following: Intramural Department (8.3%), Athletic Department (3.7%), Physical Education Department (1.8%), Recreation Department (1.8%), and Sports Clubs (2.7%).<sup>72</sup>

Martini reported that many of the California institutions required sports club members of "high risk" clubs to obtain health physicals before registering.<sup>73</sup>

The Task Force listed nine precautions that an institution should take in order to prevent law suits: 1) require insurance for all participants (a combination insurance package was acceptable), 2) maintain annual medical examinations for participants in contact and vigorous activities, 3) provide regulations guaranteeing that a participant has experienced a sufficient amount of preseason practice time to assure a sufficient level of physical conditioning and skill to make participation reasonably safe, 4) have a planned and supervised program for the care and prevention of athletic injuries, 5) provide regulations detailing approved emergency care and pro-

cedures for treatment of those injured while participating in sports clubs, 6) having established policies governing procedures to be followed when traveling, making overnight stops, etc., 7) providing regulations detailing appropriate equipment for each activity, 8) requiring parental permission or other appropriate waiver forms for participation, when applicable, and 9) provide facilities that are safe and do not create any undue hazard for the participants.<sup>74</sup>

#### Facilities

Many institutions operate their facilities on the priority system. Fabian and Ross stated that according to the seventy-two institutions that they had contacted, sports clubs were given a priority number of four. This meant that sports clubs came after physical education classes, varsity athletics, and intramurals for scheduled facility use. Only open recreation followed the clubs.<sup>75</sup>

Patterson found that one of the main weaknesses in sports club programming was the lack of proper facilities.<sup>76</sup>

Martini reported that in four institutions the priority system was in agreement with the Fabian and Ross findings. However, in two institutions, the priority system was 1) intercollegiate athletics, 2) physical education classes, 3) intramurals, 4) sports clubs, and 5) general recreation. Further, "most directors indicated that facilities were available to clubs at odd operating hours, e.g. early mornings and late afternoons." <sup>77</sup>



The Task Force admitted that the existing facilities at many universities do not accommodate the sports club programs. Therefore, they suggested that a chief administrator be appointed as heading the scheduling of facilities. This coordinator must represent all of the units that use the facilities as well as being knowledgeable as to the needs of the units.<sup>78</sup>

#### Summary

Sports clubs were the forerunners of varsity sports programs and the organized sports movement in the United States. Sports club involvement reached a high in the late 1800's but fell to varsity athletics in the early twentieth century.

Sports clubs found a new beginning during the 1950's. Increasing student demands for "doing their own thing" in sports and the increasing tension of varsity athletics led to the rejuvenation of the sports clubs. These clubs provided an answer and an alternative.

Sports clubs became so popular in the 1960's, that many educators sought for studies and research in the administration and control of the clubs.

The 1970's focussed on the organization and administration of the sports clubs as well set policies and regulations governing them.

Notes

Chapter II

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<sup>2</sup>Viola K. Kleindienst and Arthur Weston, Intramural and Recreation Programs for Schools and Colleges (New York: Meredith Publishing Company, 1964), p. 27.

<sup>3</sup>Reynold Edgar Carlson, Theodore R. Deppe, and Janet R. MacLean, Recreation in American Life (Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., 1972), p. 32.

<sup>4</sup>Kleindienst, Intramural, pp. 27-28.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 28.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 29.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>Pat Mueller, Intramurals: Programming and Administration (New York: Ronald Press Company, 1971) p. 16.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid. pp. 16-17.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid. p. 17.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>Louis E. Means, Intramurals: Their Organization and Administration (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973), p. 3.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>David O. Matthews, "Sports-Club Organization," Scholastic Coach, 34 (January, 1965), p. 10.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid.

<sup>18</sup>Norma Leavitt, Intramural and Recreational Sports For Men and Women (New York: A. S. Barnes, 1949). p. 7.



- <sup>19</sup>Kleindienst, Intramural, p. 261
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- <sup>21</sup>Kleindienst, Intramural, p. 262.
- <sup>22</sup>Ibid. p. 263.
- <sup>23</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>24</sup>Ibid.
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- <sup>26</sup>Ronald Hyatt, "Sports Clubs: Organization and Administration," edited by James A. Peterson, Intramural Administration: Theory and Practice (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1976), p. 229.
- <sup>27</sup>Ellis J. Mendelsohn, "Recent Trends and Developments of Extramural Activities in Colleges and Universities," College of Physical Education Association Proceedings (Washington, D. C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1956), p. 155.
- <sup>28</sup>Robert E. Becker, "A Survey of Men's Sports Clubs of Selected Colleges and Universities in the United States," (Master's thesis, Library School, University of Washington, 1965).
- <sup>29</sup>Matthews, Scholastic, p. 10.
- <sup>30</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>31</sup>Samuel E. Barnes, "Sports Clubs," JOPHER (March, 1971), pp. 23-24.
- <sup>32</sup>Becker, "Survey Men's Sports," p. 42.
- <sup>33</sup>Arnold, "Task Force," p. 20.
- <sup>34</sup>Louis A. Fabian and Marilyn L. Ross, "Administrative Trends in Sport Club Programs," Unpublished paper, University of Pittsburgh, March 26, 1976.
- <sup>35</sup>Steven Eugene Martini, "Current Practices in the Organization and Administration of Sports Club Programs at Six Selected Universities in California," (Master's thesis, Library School, California State University, Chico, 1977). p. 34.

- <sup>36</sup>Fabian, "Administrative Trends."
- <sup>37</sup>James M. Patterson, "Sports Club Survey," Unpublished survey, Indiana University, February, 1976.
- <sup>38</sup>Arnold, "Task Force," p. p. 20.
- <sup>39</sup>Fabian, "Administrative Trends."
- <sup>40</sup>Sherri L. Stewart, "Sports Clubs and Financing," edited by Thomas P. Sattler, Peter J. Graham, and Don C. Bailey, Theoretical and Operational Aspects of Intramural Sports (West Point, New York: Leisure Press, 1978), pp. 303-304.
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- <sup>44</sup>Larry Cooney, "Sports Club Financing," edited by Sattler, Graham, and Bailey, Theoretical Aspects, p. 289.
- <sup>45</sup>Patterson, "Sports Club Survey."
- <sup>46</sup>Fabian, "Administrative Trends."
- <sup>47</sup>Arnold, "Task Force," p. 21.
- <sup>48</sup>Patterson, "Sports Club Survey."
- <sup>49</sup>Martini, "Current Practices," pp. 48-49.
- <sup>50</sup>Arnold, "Task Force," p. 22.
- <sup>51</sup>Fabian, "Administrative Trends."
- <sup>52</sup>Norman C. Parsons, "Sport Clubs--You Gotta Believe," National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association Proceedings, 1975, p. 166.



- 53 Arnold, "Task Force," p. 22.
- 54 Ibid.
- 55 Fabian, "Administrative Trends."
- 56 Martini, "Current Practices," p. 58.
- 57 Fabian, "Administrative Trends."
- 58 Arnold, "task Force," p. 22.
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- 62 Martini, "Current Practices," p. 56.
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- 74 Arnold, "Task Force," p. 22.
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- 77 Martini, "Current Practices," p. 55.

<sup>78</sup>Arnold, "Task Force," p. 22.



## CHAPTER III

### PROCEDURES

#### Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate and identify organizational and administrative trends in university sports clubs. The specific procedures utilized in this study were divided into the following areas: 1) reviewing the related literature, 2) selection of the topic, 3) selection of respondents, 4) the survey instrument, 5) survey distribution, 6) data collection, and 7) data analysis.

#### Reviewing the Related Literature

Before selecting a specific topic, a search of the related literature concerning sports clubs in general was conducted. This gathering of information was necessary in order to insure the worthiness of the study as well as to aid in defining the scope and conduct of the study.

In an effort to further the search for related literature, the investigator sent out letters of inquiry to certain leaders and authors in the field of intramural sports clubs. Requests were also made for specific writings and surveys pertinent to the study. (See Appendix B for a sample inquiry letter)

### Selection of the Topic

After searching the related literature, it was felt that little information had been gathered or formulated concerning administrative or organizational consistencies within institutions of certain student populations. Thus, it was determined that a study dealing with institutions with student populations of 10,000 to 17,000 and their organizational and administrative status of sports clubs would have value.

### Selection of Respondents

Since the respondents of this study were limited to institutions with student populations between 10,000 and 17,000, great care was taken in the selection process. A list of 102 colleges and universities with the required student populations for this study was obtained from the 1979 National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association Directory. (See Appendix G for the list of colleges and universities selected) This text was made available with the intentions of providing the most comprehensive and up-to-date information involving intramural sports, recreation, outdoor activities, and sports clubs. The directory also provided the names and addresses of the sports club directors for each institution.

### The Survey Instrument

After reviewing the previous studies dealing with organizational and administrative trends in university sports clubs, it was decided that the investigator would contact



Louis Fabian, author of a previous sports club study, in the hopes of obtaining permission to use, in part, his survey instrument. (See Appendix C for a copy of the permission request). As was hoped, permission was granted. (See Appendix D for a copy of the permission letter)

In order to revise the Fabian instrument into a more accurate measurable survey for this particular study, the investigator met with Dr. Eugene Harryman, a specialist in educational research at Western Kentucky University. With Dr. Harryman's assistance, the modified survey instrument was completed and ready for final approval by the thesis committee. Final approval was granted and the survey was ready for distribution. (See Appendix A for a copy of the survey instrument)

#### Survey Distribution

With the survey instrument approved and the respondents selected, the means of distribution was via the postal service. This choice, in part, was due to the rather lengthy number (102) of respondents.

Correspondence containing the questionnaire, a cover letter, and a self-addressed, stamped envelope was distributed to the institutions. Great care was taken to insure the success of the returned responses by stressing the usefulness and importance of the study in the cover letter and by providing the postal means of return. (See Appendix E for a copy of the cover letter)

After a period of four weeks, seventy-one of the institutions (69.6%) had responded to the questionnaire. At

this time, a second letter was sent to the institutions who had not yet responded, along with an additional copy of the questionnaire. (See Appendix F for a copy of the follow up letter). Nine institutions responded to this second letter and questionnaire for a total of eighty responding institutions or seventy-eight point four percent. After another four week period, the mailing deadline was considered cancelled and the distribution period closed. No letters were returned for insufficient or incorrect addresses; and, therefore, it is assumed that all letters were delivered.

#### Data Collection

As each completed survey reached the investigator, it was checked against a master list as to who had responded. Each survey, containing a total of fourteen questions, was then divided into fourteen separate groupings according to the number of the question. Thus, the data collection became fourteen separate listings. Each group (or, each question) was then tabulated within that particular group.

#### Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by means of simple frequency distributions, means, and /or percentages depending upon the appropriateness for each question. Each of the questions was presented in the form of a table and included an explanation.

The findings were based upon the data from the study. Conclusions were drawn from the findings, and recommendations



based upon these conclusions were suggested for future studies and research.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate and identify organizational and administrative trends in selected university sports clubs. The general research design was the survey method. The survey was in the form of a questionnaire and was administered through the mail to sports club directors. The collected data is presented in this chapter as a summary of responses under general topic headings for each of the fourteen questions of the survey. These headings are: 1) departmental supervision, 2) sponsored clubs, 3) memberships, 4) departmental financing, 5) budget, 6) budget expenditures, 7) contest arrangements, 8) class excuses, 9) academic standards, 10) locker space, 11) office space, 12) varsity status, 13) legal liability, and 14) facilities.

Initially, the questionnaires were mailed out to 102 selected universities. Seventy-three institutions completed the survey for a 71.5 percent response. Eight institutions responded that they currently did not offer sports clubs and thus were not included in the totals.

#### Departmental Supervision



Question one: What department supervises the sports clubs?

The respondents were given five choices: a) Athletic Department, b) Physical Education Department, c) Intramural Department, d) Student Association or Dean of Students, and e) a blank space for a selection not listed (see Table 1 on the following page). Thirty-one institutions reported that the Intramural Department supervises the sports clubs constituting 47.7 percent. Twelve institutions or 18.4 percent reported that the Student Association or Dean of Students administered the sports clubs. Nine institutions or 13.8 percent listed the Athletic Department as the club governing control. Ten schools or 15.4 percent had sports clubs that were sponsored by departments other than by those departments that were specified. These departments were given the various titles as follows: College Union, Campus Sports and Recreation, Office of Student Activities, Division of Leisure Services, Department of Recreation and Intramurals, Recreation and Intramural Sports, Student Activities, and Campus Recreation. Five of the institutions listed more than one of the main selections and thus were not included in the totals. Three institutions who returned the questionnaire did not respond to this question.

TABLE 1

## Departmental Supervision

Department	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total
Athletic Department	9	13.8
Physical Education	3	4.6
Intramural Department	31	47.7
Student Association or Dean of Students	12	18.5
Other Departments	10	15.4
	65	100

Sponsored Clubs

Question two: How many sports clubs are active at your institution?

Seventy-one institutions responded to this question. A total of 779 sports clubs was divided by the seventy-one institutions for an average of 11 clubs per institution (see Table 2 on the following page). The range for the sports clubs was from one to thirty-two. Two institutions did not respond to this question.



TABLE 2

## Sponsored Clubs

Number of Responses	Total Number of Clubs	Percentage of Clubs
71	779	11.0

Memberships

Question three: What is the average membership for each sport club?

Sixty-four institutions responded to this question for a total of 1,562 members. This constituted an average of 24.4 members per sports club for each institution. The range of memberships were from eight to forty-five (see Table 3 on the following page). Five institutions did not respond to this question.

Four additional institutions responded to this question but were not utilized in the data due to the extremities of the response. One institution has a women's fitness club that contains 600 members. Another institution has clubs that are connected with leagues with several hundred members each. The investigator felt that the absence of these extreme club memberships would make the data that was utilized more valid. These extreme memberships are recorded here because they do exist.

TABLE 3

## Memberships

Number of Responses	Total Number of Members	Percentage of Members
64	1,562	24.4

Departmental Financing

Question four: What department(s) finance the sports clubs?  
Please indicate the extent of funding from each source using the following key: TOTAL = 100% funding, MAJOR = 75-100%, MINOR = 25-75%, and LESS = 25% or less of the total funding.

For this question, the respondents were given five choices: a) Athletic Department, b) Physical Education Department, c) Intramural Department, d) Student Association or Dean of Students, and e) a blank space to fill in for a funding source not previously listed.

Sixty-nine institutions responded to this question. The Student Associations or Dean of Students accounted for the total funding of sports clubs in thirteen institutions and major (75-100%) funding of clubs in seven institutions (see Table 4 on the following page).



TABLE 4

Student Association or Dean  
of Students Funding

Percentage of Funding	Number of Responses	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage of Total Respondents
TOTAL (100%)	13	69	18.8
MAJOR (75-100%)	7	69	10.1
MINOR (25-75%)	11	69	15.9
LESS (25% or less)	7	69	10.1

The Intramural Department totally funded the sports clubs in five institutions and played a major part in the club funding of five more institutions (see Table 5 on the following page).

TABLE 5

## Intramural Department Funding

Percentage of Funding	Number of Responses	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage of Total Respondents
TOTAL (100%)	5	69	7.2
MAJOR (75-100%)	5	69	7.2
MINOR (25-75%)	6	69	8.7
LESS (25% or less)	6	69	8.7

The Physical Education Department totally funded sports clubs at only two institutions (see Table 6 below).

TABLE 6

## Physical Education Department Funding

Percentage of Funding	Number of Responses	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage of Total Respondents
TOTAL (100%)	2	69	2.9
MAJOR (75-100%)	1	69	1.4
MINOR (25-75%)	1	69	1.4
LESS (25% or less)	5	69	7.2



The Athletic Department totally funded sports clubs at only one institution. However, nine institutions reported that the Athletic Department did provide some (less than twenty-five percent) funding (see Table 7 below).

TABLE 7

## Athletic Department Funding

Percentage of Funding	Number of Responses	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage of Total Respondents
TOTAL (100%)	1	69	1.4
MAJOR (75-100%)	4	69	5.8
MINOR (25-75%)	3	69	4.3
LESS (25% or less)	9	69	13.0

Although not a department, membership fees within each clubs' own constitution, contributed to the majority of funding in ten institutions (see Table 8 on the following page).

TABLE 8

Membership Fees  
and Funding

Percentage of Funding	Number of Responses	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage of Total Respondents
TOTAL (100%)	3	69	4.3
MAJOR (75-100%)	10	69	14.5
MINOR (25-75%)	6	69	8.7
LESS (25% or less)	10	69	14.5

Other means of sports club funding were varied. Four institutions reported that their sports clubs were totally funded by student activity fees or incidental student fees. Sports clubs at six institutions were financed in majority by club fundraisings and concessions. Three institutions had clubs funded to a minor degree by various fees, donations, and alumni (see Table 9 on the following page).



TABLE 9

## Other Means of Funding

Percentage of Funding	Number of Responses	Means of Funding	Total Number of Respondents	Percentage of Total Respondents
TOTAL (100%)	4	Student Activity or Incidental Fees	69	5.8
MAJOR (75-100%)	6	Fundraisings and Concessions	69	8.7
MINOR (25-75%)	3	Fundraisings	69	4.3
LESS (25% or less)	5	Various Fees, Donations, and Alumni	69	7.2

Budget

Question five: What is the total budget for the sports clubs and how many clubs draw from it?

Forty-five institutions responded to this question. These institutions constituted 473 clubs with a total budget of \$821,288.00. The average amount of budget money for each institution was \$18,250 and \$1,736 for each sport club (see Table 10 on the following page).

Twenty-eight institutions did not respond to this question. The major reasons for not responding were due to unknown budget records, unspecified allocations within the departments, and, in two institutions, the sports clubs did

not require any departmental funding as the sports clubs paid for themselves.

TABLE 10

## Budget

Number of Respondents	Total Number of Clubs	Total Budget of Clubs	Average Budget/ Institution	Average Budget/ Club
45	473	\$821,288	\$18,250	\$1,736

## Budget Expenditures

Question six: Is money from the university budget spent on the following: a) equipment, b) uniforms, c) coaching or advisors, d) facility expenses, e) meals (for events only), f) transportation, g) student aides, h) officiating, i) publicity, j) others (please specify)?

Sixty-eight institutions responded to this question. Forty-nine institutions reported that they used money from the budget on equipment. Forty-six institutions used money from the budget on officials while forty-five institutions used the budget money on transportation expenses (see Table 11 on the following page).



In accordance with section j, a blank space for other-than-listed responses, eight institutions reported that sports club money from the university budget went towards entry fees and league dues. Other various expenditures were listed as office staff and supplies, insurance, membership fees, lodging, personnel salaries, supervision fees, and general fees and rentals.

TABLE 11

## Budget Expenditures

Number of Respondents	Expenditures	Number of Respondents Spending Budget Money	Percentage of Respondents Spending Budget Money
68	Equipment	49	72.0
68	Uniforms	34	50.0
68	Coaching or Advisors	16	23.5
68	Facility expenses	33	48.5
68	Meals (for events only)	16	23.5
68	Transportation	45	66.1
68	Student Aides	6	8.8
68	Officials	46	67.6
68	Publicity	32	47.0

Contest Arrangements

Question seven: Who arranges for contests? Please indicate if divided using TOTAL for all of the time, MAJOR for most of the time, and MINOR for some of the time.

Seventy institutions responded to this question. Five choices were given for this question: a) Athletic Director, b) Intramural Director, c) coach or advisor, d) club members, and e) a blank space for other-than-listed responses.

In seventeen of the institutions, club members arranged for all of the contest. Club members also arranged for the contest most of the time in twenty other institutions (see Table 12 below).

TABLE 12

Arrangements by Club Members

Time	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
TOTAL (all of the time)	70	17	24.3
MAJOR (most of the time)	70	20	28.5
MINOR (some of the time)	70	12	17.1



In twelve institutions, the coach or advisor made the arrangements for sports club contests all of the time. In twenty-four institutions, arrangements were made most of the time by the coach or club advisor (see Table 13 below).

TABLE 13

## Arrangements by Coach or Advisor

Time	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
TOTAL (all of the time)	70	12	17.1
MAJOR (most of the time)	70	24	34.3
MINOR (some of the time)	70	11	15.7

Although almost half of the responding institutions had sports clubs sponsored by the Intramural Department (see Table 1), only three institutions had intramural directors arrange for all of the contests. In only thirteen institutions did the intramural directors play a small part in contest arrangements (see Table 14 on the following page).

TABLE 14

## Arrangements by Intramural Directors

Time	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
TOTAL (all of the time)	70	3	4.3
MAJOR (most of the time)	70	3	4.3
MINOR (some of the time)	70	13	18.5

The athletic directors did not play a significant part in the arranging of contests for university sports clubs. Only three institutions reported that the athletic director had a small part in the arrangement of contests (see Table 15 below).

TABLE 15

## Arrangements by Athletic Directors

Time	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
TOTAL (all of the time)	70	0	0.0
MAJOR (most of the time)	70	0	0.0
MINOR (some of the time)	70	3	4.3



Five institutions listed the sports club director as the only other individual who arranged for sports club contests. In two institutions, the sports club director arranged for all of the contests; while in two other schools, the director arranged for most of the contests (see Table 16 below).

TABLE 16

## Arrangements by Sports Club Directors

Time	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
TOTAL (all of the time)	70	2	2.8
MAJOR (most of the time)	70	2	2.8
MINOR (some of the time)	70	1	1.4

Class Excuses

Question eight: Are participants legally excused from classes for competition?

Seventy institutions responded to this question. Forty-seven institutions did not legally excuse their sports club participants from classes due to competition. Nine institutions reported that they did allow classes to be legally excused. Fourteen institutions provided legally excused classes in some cases (see Table 17 on the following page).

TABLE 17

## Class Excuses

Legally Excused from Class	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
YES	70	9	12.8
IN SOME CASES	70	14	20.0
NO	70	47	67.2

Academic Standards

Question nine: Are the participants required to maintain the same academic standards as varsity athletes?

Sixty-nine institutions responded to this question. In forty of the institutions, the sports club participants were not required to maintain the same academic standards as the varsity athletes. In ten institutions, the participants were required to maintain the same academic standards as varsity athletes. Nineteen institutions reported that in some cases the participants were required to maintain the same academic standards (see Table 18 on the following page).



TABLE 18

## Academic Standards

Required to Main- tain the Same Academic Standards as Varsity Athletes	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
YES	69	10	14.5
IN SOME CASES	69	19	27.5
NO	69	40	58.0

Locker Space

Question ten: Is locker space available to sports clubs who normally would use locker space?

Seventy-one institutions responded to this question. Twenty-seven institutions reported that they did make locker space available to those clubs who normally needed locker space. Nineteen institutions did not allow locker space for their sports club participants. Twenty-five institutions allowed sports clubs to utilize locker space in some cases (see Table 19 on the following page).

TABLE 19 •

## Locker Space

Locker Space Available to Sports Clubs	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
YES	71	27	38.0
IN SOME CASES	71	25	35.2
NO	71	19	26.8

Office Space

Question eleven: Does the university officially provide office space to be used by any or all of the sports clubs?

Seventy-one institutions responded to this question. Thirty-seven institutions did not officially provide office space to be used by the sports clubs. In thirteen institutions, office space was provided for club use. Twenty-one institutions stated that office space was provided to sports clubs in some cases (see Table 20 on the following page).



TABLE 20

## Office Space

Office Space Available to Sports Clubs	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
YES	71	13	18.3
IN SOME CASES	71	21	29.6
NO	71	37	52.1

Varsity Status

Question twelve: Are there provisions made with the athletic department for any or all sports clubs to achieve varsity status? If yes, how many clubs, if any, have achieved varsity status in the past five years?

Seventy institutions responded to this question. Twenty-nine institutions responded that they did not have any provisions with the athletic department for sports clubs to achieve varsity status. Twenty-one institutions reported that they do have such provisions for clubs to gain varsity status. Twenty institutions stated that they do have provisions in some cases (see Table 21 on the following page).

Twenty-nine institutions had sports clubs which had achieved varsity status in the past five years for a total of seventy clubs or 2.4 clubs per institution. Twenty-five

of these clubs (35.7 percent) were changed from womens' clubs to varsity status due to Title IX.

TABLE 21

## Varsity Status

Provisions for Varsity Status	Total Number of Respondents	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
YES	70	21	30.0
IN SOME CASES	70	20	28.6
NO	70	29	41.4

Legal Liability

Question thirteen: Who assumes legal responsibility for the sports clubs?

Seventy-one institutions responded to this question. Eighteen institutions responded that the college or university was responsible for legal liability. Fifteen institutions reported that they did not have legal responsibility as a policy. Twelve institutions stated that the intramural-recreation department was responsible for legal liability. (For a further breakdown of legal liability, see Table 22 on the following page.)



TABLE 22

## Legal Liability

Who Assumes Legal Liability	Number of Responses	Percentage of Respondents
No Legal Responsibility	15	21.1
College or University	18	25.3
Students	10	14.1
Athletic Department	4	5.7
Department of Education	1	1.4
Intramural-Recreation Department	12	17.0
Athletic and Recreation Sports	3	4.2
Association of Students	2	2.8
Student Development Services	1	1.4
Leisure Services	1	1.4
Physical Education Department	3	4.2
Intramural Director	1	1.4
	71	100.0

Facilities

Question fourteen: What priority, if any, do sports clubs have regarding the use of facilities?  
(Please number in sequence with 1 being first priority, 2 second priority, etc.)

The respondents were given six selections in which they could rank in order of priority the use of facilities. These six selections were as follows: a) varsity athletics, b) physical education classes, c) intramural activities, d) sports clubs, e) open recreation, and f) a blank space for an other-than-listed response.

The number of responses varied for each of the selections. Physical education classes were given the top priority in the use of facilities followed by varsity athletics, intramural activities, sports clubs, open recreation and other responses (see Table 23 on the following page).



TABLE 23

## Facilities

Selections	Number of Respondents	Total Points from Responses	Mean Average
Physical Education Classes	59	77	1.3
Varsity Athletics	59	121	2.0
Intramural Activities	62	171	2.7
Sports Clubs	58	238	4.1
Open Recreation	59	242	4.1
Other (special events, concerts, recreation classes)	8	33	4.1

## CHAPTER V

### FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate and identify organizational and administrative trends in selected university sports clubs. The general research design was the survey. The questionnaire method of survey was selected as the most effective tool for research due to the number of respondents. The sample was limited to colleges and universities with student populations between 10,000 and 17,000 and a member of the National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association. The questionnaires were addressed to the sports club directors of each institution.

This chapter will deal with a summary of the findings, a list of conclusions based on these findings, and recommendations for further studies of sports clubs.

#### Findings

##### Question One

The Intramural Department administers nearly forty-eight percent (47.7 percent) of the sports club programs at sixty-five of the institutions. This amount is significantly greater than the eighteen and a half percent administered by student associations or Dean of Students, fifteen percent by



autonomously variables, thirteen percent by the Athletic Department, and four percent by the Physical Education Department.

#### Question Two

There is an average of eleven sports clubs active at each institution that responded. The range of sports clubs were from one to thirty-two.

#### Question Three

The average membership per club was approximately twenty-four (24.4). The range of memberships per club was from eight to forty-five. It was also noted that some clubs had as many as 600 members but were not utilized in the data of this study.

#### Question Four

Financing of sports clubs came from a variety of sources. A majority of the total funding came from the student association or Dean of Students (18.8 percent). Fourteen and a half percent of the institutions stated that membership fees played a major part in the funding of clubs. Other means of funding included the Intramural Department, Physical Education Department, Athletic Department, student activity fees, fundraisings, and other various fees and donations.

#### Question Five

An average of \$1,736.00 is budgeted for each sport club. Thirty-eight percent of the institutions did not respond to this question thus suggesting a need for further

study.

#### Question Six

Money from the university budget was allocated for various expenses. Seventy-two percent of the institutions allowed clubs to spend university budget money on equipment. The following expenses were also recorded: uniforms (50%), coaching or advisors (23.5%), facility expenses (48.5%), meals for events only (23.5%), transportation (66.1%), student aides (8.8%), officials (67.6%), and publicity (47%). Additional items receiving minimal funds included office staff and supplies, insurance, membership fees, lodging, personnel salaries, supervision fees, and general fees and rentals.

#### Question Seven

Arrangements for contests were made at twenty-four percent of the institutions totally by club members. Club members also played a major part in arranging for contests in twenty-eight and a half percent of the schools. The coach or advisor made all of the arrangements for contests at 12 of the institutions (17.1%) and most of the time at twenty-four of the schools (34.3%). Intramural directors arranged for contests totally in only three (4.3%) institutions while athletic directors played only a minor part in contest arrangements in three schools. The sports club director was responsible for all of the contest arrangements in two institutions (2.8%) and played a major part in two other schools.



Question Eight

A significant number of institutions (67.2%) did not legally excuse sports club participants from class for contests or competition. Twenty percent of the institutions did allow participants to be excused in some cases and nine institutions (12.8%) made **classes** excusable for participants.

Question Nine

A significant number of institutions (58%) did not require sports club participants to maintain the same academic standards as varsity athletic teams.

Question Ten

Thirty-eight percent of the institutions made locker space available to those clubs who would normally use locker space. Thirty-five percent of the institutions allowed locker space to participants of sports clubs in some cases.

Question Eleven

Office space was not available for sports clubs at fifty-two percent of the institutions. Twenty-one (29.6%) of the institutions did provide office space in some cases.

Question Twelve

No provisions were established for sports clubs to achieve varsity status in forty-one percent of the institutions. Twenty institutions allowed clubs to have varsity status in some cases while twenty-one (30%) did have provisions for varsity status. Twenty-nine (41%) of the institutions had clubs which had achieved varsity status in the past five years.

### Question Thirteen

Legal responsibility for club members is assumed at twenty-five percent of the institutions by the college or university. Another twenty-one percent of the institutions did not have legal responsibility. The Intramural-Recreation Department accounted for seventeen percent of the liability while the students themselves were liable in fourteen percent of the institutions.

### Question Fourteen

Sports clubs were ranked fourth on a priority list of one through six concerning the use of facilities. In order of high to low priority, physical education classes were followed by varsity athletics, intramural activities, sports clubs, open recreation, and other responses that were insignificant.

### Conclusions

Based upon the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

- 1) The information collected revealed that sports clubs are primarily supervised by the Intramural Department.
- 2) There is an average of eleven clubs per institution with an approximate membership of twenty-four participants.
- 3) Money for the sports clubs comes from a variety of sources, with student associations or the Dean of Students funding more clubs than any other single department.
- 4) The average budget per club is \$1,736.00.



- 5) Arrangements for contests are made primarily by the club members, coaches, or advisors.
- 6) A majority of institutions did not excuse participants from class for contests or competition.
- 7) A majority of the institutions did not require that club participants maintain the same academic standards as varsity athletes.
- 8) Locker space was also available for sports clubs in many of the institutions.
- 9) Office space was too limited to be made available for approximately half of the institutions when clubs needed the space.
- 10) A majority of the institutions did have provisions, at least in some cases, whereby sports clubs could become varsity sports.
- 11) Legal liability for club members was left up to the college or university or to the members themselves. Twenty-one percent of the institutions stated that they had no legal responsibility.
- 12) Sports clubs came after physical education classes, varsity athletics, and intramural activities for scheduled facility use.

#### Recommendations

Based upon the conclusions of this study, the following recommendations were suggested:

- 1) Many institutions did not respond to the question dealing with the amount of monies available to the sports clubs via the budget. This omitted information suggests to the investigator the need for research in the area of sports club budgets. It may be that in some institutions, the budget is only a hypothetical situation and therefore seemingly unacceptable to research data. Whatever the reasons, it is suggested that research be done on the financial aspects of university sports clubs.
- 2) It may be suggested that institutional priorities account, in part, as a factor influencing sports club program status. If this assumption is true, it would then follow that program units within institutions with a high priority for sports clubs would also be exhibiting a high level of organization, administration, and financial credits. Therefore, the investigator recommends that a study be done concerning the attitudes of those university officials who are responsible for the supervision of clubs and their fiscal operations. This research might also determine if participants are receiving what they perceived from sports clubs.
- 3) This study was limited to universities with certain student populations. A study utilizing colleges and universities of different populations is recommended. It is further recommended that studies be done on the fairly new concept of sports club programs within institutions such as prisons, special ranches, and other unique groups. A study of the organizational and administrative trends of high school sports clubs is also recommended.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A



## SPORTS CLUB SURVEY

DIRECTIONS: Please answer the following questions and return in the enclosed stamped envelope. Your time and quick response is greatly appreciated.

1. What department supervises the Sports Clubs?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. Athletic Department
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. Physical Education Department
  - \_\_\_\_\_ c. Intramural Department
  - \_\_\_\_\_ d. Student Associations or Dean of Students
  - \_\_\_\_\_ e. Other \_\_\_\_\_ (please specify)
  
2. How many Sport Clubs that are sponsored by your university are active at your institution? \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. What is the average membership for each Sport Club? \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. What department(s) finance the Sports Clubs? Please indicate the extent of funding from each source using the following key: TOTAL = 100% funding, MAJOR = 75-100%, MINOR = 25-75%, and LESS = 25% or less.
 

	TOTAL	MAJOR	MINOR	LESS
a. Athletic Department	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Physical Education Department	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Intramural Department	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Student Association or Dean of Students	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Membership Fees	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. Other _____ (please specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____
  
5. What is the total budget for the Sports Clubs and how many clubs draw from it? \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. Is money from the university budget spent on the following?
 

	YES	NO
a. Equipment	_____	_____
b. Uniforms	_____	_____
c. Coaching or Advisors	_____	_____
d. Facility Expenses	_____	_____
e. Meals (for events only)	_____	_____
f. Transportation	_____	_____
g. Student Aides	_____	_____
h. Officiating	_____	_____
i. Publicity	_____	_____
j. Others (please specify)	_____	_____

(Please continue on next page)

7. Who arranges for contests? Please indicate if divided using TOTAL for all of the time, MAJORITY for most of the time, and MINOR is some of the time.
- |                            | TOTAL | MAJOR | MINOR |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. Athletic Director       | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. Intramural Director     | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. Coach or Advisor        | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. Club Members            | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. Others (please specify) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____                      | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____                      | _____ | _____ | _____ |
8. Are participants legally excused from classes for competition? YES \_\_\_\_\_ IN SOME CASES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_
9. Are the participants required to maintain the same academic standards as varsity athletes? YES \_\_\_\_\_ IN SOME CASES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_
10. Is locker space available to Sports Clubs who normally would use locker space? YES \_\_\_\_\_ IN SOME CASES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_
11. Does the university officially provide office space to be used by any or all of the Sports Clubs? YES \_\_\_\_\_ IN SOME CASES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_
12. Are there provisions made with the athletic department for any or all Sports Clubs to achieve varsity status? YES \_\_\_\_\_ IN SOME CASES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_  
If YES, how many clubs, if any, have achieved varsity status in the past five years? Please list the clubs \_\_\_\_\_
- 
13. Who assumes legal liability for Sports Clubs? (example: Athletic Department, Physical Education Department, Intramural Department, College or University, No Legal Responsibility, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
14. What priority, if any, do Sports Clubs have regarding the use of facilities? (Please number in sequence with 1 being first priority, 2 second priority, etc.)
- |                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| a. Varsity Athletics          | _____ |
| b. Physical Education Classes | _____ |
| c. Intramural Activities      | _____ |
| d. Sports Clubs               | _____ |
| e. Open Recreation            | _____ |
| f. Others (please specify)    | _____ |
| _____                         | _____ |
| _____                         | _____ |



APPENDIX B

## LETTER OF INQUIRY--INFORMATION GATHERING

David Dean  
McLean Hall, WKU  
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101

February 28, 1980

Dr. James M. Patterson  
Graduate School of Business  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Dr. Patterson:

Running across our sports club files, I noticed a survey that you sent out in 1976. I am a graduate assistant in charge of promoting the sports clubs on the campus of Western Kentucky University. I am also interested in researching university sports clubs as part of my Master's thesis. I would be much interested in receiving the results of your survey as I am sure it would be very beneficial to our program and my study. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

David Dean



APPENDIX C

## SURVEY PERMISSION

David A. Dean  
Central Hall, WKU  
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101

March 3, 1980

Louis A. Fabian  
Men's Intramural Supervisor  
University of Pittsburgh  
125 Trees Hall  
Pittsburgh, PA 15261

Dear Mr. Fabian:

I am in the process of conducting an up-dated survey of the status of sports clubs in the United States. In my review of the related literature, I have run across the results of a similar study which you conducted in 1974. I would be very interested in obtaining your written approval to utilize your survey instrument in my study. It is hoped that this material will be turned into a thesis study. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation as I anticipate your quick response..

Sincerely,

David A. Dean  
Graduate Assistant in  
charge of Sports Clubs  
at WKU



APPENDIX D

**University of Pittsburgh**

HEALTH, PHYSICAL AND RECREATION EDUCATION

10 March 1980

David A. Dean  
Central Hall  
Western Kentucky University  
Bowling Green, KY 42102

Dear David:

I am pleased to see your interest in updating the status of sports clubs. You have my permission to utilize any or all of the instrument for your study. A copy is enclosed for your use. However, I request you mail me a copy of your finished instrument and results of your survey when completed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lou Fabian".

Lou Fabian  
Codirector  
Intramurals and Recreation



APPENDIX E

## COVER LETTER

David A. Dean  
McLean Hall  
Western Kentucky University  
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101

July 18, 1980

Dear Sports Club Director,

I am a graduate student in the recreation curriculum at Western Kentucky University and am conducting a case study on administrative procedures of selected university sports clubs. Your help and time in completing the following survey will be greatly appreciated.

If for any reason your college or university does not presently offer sports clubs, please send the uncompleted survey back with a note saying that your institution does not currently offer sports clubs.

Again, thank you very much for your time and quick response. I will be anxiously awaiting for your completed survey within the next two weeks.

Sincerely,

David A. Dean



APPENDIX F

## FOLLOW-UP LETTER

David A. Dean  
McLean Hall, WKU  
Bowling Green, Kentucky  
42101

October 14, 1980

Dear Sports Club Director,

By this time you should have received a questionnaire from me concerning my thesis work on administrative procedures of selected university sports clubs.

If you have returned the completed questionnaire, let me take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your help in this study. If you have not had time to complete the questionnaire, please do so at your earliest convenience using the enclosed survey.

Again, if your institution does not presently offer sports clubs, please send the uncompleted survey back with a note stating that your institution does not currently offer sports clubs.

Your help is needed if this study is to be completed. Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

David A. Dean



APPENDIX G

## SELECTED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1. ADELPHI UNIVERSITY
2. UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
3. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
4. APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY
5. UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
6. BALL STATE UNIVERSITY
7. BOSTON COLLEGE
8. BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY
9. BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
10. CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
11. CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY (at CHICO)
12. CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY (at FRESNO)
13. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (at SAN DIEGO)
14. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (at SANTA BARBARA)
15. CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
16. CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY
17. CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY (at EDMOND, OKLAHOMA)
18. CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
19. CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
20. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
21. UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
22. DePAUL UNIVERSITY
23. UNIVERSITY OF DELEWARE
24. DREXEL UNIVERSITY
25. EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY



26. EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
27. EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY
28. EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY
29. FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY (at TEANECK, NEW JERSEY)
30. FERRIS STATE COLLEGE
31. FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
32. FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
33. GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY
34. GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
35. GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
36. GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
37. GLASSBORO STATE COLLEGE
38. GROSSMONT COLLEGE
39. HARVARD UNIVERSITY
40. HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
41. HOWARD UNIVERSITY
42. INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
43. INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
44. KEAN COLLEGE
45. LAMAR UNIVERSITY
46. LOUISIANA TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY
47. UNIVERSITY OF LOWELL
48. LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
49. UNIVERSITY OF MAINE (ORONO)
50. MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
51. MARSHALL UNIVERSITY

52. METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE
53. MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
54. UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
55. MIAMI UNIVERSITY (OHIO)
56. UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
57. UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI OF KANSAS CITY
58. UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI OF ST. LOUIS
59. MONTCLAIR STATE COLLEGE
60. UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA OF (OMAHA)
61. UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
62. UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS
63. NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF, NEW YORK
64. NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY (ALBANY)
65. NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY (BINGHAMPTON)
66. NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (AT BROCKPORT)
67. NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (BUFFALO)
68. NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
69. NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY
70. UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO
71. UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA
72. NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
73. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
74. OHIO UNIVERSITY
75. OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY
76. OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
77. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



78. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
79. PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
80. C. W. POST
81. UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
82. ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY
83. ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY (NYC, NEW YORK)
84. SETON HALL UNIVERSITY
85. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY AT EDWARDSVILLE
86. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI
87. SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
88. SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY
89. SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY
90. SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA, UNIVERSITY OF
91. STEPHEN F. AUSTIN
92. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS (AT EL PASO)
93. UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO
94. TRENTON STATE COLLEGE
95. VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY
96. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
97. WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
98. WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
99. WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY
100. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN (EAU CLAIRE)
101. WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY
102. YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

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