



Nelson Is Luncheon MC

Announcer to Host One of Convention's Highlights

Popular sports broadcaster Lindsey Nelson will be the master of ceremonies for the NCAA Honors Luncheon Wednesday, January 11 in Atlanta.

The Honors Luncheon will be one of the highlights of the Association's 72nd Annual Convention. At the event, the Theodore Roosevelt award—the NCAA's highest honor—will be presented.

College Athletics' Top Ten also will be featured at the Honors Luncheon. The Top Ten includes the Today's Top Five Award recipients, honoring five outstanding senior student-athletes, and five former student-athletes who will receive Silver Anniversary Awards for distinguishing themselves through careers 25 years after college graduation.

Familiar Voice

Nelson has been among the top

college football announcers of the past 25 years. Currently, he is one of the busiest football announcers in the country.

He does the television replay of the Notre Dame games, does a National Football League game for CBS each Sunday afternoon and is the radio voice of NFL Monday Night Football over the Mutual Broadcasting System around the world.

On radio and television, Nelson has done as many as 54 games in a season; he usually does as many as 10 post-season games. The National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Association named Nelson the No. 1 sportscaster in the nation for four consecutive years.

Nelson has worked practically every college bowl game at least once, and he has announced the Cotton Bowl 17 times. He also has done the Rose Bowl five

times, the Sugar Bowl five, the Liberty Bowl seven, the Sun Bowl four, the Fiesta Bowl twice and the Gator Bowl three times.

He is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, where he broadcast the Tennessee games and originated the Vol Network. For 10 years, he was manager of sports at NBC and was associated with the NCAA College Game of the Week program for 11 seasons on both NBC and CBS.

Nelson was a luncheon speaker at the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics' annual convention at Las Vegas in June, and he will speak at the annual dinner of the National Football Federation and Hall of Fame at the Waldorf Astoria in New York in December.

Also a renowned baseball broadcaster, Nelson has just completed his 16th season with the New York Mets.

Convention Procedures Outlined

Noncontroversial legislative proposals will be placed in two "consent packages"—one for constitutional amendments and the other for bylaw proposals—at the 72nd NCAA Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, January 11-13.

There will be eight amendments in the constitutional consent package and 12 in the bylaw consent package.

Objection from a single delegate will remove any item from a consent package for a separate vote; otherwise, the entire package will be adopted with a single vote.

This procedure saved considerable time at last year's convention and is anticipated to do so again this year.

Other convention procedures

which delegates will encounter include the following:

- Legislative proposals will continue to be presented in topical groupings, but for ease of reference, an index will be added to the Official Notice and Convention Program to list all proposals in the order in which they

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House Continues With Investigation

The NCAA has advised the U. S. House of Representatives Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that it will cooperate with that body's investigation, but will protect its members which have been subject to enforcement proceedings.

The House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which is conducting an inquiry into various policies and practices of the NCAA, requested nine items from the Association in an October 20 letter to executive director Walter Byers.

Among those nine were requests for copies of all letters of official inquiry issued since January 1, 1970; copies of all confidential reports notifying NCAA member institutions of the Committee on Infractions' findings issued since January 1, 1970; copies of all expanded confidential reports to the NCAA Council issued since January 1, 1970; and copies of all written submissions by member institutions in response to a letter of official inquiry, notice of hearing by the Committee on Infractions or notice of hearing before the NCAA Council.

The Subcommittee Staff indicated it would not restrict the distribution of materials made available to it.

In response, NCAA president J. Neils Thompson said, "The present inclination is to release completed cases to the Subcommittee, requesting restrictions on distribution of the material, only

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New Thrust by NCAA

Emphasis on Research

A new emphasis on research activities is under way in the NCAA.

Merging the best of the old with a look at the new, the Association currently is involved in updating its two most significant research studies and in evaluating its research involvement with thoughts of increasing such activities in the future.

The ingredients in the current research renaissance include the following:

- Mitchell H. Raiborn, Ph.D., C.P.A., has been engaged to update his 1970 version of the "Financial Analysis of Intercollegiate Athletics." All member institutions have received questionnaires which will enable Dr. Raiborn to expand his earlier study—the most complete and authoritative work of its type available to those working in intercollegiate athletics—to reflect the trends of the ensuing eight years. It is intended that the study then will be updated at four-year intervals in the future.

- The ongoing study of the "Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges," conducted by the national office every five years since 1956-57, also is in progress. All member institutions received questionnaires in that survey, the results of which will

be made available not only to the NCAA membership but to a wide variety of organizations and individuals interested in intercollegiate athletics, including the U. S. Congress and many Federal government agencies.

- A new NCAA Research Committee has been appointed as authorized by the NCAA Council. It held its first meeting late in October.

Research Assistant

- A new staff position of research assistant was authorized by the NCAA Executive Committee and was filled by Dale M. Meggas in October.

The new thrust in the NCAA research effort was prompted in part by recommendations from the Long Range Planning Committee and the Committee on

Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, both suggesting specific research involvements or an expanded staff structure to handle research.

Traditionally, the NCAA has spent from \$15,000 to \$30,000 per year to finance research projects approved by the Executive Committee. Most of these have been such studies as the Raiborn research, the "sports participation survey" made every five years and studies recommended by the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. Occasional support is approved for research by individuals at member institutions and for projects recommended by other NCAA committees.

Those efforts have been coordinated by Ted C. Tow, assistant

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Swimmers Did Not Ask For Waiver

By DOUG TUCKER

The Associated Press

The NCAA, accused last week of refusing to let four American swimmers make a tour of the Soviet Union, says the young men and their schools never asked to make the trip in the first place.

Sens. John Culver, D-Iowa, Richard Stone, D-Fla., and Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, released in Washington a telegram they had sent to NCAA headquarters here urging the NCAA to grant permission for the tour, sponsored by the Mission Viejo Swim Club in California.

The swimmers involved were Brian Goodell of UCLA, winner of gold medals at the Montreal Olympics, Mark Tonelli of the University of Alabama, the 1977 AAU champion in the 100-meter backstroke, and Simon Gray and Mike Miles of the University of Houston.

"The telegram also indicated the young men wanted to go, the coaches wanted them to go, the schools wanted them to go and that there was no intercollegiate competition scheduled at the same time," said Bill Hunt, assistant executive director.

"We were also told that only the NCAA was keeping them from going. At that point, we indicated to one of the senators on the phone that his information was contrary to the information we had in our office."

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Convention in Atlanta January 11-13

The Association's 72nd annual Convention is January 11-13 at the Peachtree Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia.

During the final week of October, each member institution was mailed a covering memorandum from NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers detailing the Convention, res-

ervation cards and a composite Convention schedule.

Dates for the Convention proper are January 11-13, but the session will encompass the 8th through the 14th due to various related meetings, including those scheduled for the Council and Executive Committee.

The Editor's View

Obscure Date One of Significance

Saturday, November 12 — a date which seems rather obscure in light of the approaching holiday season—is one of marked significance for the Association as it begins the 96th year of National Collegiate Championship competition.

As the NEWS was in its final stages, the 1977 National Collegiate Division II Cross Country Championships were being held at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, and the 1977 National Collegiate Division III Cross Country Championships were being staged at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Those events launched a series of 39 intercollegiate championships conducted by the Association which will conclude June 2-9, 1978, at the 32nd College World Series in Omaha. We say 39, but a National Collegiate Division II Ice Hockey Championship may become the 40th event in 1978 if mandated by the 72nd Convention in January.

Although the NCAA did not begin administering National Collegiate Championship competition until 1921, the history of the events is rooted back in 1883 when Harvard University's J. S. Clark captured the National Collegiate Championship in tennis singles that spring and H. A. Taylor won the fall title for Harvard.

Since those humble beginnings, nearly 10,000 competitors representing 434 institutions have earned the prestigious title of "National Collegiate Champion." In 1977-78, more than 12,000 student-athletes are expected to compete for this coveted title in three separate divisions.

A special highlight of the 1977-78 championship year will be the 25th anniversary of the National Collegiate Skiing Championships, at Dartmouth College in Hanover,

New Hampshire, March 1-4. In addition, the Division III cross country, football, outdoor track and wrestling championships will celebrate their fifth anniversaries.

Since the Association reorganized into three divisions in 1973, a distinctive identity for the national championship scene has developed for colleges and universities of all sizes and philosophies.

This structure, based upon the principle of each institution determining its own destiny with regard to supporting an intercollegiate athletic program, affords student-athletes of all levels an opportunity to compete on a national scale. Winning the National Collegiate Division III Football Championship at St. John's University in Minnesota is just as important and exciting to its student-athletes as capturing the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship is for those at the University of Wisconsin, a Division I member.

Hundreds of thousands of spectators have attended the National Collegiate Championships and uncounted millions have viewed the pageantry on national television. Amateur athletic competition at the nation's colleges and universities continues to rank among the world's finest and most popular sports activities.

Implementation of a 100 per cent transportation guarantee for teams and individual medal winners in all National Collegiate Championships adds to the attractiveness for member institutions and their student-athletes to participate in these events. In addition, a per diem allowance for every student-athlete competing in an NCAA championship is anticipated in 1978-79.

Opinions Out Loud

—David Condon, sports writer
Chicago Tribune

"Notre Dame suckered USC by warming up in traditional navy blue, then changed to holly green. Here's the Northwestern script:

"The Wildcats will wear their regular purple during warmups. Later they'll charge out wearing Chicago Bears uniforms. Purdue will think it is playing the Bears and will get so overconfident it'll blow the game."

—Joe Paterno, head football coach,
Penn State University

"I think the NCAA is doing a much better job of controlling college football. Their enforcement procedure and their staff are better. They're more alert to some of the abuses and correct them. I think it is improving, but they can do an even better job."

—Dr. Otis Singletary, President
University of Kentucky
Louisville Courier-Journal

"I want ALL our programs to do well, not only intercollegiate athletics. People come up to me constantly to tell me how pleased they are with the football team. Well, that goes hard with a lot of us who know that UK is interested in a lot of other programs.

"But the football team gives us a lot of visibility and a lot of help out in the state. If the team does well, it gives us all something else to be proud of.

I just have the feeling that all kinds of favorable fallout results from this kind of football program."

—Dr. Robert Kerlan, Los Angeles orthopedist
Sports Illustrated

"The joint (knee) itself hasn't changed in millions of years. It is old as man. In the earliest skeleton found, the knee joints are pretty much the same as they are today. The fact is, the human anatomy is simply not constructed for the games men play today."

—Steve Negroesco, San Francisco soccer coach
Sports Illustrated

"Soccer is the fastest-growing sport in the United States and we're allowed 11 scholarships by the NCAA. The old jocks with the football mentality who run it still give football 95 scholarships. We're the NCAA Division I champs and my players don't even have the three different types of shoes necessary to play in different conditions . . . Our hands are tied by the NCAA and the blindness of sports programs."

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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.

Nothing Like a Probe To Earn a Few Votes

By PAUL ATTNER

Washington Post

In the midst of controversies over energy, the Middle East and the Panama Canal, Congress has found time to take on another troubling aspect of modern life: the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The NCAA won't raise your electric bills or increase the price of gas or get the Arabs and Israelis to the conference table. But it may put good old Alumni U. on probation for being a little too zealous in its recruitment of future All-Americans. And messing with some congressman's hometown university is, well, un-American, especially if it angers potential voters.

This time the NCAA made the mistake of uncovering rule violations at the University of Minnesota and the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. Minnesota doesn't like aspects of the penalty imposed by the NCAA. Las Vegas doesn't think it is guilty. So Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minn.) and Rep. Joe Santini (D-Nev.), in the true spirit of "protecting" their constituents, have persuaded the House Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations to look into the organization.

The Las Vegas part of this episode is particularly noteworthy. The principal in the case is Jerry Tarkanian, the well-known basketball coach who once was employed at Long Beach State, which he left just before the school was placed on NCAA probation for a few dozen alleged rule violations during his tenure.

Hot Water Again

Now Tarkanian is in hot water again, this time at Nevada-Las Vegas. He never showed any remorse over what happened at Long Beach, which is considered one of the most blatant violation cases in the history of NCAA investigations, and he is not apologetic this time.

Instead, he charges that the NCAA and one of its investigators, David Berst, have a vendetta against him. They were going to nail him, he claims, as soon as he walked on the Las Vegas campus.

The NCAA hardly is a perfect organization. It can be antagonistic, secretive, high-handed, belligerent and hostile. But it is not stupid.

Staff investigators were aware from the start of the Las Vegas case that whatever they found would be challenged in court and would be looked upon by some as a further harassment of Tarkanian. Nobody within the NCAA was going to move against Las Vegas until completely convinced the organization had overwhelming proof the school and Tarkanian had violated enough rules to warrant probation.

A local Las Vegas judge disagrees. When the school tried to suspend Tarkanian for two years as ordered by the NCAA, Tarkanian went to court and got the suspension halted. The judge was outraged at what the NCAA and Berst had done to the town's resident angel, and said so in a highly indignant written opinion.

Tarkanian supporters such as Santini are ecstatic over the judge's decision. But so were supporters at Alabama, Oklahoma and other schools that took the NCAA to court in past cases and won the first round before a sympathetic hometown judge.

Fat Batting Average

Once any of these cases move to the federal appeals level, the NCAA's batting average would shame a Rod Carew. Only once has the organization lost a major test of its rules—and the victor in that instance was Howard University's soccer team, which was fighting to keep its national title.

Tarkanian's alleged discretions, according to the NCAA, included his arranging through another person to encourage some of those being interviewed by the NCAA not to cooperate and to give incorrect information; he arranged or found someone else to arrange for such things as plane tickets, clothes, meals and, in one instance, a grade in a class never attended by a certain athlete, and he arranged lodging for recruits at Las Vegas' glamour hotels, which would be as incorrect under NCAA rules as Maryland putting someone up at the Watergate apartments.

The struggle by the school to avoid probation ultimately involved the Nevada attorney general's office and 26 hours of hearings before various NCAA committees.

Never before had the NCAA spent so long investigating a case, and never before had an accused school spent so much time fighting the charges.

Now the House subcommittee wants to examine the fairness of NCAA rules, the methods provided for the due process and whether the NCAA violates any anti-trust laws, something a half-dozen or so court cases already have failed to prove.

Perhaps a subcommittee finally will clear up a history of misconceptions about the NCAA.

No, it does not conduct its investigations in the same manner as law enforcement agencies. But the NCAA members aren't violating the law; they are violating NCAA's bylaws and constitution, which were approved through majority vote of member schools. And those same schools agree to abide by those rules and cooperate with the NCAA during an investigation of alleged violations.

Results in on Survey

The results of a survey by the Division III Steering Committee indicate there has been too little experience with the new Division III transfer rule to warrant proposal of additional legislation at the 1978 Convention in Atlanta, according to committee chairman Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology director of athletics.

In response to the question "Has the experience of your institution with the amended transfer rule [Bylaw 4-1-(m)-(10)] been satisfactory?" 100 of the Division III athletic directors responded "yes" while 33 replied "no."

Besides the transfer rule, the survey covered the areas of financial aid based on need; membership criteria; and convention legislation and round tables.

"Although the survey showed some concern among a limited number of institutions over the potential for conflict between NCAA Constitution 3-1-(g)-(1)

and the awarding of aid based on need to certain student-athletes," Smith said, "the Steering Committee felt that proposals being presented for vote at the 1978 Convention would resolve these conflicts, if passed by the membership."

The athletic directors were asked "Under any practical circumstances, could an aid package determined per Bylaw 9-2 for an athlete at your institution incorporate sufficient amounts of countable aid to cause the grant to exceed commonly accepted educational expenses?" Of those who responded, 22 answered "yes" and 99 said "no."

Concerning additional membership criteria for Division III, Smith said the Steering Committee felt there was sufficient support for scheduling criteria to propose legislation setting a 50 per cent minimum scheduling requirement within Division III for membership in the division in football and basketball.

... Convention Procedures

Continued from page 1

appear in the Constitution and Bylaws.

- An indication of which divisions vote and how the vote is taken will be included with each legislative proposal.
- The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and of the Executive Committee will not be presented orally and will be printed in the Annual Reports.
- The annual honors luncheon will be held one day earlier than the business session, allowing more time for the business ses-

sion. There will be four and one-half more hours of business session this year than last.

- Schoolroom seating will be employed.
- To save time and eliminate confusion, the chair will call for divisional votes in the same sequence on each occasion, rather than a different divisional order each time. Also, on divisional votes where little controversy is expected, the chair will attempt to assess the divisional votes in a single show of paddles rather than three separate divisional votes.

... No Swim Waivers

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The rule in question, "Constitution 3-9-(d)," was adopted by the full NCAA membership at the organization's 1974 convention, with the provision that waivers could be obtained for competition involving international events such as the Olympics and Pan American Games.

Hunt said the first he had heard of the proposed November 9-23 tour was October 26, when Dr. Charley Scott, vice-president at the University of Alabama, called to discuss it.

"He called back November 2 and indicated the Mission Viejo

team was not a national team and that the University of Alabama was not going to request a waiver."

The next day, Hunt said, he received a call from University of Houston swim coach Phil Hansel, who said he too was not requesting a waiver.

"Then, on the same day, we had a call from the coach of Misson Viejo team, Mark Schubert, in California. He asked about the rule, described the team and indicated it was a club team, that it was not a national team," Hunt said. "Schubert said he understood none of the waiv-

Section A. Transfer Rule.			Yes	No	Number
What number of transfers came to your institution this fall from another Division III institution and became immediately eligible due to the amended rule?			—	—	113
What number of transfers came to your institution this fall from a Division I or II institution?			—	—	166
1) Has any Division I or II transfer reported for a different fall sport than that in which he participated at his former institution?			5	131	5
2) Do you expect any Division I or II transfer to report for a winter or spring sport for which he will be immediately eligible under the amended transfer rule?			20	111	22
3) Did any Division I or II transfer report for a subvarsity team or elect to sit out the year in his sport?			19	113	34
What number of transfers came to your institution this fall from a non-NCAA institution?			—	—	231
1) Has any nonmember transfer reported for a different fall sport than that in which he participated at his former institution?			6	115	8
2) Do you expect any nonmember transfer to report for a subvarsity team or elect to sit out the year in his sport?			7	116	7
What number of student-athletes transferred from your institution?			—	—	331
Has the experience of your institution with the amended transfer rule been satisfactory?			100	33	—
Section B. Aid Based on Need.			Yes	No	Number
Under any practical circumstances, could an aid package determined per Bylaw 9-2 for an athlete at your institution incorporate sufficient amounts of countable aid to cause the grant to exceed commonly accepted educational expenses?			22	99	—
Please estimate the number of individual student-athletes per year (if any) whose aid awards are likely to create such a conflict.			—	—	111
Section C. Membership Criteria, Restrictions.			Yes	No	
Should undergraduate male enrollment be a Division III membership criterion?			73	58	
If it were, what maximum limitation would you institution favor? 750-6. 1,000-23. 2,500-41. 5,000-8. Other-10.			80	63	
Should there be a requirement for sports sponsorships					
If there were, what required minimum number of sports would be best? 1-2. 2-2. 3-6. 4-16. 5-9. 6-21. 7-9. 8-14. 9-4. 10-6.					
Does your institution favor requiring a percentage of each member's contests to be scheduled against members of Division III member's contests to be scheduled against members of Division III:					
In football?			74	46	
In basketball?			86	48	
Does your institution favor all Division III championships being "terminal," that is no individual competitors being able to advance to a Division I championship?			74	59	
1) All championships being terminal but individuals able to advance (current rules)?			67	28	
2) No advancement to Division I Championship, but arrangements where possible for "meets of champions" matching winning competitors from all divisions?			27	52	
With reference to classification of a sport or sports in a division other than Division III, should a Division III member be able to: (Mark the options one through six to indicate the order of your preferences, with one your first choice and six your last choice.)					
1) Classify no sport in any other division. 1-49. 2-2. 3-7. 4-6. 5-4. 6-32.					
2) Classify one sport in Division I. 1-15. 2-23. 3-17. 4-22. 5-20. 6-2.					
3) Classify one sport in Division II. 1-7. 2-44. 3-19. 4-15. 5-11. 6-3.					
4) Classify two sports in Division I. 1-11. 2-4. 3-8. 4-5. 5-35. 6-37.					
5) Classify two sports in Division II. 1-10. 2-12. 3-34. 4-20. 5-13. 6-9.					
6) Classify one sport in Division I and one sport in Division II. 1-19. 2-12. 3-12. 4-26. 5-11. 6-20.					

Colorado State's Troxells

Like Father, Like Son

EDITOR'S NOTE: Part of the information for this story was taken from articles appearing in the Denver Post and Fort Collins Coloradoan.

Most fourth graders avoid the center position in much the same way cats avoid water. Better to play quarterback, running back or almost anything rather than be lost in the shuffle at center.

Young Wade Troxell didn't see it that way, though, and now the son of NCAA Council member Harry Troxell, District 7 Vice-President, is regarded as one of the best centers in the entire Western Athletic Conference.

"It's the only offensive position I've ever played," the Colorado State University junior said. "It always was something nobody else wanted to do, and I think it's the best spot on the team. Centers usually last longer, you're right in the middle of the action, and you have a hand in every play."

Certainly Wade comes by his talent honestly. His father was a starting guard on the 1941 Duke team, which, incidentally, participated in the only Rose Bowl game not played in Pasadena, California. Oregon State defeated the Blue Devils, 20-16,

in Durham, North Carolina.

Wade (6-0, 220) is one of the strongest players on the Ram team. At various times, he has bench-pressed 425 pounds, lifted 555 pounds on the squat and handled 445 pounds in the dead lift. That power, combined with his compact frame, gives him an advantage over many of his opponents.

"I can get under just about anybody, and I've got the strength to move them once I get under them."

Such was not always the case, however, as Wade discovered early in a fling into high school wrestling.

Having been told that the moves for wrestling were similar to the moves for playing line-backer, Wade went out for the sport January 2. On January 4, he had his first match. He fell behind 8-2 on points—and then pinned his opponent.

Wade's second match came a few days later, and this time he did not fare so well.

"The guy was huge," Wade recalled. "When he got on top of me there was no way I could get away. I couldn't find the edges. I thought I was going to smother.

er provisions would apply. He was polite, he said he understood the rule and that was that."

After receiving the Washington telegram, Hunt said, he contacted UCLA officials, who said they had previously told Schubert that Goodell could not make the trip because practice had already begun and also for academic reasons.

Hunt said UCLA officials told him they had no intention of asking for a rule waiver, and that Goodell himself, after making a similar Russian tour this summer, had expressed no inter-

est in another.

Additionally, Hunt discovered the swimmers had all been told by their coaches they would not be making the trip.

"The net result," Hunt said, "was that none of the three institutions involved was requesting a waiver, two had competition scheduled during the time of the tour, and the other one, UCLA, had started official practice, and also did not want the young man to go for academic reasons."

"This is a classic example of why you need the rule in the

first place," Hunt added. "If you didn't have the regulation, a promoter could put pressure on an institution to permit an athlete to take an endless number of trips. There are any number of promoters and trips, a constant stream of trips to exotic places where a student athlete would want to go, whether it disrupted his academic or intercollegiate schedule or not.

"What sometimes gets lost in these situations is that there are other interests involved. And those interests also relate to the student athlete."



Clap On the Old Block

Young Wade Troxell (left) certainly came by his talent honestly. He is the son of NCAA Council member Harry Troxell (right), District 7 Vice-President—who was a member of the 1941 Duke Rose Bowl team. Wade is now the starting center for Colorado State and is regarded as one of the best centers in the Western Athletic Conference.

S.2036 Concerns NCAA

EDITOR'S NOTE: NCAA executive director Walter Byers appeared before the U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation Oct. 19 and presented a statement on behalf of the NCAA concerning Senate Bill S.2036. The following are excerpts from that statement.

The NCAA, by action of its member institutions, adopts and enforces rules relating to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, pursuant to the fundamental statement of policy appearing in its Constitution:

The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports.

After review of the Commission on Olympic Sports' report, the NCAA found itself generally supportive of most of the Commission's conclusions, although it expressed major reservations concerning the concept of a central sports organization, controlled by representatives of the various national sports governing bodies.

Reorganization Steps

With the issuance of the PCOS (President's Commission on Olympic Sports) report, the United States Olympic Committee in early 1977 undertook a further reorganizational effort. To the credit of the current USOC leadership, the USOC on this occasion solicited the views not only of the national governing bodies and of the members of the PCOS and its staff, but also of the American school-college athletic community, including representatives of the NCAA. For the first time in many years, there existed—and there exists today—a positive attitude between the USOC leadership and the NCAA. The result of this communication, which also was participated in by several of the national governing bodies, was the USOC meeting at Colorado Springs, in late April 1977 at which, in the judgment of many, truly significant reorganization steps occurred.

Principal among these were — the establishment of detailed requirements for national governing body status, including the requirement that national govern-

ing bodies be autonomous; — the establishment of an internal complaint procedure, by which aggrieved persons may bring to the attention of the USOC failure of a national governing body to meet the newly-established criteria for such status; — and a fair arbitration procedure, by which challenges for national governing body status can be objectively heard. On paper, the structure and operating methods of the USOC have been dramatically changed, and while only time will tell whether the new standards and procedures are workable, the NCAA is somewhat optimistic that they will be.

Following the USOC Colorado Springs meeting, representatives of the NCAA — which has under active consideration the question whether to make application to rejoin the USOC — advised the USOC leadership that it favored Federal legislation for the limited purpose of memorializing in the USOC Federal charter the basic principles of USOC organizational change which had taken place at Colorado Springs. The NCAA felt that in view of the importance of the organizational changes, some means should be devised to make reasonably certain that the reorganization did not fall apart just as soon as the new constitutional requirements began to take practical effect.

This remains the NCAA view — specifically, since the USOC asked Congress to grant it a charter in the first place and since the USOC is the officially designated, exclusive representative of the United States in international Olympic affairs, it seems appropriate that certain key elements of its membership requirements and related procedures should be a part of the Federal charter. The recent USOC reorganization has involved an internal, private process, successfully undertaken and implemented, and it would appear the only philosophical justification for Federal legislation at this point is to include within the USOC charter the fundamental organizational principles which were worked out at Colorado Springs.

Substantively, S.2036 — while it in part deals with the accommodations reached at Colorado Springs — concerns itself with a number of other subjects and also contains provisions, within the context of the Colorado Springs reorganization, materially at variance with the actions of the USOC. Had not the USOC Colorado Springs reorganization been a deliberate and direct product of the five-year history referred to above, and were there not

such present promise that the USOC reorganization spells the beginning of a new era of cooperation and forward movement for this nation's international athletic effort, one might view more sympathetically those changed or added provisions in S.2036.

At this point, however, the NCAA would rather observe the workings of the Colorado Springs reorganization under the current leadership of the USOC, than to encourage the Congress to legislate and thereby extend the heavy hand of the Federal government into new areas of amateur athletics.

Too Many Dictates

The NCAA is unenthusiastic about Federal legislation which would do more than merely commemorate in the USOC charter the terms of the reorganization already achieved. The simple facts are that the member institutions of the NCAA already are chafing under far too many governmental dictates which many educators believe place the Federal bureaucracy in a dictatorial role as to admission policies, staff hiring practices and the integrity of research, to mention only three areas of prominent concern. There is no desire for further Federal intrusion into the management of institutions of higher education.

With this statement of general approach, it is perhaps important that we also deal with two or three of the major subjects referred to in S.2036, which were not encompassed by the USOC reorganization. The first of these, which appears both in the general statement of findings and purpose of the legislation and in the enumeration of the proposed new powers of the USOC, is the direct or implied granting to the USOC of powers with respect to domestic amateur athletic competition. These provisions are an apparent outgrowth of the PCOS recommendation in favor of a United States "central sports organization," although a close comparison of S.2036 and the PCOS report demonstrates that the proposals of the latter for Olympic domestic authority are substantially more modest than those contained in S.2036.

The NCAA has no inherent objection to the establishment of the USOC, as presently structured, as the coordinating agency for this country's international amateur sports effort. The NCAA is opposed, however, to control over domestic athletics being granted to any "central" organization, whether the PCOS's central sports organization or the USOC as presently organized, when that organization is controlled by the national governing bodies. These national governing bodies (i.e., Group A members, sometimes referred to as international franchise holders) are the respective United States members of various foreign international sports federations and, in effect, serve at the pleasure of the international federations — which are entirely beyond the reach of United States law or public policy.

If the USOC is to be given any significant domestic authority (and we oppose this concept), then in the NCAA's judgment it should be controlled by domestic interests and not by national governing bodies who owe their fundamental existence and allegiance, not to the United States, but to private international sports federations which are located abroad and which enjoy a *de facto* and probably under our law, illegal, monopoly over inter-

NFSHSA Testifies

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are excerpts from the National Federation of State High School Associations' statement before the U. S. Senate Commerce Committee concerning Senate Bill S.2036.

● We acknowledge some people are critical of standards which educational institutions and organizations establish for the conduct of their athletic programs; and it is unlikely any amount of reason can change the opinion of people who think such policies are merely devices to bind the athlete to the program. However, we concur with educators on the local and state levels who have established standards which are intended not only to protect the athlete but also to protect the program; for if school athletic programs cannot be maintained within an educational framework, the programs cannot be justified. Self-imposed standards on age, awards, academic progress and loss of school time are typical of the standards which assure schools direct school athletics, rather than vice-versa, and which keep athletic objectives coincident to educational objectives.

● The National Federation hopes the Senate Commerce Committee will keep in mind and honor the philosophies, purposes and roles of schools

and state high school associations as it considers S.2036. While it supports an improved Olympic effort, the National Federation does not believe to accomplish an improved Olympic effort it is necessary or appropriate that interscholastic athletics be made subject to the control of the United States Olympic Committee, which S.2036 would clearly provide and encourage.

● . . . the National Federation believes it is justified in opposing any infringement upon schools to educate youth through competitive athletics. This means the National Federation will work diligently to assure the USOC is not given authority to interfere in the use of school-operated athletic facilities and with regularly scheduled, school-sponsored athletic events; it means the National Federation will vigorously oppose provisions of S.2036 which imply the USOC shall have authority to determine national goals for amateur athletics; it means we will use the full scope of the inter-scholastic community to assure legislation does not pass which would usurp the role schools, state high school associations and the National Federation have in determining the conditions under which high school students participate in international competition.

national amateur sports competition.

Second, the Bill calls for the authorization of \$20,000,000 in Federal general revenues, to be used by the USOC for the primary benefit of the national governing bodies, and for development of regional training sites. We understand from the USOC leadership that it seeks such a grant of Federal funds, and obviously whether or not the USOC should appropriately receive these funds is a matter between it, the Congress and the President. The NCAA thus takes no position on this provision of the Bill, except to raise the question whether national priorities do not require that at least equal and probably greater consideration be given to the authorization and appropriation of Federal funds for the purpose of increasing broad-based sports development and athletic opportunities for the youth of this country.

When talking about the use of Federal funds for development of the athletic elite — the future world-class athlete — are we possibly getting our national priorities out of order? Should we not be equally concerned, or more so, with the expansion of sports opportunities for inner city youth and others by utilizing the facilities of our primary and secondary schools? The facilities are there. The pressing need is for financing to turn the key. Isn't this of more importance, in the long run, than providing assistance to national governing bodies and the development of regional training sites for potential international superstars? We think such questions require careful examination by the Congress.

Bill of Rights

Finally, we should refer to that portion of S.2036 which purports to establish a Federal "Athletes Bill of Rights." As written, the Bill bears no resemblance either to the terms of S.3500 — which three years ago passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote — nor to the legislative proposals of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports.

In effect, the Bill grants to

athletes an unimpeded right to compete in all international amateur athletic competition sponsored or sanctioned by a national governing body. As a practical matter—as anyone familiar with the amateur athletic community is well aware—the Bill thus encompasses all international competition. S.3500 or the Pearson Bill contained a similar provision, but also contained an exception in favor of restrictions imposed by educational institutions, or associations thereof, designed to advance the educational interests of the students themselves or to protect regular programs of athletic competition in those institutions. The PCOS report proposed legislation almost identical to the Pearson Bill, except that only individual educational institutions, and not associations thereof, could impose restrictions based upon educational welfare or regular programs of athletic competition.

Let me ask: Does an athlete, when he becomes a member of an athletic team, have any obligation to observe the conditions which he agreed to when he became a member of the team? Does an athlete have the right to quit a team realizing he may or may not be accepted back when he chooses to rejoin that team? Does a team sponsor — whose investment in time and money finances the competitive opportunities for the athlete — have an equity in seeing to it that opportunistic promoters do not destroy the effectiveness of the team? Is it reasonable to protect the integrity of domestic USA sports programs against the blandishments of profit-seeking international promoters?

We answer these types of questions in the affirmative, and we support any set of guiding policies in this area which recognize these principles.

As to the NCAA, let it be remembered that it is an association of educational institutions and these institutions conduct the most advanced and effective amateur sports programs in the United States. The uniform rules of the NCAA are adopted by its

Continued on page 5

Elsewhere in Education

College, University Enrollment Up

College and university enrollments this fall may be up as much as 3.7 per cent to an estimated total of 11.5 million students, it was reported recently by Garland G. Parker in his 18th annual survey conducted at the University of Cincinnati. Parker said he is encouraged by the grand total increase, but he believes the "main drama" lies within the different enrollment categories.

He said, for example, early returns from 678 representative colleges and universities enrolling 1.8 million students show—

● Despite an overall student increase, the full-time student total of 1,140,799 "reflects a marginal increase" of only .9 per cent.

● The number of freshmen decreased 1.4 per cent in the colleges surveyed. Parker said this loss, coming in advance of the anticipated decline in high school graduates that may begin next year, "will result in an overall full-time student decline in years ahead."

● Part-time enrollment increased in the two-year colleges surveyed by 17.7 per cent, an increase he said is "the most encouraging development of 1977." However, he found that part-time enrollment in four-year institutions dropped by .5 per cent. In all, the reporting colleges showed an 8.9 per cent gain in part-time students.

NOCSAE Tests Promoting Helmet Safety

The National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) has announced a revision in the NOCSAE Football Helmet Standard.

Established in 1973, the NOCSAE Standard determines the shock absorption properties of football helmets under various conditions of temperature and humidity. Through a series of tests, it can be determined whether a football helmet can attenuate an impact and not exceed an established Severity Index.

Beginning with the 1978 season, the NCAA Football Rules will require that all helmets worn by student-athletes bear the NOCSAE seal, "Meets NOCSAE Standard." During its January 1978 meeting, the NCAA Football Rules Committee will determine the appropriate penalty to be assessed if an individual is not wearing a helmet that has the NOCSAE seal affixed.

Copies of the NOCSAE Football Helmet Standard and Certification List (a list of helmet models that have passed the

test) are available from Dennis Poppe, NCAA assistant director of events, P. O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

Questions have been asked concerning the Standard, and the following answers may help to explain the NOCSAE Football Helmet Standard and its implications:

What is the NOCSAE Football Helmet Standard?

It is a voluntary safety standard that has been developed to reduce head injuries by insuring that the helmets in the field are capable of at least of attenuating an impact as severe as stopping the head while traveling at 17.9 feet per second in less than one inch to below tolerable concussive limits.

Testing

The NOCSAE Standard involves mounting a football helmet on a synthetic head model and dropping it a total of 16 times onto a firm rubber pad, including two each from a height of 60 inches, onto six locations at ambient temperatures. Shock

measurements are taken to determine if the helmet meets an established severity index and thereby passes the NOCSAE Football Helmet Standard test.

Not all helmet sizes are tested. It would not be feasible. Therefore, the most critical sizes (6%, 7¼ and 7½) are tested in the three common shell sizes used by most equipment manufacturers. The sizes have the least amount of standoff distance from the shell and, if these shell sizes pass the NOCSAE Standard, it is assumed the other helmet sizes in that particular shell size are safe.

All three test sizes must be passed for a football helmet to be offered for sale in those sizes. If a football helmet fails to pass the test in any of the models, it will not be listed on the NOCSAE Football Helmet Certification List.

Are certified helmets safer than pre-certified helmets?

Yes, according to laboratory test results certified helmets should perform at severity indexes 50-100 per cent lower than

predecessors due to size adjustments, materials and design changes.

Would making the test more severe produce safer helmets?

Not necessarily. Quality of materials, methods of fabrication and design concepts now being used in the manufacturing of helmets would make the helmets heavier, larger and stiffer. All of these factors adversely affect the potential for injury to the wearer and to opponents.

How long will helmets stay in certified condition? What happens when a helmet no longer meets the Standard?

It cannot be determined since factors such as the type of helmet and the amount of intensity of usage will determine the safety of each helmet over a period of time. It should be noted the NOCSAE Football Helmet Standard is not a warranty, but simply a statement that a parti-

cular helmet model passed the NOCSAE tests when it was purchased.

In order to insure that used helmets are safe, the recertification firms which adhere to the NOCSAE recertification procedures have been authorized to recertify helmets which have previously passed the NOCSAE Football Helmet Test Standard. Each institution is responsible for determining if a helmet needs to be recertified.

Bear Seal

How can it be determined if a helmet has passed the NOCSAE Football Helmet Test Standard?

Those helmets which have passed the NOCSAE Standard must bear the seal, "Meets NOCSAE Standard," which is permanently branded or stamped on the outside rear portion of the helmet. In addition, a list of those helmet models which have passed the Standard is available upon request.

Can a helmet which bears the NOCSAE seal be repaired or altered without legal ramifications?

When an individual alters a helmet which bears the NOCSAE test seal, whether by way of repair or by adding for purposes of comfort or safety, he thereby assumes risk for himself and his employer of being charged with negligence if he does not have the helmet retested against the NOCSAE recertification standard.

If the helmet is not retested, the manufacturer may disclaim liability because the helmet itself had been altered and, as a result, it had become less safe.

It is understood retesting football helmets is not practical in all cases. For example, if a chinstrap or a cheek pad were replaced on a helmet and these alterations did not change the original design or makeup of the helmet, it probably would not have to be retested. However, the key to the situation is that any modification or alteration must not change the original design or makeup of the helmet.

In addition, parts should be replaced by similar replacement parts supplied by the manufacturer of the helmet.

How are institutions and their personnel protected if they purchase helmets which have passed the NOCSAE Standard?

An institution which has purchased helmets that have met the NOCSAE Standard is not immune from litigation. However, it is an indication the institution has taken efforts to safeguard its student-athletes by purchasing helmets which have passed the only available safety standard.

Who enforces the NOCSAE Standard?

NOCSAE does not possess a surveillance force to insure compliance with the Standard. The Standard is a voluntary standard, available for adoption by any equipment manufacturer. However, if a firm affixes the NOCSAE seal to its helmets it assumes the responsibility that all of the helmets it manufactures will pass the NOCSAE Standard.

Any interested group or individual may check to insure a manufacturer's compliance simply by purchasing a helmet and submitting it to the NOCSAE tests. If a helmet with a NOCSAE seal attached is found deficient, the NOCSAE Board of Directors requests that it be notified.

NCAA Television Penalties Outside FCC Jurisdiction

The Federal Communications Commission has upheld a ruling by its Broadcast Bureau that the FCC lacks jurisdiction to investigate the use of television access by the Association to assure compliance with NCAA rules.

The decision came on a request by Dr. John Irvan Moritzky Choate of Sand Springs, Oklahoma, for review of a January 31 Broadcast Bureau ruling denying his appeal of a staff opinion.

On August 5, 1975, Dr. Choate had requested the FCC to investigate possible censorship of athletic contests. He contended the Association had adopted a policy of using access to television to ensure compliance with its rules and that the policy precluded coverage of meritorious games, causing violations by FCC licensees of Sections 73.135 and 73.658(e) of the rules.

Dr. Choate specifically referred to the NCAA's blackout policy barring broadcasts involving colleges on athletic probation and cited numerous examples.

(Sections 73.135 and 73.658(e) provide that no license may be granted to an AM or TV station having any contract, arrangement or understanding that pre-

vents or hinders the station from rejecting or refusing network programs, or from substituting a program of outstanding local or national importance.)

Licencees Only

Last October 15, the Broadcast Bureau advised Dr. Choate that the Commission's regulatory jurisdiction extended only to FCC licensees. The Bureau noted since the NCAA held no broadcast licenses and served only as a program supplier for certain sports events, it was wholly outside the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction.

The broadcast rights held by the Association, the Bureau said, could be sold to whomever the NCAA selected under any terms it could negotiate. In addition, the Bureau pointed out the Commission was prohibited from censoring broadcast matter and did not attempt to direct its licensees to broadcast or refrain from broadcasting specific program matter.

Subsequently, Dr. Choate requested an appeal of the October 15 ruling, contending that since the contractual obligations of licensees prohibited them from contracting with colleges or

other athletic units directly, this was within the FCC's jurisdiction.

In response, on January 31 the Broadcast Bureau informed Dr. Choate the Commission imposed no prohibition on its licensees which would prevent a station from contracting with a college or university to broadcast football games. The limitations, it said, originated with the NCAA.

The Bureau reiterated its previous ruling that the Commission lacked jurisdiction over program suppliers such as the NCAA, adding the NCAA could refuse to sell the television rights to football games or could sell them subject to any terms it might wish to impose.

In view of the prohibition from censoring broadcast matter, the Bureau said the Commission did not direct its licensees to present or refrain from presenting specific program matter, including sports events.

Therefore, the Bureau concluded, there was no violation of the rules.

The Commission affirmed the Bureau's position, saying the Choate appeal does not contain sufficient grounds to warrant the initiation of an inquiry.

... NCAA Expresses Reservations About Senate Bill

Continued from page 4

own member institutions as a matter of voluntary self-regulation. What NCAA detractors choose to ignore, or tend to forget, is that the NCAA—virtually alone among the principal amateur athletic organizations in this country—is constrained by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution only to implement those rules and procedures, relating to amateur athletic competition, which it can defend constitutionally as reasonable under all the circumstances.

The NCAA has been identified by the Federal courts as "state

action" and has been subjected to numerous proceedings in Federal court, involving constitutional challenges against the rules adopted by its member institutions. Virtually without exception, the NCAA's rules and hearing procedures have been sustained by our Federal courts as reasonable under the Fourteenth Amendment—or stated otherwise, the Federal District and Circuit Courts of Appeals have held that the NCAA rules and implementing procedures are reasonable when, in a particular factual context, both the legitimate interests of the individual and the educational athletic community are taken into account.

As a practical matter, under existing law, if the NCAA rules treat an amateur athlete unfairly or unreasonably, the NCAA is subject to injunctive restraint in Federal Court.

I do not believe there is a single amateur athletic organization which is a party to today's subject matter which has been held by Federal Court decisions to be restrained by U. S. constitutional controls to which the NCAA must answer.

It seems rather clear at this point that advocates of this particular provision in S.2036 do not want a standard of fairness or reasonableness applied to an athlete's right to compete in international competition. In effect,

they argue that the right of an athlete to compete internationally is so fundamental a right, constitutional or otherwise, that it rises to a level higher than individual rights contained in our Federal Constitution—all of which, even including the right of free speech, are subject to reasonable restraint. The NCAA believes that this matter of individual rights, like many other matters of individual rights in this country, is subject to examination based both upon the reasonable interests of the individual and the reasonable interests of the community—in this case the amateur athletic community—of which that individual is a part.

Due Process Untrampled

By BOB GALT, Dallas Times Herald



WRIGHT

A district court judge in Nevada recently called the National Collegiate Athletic Association's case against the University of Nevada-Las Vegas and its basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian "100 per cent hearsay" and "incredible."

The legality of the NCAA's penalty against the University of Minnesota is being tested in the courts, and some supporters of the Oklahoma State University football program are saying they're prepared to go to court against the NCAA.

Nevada-Las Vegas and Minnesota were recently placed on probation by the NCAA for rule violations, and Oklahoma State is still under investigation.

Charles Alan Wright, a tall, distinguished University of Texas law professor, is one of five members of the NCAA's Committee on Infractions. After charges are made and investigations conducted, it is this committee that decides on a school's innocence or guilt and punishment.

Wright, 50, is recognized as one of the nation's foremost authorities on constitutional law and served for six months as President Nixon's special advisor during the Watergate proceedings.

Wright has been a member of the Committee on Infractions since 1973. The group recently placed the University of Houston on probation for its recruitment of Darrell Shepard.

Wright discussed the NCAA's investigation procedures and his work on the Committee on Infractions with the *Times Herald*.

Q—Some people think the Houston-Shepard case was railroaded through. It was certainly handled quicker than most cases. Why?

A—It was a very narrow case involving one athlete over a very short period of time. The investigation could be done quickly. The university responded quickly. There was no dispute of the facts.

This one kind of astounded me. We've been criticized before for being so slow, but on this one it was for being too fast.

Q—You at least came out of that one without being taken to court. Jerry Tarkanian of Nevada-Las Vegas is taking the university to court. People connected with the Oklahoma State program are threatening the same. Are you disturbed by these challenges to the NCAA's enforcement program?

A—It's all part of the general conditions of society today. People seldom went to court years ago. Today they go for everything. I certainly don't like to see cases go to court. All cases in general, I think they result in the bad actors receiving publicity. You never read about the young men who benefit so much from college athletics. It doesn't make a story that a kid is getting a college education.

Q—When the NCAA starts an investigation are you kept informed of its progress from beginning to end?

A—No. When the staff notifies a school a list of the accusations. At the same time we receive a copy. I rarely even look at the official inquiry. I wait until the university answers the charges. We get copies of that, too. At that time I see the questions being asked and the responses being made.

Q—When you speak of the staff you're referring to the investigation staff that works out of the NCAA headquarters (in Shawnee Mission, Kansas). What's the size of that staff?

A—I think it would be interesting to point out that there have been major changes in the organization in recent years. When I first went to work on this committee there were three people in the investigative department. One ran things in the home office and

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How the NCAA Conducts an Investigation

Few things in this world are talked about more by the public and understood less than the NCAA's Enforcement Program.

Basically, here is how an infractions case is handled by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions:

When information is developed indicating that violations of NCAA legislation may have occurred by a member institution, the NCAA's investigative staff, acting under the general guidance of the Committee on Infractions, notifies the involved institution that a preliminary inquiry will be conducted. In the event the preliminary inquiry indicates that no violations have occurred, the case is terminated and this information is reported to the Committee and the institution.

If information related to alleged violations appears to be of substance, the Committee authorizes a letter of official inquiry to request information from the in-

stitution which will assist the Committee in determining the facts in the case.

Through this inquiry, the institution is made aware of specific information, including names and dates, concerning each alleged violation to enable it to investigate and respond in writing to the Committee in an enlightened manner. The institution is requested to investigate by contacting all individuals involved and to support its position in regard to each allegation with any available evidence.

Once the institution has collected all available information and prepared a written response to the allegations in the official inquiry, a hearing is held to review the case before the Committee on Infractions. The institution's written response is submitted to the Committee about two weeks prior to this hearing, which enables the Committee members to familiarize them-

selves with the institution's position before the hearing. Prior to the hearing, the Committee has received no specific information related to the case from the NCAA staff other than a copy the letter of official inquiry.

During the hearing, the institution's representatives and the NCAA investigative staff present specific information to the Committee concerning each alleged violation set forth in the official inquiry.

This procedure provides the opportunity for the institutional representatives, including any involved coach or student-athlete and his legal counsel, to discuss any of the information presented to the Committee by the investigative staff or the institution. Further, the institution is advised of the evidence developed by the investigative staff, and all individuals who have reported information substantiating an allegation are identified.

Frequently, the institution, investigative staff and the Committee agree as to whether the weight of the evidence indicates that a violation has occurred. When there is disagreement, it is the responsibility of the Committee on Infractions to determine whether a finding of violation should be made.

For example, in the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, infractions case, the Committee conducted four separate days of hearings involving more than 26 hours. More than 70 alleged violations were included in the official inquiry to the University, and eventually the Committee made 39 separate findings of violations.

After each allegation has been discussed, the institution's representatives and the NCAA investigative staff are dismissed from the hearing, and the Committee determines whether findings of violations should be made and, if so, what penalties should be

imposed upon the institution. Once the Committee arrives at its conclusions, a confidential report consisting of all findings and the proposed penalty is drafted and sent to the institution. The institution then has an opportunity to appeal any of the Committee's findings, the proposed penalty or both to the NCAA Council.

If such an appeal is made, the institution's representatives and their legal counsel may appear during the hearing before the 18-member Council. The Committee on Infractions also prepares an expanded confidential report to the Council, a copy of which is forwarded to the institution before the hearing, describing the Committee's reasons for the findings and proposed penalties which have been appealed.

No public announcement is made by the NCAA until the conclusion of the processing of the case.

No Convictions From Rumors

By WHITEY KELLEY, Charlotte (N.C.) Observer

A note from the dentist saying you need root canal work is a mere inconvenience compared to notification from the NCAA infractions committee asking an institution to explain its recruiting policies.

The letter, which means potential trouble in the athletic program, sends shocks waves through a school.

One of the most misunderstood and often most vilified committees of the NCAA, the infractions committee consists of five members who carry out the mandates of the 724 members.

One of these five members is John W. "Jack" Sawyer, faculty representative for athletics at Wake Forest and the current ACC president. He has been a Wake Forest professor since 1956 and neither looks nor acts like a villain.

The 60-year-old, six-year veteran of the infractions committee spends most of his time teaching math and computer programming. He is soft spoken, shy and most deliberate in his manner . . . the kind of person you'd want on your side in a difficult situation.

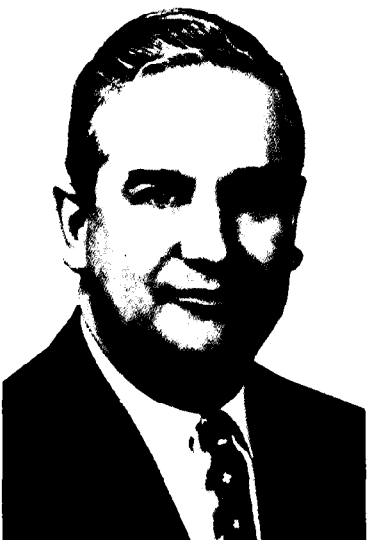
Because of recent probations to Nevada-Las Vegas and Western Carolina for violations of the NCAA rules in basketball, the infractions committee has been in the news recently. By necessity, the committee is a closed-mouth group and its actions are often misunderstood.

However, during a recent interview, Dr. Sawyer explained how the committee operated.

Q: In what ways are investigations started?

A: One might arise from a comment in one of your columns. There are hints, innuendos and rumors that circulate around. Sometimes, an anonymous tip is sent to the NCAA.

Let me make it clear that we do not convict anyone on an anonymous tip, or rumor, but those things may expose the tip of an iceberg just enough to warrant sending an investigator to look into the situation. Then he may uncover some hard facts that can be used for a hearing.



SAWYER

Q: How many investigators does the NCAA have?

A: Eleven people.

Q: What types of violations occur the most?

A: Usually in some aspect of financial aid. I don't mean that every coach is running around giving an extra \$100 a month, or anything of this sort. And for every coach who is doing it, we find 50 alumni. Most of the charges are against alumni, or other representatives, rather than coaches.

Q: Are coaches aware of what the alumni are doing in most instances?

A: We are not sure. In some cases we know that the coach knew it . . . he set up the meeting. In other cases, coaches are just as disturbed as we are, and it's very obvious.

Policing Alumni

It's awfully hard to police alumni. It's a little bit easier to keep track of coaches because of their expense vouchers. Usually, the information about alumni comes from the boys themselves. And the boys do a lot of talking.

Q: Are the boys usually honest when talking with your investigators?

A: They're either honest or don't cover up things very well in their interviews.

Q: We hear a lot about due process (proceedings carried out in accordance with established rules) these days, sometimes from coaches. Is their "due process" trampled on during an NCAA investigation?

A: Well, obviously, being on the other side of the fence, I don't because we work so hard to protect the rights of everyone. At a typical meeting we spend at least half of our time discussing our pro-

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Enforcement Case Summary

Cases considered	993
No violations found	445
Official inquiry	92
Preliminary review	353
Action in remaining cases	548
Public penalties	
by NCAA	207
Private reprimands by NCAA	241
Penalized by institution or conference	60
Official inquiries pending	16
Preliminary reviews pending	24

Georgia's Dooley On Infractions

EDITOR'S NOTE: Georgia football coach Vince Dooley, the chairman of the Ethics Committee of the American Football Coaches Association, recently was interviewed by Los Angeles Times staff writer Bob Oates. The following are some of his comments.

● "Much of the improvement in the moral condition of college football comes from better enforcement of NCAA rules by its enlarged staff of investigators. Two years ago it only had a couple of investigators for the whole country. Now it has eight or 10—which means it can work on more than one serious problem at the same time. It's making a difference."

● "The NCAA used to be an overworked guy taking a bunch of hysterical phone calls in Kansas City. Not any more. You see their enforcement people in the field now, and that's a giant step in the right direction."

● "Don't blame the alumni. It's the head coach who runs the program, and regardless of what kind of program he runs, the alumni always get the message. If he runs things under the table they get that message and act accordingly. If he operates above board they go along with that. The alumni don't want to do anything that hurts the school. It only takes three people, you know, to have a clean football program. You start with the university president, who hires the athletic director who hires the coach."

● "Penalties should be severe. At the present time I don't think we're tough enough on coaches who cheat. When we catch one we ought to throw the book at him—suspend him for at least a year. To enforce a rule like an NCAA rule against illegal recruiting, you've got to have law-abiding coaches setting a good example, you've got to have a code that can be enforced, and you've got to crack the whip—and the greatest of these is cracking the whip. Make a cheater an example to everyone else."

● "The pressure to win is the root of the whole problem, of course. All young coaches are out to win because winning is what their schools want, and in most instances it's younger coaches who are apt to get into the most difficulty. In their inexperience, some feel the only way to win fast is to cheat. Somehow we have to impress on them that there are other ways. It's tragic to see a promising young coach get off to a bad start."

The Infractions Committee

Five men from different regions and backgrounds with a common objective: The equitable enforcement of the NCAA's rules and regulations for its membership



Reynolds

For the last 12 years, Arthur R. Reynolds has served as the Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Northern Colorado.

Academically, Reynolds received his B. A. degree from Peru State College and was awarded his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. Professionally, he has been a man of broad accomplishments, having been involved in teaching, coaching and administration both at the public school level and at the university level.

Besides being the Dean of the Graduate School, Reynolds also is a Professor of History. He is the immediate past president of the Western Association of Graduate Schools, and he still serves on that organization's executive committee. He is a member of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States' Task Force on Transfer and Equivalency of Graduate Credit.

In the area of athletics, Reynolds has served as Chairman of the University of Northern Colorado's Board of Athletic Control for 20 years. During about that same period, he has continuously occupied a position on one of the NCAA's committees. His assignments have included memberships on the College Committee, the Council and — since January 1969 — the Infractions Committee. Currently, he is the committee chairman.

Reynolds' term will expire September 1, 1978, and he will not be eligible for reelection.

Sawyer

John Wesley (Jack) Sawyer is a man of varied interests and abilities.

Not only is he currently a professor of mathematics and computer science at Wake Forest University, he also has

a solid background in philosophy, music and athletics. He has written many industrial research reports; has served as a consultant in mathematics, statistics and computers to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. since 1958; and has authored "A Critique of the Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health Characteristics" (1969).

The Raleigh, North Carolina, native earned his B. A. degree in 1938 from Wake Forest in mathematics and received his first M. A. in 1941 in education and philosophy. In 1948, Sawyer earned his second M. A. — this time in mathematics from the University of Missouri—before gaining his Ph. D. in mathematics from Missouri in 1951. He has done postdoctoral study in computer science at Duke University.

Sawyer is president of the Atlantic Coast Conference for 1977-1978, a position he previously filled in 1969-1970 and 1964-1965. He also is the Wake Forest faculty athletic representative.

He has served on the NCAA Credentials Committee, the Nominations Committee, the Financial Aid Committee in addition to performing his duties on the Infractions Committee. Sawyer's term on the Infractions Committee will expire in September 1979.



Cross

Certainly, Harry M. Cross has played a leading part in the role of the NCAA for the last decade and a half.

The University of Washington law professor was president of the NCAA in 1969-1970 and served on the Council from 1971-1973. His current term on the Infractions Committee began in 1973; he previously was on the same committee in 1967 and 1968. Cross also has been on the NCAA's Constitution and Bylaws Committee and the Special Committee of Student Financial

Aid. He was Convention Parliamentarian in 1968, 1969, 1972, 1974 and 1975.

Cross was awarded his B. A. from Washington State University in 1936 and received his law degree from the University of Washington in 1940.

From 1940-1941, Cross was a Sterling Fellow in Law at Yale. Early in his professional career, he served as an attorney for the U. S. Treasury Department and for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Cross became an associate professor of law at the University of Washington in 1945 and has been a professor since 1949. Since 1975, he has been associate dean of the School of Law.

Since 1954, Cross has been the chairman or a member of various committees of Real Property, Probate and Trust Law section of the American Bar Association. He also has been on various committees of the Washington State Bar Association.

His term on the Infractions Committee will expire in September 1979.

Wright

The career of Charles Alan Wright, professor of law at the University of Texas, Austin, has been nothing less than spectacular.

Since receiving his law degree from Yale University in 1949, Wright has authored or co-authored a wealth of books pertaining to the legal field, principally focusing on federal practice and procedure.

In 1973, he was Consultant to Counsel for President of the United States, and from 1963-1969 he was reporter for the American Law Institute Study of the Division of Jurisdiction between State and Federal Courts.

Wright is a member of the council of the American Law Institute. From 1964-1976, by the appointment of Chief Justice Earl Warren, he was on the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He is an expert on due process.

Besides his experience at the University of Texas, Wright has taught at the University of Minnesota, Yale University, the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University. He has summer teaching experience at the Universities of Michigan, Colorado, North Carolina, Utah and California as well as at the University of Kent (Canterbury, England).

Wright served on the University of Texas athletic council from 1966-1971, and he has been a member of the NCAA's Infractions Committee since 1973.

His term will expire in September 1980.



Matthews

As a professor of law at the University of Kentucky College of Law, William L. Matthews, Jr. has gained respect throughout the profession.

The Kentucky native received his B. A. from Western Kentucky University in 1941 and earned his J. D. degree from the University of Kentucky, also in 1941. From 1940-1941, he was the editor-in-chief of the Kentucky Law Journal. In 1946, Matthews earned his masters degree in law from the University of Michigan and he obtained his doctorate in law in 1950, also from Michigan.

After reaching the rank of major in the Army Air Force in World War II, Matthews established a private practice of law in Bowling Green, Kentucky. In 1947, he became an associate professor of law at the University of Kentucky and in 1949, he became a professor.

He served as acting dean and dean of the University of Kentucky College of Law for 16 years (1951-1952, 1956-1957 and 1957-1971) and has been University Alumni Professor since 1974.

Matthews' areas of teaching and research specialty are property, trusts and estates, future interests and fiduciary administration.

He has been a member of the Kentucky Public Service Commission and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Matthews has been the University of Kentucky athletic faculty representative since 1962, and he formerly was a member of the executive committee of the Southeast Conference. He began his service on the NCAA Infractions Committee in 1974; his term will expire in September 1980.

Top Division I Shooters Aiming for Cage Campaign

If you're familiar with Freeman Williams, Portland State's gifted 6-4 senior, you're probably thinking he's a cinch to become the first national Division I scoring champion to repeat since LSU's Pistol Pete Maravich.

After all, he's a long-range bomber with a pure touch, shoots 50 per cent from the field and 80 per cent at the line, and—this is important — "Free" (that's his nickname) is free to shoot an average of 32 times a game. He'd be among history's 40-point major collegians if he were free to shoot every time he was fouled, as players did before 1973. Proof of this is his 16.0 field goals per game in '77—only Maravich ever had more. Even so, his 38.84 average of last season is outranked only by the 40-point club—LSU's Maravich (three times), Furman's Frank Selvy (once) and Mississippi's Johnny Neumann (once).

Well, Williams is not a cinch to repeat, not when you take a close look at Larry Bird's stretch run at Indiana State last season: Bird averaged 38.3 points his last 15 games, Williams 38.1 his last 15. It could be that close in '78.

Bird, a 6-9 junior from tiny French Lick, Indiana, had transferred from Indiana and sat out a season. Once he worked into the system and hit his stride, Bird was amazingly consistent with eight games of 40 to 47 points down the stretch.

That lifted his final average to 32.8 and made him only the 12th major-college sophomore to reach 30 (others include Oscar Robertson, Spencer Haywood, George McGinnis, Calvin Murphy, Adrian Dantley, Maravich, Neumann, Williams . . . well, you get the idea).

Bird also ranks as the country's No. 2 returning rebounder on his 13.3 average. This means he has a chance to win championships in both scoring and rebounding — and that's something no one has ever done. In fact, no one has

come close. Just one scoring champion ever ranked in even the top 10 in rebounding—Rick Barry of Miami (Fla.), the '65 scoring champion at 37.4 who was fourth in rebounding at 18.3 (the champion that season, Connecticut's Toby Kimball, averaged 21.0).

Comparing Williams and Maravich isn't unreasonable. In their junior seasons, the Williams of '77 was more accurate than the Maravich of '69, both from the field (50 per cent to 44 per cent) and at the line (80 per cent to 75 per cent). But Maravich had more shots, 37.5 to 32.2 from the field and 14.5 to 8.5 at the line, where rules favor Pistol Pete.

Williams and Bird don't have much in common. Williams grew up in a big city (Los Angeles, where one of his three brothers, 14-year-old Ryan, is scoring 20 a game). He wants to repay his parents and secure their future with a big pro contract and eventually have his own clothing business.

Dangerous on Road

Meanwhile, there are games to be played, music to listen to and chicken to eat. "I love chicken," says Williams, "any way you can fix it—fried, boiled, barbecued—I just love it." Williams admits to being shy, "especially around girls," but he's not bashful on the court. He often raises a clenched fist in exuberance after making a shot. On the road, he is often greeted by taunts. But he handles it well, seldom showing much reaction. ("It's hard to block it out, but I'm getting used to it.")

And with a small gym and high rent at the Portland Coliseum, Williams plays nearly all his strongest opponents on the road. In five days last season he helped end home-court victory streaks of 21, 19 and 20 games at New Orleans, North Texas and Pan American respectively. After a 96-61 defeat, New Orleans' Curtis Pace said, "We tried to push him left, we tried to push

him right, we tried to make him stop his dribble, but nothing worked."

However, his 71-point game — fourth highest in major-college history—came against Southern Oregon at home, where coach Ken Edwards often gives the team "my Evel Knievel speech—'You have to do what the fans like.'"

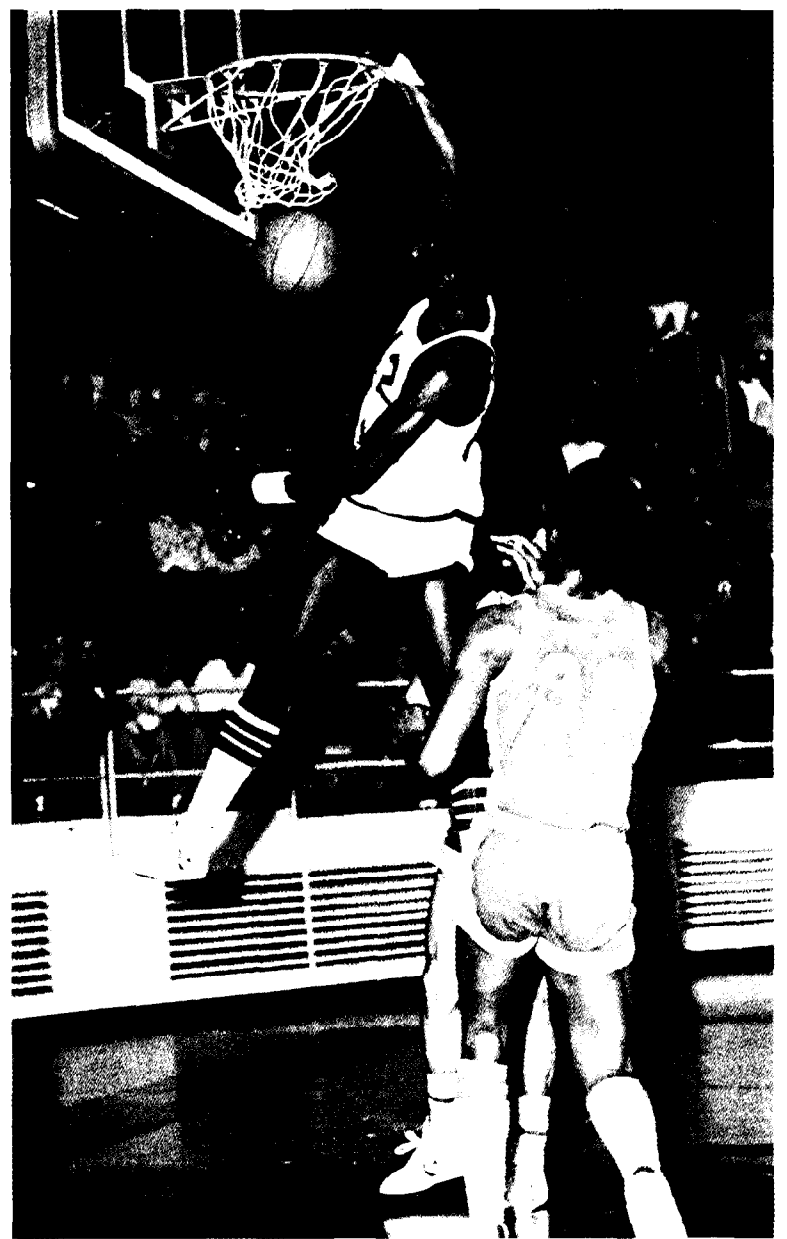
Bird couldn't adjust to the 33,000-student Indiana campus after growing up in a small town and quit after a few days. Still only 17, he took a job driving a garbage truck. His mother and Indiana State coach Bob King ("He's been like a dad to me") talked him back into college. A .544 shooter from the field and .840 at the line last season, his passing and ball-handling are remarkable for a big man.

He's not the only player who ranks in two categories. In fact, Northeast Louisiana's Calvin Natt, a 6-5 junior, ranks high in three—scoring 29.0 (third among returnees), rebounding 12.6 (sixth) and field-goal percentage .623 (fifth).

Three More

Three more are among the top 10 returnees in two categories—Bradley's Roger Phegley (27.4 and .874), Nevada-Reno's Edgar Jones (23.7 and 13.1) and Holy Cross' Ron Perry (23.0 — first among all Division I freshmen—and .881). Minnesota's Mike Thompson (22.0 and .606) just misses the top 10s.

Natt's older brother played college football and used to taunt him with "sissy" in backyard one-on-one. No more. Now Calvin weighs 216 and says, "I love dishing it out and I'm not scared of catching it." The 6-7 Phegley was recruited by the baseball coach as an all-state pitcher and is a rare two-sport standout at Bradley. Handsome and nicknamed "Peaches," he gets many fan letters from girls. Jones, 6-9 and a 208-pounder from Newark,



Putting It Away

Northeast Louisiana's Calvin Natt can be a terror around the basket, as he proves in this action against New Orleans last season. The 6-5 junior finished sixth in the nation last year in scoring with an average of 29.0 points a game. He was also the 14th best rebounder with a 12.6 norm.

New Jersey, had a big freshman year and improved again last season. Perry's father, a Holy Cross basketball and baseball star, now is the college's athletic director. Taught by his dad, a high school coach with a 292-34 record, Ron is poised and near-perfect in fundamentals, a deft passer and good defender.

Furman's Bruce Grimm, the No. 5 returning scorer, played at Furman as a freshman, transferred to Providence, then came back to Furman. The Prodigal Son's return was an event, with signs like "Welcome Back Bruce" and "Bruce, It's Been Grimm Without You." Bruce responded with 36 points against Penn.

Davidson's John Gerdy, who's from Little Falls, New Jersey, (his brother played for the Wildcats several years ago) led the team in scoring as a freshman and improved last season. Pittsburgh's Larry Harris, a smooth 6-6 senior from Lorain, Ohio, is a pure shooter who thrives under pressure. He's being compared with Bill Knight at Pitt. Army's Gary Winton, strong and deceptively quick, is a good rebounder and does the job at both ends of the court.

Old Dominion's Ronnie Valentine, the country's No. 2 freshman scorer in '76, was recruited by 200 colleges but stayed home in Norfolk, Virginia, because, "I like it here. The people are nice. You can tell who's real and who's jive."

Rebounders Return

The ranks of the country's returning Division I rebounders are dominated by underclassmen—10 of the top 14, to be exact. The only seniors are North Texas State's Ken Williams, DePaul's Dave Corzine, Pan American's Henry Taylor and Utah State's Mike Santos, none of whom finished in last season's top 10.

Heading the list is Drexel's

Bob Stephens, nicknamed "The Sweeper" because of his long arms, who was fourth last season at 14.8. An unheralded hometown Philadelphian, Stephens is only 6-7 and 180 pounds but he's tenacious, quick and a leaper. Stephens also has a lot of pride and desire to improve.

Indiana State's Larry Bird and Nevada-Reno's Edgar Jones, both among the top scorers, are next in rebounding, then Michigan's Phil Hubbard. The 6-7 Hubbard is a Mr. Pencil like Stephens, but he manages to out-quick all those 6-11 moose he bumps into, and explains, "Our game isn't muscle, it's speed."

If you're looking for a sleeper in the race, Williams is your man. He averaged 14.9 rebounds his last 17 games after becoming a starter in the 11th game for North Texas. Says assistant coach Jimmy Gales, "Ken is probably our hardest worker and great fun to coach." He's 6-7 and from Dallas.

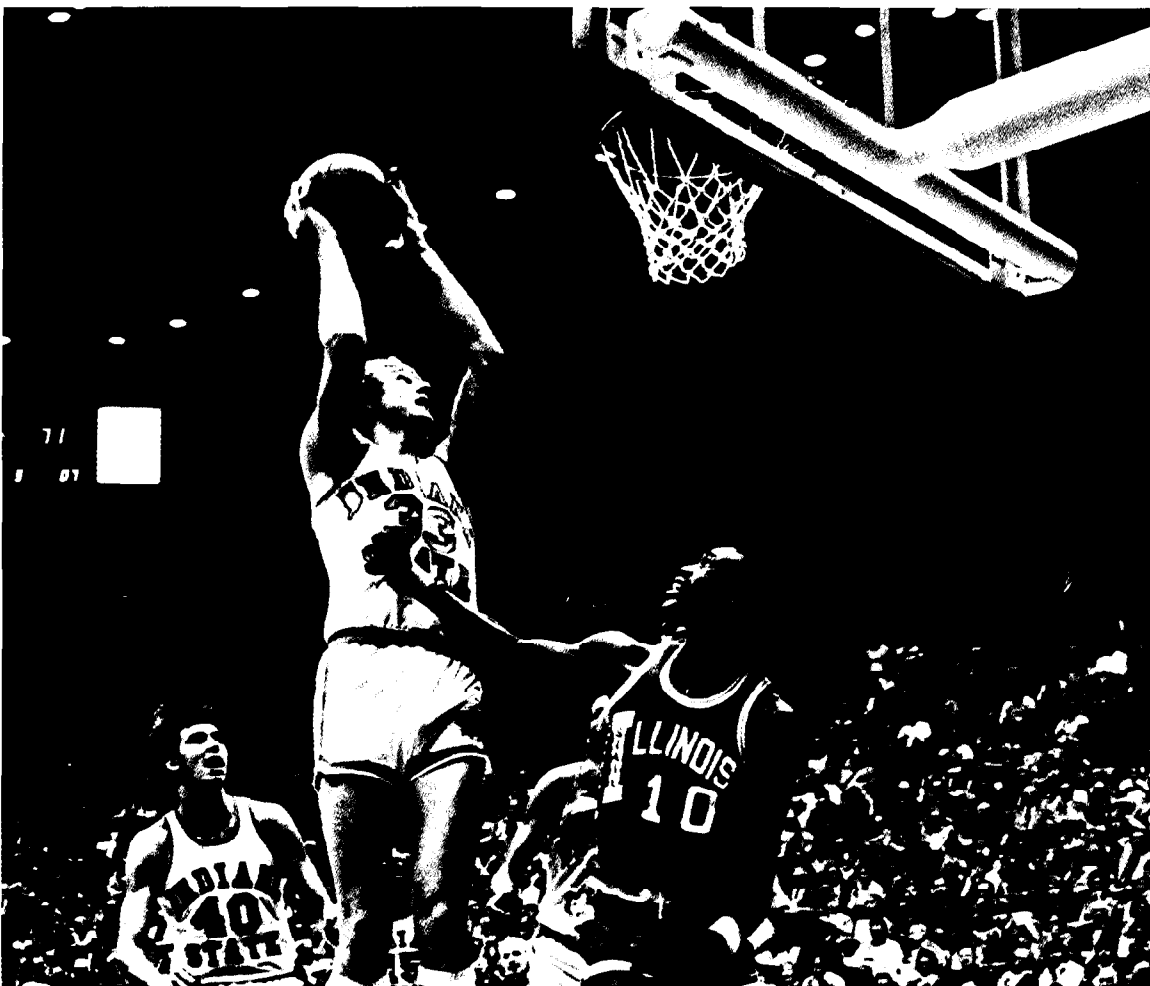
DePaul's 6-11 Dave Corzine is a graceful, big man who plays well inside or outside, but coach Ray Meyer wishes he'd go to the basket more. Many stories have been written about Corzine's "fantastic potential." His friends like to point out that what he's accomplished isn't too bad. He increased his scoring average to 19.0 last season and a 22.0 pace this season would enable him to pass all-time great George Mikan as DePaul's career scoring leader.

Virginia Commonwealth's Ren Watson, a B-minus student in recreation, is a big, polite, well-mannered country boy who's a little shy, except on the court.

Young Talent

Next are a pair of 6-7 sophomores who headed 1977's freshman class in rebounds—LSU's Durand Macklin and Santa Clara's Kurt Rambis. Both shot

Continued on page 9



Big Bird

The opponents of Indiana State rapidly are discovering the many talents of 6-9 Larry Bird, a junior who averaged 38.3 points over his last 15 games of last season. Bird has a chance to become the first man ever to win both the NCAA scoring championship and the rebounding title. In this photo, he drops in an easy bucket against Illinois State.

...Basketball Season Near

Continued from page 8
over 50 per cent and scored nearly 15 points a game. Ken Sears, a Santa Clara great in the mid-1950s, said of Rambis, "I've never seen a more mature freshman. He does everything well." Macklin graduated 18th in his class of 320 at Shawnee High in Louisville, Kentucky.

Manny Figueroa scored at a 20.5 pace (outranked only by Bird and Natt among the top rebound returnees), shot 55 per cent from the field and 77 per cent at the line for St. Francis of Brooklyn, New York. He came from Luguillo, Puerto Rico, to finish high school in Brooklyn, and still forgets to dress warmly for those long, cold winter trips.

West Chester's Joe Senser, one of two Division I defending national statistical champions, set an all-time high of .699 in field-goal percentage, breaking the .667 set by Lew Alcindor 10 years earlier and tied twice later. Senser, a 6-5 by 220 all-conference football end, was "discovered" in campus intramural basketball. Senser muscled in for enough layups to nudge ahead of the 5.0 field goals per game required for national ranking late in the season. He literally came out of nowhere to break Alcindor's record.

Even if he breaks the .700 barrier this season, Senser will still have the problem of the qualification barrier of 5.0 made per game, which he barely made last season. And the returning field behind him is one of the strongest in history, with eight of the top 10, or if you prefer, 14 of the top 18, including 11 who shot at least 60 per cent. There's

Dave Montgomery of Virginia Military, at 6-7 the tallest player for the 26-4 Keydets. He came to VMI because his Baltimore high school was on strike most of his senior year and recruiters forgot about him.

Montgomery has a good shooting touch, as indicated by his .730 free-throw percentage, and owns a 14.7 scoring average to go with his .652 field goal percentage.

Three Musketeers

Next is Arkansas' 6-4 leaper, Sidney Moncrief, national champion as a freshman at .665 two years ago and third at .649 last season. The lean 185-pounder darts in and out beneath the giants, scrambles for the ball and despite his size has led the Razorbacks in rebounds two straight years. "I like my opponents to be tall," he says. "It's more of a challenge that way."

Moncrief's teammate, 6-4 Ron Brewer, also ranks high with his .610 percentage of '77. He's an outstanding all-around player. Together with Marvin Delph, a .533 shooter and the team's top scorer (19.7), they were dubbed the "Three Musketeers." All are Arkansas natives on a 26-2 team that led the country in field shooting at .545.

Next is Princeton's Frank Sowinski, a 3.3 engineering student from Hanover, New Jersey. Says coach Pete Carril, "He's like a lightbulb—you turn him on at game time and he doesn't stop pumping in 15-20 footers until the game ends or I sit him down."

Then come Northeast Louisiana's Calvin Natt, mentioned previously for his 29.0 scoring

and 12.6 rebounding, and Wake Forest's Rod Griffin, who is a 20.5 scorer, the team's top rebounder and 78 per cent accurate at the free-throw line. Griffin is from a rural, backwoods town (Fairmont) in North Carolina, which still doesn't explain why he wasn't recruited. He's 6-7 and 220, but moves like 6-4 and jumps like 6-10.

Natt, Griffin and Minnesota's 6-10 Mike Thompson are the only returnees who shot at least .600 and scored at least 20 points a game.

Free Throw Artists

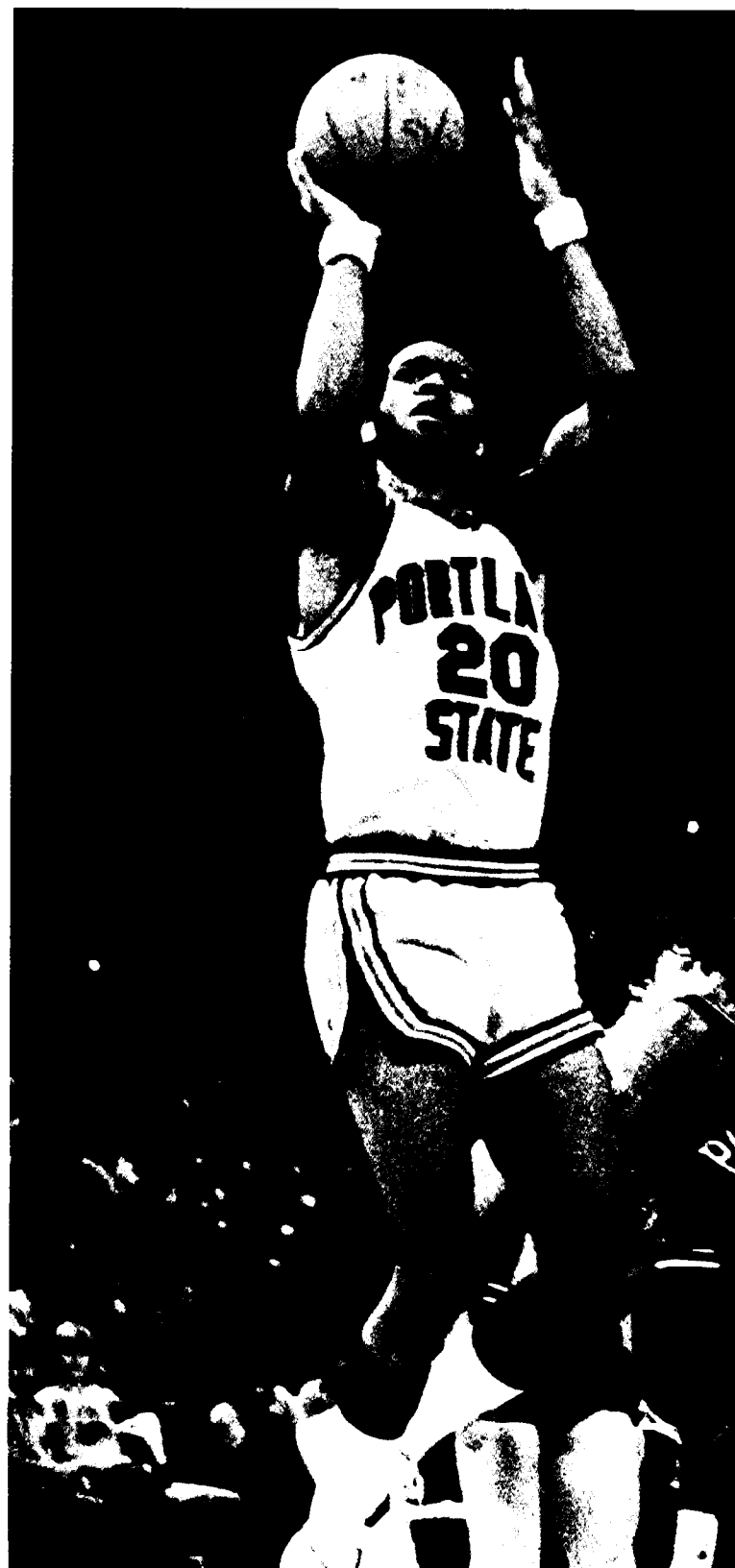
Vermont's Kevin Kelly just missed the free-throw percentage championship last season with his .922—fifth highest ever in Division I. The 6-8 senior from Westmont, New Jersey, has excellent moves under the basket and shot .579 from the field. No major collegian returning this season, among those with at least his 12.0 scoring average, can match this .922-.579 combination.

Next is Fairfield's 6-1 Joe DeSantis, a junior from the Bronx, New York, who practices 15 minutes on his free-throwing after every daily practice session and is always the last player to leave the gym.

Brown's Chuck Mack, the No. 3 returnee, was hit by a car while jogging during the summer. The injury required three operations on his leg in the first two days after the accident. Mack, a 6-4 junior from Troy, New York, is very strong physically and mentally and determined to recover completely.

Next is Iona sophomore Kevin Hamilton, nicknamed "Ham" (his backcourt teammate, Glenn Vickers, also a freshman in '77, is called "Eggs," naturally). Then come Holy Cross' Ron Perry and Bradley's Roger Phegley, mentioned previously for their high scoring averages, and Princeton's 6-8 Bob Roma, an excellent all-around player.

Just a point behind is Marquette's muscular, stocky Butch Lee, voted Most Outstanding Player of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship Tournament at Atlanta last March. He led the Warriors to the championship with his playmaking, long jumpers and deft inside moves.



Free To Score

Whenever he gets the ball, Portland State's Freeman Williams is a threat to score. Said one exasperated opponent last year, "We tried to push him left, we tried to push him right, we tried to make him stop his dribble, but nothing worked."

Championships Set for TV

The selection of five 1978 National Collegiate Championships has been announced by ABC Television for its Wide World of Sports series.

Championships in outdoor track, swimming, wrestling, gymnastics and volleyball were chosen for the show, said Boone Arledge, ABC Sports president.

In televising the five championships, ABC will fulfill its contractual requirement under the NCAA Television Plan.

The network will pay \$250,000 for the rights to televise the championships; that money will be apportioned among the five championships, according to NCAA Television Committee Chairman Capt. John Copledge, U.S. Naval Academy director of athletics.

NBC Television also will televise one championship besides basketball under its contract for the tournament, but a decision has not been made yet as to which one it will be.

88 Games to Be Televised

NBC, TVS Announce Basketball Schedule

An 88-game television schedule for the 1977-1978 college basketball season has been announced jointly by Chester R. Simmons, vice-president, NBC Sports, and Eddie Einhorn, president, TVS Television Network.

The schedule includes both national and regional telecasts and will feature appearances by 22 of the teams which competed in the 1977 NCAA Division I tournament.

Weekly coverage on NBC will begin with a nationally televised contest between Kentucky and Notre Dame December 31. An added highlight for viewers will be a nationally televised contest pitting perennial powerhouse UCLA against the touring Russian National team (January 15).

The NBC-TV schedule will include coverage of many of the nation's top basketball conferences—Big Ten, Pac-8, Big Eight, Southeastern, Southern, Western Athletic, Missouri Valley, Eastern Collegiate Athletic and Southwest—and the leading independents throughout the season.

November 12
Cuba at Marquette

December 31
Notre Dame at Kentucky

January 8
Minnesota at Michigan
Mississippi State at Alabama
Colorado at Iowa State
UCLA at Washington State
Houston at Arkansas
St. Bonaventure at Virginia Tech
Holy Cross at Army

January 14
Michigan State at Northwestern
Louisiana State at Kentucky
Oklahoma State at Missouri
Washington at Stanford
Brigham Young at Colorado State
Texas Tech at Rice
North Carolina-Charlotte at Jacksonville
Notre Dame at St. Bonaventure

January 15
Nevada-Las Vegas at Marquette
USSR at UCLA

January 21
Indiana at Purdue
Kentucky at Mississippi State
Oklahoma at Colorado
Oregon State at Oregon
Arizona State at Brigham Young
Texas A&M at Texas Tech
South Carolina at Davidson
Duke at LaSalle

January 22
UCLA at Notre Dame

January 28
Ohio State at Illinois
Alabama at Auburn
Oklahoma State at Nebraska
Washington State at Washington
Utah at New Mexico
Rice at Texas A&M
William & Mary at Old Dominion
Syracuse at Rutgers

January 29
Maryland at Notre Dame

February 4
Iowa at Wisconsin
Louisiana State at Georgia
Kansas at Oklahoma
Stanford at Southern Cal
Texas-El Paso at Wyoming
Texas Christian at Texas
Marshall at Citadel
Rhode Island at Providence

February 5
Marquette at South Carolina

February 11
Minnesota at Iowa
Vanderbilt at Mississippi
Kansas at Kansas State
Washington State at Oregon State
Arizona at Texas-El Paso
Southern Methodist at Baylor
Furman at South Carolina
Syracuse at West Virginia

February 12
North Carolina at Providence
DePaul at Notre Dame

February 18
Michigan at Indiana
Alabama at Vanderbilt

Missouri at Kansas State
Oregon at California
Utah at Arizona State
Southwest Conference Wild Card
Notre Dame at South Carolina
Syracuse at St. John's

February 19
Louisville at Minnesota

February 25
Illinois at Michigan State
Mississippi at Louisiana State
Big 8 Wild Card
UCLA at Oregon
Texas-El Paso at Utah
Southwest Conference Wild Card
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association Championship
Georgetown at Holy Cross
Wisconsin at Purdue
Nevada-Reno at San Francisco
Kentucky at Tennessee
St. John's at Providence
Creighton at Southern Illinois

February 26
Marquette at Notre Dame
California at Washington

March 4
Nevada-Las Vegas at Kentucky
Big Ten Wild Card
Tennessee at Florida
Southern Cal at UCLA
Western Athletic Conference Wild Card

Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Wild Card
Central Michigan at Toledo

March 5
Michigan at UCLA

January 21 Is 'Basketball Day'

The National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) has designated Saturday, January 21, 1978, as "College Basketball Day."

One Saturday each year is set aside to commemorate the invention of basketball and the first game ever played, Joe Vancisin, NABC executive secretary, said.

Dr. James A. Naismith, a physical education instructor at the YMCA Training School (later Springfield College) in Springfield, Massachusetts, invented basketball during the winter of 1891 to provide a game for his students to play between the conclusion of the football season and the beginning of the baseball season.

On or about January 20, 1892, the first game was played at the Springfield YMCA Training School, according to Vancisin.

"The idea for 'College Basketball Day' originated in 1974, and the intent is to recognize it the Saturday closest to the date that first game was played.

"We hope every college institution sponsoring basketball will conduct some special activity in tribute to this event."

... Wright Interview

Continued from page 6

two were in the field. Two years ago the membership became very concerned about our enforcement of the rules. It was clear we were missing many things. It was voted by the body to provide the money to increase the force. We now have three men in the main office and eight in the field. As a result, we're able to do things quicker and better than ever before.

Q—What about the men in the field. How qualified are they?

A—I've been very impressed. We have a number of lawyers. We have a former FBI agent. We have a former football coach. They are very knowledgeable men.

Q—Some schools that have been investigated have charged that the NCAA men use storm-trooper tactics. Comment?

A—Sure, you hear that occasionally. If there are direct charges against one of the investigators they're checked out. Walter Byers (NCAA executive director) takes care of that. Actually, we get a lot more praise for our investigators than criticism. I know of incidents that after an investigation a representative of the school involved has told the committee it should be proud of the way our men carried on the investigation.

Q—Once an investigation is complete and turned over to the infractions committee, what happens?

A—The institution involved has its representative at one table. The field staff is at another and we're in the middle. We listen to both sides and make a decision.

Q—Is the evidence gathered by the field staff always taken as the gospel?

A—Oh, no, not at all. Very often we'll accept a university's version of an incident over the staff's. We go in with open minds. We are fact-finders. We have to sort everything out.

Q—Okay, what happens after all of the evidence is in?

A—We ask both sides to leave the room and we make a decision. First, we make our findings. We discuss the charges one by one, voting on each. Majority rules. After we agree on the findings we decide on the penalty.

Q—How is this done?

A—Very informally. I might speak up and say, 'Gee, men, this sounds like it should merit a year's probation with sanctions. Someone else might suggest we reduce their scholarships in the sport involved by X-number. We kick around various ideas. If a consensus doesn't develop someone will make a motion and we vote.

Q—Is the attitude of the school a determining factor in the severity of the penalty?

A—A cooperative attitude on the part of a school may result in a lesser penalty. In fact, we often point out in our final statements that the violation could have demanded a stiffer penalty but that we took into consideration the school's full cooperation. I'd like to say, also that we wouldn't increase a school's penalty because of its attitude during the investigation.

Q—What happens if a school refuses to adhere to penalties?

A—They are declared in violation of the obligations of membership in the NCAA and placed on indefinite probation. If they continue to refuse then they are recommended for total expulsion from the organization.

Q—What type of violations occur the most?

A—This may seem like a surprising answer, but most of them are unintentional violations, relatively unimportant violations. They are technical violations and usually result in private reprimands. Naturally, you won't hear about those.

... Sawyer Interview

Continued from page 6

cedures and trying to concentrate on the due process side—not only because we are altruistic, but because we know we're going to be taken to court. Our procedures have got to stand up to legal scrutiny.

In connection with this, one thing many people do not realize, some institutions still do not realize it, we do not conduct a judicial hearing, or have authority to conduct a judicial hearing. We have no subpoena powers (force witnesses to testify), no power to swear witnesses, things of this sort.

We also have no direct jurisdiction over an individual, over only institutions. And the only way we can approach an individual is through his institution.

Q: Has anyone sued the NCAA over due process, and has it gone through the court system?

A: Yes. The University of Minnesota case is probably the best reference at the moment. It had numerous basketball violations. The university accepted the penalty that we set on them without any further appeal. At the same time, we proposed that three of their athletes would have to be declared ineligible because of NCAA their athletes would have to be declared ineligible because of (NCAA) rules . . . that a student athlete who is recruited improperly, or who received extra benefits, loses his eligibility. In other words, the school shall not benefit by the illegality.

Due Process

The institution had a due process hearing, as it is supposed to do, and at the close of the hearing said that 'we're not going to declare the boys ineligible.' This meant that the institution had interposed itself between the boys and the NCAA. An additional penalty then was placed on the institution for failure to carry out its obligation of membership. The penalty was indefinite suspension until such time that it purge itself.

Minnesota then went to a district court and the judge ruled that due process had not been given the boys. The NCAA then appealed to the federal district appeals court and there was a unanimous panel decision in the NCAA's favor.

Q: Can you recall other cases of a similar nature?

A: Yes. One of the more recent ones involved the University of Denver. The case went to the 10th circuit court of appeals. What usually happens is that the institution gets a temporary injunction

Q—How many private reprimands do you hand out each year?

A—Oh, I would say between 40 and 50.

Coaches Aware

Q—A school's alumni are often involved in serious violations. Are the coaches aware of what alumni are doing in most instances?

A—I would think a coach who wants to be aware would be. Unfortunately, I feel there are many who don't. They seem to follow the old "See no evil, hear no evil" thought. A lot of the alumni do not realize they are breaking a rule, but those who do will say, "Who'll ever know about it?" Many people assume most of the serious violations come during recruiting. The most common of the serious violations, I feel, are made after a young man is in school. This would be extra benefits, money under the table. It's very difficult to catch these.

Q—Are the student-athletes usually honest in talking with investigators?

A—I never talk to them myself but I have the impression most are square and upright. Some, however, are very evasive and very dishonest. If they've taken something from their school they're sure not going to talk about it.

Q—When a school becomes successful in a hurry is it certain to draw the attention of the NCAA investigators?

A—It certainly would. Some coaches may think it's worth bending or breaking the rules to get that blue-chip athlete that can turn a program around. The temptation to be the best is often too great.

Q—Let's talk about due process in enforcement procedures. Is due process trampled on during NCAA investigations?

A—I don't feel that's true and to my knowledge the courts haven't thought it to be true. We've ultimately won every case. I think an important point here would be to discuss due process. It doesn't mean the same in every kind of court procedure. For example, a person caught cheating on an exam at the University of Texas doesn't have as many rights as, say, if he's being tried for robbery in a state court.

Q—Didn't Howard University take the NCAA to court a few years ago and win the right to retain a soccer championship?

A—That's not entirely correct, but it did fall under something entirely different. That one came under equal protection. The championship was voided although the courts ruled that we had denied equal protection to foreign athletes. It (the case) resulted in us changing a rule.

Q—You obviously devote a lot of time to infraction committee work. There's no pay. Why do you do it?

A—I have some very strong feelings. I think intercollegiate athletics are very important. I know how I benefitted from them when I was in college (Wesleyan of Connecticut). As a result, I feel strongly they must be carried on by the rules. If we're to have fair competition we must abide by the rules.

Q—How much time do you actually devote to your NCAA work?

A—I would say 15 to 18 days a year in actual meetings, many more hours on the telephone.

Q—What's the record amount of time spent on one case?

A—About 26 hours spread over four different meetings and then 10 to 12 hours making a decision.

Q—Would that be the Nevada-Las Vegas case?

A—Yes.

Q—What did you and your fellow committee members think of the recent Sports Illustrated article on Tarkanian, Nevada-Las Vegas and the NCAA? (Which questioned enforcement procedures?)

A—We have feelings, but I can't comment at all on that case. It is before the courts and conceivably I might have to be a witness. I've never been before and I hope I won't this time.

against the NCAA, then the NCAA goes to court to dissolve this.

In the case of Denver, the district court issued a restraining order and after a hearing the court denied the university's motion for a preliminary injunction and granted the NCAA summary judgment, upholding the NCAA's regulation and enforcement procedures. The university appealed to a circuit court of appeals and the NCAA won again.

Q: What you're saying then is that due process is not something new in these cases . . . that the courts have had no problems upholding the rulings?

A: That's correct.

Let me go back to due process for a moment. In the case of individuals . . . they are allowed to be present at the hearing and to have their attorney with them during those questions that pertain directly to them. They are asked to leave the hearing when questions do not pertain to them.

Q: It has been said that whenever a team becomes successful in a hurry it draws attention from the NCAA. Is that a valid assumption?

A: That's probably true but not because the NCAA wants to take a look at it. Usually, when a school gets prosperous in a hurry the NCAA will start getting reports from other coaches. Many cases start with a coach reporting something that happened.

Q: Are coaches willing to live within the rules in most instances?

A: They are provided that their fellow coaches do. I don't think there are many coaches who really and truly want to cheat. I think that most of the cheating that takes place is in self defense. They just try to have the same advantage that someone else has.

Q: You have served on the infractions committee for six years, what are your thoughts about college athletics?

A: I feel better about it because I see more and more a cross section of schools under a stress situation like this and I see the big majority of them as disturbed about the violations as we are.

I've seen only a couple of presidents who seemed to be condoning it, more or less.

The academics really are not suffering severely from this sort of thing. Obviously, anytime there is a violation things do suffer some.

I really feel even better about the academic side from serving on the infractions committee.

Minnesota's Penalty Altered

The NCAA Committee on Infractions announced it has taken action to eliminate the indefinite probation imposed on all sports other than basketball at the University of Minnesota.

In addition, the committee considered the indefinite probation imposed on the University's intercollegiate basketball program and reduced the probationary period in that sport to one year. The remaining probationary period in the sport of basketball is scheduled to be terminated October 28, 1978, one year after official notification was forwarded to the committee by the University indicating the institution is in compliance with NCAA legislation.

The remaining penalty includes sanctions which will prohibit the University's basketball team from participating in postseason competition during the 1977-78 academic year.

The committee's actions were taken after the University's Assembly Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics voted October 24 to declare student-athletes Michael Thompson and David Winey ineligible under NCAA legislation. The NCAA Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals reviewed appeals by the University for restoration of the eligibility of the student-athletes November 14 and reduced the period of Thompson's ineligibility to seven games and charged Winey with the loss of eligibility for three games.

... Research Projects

Continued from page 1

executive director, with the Association's senior staff members screening all requests for research funds and submitting their recommendations to the NCAA officers for action in behalf of the Executive Committee.

The new NCAA Research Committee now will take on the responsibilities of evaluating and submitting recommendations to the officers for funding of current research proposals. In addition, the committee is charged with reviewing the Association's past research involvements and expenditures and formulating recommendations regarding the directions NCAA research should take in the future.

Jacoby Chairman

Chairing the new committee, which held its first meeting October 26-27 in Kansas City, is Fred Jacoby, commissioner of the Mid-American Conference.

Other members are Rex R. Grossart, director of athletics, California State University, Chico; James W. Mar, faculty athletic representative, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Rob Roy Purdy, faculty athletic representative, Vanderbilt University; Raiborn, Texas Tech University, serving as a special research expert; Rodney A. Schaefer, faculty athletic representative, University of Missouri, Rolla, and Dana W. Swan, director of athletics, Haverford College.

Dodd, Morgan Added To Enforcement Staff

Melvin D. Dodd, 32, and Stephen R. Morgan, 30, have joined the NCAA enforcement staff as enforcement representatives with the primary responsibility of investigating alleged violations of NCAA legislation.

Essentially, Dodd and Morgan are filling vacancies created by the promotions of Hale McMennamin and Ronald J. Stratten, both of whom were elevated September 1 to become assistant directors of enforcement.

With the hiring of Dodd and Morgan, the enforcement department now has eight full-time investigators.

Dodd comes to the NCAA from San Francisco, California, where he worked in the office of the regional attorney for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. As an attorney-law clerk, Dodd performed analytical

and research work on legal questions in connection with HEW agency programs. Previously, he worked in the law office of the public defender in Seattle, Washington.

Dodd received his B. A. degree in sociology from the University of Washington in 1972, and he earned his law degree from the University of Washington Law School in 1975. He is single.

Morgan has been a member of the Prairie Village, Kansas, law firm of Lytle, Wetzler, Winn, & Martin since 1974. While there, he served on the Public Relations Committee of the Johnson County Bar Association.

The Topeka, Kansas, native received his B. S. degree in journalism from the University of Kansas in 1969 and was awarded his law degree from Kansas in 1974. He also is single.



Chevrolet's Scholarships At \$600,000

Scholarships awarded during the first week of November 1977 mark the passing of the \$600,000 mark in scholarship value awarded in Chevrolet's NCAA college football scholarship program.

The program, now in its seventh year, awards outstanding football play in regional college games around the country with scholarships in the players' names which go to their respective colleges general scholarship funds.

By season's end, \$750,000 earned by almost 600 athletes will be in sight.

Sports commentators representing ABC-TV each week select outstanding offensive and defensive players in nationally or regionally televised NCAA football games to receive a \$1,000 scholarship in their name for award to their university's general scholarship fund. The general scholarship fund is used to benefit all students and is administered independently of the athletic department by the receiving colleges and universities.

In addition to the top players designated weekly during the regular season, two outstanding "Players of the Year" will be named and will receive \$5,000 scholarships in their name for each of their respective institutions in special ceremonies at the end of the season.

Tony Dorsett of the University of Pittsburgh and Greg Norton of the University of Michigan were the respective offensive and defensive players of the year in 1976.

NFSHSA Plans Building for Kansas City

Kansas City, Missouri, will become the new home for the National Federation of State High School Associations.

The move from its current location in Elgin, Illinois, to near the area of Kansas City International Airport is expected to be completed by mid 1979, according to NFSHSA Executive Director Brice B. Durbin. Cause of the move is the National Federation's plans to print virtually

all of the 2½ million publications it publishes each year and most of which presently are sub-contracted. The NFSHSA will realize huge savings, which will be passed on to its member associations and individual schools.

Kansas City was selected over other cities in the central United States after it was determined building expansion in the greater Chicago area would be more costly in terms of construction

and operations than in relocating and rebuilding. The National Federation owns a beautiful six-year old building on three acres 30 miles west of Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Plans are to erect a building more than double the size of the Elgin facility on four acres adjacent to Kansas City International Airport, which will provide easier access for the more than twenty National Federation committees which meet at the headquarters office each year.

The headquarters office coordinates the efforts of the National Federation's member high school association in each state. This includes legal services, special programs for high school athletic directors, rules publications in twelve sports and audio-visual aids in seven sports.

Moving to larger facilities will permit the National Federation headquarters staff to provide the additional services which are

being requested by the NFSHSA membership. These services include a national insurance program for state association officers and members of the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association, and expanded programs in music and discussion and debate.

The National Federation's membership conducts state level programs and determines the policies and procedures of interscholastic activities in more than 20,000 schools across the country.

... House Investigation

Continued from page 1 with the consent of the involved institution."

Accordingly, during the week of November 7, the Officers wrote each institution affected informing it of the Committee's request and seeking authorization to release materials on its infractions case.

NCAA counsel has advised it is probable the Subcommittee could

successfully subpoena any material not provided by the Association or its members.

However, the officers feel strongly, Thompson said, that only the institution has the privilege of releasing the infractions materials, since the confidentiality of the enforcement program is designed to protect the member.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

RICHARD ZERNECK named at City College of New York.

COACHES

BASKETBALL — DAN BELLU- OUMINI, assistant coach, replaces BOB GAILLARD at University of San Francisco, who resigned.

CROSS COUNTRY — PAUL KAISER named at Shippensburg State.

FOOTBALL — ELLIS RAINSBERGER resigned at Kansas State. JOHN JARDINE resigned at Wisconsin. WILLIE SMITH resigned at North Carolina Central. JOHN CROUTHAMEL resigned at Dartmouth. JOHN PONT resigned at Northwestern. SONNY HOLLAND resigned at Montana State.

LACROSSE — CHARLES COKER named at Pennsylvania. CHIP SILVERMAN retired at the University of Baltimore. DINO MATTESSICH named as successor.

SKIING — KAREN and GORDI EATON resigned at Middlebury to enter private business. PETER ORD and THOMAS FULTON named replacements.

TENNIS — FRED MULHAUSER, Wayne State, promoted to assistant director of health and physical education and assistant director of athletics.

STAFF

SPORTS INFORMATION — CHARLES HENNEGAN replaces RICHARD HULLIVAN at United States Coast Guard Academy. ROBERT RICE JR. appointed news bureau director at Albany (N.Y.). LARRY STEELE named at State University of New York at

Buffalo, succeeding DICK BALDWIN. Baldwin appointed assistant director of public relations at the University. DEBBIE HARMISON named acting SID at Siena College.

DEATHS

GUS YOUNG, 67, former basketball coach at Gustavus Adolphus, October 31, at home in Edina, Minn. BRUCE MITCHELL, 23, former defensive back at Arkansas, October 22, of leukemia at Little Rock, Ark.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

District 1—Harvard University: John P. Reardon (AD).

District 2—Delaware State College: Change football Classification from Division III to Division II. Inter-American University: Jose Luis Torres (F); Lavon Johnson (AD); delete Division III football.

District 3 — Bethune-Cookman College: Theodore Nicholson (F).

District 4 — Loyola University: John E. Reilly (Acting AD).

Allied — Eastern Wrestling League: President is Casimir Myslinski, director of athletics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213 — 412/624-4570; Secretary is Edwin D. Muto, State University of New York at Buffalo.

Ohio Valley Conference: Address is 4205 Hillsboro Road, Suite 304B, Nashville, Tennessee 37215.

Pacific Coast Athletic Association: add Utah State University.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Division I Basketball — F. A. Geiger, University of Pennsyl-

vania, replaces John J. Conboy, LaSalle College, resigned, as a member of the NCAA Division I Basketball Committee, effective immediately.

Extra Events—Elroy L. Hirsch, University of Wisconsin, Madison, replaces Robert M. Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University, retired, as a member of the Extra Events Committee, effective immediately.

Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics—Alvin J. Van Wie, College of Wooster, replaces Robert M. Strimer, retired, as a member of the Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics, effective immediately.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE MAKES CHANGE

An administrative change has been announced by the Southern Conference which will allow Dallas Shirley, conference information director, to devote full-time duties in the capacity as supervisor of officials.

Shirley, who has had the responsibilities of coordinating the conference's public relations activities in addition to supervising officials, will become a permanent supervisor of officials. The change will allow the Southern Conference to hire a full-time publicity director, according to Commissioner Kenneth G. Germann.

Oregon to Host 3 Championships

The University of Oregon will host three NCAA Division I championships in 1978 in addition to being a site for the first round of the Division I basketball championship.

The university, situated in Eugene, will host the 36th gymnastics

championship April 6-8, 1978. The 57th outdoor track and field championship will be held June 1-3 while the 81st golf championship will be June 7-10.

The first round of the Division I basketball tournament will be March 11.

Championship Corner...

DATES AND SITES CARD CORRECTIONS

The following corrections should be noted in copies of the 1977-78 National Collegiate Championships Dates and Sites card recently mailed to each member institution:

June 2-9, are dates for the 1978 National Collegiate Baseball Championship, not June 9-16, as listed.

June 1-8, are dates for the 1979 National Collegiate Baseball Championship, not June 8-15, as listed.

November 26-27, 1977, are dates for the 1977 National Collegiate Water Polo Championship, not 1978, as listed.

LACROSSE

Princeton University will host the 1981 National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship, May 30, at Princeton, New Jersey.

TRACK AND FIELD

The University of Illinois will host the 1979 National Collegiate Outdoor Track and Field Championships, May 31-June 2, at Champaign, Illinois.

WATER POLO

Brown University will host the 1977 National Collegiate Water Polo Championship, November 26-27, at Providence, R. I.

DIVISION II BASKETBALL

Southwest Missouri State University will host the 1979 National Collegiate Division II Basketball Championship finals, March 17-18, at Springfield, Mo.

American International College and Springfield College will co-host the 1980 Division II finals, March 14-15, and the 1981 Division II finals, March 20-21, at the Springfield, Mass., Civic Center.

TENNIS

The University of Georgia will host the 1978 National Collegiate Division I Tennis Championships, May 22-25 (team) and May 28-29 (individual), at Athens, Ga.

The University of San Diego will host the 1978 National Collegiate Division II Tennis Championships, May 17-20, at San Diego, Calif.

Ohio Wesleyan University will host the 1978 Division III Championships, May 17-20, at Delaware, Ohio.

INDOOR TRACK

The University of Michigan will host the 1978 National Collegiate Indoor Track Championships, March 10-11, at Cobo Hall in Detroit, Mich.

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National Headquarters Staff

The People to Call for NCAA Information

Ever wonder who to call at the Association's national office to obtain specific information concerning a certain topic?

Following is a list of staff members located at the national office in Mission, Kansas, responsible for various topics which may be of use to member institutions, media representatives or others seeking assistance.

Each of these persons may be contacted by calling (913) 384-3220 or writing to: NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

Accounting

Marjorie Fieber

Baseball

Div. I—Lou Spry

Press—Jim Shaffer

Div. II—Ralph McFillen

Div. III—Dennie Poppe

Basketball

Div. I—Tom Jernstedt

Press—David Cawood

Program—Jim Shaffer

Div. II—Jerry Miles

Press—Wally Renfro

Div. III—Ralph McFillen

Bowl Games

Ralph McFillen

Business

Marjorie Fieber

Certification (sport)

Ralph McFillen

Classification

Shirley Whitacre

Committees

Fannie Vaughan

Congress

Tom Hansen

Contracts

Lou Spry

Controller

Lou Spry

Council

Ted Tow

Convention

Arrangements—

Jim Wilkinson

Hotel—Marjorie Fieber

Legislation—Ted Tow

Press—David Cawood

Cross Country

Jerry Miles

Drug Education

Jim Wilkinson

Employment

Jim Wilkinson

Enforcement

David Berst

Executive Committee

Lou Spry

Extra Events

Ralph McFillen

Federations

Jerry Miles

Dennie Poppe

Fencing

Dennie Poppe

Films

Dennis Cryder

Football

Div. II—Jerry Miles

Div. III—Dennie Poppe

Foreign Tours

Bill Hunt

Golf

Dennie Poppe

Governmental Relations

Tom Hansen

Gymnastics

Jerry Miles

Halls of Fame

Jack Waters

High School

All-Star Games

Ralph McFillen

Honors Program

David Cawood

Ice Hockey

Dennie Poppe

Insurance

Lou Spry

Interpretations

David Berst

International Competition

Jerry Miles

Lacrosse

Tom Jernstedt

Marketing

Jack Waters

Media Seminar

David Cawood

Membership

Shirley Whitacre

NCAA NEWS

David Pickle

NYSP

Jim Wilkinson

NOCSAE

Dennie Poppe

Postgraduate Scholarships

Fannie Vaughan

Press Relations

David Cawood

Promotion

Jack Waters

Public Relations

David Cawood

Publishing

Wally Renfro

Circulation—Maxine Alejos

Facility Specifications—

Wally Renfro

Guides—Sheila Flanagan

Rules Books—

Lavonne Anderson

Administrative Publications—

Dave Seifert

Research

Dale Meggas

Skiing

Dennie Poppe

Soccer

Ralph McFillen

Sports Safety, Medicine

Dennie Poppe

Statistics

Div. I—

Jim Van Valkenburg

Div. II, III—Jim Wright

Research—Steve Boda

Steering Committees

Div. I—Bill Hunt

Div. II Ted Tow

Div. III—Tom Hansen

Swimming

Ralph McFillen

Television

ABC Football—Tom Hansen

NBC Basketball—

Tom Jernstedt

NCAA Championships—

Dennis Cryder

NCAA Productions—

Dennis Cryder

Tennis

Jerry Miles

Title IX

Tom Hansen

Track

Jerry Miles

Volleyball

Jerry Miles

Water Polo

Jerry Miles

Wrestling

Dennie Poppe

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NEWS



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