

Championship Transportation Guaranteed 100%

During the 1977-78 academic year, the Association will guarantee payment of 100 per cent of transportation expenses incurred by teams and individual medal winners in all NCAA championships, it has been announced by Edgar A. Sherman, NCAA secretary-treasurer. The increase was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its August 1977 meeting.

Last year, the Association guaranteed 80 per cent of transportation costs only in those sports which did not produce sufficient revenue to pay these costs.

The full cost of transportation for teams and medal winners in the NCAA's 39 national championships will be approximately \$1.3 million in 1977-78. To meet

these expenses, the Executive Committee allocated \$482,000 from 1976-77 excess receipts and \$588,000 from the 1977-78 general operating budget. The remaining amount will be realized from transportation funds not expended in 1976-77.

New Procedure

The Executive Committee also adopted a significant change in championship accounting procedures. In the past, after payment of game expenses, receipts were used first to pay transportation and per diem to the competing institutions. Beginning in 1977-78, transportation will be paid from separate funds established for each division. Therefore, an additional \$250,000 will be available for distribution to



EDGAR A. SHERMAN
NCAA Secretary-Treasurer

competing teams in those championships which generate net receipts.

A substantial increase in the football television rights fees as well as an increase in net receipts from the National Collegiate Basketball Championship will produce sufficient funds to guarantee transportation and a per diem allowance to every student-athlete who competes in an NCAA championship in 1978-79.

"We estimated the cost of this program to be \$3 million during the 1978-79 academic year," Sherman said. "However, the governing sports committees must establish stringent entry requirements in the individual sports to insure that only the

most qualified persons are permitted to enter and receive the expense allowance."

The Executive Committee has authorized the Officers to appoint a special committee to review the qualifying standards in all sports prior to the 1978-79 season.

Interim Step

As an interim step toward full funding of championships expenses in 1978-79, the Executive Committee voted that before dividing net receipts (above and beyond expense payments) among the competing institutions in the individual-team championships of 1977-78, transportation and per diem of a number of additional competitors (approximately equal to the number of medal winners) will be paid or prorated.



NEWS



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OCTOBER 15, 1977



JOHN NABER
University of Southern California



CRAIG VIRGIN
University of Illinois



DANIEL MACKESEY
Cornell University

Winter-Spring

"Top Five" Finalists Selected

Two Olympic gold medalists and a two-sport all-America head an outstanding group of six individuals selected as winter-spring finalists for "Today's Top Five Student-Athlete Award."

John Naber, a ten-time NCAA swimming champion and four-time Olympic gold medalist, and Rodney Strachan, a two-time NCAA swimming champion and Olympic gold medalist, provide the University of Southern California with two finalists.

Daniel Mackesey, an all-America goalie in soccer and lacrosse at Cornell University, joins Naber and Strachan, along with other finalists Michael Bourdeau, a two-sport star in soccer and baseball at Randolph-Macon College; Bryan Rogers, an Academic all-America baseball player at Delta State University; and Craig Virgin, one of America's premier distance runners at the University of Illinois.

These six finalists were selected for participation in winter-spring sports during the 1976-77 academic year, and will be joined by other finalists at the conclusion of fall competition for selection as Top Five recipients.

Each finalist is selected on the basis of his athletic ability and achievement, character, leadership, extracurricular activities and academic achievement. Only seniors from the current calendar year are eligible for the honor.

Key Leaders

Naber and Strachan were instrumental in leading Southern California to four consecutive National Collegiate Swimming Championships during their colorful four-year careers.

No other swimmer in NCAA history accomplished Naber's feat of winning ten individual championships. He also became the first swimmer to capture four consecutive individual titles in two different events.

Naber won both the 100-yard backstroke and the 200-yard backstroke four straight years. He holds American and NCAA records with a 49.36 in the 100-yard event and a 1:46.09 in the 200.

In addition, Naber won the 500-yard freestyle in 1974 and 1975, and was a member of five first-place relay teams at USC

for a total of 15 NCAA titles overall.

It was Naber's two individual gold medals in the 100-meter and 200-meter backstroke, and legs on the gold medal 800-meter freestyle and 400-meter medley relays, which boosted the United States to a sweep in 12 of 13 men's swimming events at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. He established world records in the 100-meter backstroke (55.49) and the 200-meter backstroke (1:59.19).

Strachan won the NCAA 400-yard individual medley in 1976 and 1977, and captured the gold medal in the 400-meter I. M. at Montreal in world record time of 4:23.68.

Two-Sport Star

Mackesey completed a brilliant career at Cornell by collecting all-America honors in both soccer and lacrosse. Twice he was a member of Cornell's National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship team, and tied the tournament record for most saves in the finals with 28 against Maryland in 1976.

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Committee Outlines Seeding Details For Basketball

Details of a seeding procedure effective for the 1978 National Collegiate Basketball Championship have been outlined by the Division I Basketball Committee.

All automatic qualifiers and at-large selections for the 32-team tournament will be affected by the new seeding format, according to Committee Chairman Wayne Duke, Big Ten Conference commissioner.

A maximum of four automatic qualifying conference teams were seeded in each of the Championship's four regional brackets by the Basketball Committee in August. These teams were seeded based on their respective conferences' won-lost percentages in tournament play during the past five years.

The remaining 16 bracket berths, consisting of champions from other automatic qualifying conferences, second conference teams, independents and representatives of allied conferences which do not receive automatic qualification, will be placed in appropriate regionals and seeded by the Committee at its March 1978 meeting.

Seeding Procedure

The Committee will pair teams in each of the four regions by the following procedure:

No. 4 seeded at-large entry vs. No. 1 seeded automatic qualifying conference.

No. 3 seeded at-large entry vs. No. 2 seeded automatic qualifying conference.

No. 2 seeded at-large entry vs. No. 3 seeded automatic qualifying conference.

No. 1 seeded at-large entry vs. No. 4 seeded automatic qualifying conference.

Seeding in each region will be based on current won-lost records, strength of schedule, and eligibility status of student-athletes for postseason competition.

The Committee stated that the East Coast Conference champion will be one of the four at-large entries in the East region; the Pacific Coast Athletic Association champion will be one of the four at-large entries in the West region; and the three Eastern College Athletic Conference regional champions will be placed as at-large entries in any of the four regional brackets.

Chance Eliminated

"Seeding will provide for more balanced pairings because the possibility of the two presumably strongest teams competing in the first round, as was the case in the chance of the 'blind draw,' has been eliminated," Duke stated.

Continued on page 3

Postgraduate Scholarship Nominations Deadline Oct. 31

Nominations for NCAA Postgraduate Scholarships in the sport of football must be submitted to appropriate district vice-presidents no later than October 31.

Each member institution's faculty representative was mailed nomination forms September 30. No more than two

and preferably one candidate may be nominated from each institution.

Of the 80 scholarships worth \$1,500 each awarded annually, 33 are presented in football, 15 in basketball and 32 in "other" NCAA-sponsored sports.

The Editor's View

Improving "March Madness"

How does a great event become greater? The same way most things earn a reputation as being in a class of their own—it matures with age.

In the case of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, the aging process has provided it with a reputation as being at the top of the list for providing intense excitement and superb competition as much as any single sporting activity in America.

Basketball and the NCAA in March have become as popular and all-America as fireworks on the fourth of July. "March Madness" is a contagious disease. People who have contracted it hope a patented cure never will be found.

Each year, the NCAA Basketball Committee and Executive Committee approve a prescribed number of the Association's allied conferences whose champions receive automatic qualification for this prestigious event. The task has not been one of ease, or without pressure, to say the least. More difficult yet has been how and where to place each team in the 32-team bracket. Past experience shows teams randomly were selected through use of a "blind draw." Effective for the 1978 Championship, this traditional approach will be replaced by seeding.

Seeding will diminish the possibility of the two presumably strongest teams in a region facing each other in the first round.

This new format, detailed in a separate story in these pages, is only a preview of an-

other phase in the Championship's aging process which will go into effect for the 1979 Championship. Beginning that year, the Committee's first burden of selecting automatic conference qualifiers for the Championship will be solved. Each conference will be required to "earn" its way into tournament automatic qualification based on its success in Championship play over the previous five years.

Only the 16 conferences with the best five-year record in Championship play will receive automatic qualification. Each will earn its place on merit, not the Committee's decision.

Although the Committee will retain responsibility for selection of 16 at-large berths for the Championship, it no longer will have to contend with judgment opinion in the selection of those conferences which feel they are worthy of automatic qualification. Each will receive the opportunity to prove its worth to determine if it should be afforded the automatic opportunity to participate in the Championship.

The tournament's past format has set a tremendously competitive stage for the nation's intercollegiate basketball institutions. It only makes sense that implementation of the seeding and five-year success record for automatic qualification will make the National Collegiate Basketball Championship even stronger in the years ahead.

Opinions Out Loud

—Larry Hart, principal, head football coach,
Flowing Wells High School
Tucson, Arizona
Tucson Citizen

"Football has become so sophisticated these days that the high school programs are actually like small colleges. We have film sessions, weightlifting, off-season conditioning, Saturday workouts. And everybody is doing it, so to stay competitive you must do it, too. I don't like it. It means that these kids are being asked to put in too much time on football. And where is it all going to end?"

"When I was playing high school football, we worked out for a couple of hours each day and that was it. I didn't have to learn the complicated defenses that today's quarterbacks have to contend with. Coaches spend hours off the practice field briefing their quarterbacks on the various defenses and secondary coverage of that week's opponents. The kid doesn't have time for anything else but football."

—Blaine Newnham, sports writer,
Eugene (Ore.) Register-Guard

"A few years back, the university presidents of the land assembled with the purpose of saving money. And improving the balance of power in college football.

"And the coaches of those few teams who had all the power moaned that do-gooders would cut scholarships and coaching staffs and ruin the quality of the game. And therefore the colleges would be unable to compete nationally with the pros.

"So much for that argument."

Bud Wilkinson, former head football coach,
University of Oklahoma

"People like Texas and Oklahoma still get who they want (under NCAA annual football scholarship limit of 30), but the other 15 they used to get are going elsewhere and that has to help down the road.

"It continues to amaze me how much better athletes are today. This is because of training on the junior high and high school level—training not to be just football players, but training to be athletes. College athletes are just so much more skilled now than 10-15-20 years ago, in every sport and in every way you can measure it.

"I'm deeply concerned about where high school football may find itself 10 years down the road if this inflation continues. You can't get away from the fact it's an expensive game to play and only relatively few in the student body can play."

—Bo Schembechler, head football coach,
University of Michigan
Greensboro Daily News

"Don't look for super powers any more. You're not going to see five or six touchdown blowouts very often. The (NCAA) 95-scholarship rule has equalized talent. And next year it will be more pronounced when redshirts count in the 95.

"It's a good trend for football, but bad for teams like Michigan."

—Joe McGuff, sports editor,
Kansas City Star

"A few years ago it would have been almost impossible for a Washington State to defeat Nebraska, or a Mississippi to compete with Notre Dame. The good teams won on off days because of their great depth of talent. If they had an injury, the replacement was approximately as good as the man who went out.

"Today that is no longer the case. Because of the scholarship limitations the have-nots are able to recruit players they could not previously, and the traditional powers are much more vulnerable to injuries. There are numerous arguments for and against scholarship limitations, but if at the end of this season we see even greater balance in college football the traditional powers could lose their fight to get the limits raised."

—Craig Fertig, head football coach,
Oregon State University
Los Angeles Times

"This is the fourth year of the NCAA scholarship limitation of only 30 players a year and I think things are starting to even out. Sure, USC and UCLA will get the 30 players they want, but there are more than 60 good players in L. A."

—Bob Beaven, Houston accountant,
recently attended 500th college football game
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"I won't go to a pro game unless someone gives me a free ticket. I usually come away from a pro game dissatisfied. The pace and tempo is slow compared with college football. The pros spend so much time in the huddle that I sometimes wonder whether they're discussing plays or trading stock."

Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about intercollegiate athletics. It is selected because the NCAA NEWS feels it makes a point and discusses a topic which will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA NEWS endorsement of the views expressed by the author.

Gitschier Carries FBI's Message...

By MIKE SULLIVAN

Louisville Courier-Journal

A strange thing happened at University of Louisville football practice Friday afternoon.

Coach Vince Gibson called the squad around him and then, instead of cranking out a pep talk for Saturday's opener, introduced a guest speaker in a blue suit and stepped off to one side.

The fellow in the suit gave the players an animated 10-minute talk, during which he had their rapt attention and, occasionally, their laughter.

When he finished, the team gave him a round of applause, and practice continued as usual.

Crime Talk

The visitor, it turned out, was Frank Gitschier Sr., who played quarterback, linebacker and halfback as a four-year letterman at U of L in the late 1940s. But his pep talk was only partly about football. It was mostly about crime.

Gitschier is a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Every year, our Louisville field office gets a directive to contact athletic directors at schools in our area," Gitschier said. "The purpose is to let them know about sports bribery and related matters, tell them what our jurisdiction is, and make sure they know what to do if something comes to their attention."

With the encouragement of Louisville athletic director Dave Hart, Gitschier has carried the directive a step further. At the school's invitation, he speaks to the players and coaches of both the football and basketball teams before they open their seasons.

Recruiter

Gitschier emphasized that his talk is educational, intended for crime prevention, and added that it also includes a recruiting pitch "because the FBI is always interested in hiring fine people and that includes scholar-athletes.

"It sounds like theory, but these things are still happening," Gitschier said. "Not a year goes by without an allegation being made, and proven true or false, somewhere in America. There is still the wise guy looking to make the easy buck, and I don't want some kid to be his virgin."

Gitschier divides his lecture into three stages of a player's possible involvement with undesirable elements, each more serious than the one before. "The first step is to get the athlete interested," he said. "So I tell them not to play the parlay card (printed pick-the-score football sheets). Don't play it, don't deliver it, don't pass it out to the other players or to the guys in the dorm. For example, if a kid ended up collecting money and giving it to somebody . . . If five or more people are involved in collecting a certain sum on a weekly basis, it could constitute a federal crime."

But, crime or no crime, the player places himself on the outer fringe of gambling.

"I know the facts of life and I know people are going to bet and they're going to play these cards," he said. "But let's not get the kids involved in it."

"The Edge"

Step Two is what Gitschier calls "the edge."

"Once he has a kid interested, a gambler is in a position to approach him with a question," the agent explained. "There isn't a printed line (gambling odds) on U of L football, but there is a local line, and a guy might want to know, 'Is Prince hurt? Is Butler hurt? Are these certain people going to play?' He's looking for the edge, in case he needs to lay off some money (cover his bet).

"Remember, our jurisdiction involves interstate commerce, wagering paraphernalia and court-appointed wiretaps. So let's say a conversation is being tapped and a gambler says, 'I talked to So-and-So, and HE says . . .' And this kid, who is not guilty but maybe naive, has his name come up."

Gitschier counsels the players to answer all suspicious inquiries with "Everybody's healthy and we're gonna win every game." If they say that enough times, the questions stop coming.

Step Three, the agent says, can be solved simply by avoiding Steps One and Two.

"This is where a guy starts taking a kid out to supper," he said. "Not the foster parent type thing, where a school's followers are trying to comfort a boy who is homesick, but other people, different people. It goes from dinner all the time to maybe a credit card, gifts, tires, a car, a trip. And the next step is, he's asking for a playbook or a bad snap or a dropped pass. The important thing is to report it right away. Don't play around and tell yourself, 'He really doesn't mean it.'"

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Support Staff

A tremendous factor in ABC's success in its 11th consecutive year telecasting the NCAA football series rests in the skills and knowledge of these three individuals. Pictured in the master control truck in a familiar scene at NCAA campuses across the nation are (l to r) John Allen, technical director; Andy Sidaris, director; and Chuck Howard, producer.

NCAA Football

ABC Sets Carrying Station Record

NCAA football is clearing a record 225 stations on ABC-TV, the series' carrying network, according to figures released by the network.

This year's coverage factor for the series also is a record 99.0 per cent. This means 99.0 per cent of the continental United States receives televised coverage of NCAA football each week a national presentation or a regional format is aired.

In addition, ABC announced "College Football 77," the weekly Sunday highlights

show produced by NCAA films, has been carried by 174 stations. The program's coverage factor has increased to 91.4 per cent. By comparison, in 1975, a similar pre-season program cleared 143 stations for an 80.9 per cent coverage factor.

Each Sunday, ABC airs the show at 12:30-1:00 p.m. eastern time. However, local television schedules should be checked for viewing due to many stations taping the show for presentation at a later time.

1978 National Collegiate Basketball Championship



WAYNE DUKE
Basketball Committee Chairman

"Seeding will provide for more balanced pairings because the possibility of the two presumably strongest teams competing in the first round, . . . has been eliminated."
—Wayne Duke

Continued from page 1

"The Committee is implementing the seeding procedure into the Championship for the 1978 tournament, prior to the new automatic qualification format, which goes into effect in 1979."

Duke was referring to an earlier decision by the NCAA Executive Committee that effective with the 1979 Championship, only the 16 allied conferences with the best won-lost records over the previous five years of tournament play will receive automatic qualification into the tournament. (The total will stay at 21 for the 1978 Championship.)

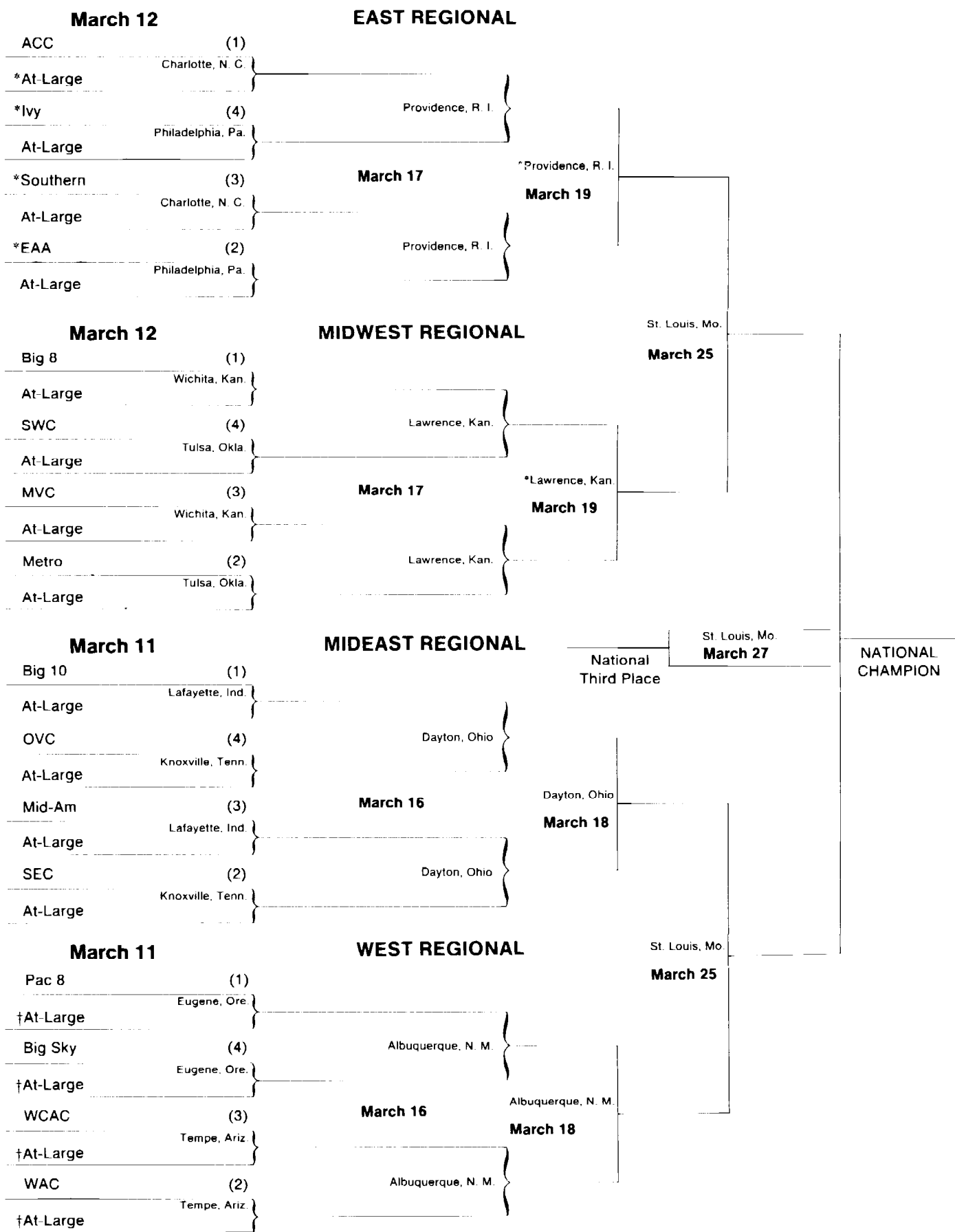
Conferences receiving automatic qualification into the 1978 Championship are:

East Region — Atlantic Coast Conference, Eastern College Athletic Conference (three berths), East Coast Conference, Eastern Athletic Association, Ivy Group and Southern Conference.

Midwest Region — Big Ten Conference, Mid-American Conference, Ohio Valley Conference and Southeastern Conference.

West Region — Big Eight Conference, Metro-7 Conference, Missouri Valley Conference and Southwest Conference.

West Region — Big Sky Conference, Pacific-8 Conference, Pacific Coast Athletic Association, Western Athletic Conference and West Coast Athletic Conference.



*East Coast Conference Champion will be seeded in East Region At-Large.
†Pacific Coast Athletic Association Champion will be seeded in West Region At-Large.
3 Eastern College Athletic Conference regional champions will be seeded at-large in any NCAA Region.

Gambling Commission Hears NCAA Opinion

EDITOR'S NOTE: Andy Geiger, director of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the NCAA Governmental Affairs Committee, recently testified before the Regulation and Operation Committee of the District of Columbia Citizen's Gambling Study Commission. Geiger was accompanied by John Thompson, head basketball coach, Georgetown University. Following are excerpts from Geiger's statement.

I wish to emphasize that the NCAA's anti-gambling policies, rules and countermeasures are not based upon the arbitrary prejudices of overly-protective patrons of athletics, but rather are the responses of deeply involved administrators of and participants in intercollegiate athletics to specific abuses which on occasion have arisen as the outgrowth of sports betting activities.

Corrupt Products

The specific rules governing college basketball and Policy No. 8 were direct products of bribery and point-shaving scandals which rocked college basketball in the 1950's and early 1960's. Those incidents, which epitomized the threat which gambling activities pose to the integrity and existence of college athletics, resulted in the enactment of Federal legislation making it a crime to use bribery to influence the outcome of a sporting contest. It is precisely this type of experience which clearly shows the inadvisability of legalizing gambling on team sports and demonstrates the necessity for strict anti-gambling legislation and enforcement.

The NCAA wishes to go on record in the clearest and most emphatic way that it opposes the legalization of gambling on team sports, whether amateur or professional. The NCAA believes that all sports are intertwined in

the public mind to such a degree that doubts about the integrity of any one sport would quickly spread to others. It would be especially unwise to legalize betting on high school and college sports because of the particular vulnerability which these programs and their participants have to the undesirable side-effects of gambling.

First, whereas the scope of professional sports is rather limited, making regulation prob-

are nearly 700 NCAA college basketball teams playing some 9,000 games each season. When high school contests are taken into account, the numbers of events and participants are even more staggering.

To ensure the integrity of the competition and individual participants in the context of legalized sports betting would at best be prohibitively expensive and at worst, simply impossible.

Legalization

Secondly, legalization — to say nothing of official government sanctioning — of gambling on these events will bring gambling onto the campus, openly and to an extent far greater than appears to be the case at present. The result, we firmly believe, will be to increase tremendously the exposure of student-athletes to pressures from gamblers, and to confuse student-athletes as to the morality and legality of yielding to those pressures.

In this regard, the particular vulnerability of the college student-athlete must be borne in mind. They are 17 to 20-year-old boys and girls. These youngsters already are under considerable academic and competitive pressure. To subject them to the added pressures of defending themselves against improper attempts to influence the outcome of the events in which they participate, harassment by gamblers seeking to gain an "edge" from "inside information," and the suspicions which would arise in the public mind when a dropped pass or a fumble in the closing minutes of a game has an apparent impact on the "point spread," would be unconscionable.

Surely, neither this Commission nor any legislative body would deliberately heighten the pressures and responsibilities already placed on high school and college athletes or increase

their exposure to the corrupting influences which experience has shown are associated with sports betting.

Thirdly, legalization of gambling on college sports would thrust intercollegiate programs into an environment hostile to their basic principles. Open and widespread wagering on contests is clearly inconsistent with fundamental concepts of amateurism in sports. Moreover, for many institutions it would raise

unified in their strong opposition to legalization of gambling on college sports events under any circumstances.

In its recent report (entitled *Gambling in America*), the National Commission concluded after three years of study that:

"States should not undertake any kind of legal sports wagering. . . ."

and that:

"in the event that a State does legalize sports wagering it should incorporate into its enabling legislation a prohibition against wagering on amateur sporting events."

We wholeheartedly endorse these conclusions and recommend that they be adopted by the Citizen's Commission.

Laissez-Faire

In closing I would like to speak quite frankly with you. The NCAA and its members are deeply disturbed by what we sense to be a developing laissez-faire attitude towards sports betting which totally ignores the realities of sports competition.

In considering any legislation on legalized or decriminalized gambling on team sports you must take account of the impact on the lives and futures of thousands of young men and women and the integrity of competitions which are of great importance to the development of the individual participants, to the educational institutions for which they compete and to the many fans of such institutions.

Today, I ask your assurances that the Citizen's Gambling Study Commission will seriously consider the possibilities for mischief and corruption which legalization would foster. I in turn can assure you that the NCAA and its members will in the future, as they have in the past, vigorously oppose action which we believe threatens to destroy the athletic programs of this nation's high schools and colleges.



ANDY GEIGER

Governmental Affairs Committee

lems possibly of manageable proportions, the extensive scope of college sports activities would make it impossible to protect participants from the increased attempts to influence the outcome of sporting events which would surely follow legalization.

In football there are but 26 professional teams having 40-man rosters, while 460 colleges have football teams comprised of 60, 70 or even 80 players per squad. There are some 28 professional basketball teams; there



JOHN THOMPSON

Head Basketball Coach
Georgetown University

questions whether college sports conducted in such an atmosphere remain valid education programs. As a consequence, a grave threat would be posed to the continuation of competitive college athletic programs.

Recent surveys by the NCAA and the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling have confirmed that, because of these concerns, college presidents, athletic directors and coaches are

Committee Provides Check List

Sports Safety Guidelines Offered

The world of college athletics has not been able to avoid the "sue syndrome" which has permeated present day society.

In fact, the January issue of *Trial Magazine* devoted an entire article which provided guidelines for plaintiff attorneys in the preparation of a sports injury negligence case. The likelihood that a lawsuit is apt to be filed after any athletic injury of a serious nature puts an excessive amount of pressure on administrators, coaches and all involved with athletics. Sports injury litigation is a legitimate concern.

Liability

Liability — its responsibilities and ramifications — has always been a concern of responsible athletic administrators and coaches. However, in recent years, those associated with intercollegiate athletics have been exposed to a much broader interpretation of liability than ever before.

The "government immunity" concept under which educational institutions operated for many years is no longer commonly accepted. In addition, the "assumed risk" theory has been redefined. In the past, it was accepted that athletics possessed certain hazards and those who participated assumed the risk of injury.

To a certain extent, the theory is still accepted. However, if it

can be proven the injured athlete was unaware of the potential dangers involved in the sport then the theory is not applicable.

The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports has considered the sports injury litigation problem. The Committee assumes that those who sponsor and govern athletic programs have accepted the responsibility of attempting to keep the risk of injury reasonable.

However, lawsuits only need a complaint to exist. It is the Committee's contention the principal defense against an unwarranted complaint is documentation that adequate measures have been taken and programs have been established to minimize the risk inherent in sport. It must be noted no checklist is ever complete, but the following should serve as a review of considerations for those responsible for the administration of intercollegiate sports programs:

Preparticipation Medical Exam—Before an athlete accepts the rigors of organized sport, his/her health status should be evaluated. When the athlete first enters the college athletic program, a thorough exam should be required. Subsequently, an annual health history update with use of referral exams when warranted is sufficient. (A formal statement in this regard has been prepared for consideration

by the membership during the annual Convention.)

Health Insurance—Each student-athlete should have or secure, by parental coverage or institutional plan, access to customary hospitalization and physician benefits for defraying the costs of a significant injury or illness.

Preseason Preparation — Particular practices and controls should protect the candidate from premature exposure to the full rigors of the sport. Preseason conditioning recommendations will help the candidate arrive at the first practice at optimal readiness. Attention to heat stress and cautious matching of candidates during the first weeks are additional considerations.

Acceptance of Risk—"Implied consent" or "waiver of responsibility" by athletes, or their parents if of minority age, should be based on an informed awareness of the risk of injury being accepted as a result of the student-athlete's participation in the sport involved. Not only does the individual share responsibility in preventive measures, but he or she should appreciate the nature and significance of these measures.

Planning and Supervision—Competent attention to a sizable group of energetic and highly motivated student-athletes can only come from appropriate

planning. Such planning should ensure both general supervision and organized instruction. Instruction should include individualized attention to the refinements of skill development and conditioning. In addition, first aid evaluations should be included with the instruction. Such planning for particular health and safety concerns should take into consideration conditions which are encountered during travel for competitive purposes as well.

Equipment

Equipment—As a result of the increase in product liability litigation, purchasers of equipment should be aware of impending as well as current safety standards being recommended by authoritative groups and utilize only known reputable dealers. In addition, attention should be directed to the proper repair and fitting of equipment.

The National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) has established a voluntary football helmet standard which has been adopted by the NCAA Football Rules Committee. By 1978, all new helmet models being worn must meet the NOCSAE Standard.

Facility—The adequacy and conditions of the facilities used for particular activities should not be overlooked, and periodic examination of the facilities should be conducted. Inspection

of the facilities should include not only the competitive area, but warm-up and adjacent areas.

Emergency Care—Reasonable attention to all possible preventive measures will not eliminate sports injuries. Each scheduled session, practice or contest of an institution-sponsored sport therefore should have the following:

The presence or immediate availability of a person qualified and delegated to render emergency care to a stricken participant.

Planned access to a physician by phone or nearby presence for prompt medical evaluation of the situation when warranted.

Planned access to a medical facility including a plan for communication and transportation between the athletic site and medical facility — for prompt medical services when warranted.

A thorough understanding by all affected parties, including the leadership of visiting teams, of the personnel and procedures involved.

Records—Documentation is fundamental to administration. Authoritative sports safety regulations, standards and guidelines kept current and on file provide ready reference and understanding. Waiver forms may not prevent lawsuits but they help reflect organized attention to injury control.

Elsewhere in Education

HEW Revisions Ordered by Califano

Joseph A. Califano Jr., secretary of the Department of Health Education and Welfare, announced he has ordered a five-year effort to review and rewrite the department's existing regulations "to make them clearer and less burdensome and to eliminate rules that are ineffective or outdated."

HEW's project, called "Operation Common Sense," will include "a sunset review" of previously written regulations and a top-to-bottom overhaul of the way the department develops new ones. The new procedures are to be effective October 1.

"Everyone who has encountered a rule that has perverse effects, a confusing form, an unfair requirement laid down by this department," Califano said, may write to him at Operation Common Sense, HEW, Box 536, Washington, D. C. 20044, and indicate what should be changed.

Califano also indicated he is writing to members of Congress, governors, mayors, university presidents, school officials and others to request their advice on what regulations need revision the most and which are most burdensome and confusing.

College Enrollment Up, Schools Drop

Enrollment at American colleges and universities will increase slightly this fall and decline in elementary and secondary schools, the National Center for Education Statistics predicted in its annual "back-to-school" forecast. Total enrollment at all levels is expected to be 60.3 million, down about one-half of one percent from the fall 1976 enrollment of 60.6 million.

Total education expenditures are expected to reach \$144 billion for the 1977-78 academic year, up from \$132 billion in 1976-77.

Howard University Official to Head Peace Corps

President Carter has nominated Carolyn Robertson Payton, a psychologist and director of the Howard University counseling service, to be director of the Peace Corps. Payton, 52, also will serve as associate director of international operations for Action, the parent agency, if confirmed by the Senate.

Represent Six Sports

Winter-Spring "Top Five" Finalists Selected

Continued from page 1

Bourdeau starred in both soccer and baseball for Randolph-Macon. He was the third leading soccer scorer in the school's history, and was a four-year baseball letterman.

Rogers was baseball Player of the Year in the Gulf South Conference and twice was all-conference. A four-year first base letterman, he recorded a .307 career batting average.

Virgin established himself as one of America's finest distance runners at Illinois. A four-time Big Ten cross country champion, Virgin won the NCAA title his junior year.

Convention Presentation

Recipients of the Top Five will be presented at the NCAA Honors Luncheon, held in conjunction with the Association's 72nd annual Convention, January 10-13, at the Peachtree Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia.

In addition to recognizing the Top Five, the Theodore Roosevelt Award, the NCAA's highest honor, and five Silver Anniversary Awards also will be presented at the Honors Luncheon.

"Congratulations are extended to each of these six distinguished student-athletes for his selection as a finalist for the Today's Top Five Award," said Top Ten Selection Committee Chairman Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa.

"It is a difficult task each year for the Committee to select the finalists for this prestigious honor from the many nominees submitted. Our assignment becomes even more difficult following the selection of fall finalists when the Committee must choose the five most outstanding student-athletes who represent the NCAA institutions."

Following is a capsule biographical profile of each finalist:

MICHAEL JOHN BOURDEAU

New Milford, Conn.

Randolph-Macon

Soccer/Baseball

Held a 3.74 grade point average in mathematics and computer science. Member of Virginia all-star soccer team and twice Virginia intercollegiate all-state. Third leading scorer in Randolph-Macon history, soccer co-captain twice. Four-year baseball letterman. Participated in National Collegiate Division II Soccer and Baseball Championships. George P. Compton Memorial Award for athlete displaying outstanding leadership, sportsmanship, athletic ability and academic achievement. Honor and Judicial councils. Dean's and Honors lists four years. Chi Beta Phi science fraternity. Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Beta Kappa honoraries. Child's Scholarship for academic achievement and potential as a leader. Randolph-Macon award for academic performance, promise, moral, leadership, and general merit. Lambda Chi Alpha pledge master and president. Sophomore class president. Student government junior vice-president. Varsity Club president and treasurer. Admission Department tour guide. Dormitory advisor.

DANIEL ROSS MACKESKY

Ithaca, N.Y.

Cornell

Soccer/Lacrosse

Anthropology major and carried a 3.46 grade point average. First team all-Ivy League and all-America soccer and lacrosse goalie. Twice member of Ivy and National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship team. Captain of North team in North-South All-Star Game. Recorded shutout in NCAA postseason competition as junior. Tied record for saves in NCAA championship game with 28. Two-time Kelly Award winner for outstanding goalie in Division I. Hero's Club Award as outstanding collegiate goalie in junior year. Fleet Morse Award for school's athlete of the year as junior. Goal tender save percentage was .855 and established .86 goals-allowed average in soccer. Received Nicky Bawlf Award for senior contributing most to Cornell soccer. Team placed second in Ivy League. First team all-Ivy as a junior. Team won conference championship and advanced to NCAA quarterfinals. Team captain three years. Sports Advisory Council president. Committee for U. S.-Latin American Relations. Latin American Development Study Group. Quill & Dagger and Sphinx Head senior honoraries. Aleph Samach and Red Key Society junior honoraries. Rotary Exchange Student to Denmark. Eastern College

Athletic Conference Scholar-Athlete Merit Medal Award. Marcham Prize to outstanding history department student. Dean's List. Cornell New York State Regent's Scholarship. NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship recipient.

JOHN PHILLIPS NABER

Menlo Park, Calif.

Southern California

Swimming

A psychology major with a 3.20 grade point average. Holds NCAA career record with 10 individual National Collegiate Championship titles. Member of five winning NCAA relay teams. High-point man in the National Collegiate Championships four consecutive years. Team won four straight national titles. 100-yard and 200-yard backstroke champion four years. 500-yard freestyle champion in 1974 and 1975. Won two individual gold medals in the 100-meter and 200-meter backstroke in world record time at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. Won two gold medals as member of 800-meter freestyle and 400-meter medley relays in Montreal. Silver medal in 200-meter freestyle. World male swimmer of the year in 1976. Southern California Athlete of the Year. Pacific-8 Conference Medal winner. Placed second in Sullivan Award balloting. Dormitory resident advisor. Toward Century II National Committee volunteer worker on behalf of school development program. Skull & Dagger and Blue Key national honor fraternities. Bible Study Group Leader. Active in Portola Valley Presbyterian Church. Spoke at NCAA Honors Luncheon last January representing all NCAA Olympians.

RODNEY STRACHAN

Santa Ana, Calif.

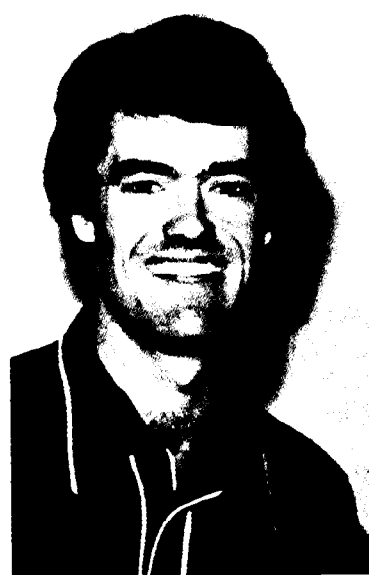
Southern California

Swimming

Biological sciences major with a 3.924 grade point average. Olympic gold medal winner in 400-meter individual medley. World, Olympic and American record holder. Two-time NCAA 400-yard individual medley champion. Four-year all-America. Member of four National Collegiate Championship teams. Dean's list every semester in four years. Pacific-8 Conference Honor Roll. Skull and Dagger Honorary. Ingrid Daaland Award sophomore and junior years. Tustin Tiller Day's Parade grand marshal. Honored in resolutions from California Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. and the supervisors of Orange County (Calif.). Received key to City of Santa Ana (Calif.). NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship recipient.



MICHAEL BOURDEAU
Randolph-Macon College



BRYAN ROGERS
Delta State University



RODNEY STRACHAN
University of Southern California

BRYAN LEE ROGERS

Jackson, Miss.

Delta State

Baseball

Recorded perfect 4.00 grade point average in commercial design and art. Gulf South Conference Player of the Year. Twice all-Gulf South Conference. Twice Academic all-America. Led team in hitting and RBIs sophomore year. Four-year letterman at first base. Career batting average of .307. Hit .345 senior year. Dave Ferriss Sportsmanship Award sophomore, junior and senior years. All-District as sophomore. USA Sports Ambassador's Team which toured South America. Omicron Delta Kappa president. Kappa Pi. Fellowship of Christian Athletes officer. School Hall of Fame. Faculty Scholar and President's List each semester all four years. Dean of the University Award for highest academic achievement. Class of 1977 permanent president. Delta Readers drama presentations. Wesley Foundation. Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Phi Kappa Phi. NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship recipient.

CRAIG S. VIRGIN

Lebanon, Ill.

Illinois

Track/Cross Country

Accumulated 4.34 (based on 5.0 scale) grade point average in communication. Placed fifth in NCAA 5,000-meter run. Second in 10,000-meters. One of America's top distance runners. Four-time Big Ten Conference cross country champion. National Collegiate Cross Country champion junior year. Third as senior. U. S. Olympic team member in 1976. Second in Big Ten six-mile run freshman year. Conference three-mile champion as sophomore. Two-mile run and 5,000-meter champion junior year. Second in NCAA two-mile and 10,000-meter run junior year. Won USA-USSR 10,000-meter run. U. S. Track and Field Federation Meet of Champions six-mile winner. Four-time all-America in cross country. Three-time outdoor and twice indoor track selection. Considered greatest distance runner in Illinois history. Ran cross country, indoor and outdoor track all four years. Holds numerous school records. Team captain. Tribe of Illini secretary. Sachem and Shorter Board. George Huff Award for athletic and scholastic achievement. I-Man of the Month. WPGU campus sports reporter.

INTERPRETATIONS

Note: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New O.I.'s printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to William B. Hunt, assistant executive director, at the Association's national office.

Student-Athlete—Commercial Items (Revises Case No. 32)

Situation: An individual or an agency other than a member institution desires to sell commercial items (e.g., T-shirts, sweat-shirts, socks, serving trays, playing cards, posters, photographs) on which the name or picture of a student-athlete appears. (448)

Question: Is it permissible for a student-athlete to permit his name or picture to be used in this manner without jeopardizing his eligibility under the Association's professional rulings?

Answer: No. A student-athlete may not consent to the use of his name or picture for such commercial purposes; however, if the use of his name or picture (by an individual or an agency other than a member institution) occurs without the student-athlete's knowledge or despite his written refusal of consent, the student-athlete is not required to take further action to have his name or picture removed from the item. In any such case, neither the student-athlete nor the institution may promote the item or receive any remuneration from the sale of the item. [C3-1-(c)]

Financial Aid—Outside Source

Situation: A student-athlete is provided financial aid from a source outside the institution (e.g., a foreign government, a sports association, a high school booster club) to pay the cost of expenses related to his attendance at a member institution. The award of such financial aid is based in part on his athletic ability. (509)

Question: Would receipt of such financial aid jeopardize the eligibility of the student-athlete?

Answer: Yes. Such aid would be considered financial assistance based upon his athletic ability other than that administered by his institution; further, the student-athlete would be utilizing his athletic skill for pay contrary to the Association's amateur rules. [C3-1-(a)-(3) and C3-4-(a)-(2) and (3)]

Vacation Period—Room and Board

Situation: A student-athlete is required to remain on his institution's campus for organized practice sessions or competition in his sport during the institution's vacation period in the regular academic year. (493)

Question: May he receive the cost of room and board actually incurred during this period on the institution's campus or in the community in which it is located?

Answer: Yes. However, if the student lives at home during the vacation period, the cost of room and board may not be provided by the institution, other than to permit the student to participate in team meals incidental to the practice sessions. [C3-1-(h)-(4)]

Mid-Term Transfer Student

Situation: The provisions of Bylaw 4-1-(j)-(7)-(i) and (ii) refer to the first day of classes of the academic year in which a student transferring to a Division II or III member institution would become eligible. (512)

Question: How would the first day of classes be determined under these regulations for a student who transferred at mid-term of the previous academic year?

Answer: The first day of classes for such students would be the first day of classes of the regular term (semester or quarter) in which the student would satisfy the calendar-year residence requirement. [B4-1-(j)-(7)-(i) and (ii)]

Employment by Professional Organization

Situation: A member institution employs an individual to perform his responsibility on a regular and continuing basis, although: (a) his contract may be for a period of less than a full year, or (b) the individual may be absent from the institution for a temporary period, but will be considered to be a regular staff member upon his return. (494)

Question: Is it permissible for the staff member to be compensated by a professional sports organization while considered by the institution to be a regular staff member, if his compensation from the professional organization is for services rendered during the period he is not actually under contract to the institution or may be absent from the campus?

Answer: No. [C3-6-(b)]

CERTIFICATIONS

ALL-STAR FOOTBALL

The Blue-Gray Classic, which already has been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3, has changed its date to December 30, 1977, instead of December 23, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Championships Records Book Available

Did you know that the University of Illinois won the first National Collegiate Outdoor Track Championship . . . in 1921? Or that Sal Bando was the outstanding player in the 1965 College World Series?

Only a Few

These are just a couple of interesting items which may be found in the 1976-77 National Collegiate Championships records book, now available from the NCAA Publishing Department.

Histories and records from all 39 championships conducted annually by the NCAA are included in the publication, which has been given a "face-lift" this year through implementation of new typesetting and printing methods. The result is a book much easier to read and utilize than in the past.

The 308-page publication details both team and individual accomplishments, from the singles title won in tennis by Harvard's J. S. Clark in 1883 to the University of Houston's 13th National Collegiate Golf Championship this past June.

Complete Book

Coverage of the 1976-77 championships includes game stories, results of all competition and complete statistics.

Copies of the publication may be ordered from the NCAA Publishing Department, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. The price is \$2 for NCAA members and \$3 for nonmembers.

Championship Corner...

DIVISION I CROSS COUNTRY

Deadline for all team and individual entries for the 1977 National Collegiate Division I Cross Country Championships is November 7. No late entries will be accepted.

All eligible institutions must submit an entry blank even if they have not yet qualified under NCAA district qualifying procedures by the deadline date. This form serves as certification of eligibility. There is no limit to the number of entries which an eligible member institution may submit, although no more than seven contestants from each institution may participate.

Final declarations will not be accepted by wire, telephone or mail. Confirmation of entries must be submitted in person either by the institution's coach or representative during the hours of 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, November 19, and 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday, November 20, at the meet headquarters booth in the lobby of the Davenport Hotel, West 807 Sprague Avenue, Spokane, Washington.

A \$5 non-refundable entry fee must accompany the entry form. A fee of \$5 per participant up to a maximum of \$25 for a team must be paid at the time of declaration. All checks should be made payable to Washington State University, which will host the Championships, November 21.

The entry fee and form should be sent to John Chaplin, Track Coach, NCAA Cross Country Championships, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163.

DIVISION II CROSS COUNTRY

Deadline for the Division II Championships is October 31. All entry forms, which will be a combined entry-certification of eligibility form, must be received prior to this date and must be accompanied by fees. No late entries will be accepted.

Final declarations must be submitted in person by the institution's coach or representative between the hours of 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., Friday, November 11, at Oak Brook Terrace Holiday Inn, 17 West 350 22nd Street, Oak Brook, Illinois.

Further, entry fees and forms must be submitted under the same provisions listed for Division I. All checks should be made payable to the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, which will host the Championships, November 12.

The entry fee and form should be sent to Bill Leach, Track Coach, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, 901 West Roosevelt, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

DIVISION III CROSS COUNTRY

Deadline for the Division III Championships is October 29. All entry forms, which will be a combined entry-certification of eligibility form, must be received prior to this date and must be accompanied by fees. No late entries will be accepted.

Final declarations must be submitted in person by the institution's coach or representative between noon and 7 p.m., Friday, November 11, at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Beachwood, Ohio (two miles from the course).

Further, entry fees and forms must be submitted under the same provisions listed for Division I. All checks should be made payable to Case Western Reserve University, which will host the Championships, November 12.

The entry fee form should be sent to Bill Sudeck, Track Coach, Case Western Reserve University, Emerson Gym, 10900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities, personnel changes and Directory information

COMMISSIONERS

JAMES McCULLOUGH, Thiel College, recently named commissioner of Presidents' Athletic Conference.

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JOHN P. KEARDON JR. succeeds retired ROBERT B. WATSON at Harvard . . . W. RICHARD WYNDER, Delaware State, appointed on interim basis . . . AL WILSON appointed acting AD at Delaware Valley College . . . H. CECIL TURBERVILLE named at Bloomsburg State College . . . REV. JOSEPH M. KEEFE, C.M., vice president of campus ministry at St. John's University, appointed at Niagara University.

COACHES

BASEBALL—MCCORMICK, Catholic University, replaces BOB TALBOT . . . PAUL FERNANDES named assistant athletic director and head coach at C. W. Post.

CROSS COUNTRY—PETE SCHUDER named at Columbia . . . TOM LIONVALE, California-Santa Barbara, named head cross country and assistant track and field coach . . . CHRISTOPHER LANE appointed part-time cross country and track and field coach at M.I.T. for 1977-78.

DIVING—J. B. BONELLI named at Yale.

GOLF—DONALD DEERE named at Texas-Arlington . . . DAVID ROYE appointed at North Carolina-Wilmington . . . BUDDY ALEXANDER named at Georgia Southern College.

SWIMMING—TERRY CARLISLE succeeds BOB GROSETH

at Cincinnati. GROSETH accepted a similar position at Tulane . . . ED BETTENDORF resigned at Yale . . . ROBERT DURING succeeds DICK ANDERSON at California Polytechnic-San Luis Obispo as swimming and water polo coach . . . DAVID ALLEN appointed first swimming coach at North Carolina-Wilmington.

TENNIS—ALAN MARCUS replaces LEO O'DONNELL at Rhode Island.

VOLLEYBALL—HARLAN COHEN named at California-Santa Barbara.

WATER POLO—JIM LOVE appointed at Yale.

WRESTLING—BRIAN JONES named at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

STAFF

MARKETING—JERRY LOVE-LACE named director of marketing for Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference.

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—BARBARA ALLEN named at Southeast Missouri State . . . KEVIN J. MONAGHAN replaces MICHAEL COHEN at Manhattan College . . . ROB SCHABERT succeeds BRUCE JOLESCH at Mankato State. Jolesch enrolled in Ohio University's sports administration program . . . J. DOUGLAS ELGIN succeeds RICK MAZZUTO at Lafayette. MAZZUTO now assistant athletic director at Iona College . . . EDWARD FARRELL named SID and news bureau assistant at Thiel College . . . MIKE MANON replaces RON LENZ at South Dakota. Lenz accepted similar position at South Dakota State . . . STEPHEN WELLER named at Central Missouri State . . . ANDY

DOUGHERTY, formerly at St. Joseph's College, appointed publicity director for East Coast Conference . . . RICHARD BALDWIN, former SID at State University of New York, Buffalo, appointed institution's director of Division of Public Affairs . . . KEN CERINO, Siena College, named first sports information director for women's athletics at Iowa State . . . DICK SAPARA succeeds GREG SBARAGLIA at Youngstown State. Sbaraglia now at Marquette . . . JOHN JUSTUS appointed at North Carolina-Wilmington, institution's first ever.

TRAINERS—JOHN KNARR named at Delaware Valley College . . . TERRY MIDDLESWORTH appointed at North Carolina-Wilmington . . . WILLIAM RICE succeeds LEE SULLIVAN at University of Bridgeport. SULLIVAN accepted position as assistant trainer at Boston College.

DEATHS

JOE TUCKER, 40, Southern Conference football referee, apparent heart attack, September 7.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Golf—Bill Johnson, Dartmouth College, replaces Robert F. Hays, University of Pennsylvania, effective immediately. Mr. Hays is ineligible to continue serving on the committee because of the requirements of O.I. 1000.

Extra Events—David H. Strack, University of Arizona, appointed as chairman of the Extra Events Committee, replacing Frank Broyles, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, who resigned the chairmanship, but remains as a member of the committee.

USTFF Announces New Programs

New programs, both domestically and internationally aimed at grass roots youth development have been announced by Louisiana State University track coach Bill McClure, president of the

United States Track and Field Federation.

McClure reported the expanded proposal after a meeting of the USTFF Executive Committee recently at which time the group, after a review of their past 10 years' operation, "committed itself to this new four-part program designed to enhance further the USTFF position as the nation's single most important amateur track and field organization."

Four Points

The four points included:

Appointment of a new executive director to succeed retiring Carl Cooper; designation of Montgomery, Alabama, as the site of the annual USTFF indoor championships; an expanded international program to be undertaken; and a commitment to being recognized by the U.S. Olympic Committee as the sport's governing body in the United States.

Specifically, McClure announced the following:

✓ A leading figure in amateur track and field will be employed to join Carl Cooper, the USTFF Executive Director for the past nine years, as a full-time staff member of USTFF.

"Carl has performed superbly in bringing USTFF to its present leadership position in track and field and will reach 60 years of age this month," McClure said. "He has notified the USTFF Executive Committee of his retirement at the conclusion of his present commitment to the USTFF January 1, 1979.

"The person we are prepared to seek out will dedicate most of his time to building the most comprehensive youth track and field program in the nation's history during the next 14 to 15 months. We have excellent programs in many states (for example: Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Louisiana, Alabama) and initially it will be the new executive's assignment to make the USTFF young people's program nationwide. He, of course, will succeed Carl upon the latter's retirement.

✓ The USTFF has just signed a new five-year agreement with the Montgomery Track and Field Association to conduct the USTFF annual Indoor Track Championship in Montgomery, Alabama, starting February 10, 1978.

Enthusiasm

"The enthusiasm of the leadership of Montgomery has prompted us to make this commitment with anticipation the USTFF Meet will become the premier indoor track and field meet in the United States," McClure stated. "The commitment of Montgomery is illustrated by the fact that they also are proposing we relocate the USTFF office there. This is an option which we may or may not pursue, but we do expect a most successful annual championship at Montgomery.

✓ An expanded international program will be undertaken.

"Restriction of the USTFF's efforts to send some of the great young athletes of the country into international competition have been damaging not only to the USTFF international pro-

gram, but the development of our best young track people," McClure explained.

"These restrictions, promulgated by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), gradually have been overcome by USTFF projects and it is our intention to press forward with more international competition on the basis that our best young athletes, coming out of the expanded grass roots youth program that we are undertaking, deserve to obtain international experience. There is much more to international track and field than merely becoming excited every four years about the Olympic Games."

Commitment

✓ The USTFF is committed to being recognized by the U.S. Olympic Committee as the sport's governing body in the United States.

"We hope and believe the reorganization and restructuring of the U.S. Olympic Committee will lead to the point where each sport will have a fair opportunity to prove to the USOC or its authorized arbitration board which organization of the United States is best qualified to manage the sport in this nation," McClure said.

"We know the USTFF is the organization which represents virtually all of the major track and field interest in the United States and is the organization that has the capability to firmly re-establish USA Track and Field supremacy in the world. This is our commitment. This is what we intend to do."



Papa Football

Anyone familiar with college football refers to the individual pictured above as "The Grand Old Man of Football." A member of the first all-America team ever selected in 1889 as an end for Yale, this man was a head college coach for 57 years. He recorded 314 wins, 199 losses and 35 ties at Springfield College (1890-91), the University of Chicago (1892-1932) and the University of the Pacific (1933-46). Some of his innovations included the use of a shift, huddle, quick kick, and the center snap. For his name, see bottom of this page.

Retired NFSHSA Head

A Tribute to Clifford B. Fagan

EDITOR'S NOTE: Clifford B. Fagan recently retired as executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations after 20 years of service. NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers was invited to pay tribute to Mr. Fagan at his retirement dinner this summer. Following is the text of Mr. Byers' testimonial.

I want to tell you how pleased I am to be here on the program, and to be entitled to speak because you wouldn't believe how difficult it was for someone not from Wisconsin to have an opportunity to say a few words tonight about Cliff Fagan.

This is a nostalgic time, not only for the obvious reasons that we're having the delightful opportunity to pay tribute to two wonderful people, but it's nostalgic for me because I believe it is the first time I have had a chance to speak to you and meet with you since 1962 in Saskatchewan. Forces were put into motion at that meeting that I think worth describing here again because they seem to come to a climax as we pay tribute to Cliff Fagan tonight. I want to take the time to describe them to you to make certain you understand what an impact upon amateur, domestic and international sports history this man has had.

The issue if you remember at Saskatoon was whether the National Federation should embark upon a campaign that would, we hope, result in better management for our athletes as we send them into international competition; and the question was whether the present pattern of having a multi-sport organization such as the AAU handle international competition was the proper route or whether we should create single sports federations in such sports as basketball, gymnastics, and others to do this job. Could we plant the American flag somewhat higher on the international slopes if we tried to change the order of amateur athletics and to reorganize the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Cliff Fagan's character is copper riveted to three principles: fairness, integrity and loyalty; and you may recall, he had the question debated in Saskatoon by myself and Don Hull, who at that time was the executive director of the AAU. Although Cliff obviously leaned in one direction at that time, he felt in fairness both sides should be heard before the National Federation took a position. Both sides were heard, and you can tell that the merits of the case carried that day. Nothing that I might have said would have influenced the decision as you realize after hearing my inadequate remarks tonight. But the point I am making is that the National Federation at that meeting agreed that there should be a new order in amateur athletics; and they



CLIFFORD B. FAGAN

Retires at NFSHSA After 20 Years

voted to follow the leadership of Cliff Fagan to obtain that new order for the benefit of the athletes and for the benefit of the nation.

Fifteen years have gone by, and I am sure many of you here, and I am sure Cliff, tired of the struggle more than once; but the concept that was embraced by the National Federation 15 years ago in Canada has been accepted gradually by international sports federations such as FIG which recognizes the U.S. Gymnastics Federation, by FIBA which recognizes the Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America, by the Senate of the United States that approved the concept by a 2/3 vote, by the Olympic Commission appointed by President Ford, and finally this past spring in Colorado Springs by the U.S. Olympic Committee, which reorganized itself and accepted the concept of single sports federations to rule our amateur efforts, a concept that Cliff Fagan presented to the National Federation and which you people endorsed 15 years ago.

The first thing that the ABA/USA did when it became the international franchise holder for basketball was to elect as its first president, Mr. Fagan, which is ample testimony by the people inside the trade as to who really was responsible for bringing a new day to amateur basketball. I want to put on the record here tonight that many people have said that the NCAA was

the sire of the federation concept. I can tell you without equivocation that if the National Federation had not joined in this effort, the NCAA would never have sustained it. And if Cliff Fagan hadn't stood with me through these intervening 15 years, I would never have had the spirit to carry on this effort.

I don't know how the historians are going to rate Cliff. I do think that in ballroom dancing he will have a low mark, and it's really too late to improve your reputation tonight. But I have known a great many administrators—and I'll give you Happy Chandler, or Bowie Kuhn, Burt Bell, Rozelle, Kennedy, O'Brien—I'll give them all to you; and when they come to write the standards for fairness, integrity and loyalty, the highest standards that we all have to meet have been set by this man. When my time comes to retire, and there are some who hope that it'll come sooner than I do, I'll be perfectly happy if they said, "Byers came pretty close to Fagan in those characteristics." If that's the judgment of my crowd, I'll walk away from my desk happy.

Now this whole exercise of retiring—Mr. Fagan—is more or less unacceptable in principle. The only thing that makes it endurable, I suppose, is that the shadowy management group that runs this organization, whoever they may be, has decided to select Brice Durbin to succeed him. There's some infinite wisdom that seems to guide the National Federation because they showed remarkable judgment in the selection of Cliff Fagan, and they have exercised that remarkable wisdom again in picking his successor. Your group knows how to play their cards, and I must say to you that you played two aces back-to-back.

I suppose the only good thing about retiring, Cliff, is that at least from our standpoint we hope that you will spend some time with your many NCAA friends that you haven't had the time to spend during an extremely busy and successful career. And I suspect after some reflective moments in the Wisconsin hills, you will get tired of looking at those angular, knobby, knock-kneed, big-bagged Holstein cows that populate the landscape of Wisconsin and will visit Kansas where we will show you the queens of the bovine species, the Hereford cow. This is by way of inviting you, Vera and Cliff, to come to our part of the country, stay with us awhile, and get to know the Hereford breed. God bless you both. Each of you is the kind of person that all of us wish we were.

Amos Alonzo Stagg

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OCTOBER 15, 1977



NEWS

The Athlete and Marijuana

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth and final in a series of articles entitled, "The Athlete and Marijuana," written by Dr. Hardin B. Jones, University of California, Berkeley, who also is a member of the NCAA Drug Education Committee.

The most extensive study of the lingering effect of the hemp drugs was conducted at the request of the Egyptian government by Soueif. Over a 25-year period, Soueif observed 850 hemp-drug users and matched them against controls. Both the users and the controls were given standard tests of mental function. The tests showed that "those with a higher level of education—and/or intelligence—show the largest amount of deterioration from marijuana use."

Effects on Driving

Studies of the influence of marijuana on driving have shown that marijuana impairs judgment and reduces the driver's ability to gauge time, distance, speed and road conditions. The severely altered behavior of chronic marijuana users suggests that driving performance would be impaired even between uses; users are never completely free from the burden of the active material.

From what we know of the effects of marijuana on the user's perception of time, distance, speed, thinking and short-term memory, it likely is that athletic performance also is affected, especially during the marijuana high.

Recognizing marijuana users in the early stages of use presents a problem. Unlike users of alcohol, marijuana users cannot be recognized by signs such as a staggering gait, slurred speech or characteristic odor on the breath. The means of detecting marijuana users are more complex. The presence of cannabinoid residues in urine indicate marijuana use within the past twenty-four hours. The level of THC in the blood, fat or feces can indicate the intake level over a period of many months. Such chemical tests are now possible, but expensive. Rapid, inexpensive methods of marijuana detection probably will be developed.

Marijuana vs. Alcohol

People who argue for the legalization of marijuana compare it to alcohol; but the two drugs are not similar at all. Alcohol is a water-soluble substance and therefore is metabolized to provide cell energy. It leaves the body rapidly and completely, with no residue. The adverse effects of alcohol are brought about by large doses. Marijuana is a complex mixture of many cannabinoids, each of which may have different effects on the body.

THC, the principal active ingredient in marijuana, is highly soluble in fat and insoluble in water. THC remains in the fatty structures of the cells for long periods and, with repeated use, accumulates there. Because THC

is removed slowly from the body, even small doses may have adverse effects, and many months may be required to recover. Thus, the marijuana user is under the influence of the drug even between highs. Many adverse effects correlate with the duration of use rather than with the size of the dose, and there may be no truly safe range of exposure.

It takes decades for irreversible brain changes to appear in the heavy drinker. In the marijuana smoker, irreversible brain changes may appear within three years. Comparing alcohol with cannabis, Paton, a professor of pharmacology at Oxford University, said: "The price [in health] for [marijuana] overuse is paid in adolescence or in early life; the price for alcohol overuse is paid in later life."

As the use of sensual drugs has increased over the past few years, the consumption of alcohol also has increased among youth. There are several reasons for this increase. Drug users like the compounding effects of alcohol and other drugs. Marijuana and barbiturates condition the mind so as to diminish the protective reflex of vomiting to eliminate an overdose of alcohol from the system. Marijuana and barbiturate users are thus able to increase their tolerance for alcohol. Those attempting to give up the use of other drugs generally increase their consumption of alcohol.

Alcoholism is now considered the fourth major health problem in the United States. Alcoholism has increased to such an extent among young people that Alcoholics Anonymous now sponsors special groups specifically geared to help young alcoholics. With the increasing use of marijuana, another major health problem has been added to the list.

Recovery from Marijuana Use

The effects of marijuana are felt only gradually and users cannot recognize the changes in themselves. Marijuana seems to affect their ability to evaluate themselves accurately. Marijuana users may be lethargic, slow witted, prone to error, unable to make practical plans for the future, careless about their appearance, and unable to remember important details or recall events in the immediate past, yet they may not recognize any of these changes.

Most users can be convinced of the adverse effects of marijuana if they can be persuaded to stop using it long enough to see how much they recover after a period of abstinence. I have suggested to more than two thousand marijuana users over the years that they stop using marijuana for several weeks "just as an experiment." The results have been striking: many have reported that they could think more clearly; some described the feeling of recovery as a "lifting of the fog." Even those who

did not seem affected by marijuana reported that they recovered their sensory perception and thought processes after several months of abstinence.

The user's memory is the first thought process to improve; then his ability to form thoughts becomes more vigorous; finally, after several months of abstinence, he begins to notice he feels more alive.

The brain has a tremendous capacity for recovery. In a previous installment of this article, we discussed recent evidence that brain cells were destroyed by chronic marijuana use. Many of marijuana's adverse effects are not caused by the destruction of brain cells and are therefore reversible. Because the brain cells and synaptic connections may be damaged and because the accumulated cannabinoids are eliminated slowly from the body, the recovery may be slow.

Teaching Dangers of Marijuana Use

Many government officials, educators and scientists have chosen to cope with the marijuana problem by making light of it or by condoning the use of the drug. They dwell on the legal aspects and minimize the health hazards. The result has been that the public has not been informed about findings that could end the appeal of marijuana. Americans now are consuming far greater quantities and stronger preparations of cannabis drugs than they were a few years ago. It has been disheartening to see so many thousands of young people start using marijuana under the assumption that it is a harmless drug.

Young people care about their brains and bodies. I have found in my teaching on drug abuse that an effective approach to educating people on the dangers of drug use is to explain to them the functions of the brain. The subject is fascinating and gets immediate attention. Then I explain the effects of the psychoactive drugs on mood and thought formation. With an understanding of how the brain works, my students have been able to replace the idea that drugs expand the mind with a more profound appreciation of the complexity of the human mind and body.

Marijuana Books

My wife and I saw the necessity for a book explaining to the layman how the brain works and is affected by sensual drugs. As a result, we wrote *Sensual Drugs: Deprivation and Rehabilitation of the Mind* (Cambridge University Press, 1977). We present an approach to getting young people off of drugs that has proven effective for individuals struggling to end their addiction by themselves or through treatment in rehabilitation centers. We discuss marijuana extensively in a separate chapter.