

Council Receives Committee Reports, Reviews Legislation

The NCAA Council heard numerous legislative proposals from the Association's committees at its August 23-25 meeting in Dallas, including several recommendations from the Classification Committee which would alter division membership procedures.

The Council voted to sponsor a number of the Classification Committee proposals and will review others at its October meeting.

Among the Classification Committee proposals to be sponsored were the following:

- A Division II member meeting appropriate scheduling requirements could be classified Division I-AA in football in addition to the existing opportunity to be classified Division I in one other sport (other than basketball).

- Members of Division I-AA football would be afforded a one-time opportunity to reclassify their membership to Division II.

- A member of an allied conference could qualify for classification in a new football division based solely on its nonconference schedule, provided other members of the conference and the opponents meet certain criteria and that at least four nonconference games are played.

- The Division I basketball scheduling criterion would be increased from at least 75 percent to at least 85 percent against Division I opponents.

- Sponsorship of a minimum of eight varsity intercollegiate sports would be required for an institution which maintains its football program in Division II or III or does not sponsor football to have its basketball program classified in Division I.

- An amendment to Bylaws 8-3-(c) and 8-4-(a) would be introduced to establish an exception procedure by which an institution which had been reclassified would not be required to remain in its new division for three years if the reclassification had been the direct result of creation of a new NCAA division or subdivision.

- A Classification Committee proposal to be reviewed in October would create an inactive membership category for those institutions which no longer meet the criteria for any NCAA division and thus currently would be reclassified as inactive members.

A report from the Executive Committee, noting that Associa-

tion legal fees and expenses had exceeded \$500,000 for the 1977-78 fiscal year, recommended the Council sponsor legislation requiring member institutions to pursue internal appeal and review procedures before becoming involved with legal actions against the Association, with the stipulation that the losing party would be required to pay the expenses of the winning party if the matter were to be litigated.

The Council approved this recommendation and requested that appropriate legislation be drafted for consideration at its October meeting.

The Extra Events Committee report asserted that no limit should be placed on the number of postseason football contests to be certified. Also, the committee recommended that the Association should regulate the kickoff times of postseason football contests to protect the interests of member institutions and their student-athletes. The Council delayed action on this proposal.

A survey of the Association's basketball-playing membership by the Television Committee to ascertain information concerning basketball television received Council approval. The survey is designed to determine the attitude toward certain controls on telecasts. The questionnaire and the covering memorandum are to be mailed this month.

The Council also approved a recommendation by the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee that it offer in 1979 the "triple option" alternatives of the 1978 Convention proposal No. 88-A as three separate amendments (2.250 minimum high school grade-point average, minimum ACT score of 17 or minimum SAT score of 750, in that order).

In other action, the Council:

- Requested that legislation be drafted for consideration at its October meeting concerning a Recruiting Committee recommendation which would waive the three-visit rule after a prospective student-athlete has signed a national letter of intent.

- Ruled that the provisions of O.I. 1000 be applied to all sub-units of NCAA sports committees.

- Voted to sponsor an amendment to Bylaw 3-4-(a) to eliminate the waiver opportunity which permits a Division III member to conduct spring football practice.

- Voted to sponsor an amend-

ment to Bylaw 5-5-(f) to reduce the maximum awards limitation in Division II football from 60 to 45.

- Agreed to a recommendation from the Division I Steering Committee to sponsor legislation to rescind the Division I freshman "redshirt" rule set forth in Bylaw 4-1-(d).

- Voted to sponsor legislation prohibiting recruiting and scouting off campus by part-time assistant coaches.

The Council also heard reports from the Division III Football, International Relations, Public Relations, Research, Long Range Planning, Infractions, Division II Steering and Division III Steering committees.

Hearings Postponed

The testimony of NCAA representatives before the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations has been postponed for a second time.

Originally the subcommittee planned to hear testimony from the Association in July, but that date was set back until September 13-15. Now the subcommittee has established September 27-29 as the dates for NCAA representatives to testify.

Witnesses for the NCAA will include President J. Neils Thompson; Secretary-Treasurer Edgar A. Sherman; Executive Director Walter Byers; former Infractions Committee chairman Arthur R. Reynolds; current Infractions

Committee chairman Charles Alan Wright; and John L. Toner, chairman of the Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals.

"We naturally are disappointed that the subcommittee has postponed our appearance for a second time," Thompson said. "Many questions have been raised which require amplification and clarification. We are eager to correct the record at the earliest possible date."

The subcommittee announced its investigation of the NCAA October 4, 1977, and conducted its first hearing February 27, 1978, when Brent Clark, an employee of the subcommittee at the time, was the featured witness.



NEWS



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Says Safety Comes First

Nelson Defends Rules

EDITOR'S NOTE: The NCAA welcomes the attention called to football injuries by the recent *Sports Illustrated* series by John Underwood and prints the following commentary by David M. Nelson, secretary-rules editor of the NCAA Football Rules Committee, in response. It is hoped that a constructive discussion of issues will help in bringing to light the facts of the situation.

By DAVID M. NELSON
Secretary—Rules Editor
NCAA Football Rules Committee

My "ole" coach at Ann Arbor, Fritz Crisler, has two lines that apply to the *Sports Illustrated* three-part series, "Brutality, the Crisis in Football," authored by John Underwood.

Coach Crisler put the game of college football in perspective by saying, "It is never as good as some people say, and it is never as bad," and "the game is not meant for everyone."

I share *Sports Illustrated's* concern for the future of college and high school football but not for all the reasons the articles project.

In reference to injuries, rules and vicious acts, the story stated,

"As football injuries mounted, reform, though obviously needed, was resisted by the sports' custodians," and "For their part, the sports administrators were too busy trying to maximize profits."

In college football this is not true, and as Casey Stengel says, "You can look it up."

For starters, we do not believe football from junior high school to the Super Bowl is one and the same game. The reasons for playing the game in educational institutions and in the NFL never have been, and never will be the same.

I can speak only for college football even though the High School Federation and NCAA Committees have worked closely in a cooperative effort that has brought about 128 mutual rules changes since 1968.

Both rules committees are vitally interested in having the best set of playing rules possible, and when it is felt that the rule of the other group best covers a game situation, a change is made to the superior rule.

Thus, the trial-and-error period of a major rule change is largely eliminated, since each rules group has the advantage of the other rule body's research and experience with the rule.

I have been a member of the NCAA Football Rules Committee for 20 years and secretary since 1961. At the opening of every meeting, the members are instructed each rule is to be reviewed and changed by the following standards listed in the order of importance:

1. It must be safe for the young men playing the game.
2. It must be applicable to all institutions.
3. It must be a coachable rule.
4. It must be administrable by the officials.
5. It must maintain the balance between offense and defense.
6. It must be interesting for the spectators.

There is evidence that college injuries are not mounting and the student's welfare is paramount. The 1977 fatalities, seven in high school, one in college, are the lowest since 1952. Catastrophic cases, seven in high school and one in college, also indicate a decrease from previous data.



David M. Nelson

According to a report of the Athletic Injury Reporting System, sports account for only three to four percent of all spinal cord injuries.

The high profile of football makes its catastrophic problems more of a public concern even though as Dr. Joseph Torg, head of the University of Pennsylvania's Sports Medicine Center, says, "The type of injury we are faced with here fortunately happens very infrequently—maybe one or two out of 100,000. The problem is these things do keep occurring."

Since 1970, the Rules Committee's annual survey based on 10,000 players indicated the percentage of surgical cases has not exceeded 5.90 percent and has been as low as 5.4 percent. The percentage of knee surgery has been reduced from 66.2 percent of all surgery in 1970 to 48 percent in 1977 and was as low as 43.5 in 1973.

Approximately two-thirds of the trainers surveyed in 1977, asked to determine if there was more or less use of the helmet as a weapon during that season, indicated there was much less.

The series, speaking of mounting injuries caused by inadequate rules, poor sportsmanship, vicious acts and lack of enforcement, projects 70,000 college players injured at 900 colleges.

This would mean if each of the 900 colleges (includes two-year

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New Officiating Format Set

Three-man officiating crews will be used for each game of the 1979 National Collegiate Basketball Championships as a result of action taken by the NCAA Executive Committee at its August 10-11 meeting at the United States Air Force Academy.

The Division I Basketball Committee recommended the change with the board of directors of the National Association of Basketball Coaches unanimously supporting the concept.

The Division I Basketball Committee cited 15 reasons for establishing the three-man crews. They are as follows.

The three-men crew:

1. Provides the coverage necessary for fouls, lane violations and sideline on jump ball situations behind the jumper.
2. Acts as a deterrent for hand checking and illegal use of hands by either the offense or defense.
3. Assures the necessary off-ball coverage to control the il-

legal screening or holding that occurs with the two-man crews.

4. Provides the demanded coverage for a full-court press.

5. Provides complete floor coverage on fast break or quick turnovers.

6. Assures all sidelines and baselines are covered.

7. Assures sound position for covering goal tending or basket interference.

8. Controls late action on shooter which is denied in the two-man system since the trail is responsible for goal-tending and basket interference.

9. Prevents officials from being physically exhausted during the important closing stages of the game.

10. Allows for retirement age for the older, more experienced officials to be extended to age 53 instead of the normal 50.

11. Eliminates the necessity of having officials within the in-



Edward S. Steitz

bounds area, which often causes the official to be caught in play action.

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Unwelcome Domination

Joseph A. Califano, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, recently spoke to the American Federation of Teachers. He sounded very much like the champion of the oppressed rather than the head of the department which is doing most of the oppressing.

Here are some of Mr. Califano's comments:

"Twenty years ago, in 1958, the federal government spent just over \$300 million on education programs. By 1968 that figure had grown 20-fold to more than \$6 billion. In the 10 years between 1968 and 1978, spending more than doubled again. Today spending is nearly \$13 billion—there are more than 40 federal dollars today where there was but one 20 years ago. Those are figures most Americans applaud; they represent programs we believe in. But other things come with those valuable federal dollars: the threat of dependency, red tape, burdensome requirements and unintended side effects . . .

Dangerous Dependence

"Some institutions have become dangerously dependent for their support, in my judgment, upon federal programs. This year, federal programs will provide 30 per cent of all support for higher education. And for some private institutions, federal funds approach 100 per cent of operating budgets. I think there is reason to be alarmed when a supposedly private institution becomes so dependent—and reason to hope that we will avoid such situations in the future. My point is that federal help, vital as it is, should support—not supplant—local initiative, vitality and diversity.

"If I have seen anything made plain in the last year and a half, it is that when programs and dollars multiply, bureaucracies and regulations multiply also; paperwork and reporting requirements multiply; the temptation to interfere, however well-meaning, grows. And thus the danger grows that the job we are trying to do with our programs will ironically be made even more difficult—by the unwieldy requirements and burdensome procedures these programs bring."

It would appear that Mr. Califano is lamenting the fact that HEW is beyond the control of the secretary himself.

Now, let's listen a moment to Professor Robert Nisbet of Columbia University in

recent comments about the "Future of the University":

"The collective autonomy once taken for granted by universities in this country . . . has been jeopardized not by malevolence but—much more dangerous—benevolence that manifests itself through rules and regulations which daily increase in number and become ever more constricting . . .

"Government covers the surface of university life with a network of small, complicated rules, minute and uniform, through which the most energetic characters and original minds find difficulty penetrating.

"Such a power does not destroy, but it prevents existence. It does not tyrannize, but it compresses, enervates, extinguishes and stupefies a university administration and faculty till each university is reduced to nothing better than a flock of timid and industrious sheep, of which the government is shepherd."

Now back to Secretary Califano:

"The setting of academic standards has always been a state and local matter. Will it remain so? The planning of the curriculum has always been a state and local matter. Will it remain so? Evaluating the progress and performance of schools and students has been a state and local matter. Will it remain so? I hope so. But mere tradition may not be strong enough to protect these state and local prerogatives at a time when the federal role is changing and expanding.

Be Vigilant and Vocal

"So I would ask you to be vigilant and vocal—as individuals and as a strong national force to fight for federal dollars—but against federal domination. You must not leave the battle for your independence to be fought by others; you must fight it yourself . . ."

All of this comes at a time when the HEW is busy drafting a new set of regulations, pernicious in nature, to explain what was really meant by the previously issued HEW rules implementing Title IX. Please, Mr. Secretary, intercollegiate athletics at most if not all NCAA members does NOT receive any federal dollars and doesn't want them. We would like to ask you to enlist in the fight against federal domination and oppose the apparently uncontrollable rule writers of your own department.

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.

Comparing the Games

By MARK PURDY

Los Angeles Times

You can run over my typewriter with a King Cab El Camino Ranchero Winnebago pickup. You can take a nail and carve ruinous scratches in all my old Beatles and Dave Clark Five records. You can even lock me in a room with Howard Cosell or Tom Snyder (or both) for 72 straight hours.

But no matter how much you torture me or threaten me, you will never ever get me to say that pro football is better than college football. People have been trying to do it for years, and no one has succeeded. No matter how many sudden-death over-times or wild card playoff plans or Dandy Dons you shove in my face, I would still rather see one game between an Iona College and a Brockport State than a zillion Super Bowls.

—If I have to watch one more closeup of an over-made-up, under-dressed NFL pseudo-cheerleader, I may feed my television set to the garbage disposal, piece by piece. True, the cheerleaders for pro teams may be keeping this nation's cosmetic industry in good financial shape, but isn't anyone else tired of watching them cheer when the wrong team scores a touchdown?

—By the same token, isn't anyone else tired of watching the NFL's cloned offenses? If the New Orleans Saints and the Atlanta Falcons traded playbooks and offenses at halftime, would anyone be able to tell the difference? Wouldn't it be fun just once to see an Orange Crush defense go 11-on-11 with a wishbone offense? And wouldn't it be fun just once to see a pro team playing to win instead of playing not to lose? Which is more exciting? A pro offense which runs for two downs and throws to the tight end, or a college offense like Oklahoma's which is willing to trade four or five fumbles for five or six touchdowns?

Intangible Feelings

But enough of these questions. Most of the reasons for college football's superiority over any other level of the sport can't be put in words anyway. They are the intangible feelings a person experiences while walking from the parking lot to the stadium on Saturday afternoon or Saturday night. They are there even in metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles, where a USC or UCLA game will sometimes outdraw a Ram game on the same weekend.

Why, you ask? Well, there are a number of reasons. I have been compiling them for quite a while. I suppose much of my distaste for the NFL is the residue of my idealistic college days, when I found it difficult to understand how anyone could so vociferously root for any capitalistic venture. To my way of thinking, the Dallas Cowboys versus the Pittsburgh Steelers was—and still is—the football equivalent of General Motors versus AT&T.

However, in my post-graduation years, I have learned that capitalistic ventures are not always bad things. Especially when the capitalistic ventures are the newspapers which pay my salary. Therefore, I have had to justify my aversion to pro football in other ways. It has been easy. Here goes:

—No matter how hard the NFL tries, it will never duplicate the aesthetically superior atmosphere of the college game. For one thing, nearly every pro football stadium seems to be furnished in early drabness. Some of the structures may be new, but they all have about as much character as a hospital waiting room. While most college stadiums are surrounded by park like campuses, most pro stadiums are surrounded by freeway exits.

—College stadiums also have something else that pro stadiums lack, a student section. At an average NFL game, many of the season tickets belong to corporations, which means that many of the spectators are more intent on impressing their clients or padding their expense accounts than anything else. At college games, most students are there for one stated purpose: to have a good time, by hook, crook or alcohol. When a game becomes dull, a glance at the student section will usually relieve the boredom quickly.

Enthusiasm and Dedication

Most NFL and NCAA coaches are reluctant to express a preference for either the pro or college game since they are afraid of offending a past or future employer. But the words of Bill Walsh, one of the men who has coached at both levels (as an NFL assistant and now head coach at Stanford), are worth noting.

"Nothing else in football," Walsh says, "can match the enthusiasm and attention college athletes give to their sport . . . In college, you're dealing with men with not as much ability, but with tremendous dedication. In the pros, you'll have men with great ability that you have to try to motivate to play to their potential."

That says it well enough for me. I would much rather watch people who want to play the best they can instead of people who may or may not feel like playing on a particular day.

Sure, this is a little corny. And sure, college football is far from being perfect. Among other things, there are still too many coaches and alumni that take it too seriously. But here's one final story:

Before last year's UCLA-USC game a UCLA graduate was working in an office with some USC graduates. UCLA had to beat USC in the game, or else Washington would receive a Rose Bowl bid (which is eventually what happened). At any rate, one day the UCLA graduate returned to his desk to find a Husky dog (Washington's mascot) sitting on his chair with a garland of roses around its neck.

Perhaps it wasn't the best practical joke in the world. But at least it was funnier and more original than anything the Minnesota Vikings have ever done.

Opinions Out Loud

—Gary Fallon, football coach
Washington & Lee University

"Football is here to add to an individual's college experience and not to take the place of academics, which come first. The aim of our program is to develop the total person, one who will leave us after four years with his college degree in hand, and one who can reflect back on his college career as a meaningful and important learning experience."

—Dr. Rudy Ellis, team physician
University of Louisville
The Louisville Courier-Journal

"The game (football) is rougher, but that's because everybody's bigger and stronger, everybody hits harder. But I think the rules changes have eliminated a lot of the questionable coaching techniques. I can remember when coaches used to have drills where they would line up two players and make them butt heads. They don't do that anymore."

—Soccer America

"Coast-to-coast travel by the major powers; the growth of tournaments and night contests; the increasing importance of conferences and regional alignments for eventual NCAA bids: all these signal the fact that American collegiate soccer is about to break through to major attention. Some schools have already achieved local radio and television coverage of their games on a limited basis and the growth of publicity at the local level is helping the game to emerge as well."

—John Mooney, sports editor
Salt Lake Tribune

"You can't beat winning and you can't fault coaches for battling to protect their advantages

which make winning easier, but I do believe it is time for a small corps of college coaches to come back to earth and realize there is more to university life than producing all-winning athletic teams.

"This thinking is true especially if a coach looks to the good of his sport of college football as a whole. If the manpower advantage which makes him all-winning might mean the end of football for a good percentage of the colleges in the country, he might give a point.

"Manpower is a relative thing and if all abide by the rules, it will level off and no one will have an unfair edge.

"If the squads were limited to 20 newcomers a year, it would not hurt the caliber of the 'bigs' because the 20 they would be recruiting would be the cream of the cream.

"Limitations do level off the advantage of the team which once had 150 players on scholarship, because half the players on each of those squads rarely played. The leveling off doesn't hurt the big guy's product, but it does make the manpower of the underdog better.

"And if these manpower limitations were based on cutting the cost of intercollegiate sports, especially football, then limiting the squads is the only answer."

NCAA
NEWS

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Tour Players

When the new College Football Hall of Fame in Kings Island, Ohio, opened its doors August 4, the six players participating in the NCAA/ABC Football Promotional Tour were present to share in the festivities. From the left, they are Rick Leach of Michigan, Chuck Fusina of Penn State, Ted Brown of North Carolina State, Jack Thompson of Washington State, Charles Alexander of Louisiana State and Russell Erxleben of Texas. (Photo by Jim Bradley)

... Rules Influencing Safety

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schools) averaged 75-80 members, they would all be injured during the season. This claim is made after the statement, "Although casualty lists are available in football, no one source ever seems to know exactly how injuries occur or how many there are in a given period for all levels of the game."

Dr. James Garrick is quoted as saying, "If the United States ignored an annual epidemic striking a million and a half youngsters each autumn, Americans would revolt."

Time magazine the same week said 20 million Americans of all ages would be injured in recreational athletics with everything from fractures to concussions. If one and a half million injuries are an epidemic, what are 20 million?

In the first article, Dr. Donald Cooper, team physician, Oklahoma State University, said, "There's nothing wrong with the helmet itself. Doing what it was intended to do, protecting the head, it performs adequately."

In the same issue, the standards set for helmets by the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment are called dismally inadequate and low level by Trial magazine, the monthly journal of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America.

Conflicting Opinions

This is a continuing problem for the NCAA Football Rules Committee. It is told one thing by a medical expert and something the opposite by the lawyers. Then it is criticized for not accepting doctors' advice and being in trouble with the law.

Different medical opinions sometimes impede prompt action on some rule changes. The Rules Committee has heard three different medical opinions concerning head and neck injuries.

Coaches are made to look like the culprits who prevent rules changes in the series. Cooper went so far as to claim, "Coaches say padded helmets are dangerous because the padding increases torque stress."

I have never heard a coach say that and more often than not, it is the manufacturer's researchers whom Cooper has blamed on several occasions for the statement.

If the coaches are to blame for

being intransigent, they must be stuffing the ballot box. At present, only three active coaches are among the 15 members on the NCAA Football Rules Committee, two in Division I-A and one in Division III. Since 1966, there have never been more than four and never more than 25 percent.

Determined Effort

In 20 years on the Rules Committee, I have never seen a more conscientious effort by the coaches in the interest of safety than the one concerning blocking and tackling with the head.

A special trustee committee of the AFCA met with the High School Federation officers and members of the NCAA Football Rules Committee in January 1976. Two of the coaches, Frank Kush and Jerry Claiborne, recommended taking off the facemask following the advice of neurosurgeon Dr. Richard Schnieder of the University of Michigan—whose research was sponsored by the NCAA.

It never came to be because of a continuing Rules Committee dilemma—evidence from another neurosurgeon that removing the facemask was not the solution.

The result was the following statement placed in the NCAA Football Code:

"The football helmet is for the protection of the player and is not to be used as a weapon."

"The American Football Coaches Association has stated:

"a. The helmet shall not be used as a primary point of contact in the teaching of blocking and tackling."

"b. Self-propelled mechanical apparatus shall not be used in the teaching of blocking and tackling."

"c. Greater emphasis by players, coaches and officials should be placed on eliminating spearing."

In a court of law, the requirements of this statement and the teaching obligations of the coaches against condemnable techniques make them more liable than any rule. The AFCA made the effort and placed its members on notice and in an untenable position if they violated the code.

Deaths and catastrophic head and neck injuries were at a 25-year low in 1977. The series made much of the National Federation of State High School Associations' ruling that "no helmet

blow, from any position, could be the first contact in blocking and tackling."

The 25-year low also applied to the NCAA. The fatality report is a joint effort of the AFCA, NCAA and High School Federation.

The NCAA Football Rules Committee in 1973 made the move to take action against unacceptable teaching of blocking and tackling techniques.

The NCAA Executive Committee appointed the Committee on Standards of Techniques and Methodology after receiving the following proposal from the NCAA Football Rules Committee:

"The Football Rules Committee recognizes a need for the clarification of acceptable and/or unacceptable teaching methods and/or techniques involving blocking and tackling."

"The lack of definition and the inconsistency of related terminology reflects a general misunderstanding which leads to misinterpretation by the coaching profession, the trainers association, and the general public."

"The NCAA Football Rules Committee recommends that a sub-committee be formed for the purpose of considering the establishment of standards of technique and methodology involved in these areas."

"The Committee further recommends that such standards be considered by a joint committee including representatives of the American Football Coaches Association, the NCAA Football Rules Committee, the Joint Commission on Competitive Safeguards and the Medical Aspects of Sports, and the American Medical Association Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports."

After a year of study, the Committee on Standards of Techniques and Methodology made its report and the Rules Committee in 1974 attempted to write definitions for "face," "head," "stick" and "butt" blocking and tackling. They came to the conclusion that the NCAA rule prohibiting the deliberate use of the helmet to butt or ram an opponent, and the AFCA statement in the Football Code against teaching blocking or

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List of Approved Helmets Released

The National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) has released a list of football helmet models which have passed its helmet test standards.

The NOCSAE standard, which was established in 1973, determines the shock absorption properties of football helmets under various temperature and humidity conditions. Through different tests, it can be determined whether a football helmet can attenuate an impact and not exceed an established severity index.

Beginning this season, NCAA Football Rule 1-4-4-f requires

that all players wear helmets which have met NOCSAE certification.

The NOCSAE football helmet standard is not a warranty but rather a statement that a particular helmet model passed the NOCSAE tests when it was purchased.

The following helmet models have passed the NOCSAE helmet standards. The year listed with the helmet model indicates the first year the model passed the test standards. Unless otherwise noted, all helmets of the same model type manufactured since then have met the requirements:

MANUFACTURER	MODEL NUMBER	YEAR
Brame Athletic Manufacturing Company	H10	1976
	G44	1974
	GHH	1974
	G88	1974
	YPHH	1974
	YP84	1975
Gladiator Athletic, Incorporated	YP88	1975
	SK40	1975
	SK50	1975
	100AH	1975
	100MH	1976
	130AH	1975
Kelley Athletic, Incorporated	130MH	1977
	K-21	1974
	K-21PA	1975
	K-22	1975
	K-22PA	1975
	K-22JR	1975
Maxpro Corporation	K-50JR	1978
	LNKC-S	1975
	NPJH-5	1975
	NKHC-S5	1975
	G76 (Golden 76'r)	1976
	Protector 700	1975
Nocona Athletic Goods Company	Defender 800	1975
	HC-35	1976
	HBZ-1	1975
	HBZ-2	1975
	HND-VP	1978
	NHD-P	1978
"Hutch" Sporting Goods Company	HC25-P	1978
	TAK-29	1974
	PAC-3	1974
	TK-2	Model manufactured since June 1, 1974
	PAC-44	1975
	Microfit	1975
Rawlings Sporting Goods Company	Bike Air Power	1975
	Bike II	1977
	F2000 (Revised)	1974
	F2000	1975
	F2040	1975
	F2002	1975
Riddell, Incorporated	2050	1976
	F2101	1977
	F2211	1977
	MX	1978
	FH-73	1978
	FH-79	1978
Southern Athletic/Bike		
Wilson Sporting Goods Company		
Marcan		
Winnwell Limited		

The football helmet models listed below still bear the NOCSAE seal. However, because these particular models are no longer manufactured, replacement parts may not be available.

MANUFACTURER	MODEL NUMBER	YEAR
Alamo	JVP	1975
Bell Helmet, Incorporated		1975
Gladiator Athletic Incorporated	THH	1974
	G77	1974
	T44	1974
	G22	1975
	YP44	1975
	G33	1975
MacGregor—Division of Brunswick Corporation (Company has discontinued manufacturing helmets)	YP22	1975
	G12	1974
	YP96	1975
	100MH	1974
	120MH	1975
	130MH	1975
Maxpro Corporation	K-40JR	1977
Nocona Athletic Goods Company	N12-S	1975
	NHCS	1975
	NHG3-S	1975
	LNHCS	1975
	HG3-S	1975
	NK12-S	1975
Protective Products—Division of Becton, Dickinson and Company	A707	1975
	P707	1975
	A747	1975
	P747	1975
	P38	1975
	P5	1975

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Wright Examines NCAA Enforcement Policy

New Infractions Committee Chairman Says Current Procedures Provide Due Process

EDITOR'S NOTE: Charles Alan Wright, who became the chairman of the Committee on Infractions September 1, is scheduled to appear before the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations this month.

Since much of Wright's testimony is expected to focus on due process of law, the News considered it appropriate to print excerpts from a presentation Wright made at the NCAA Media Seminar May 8 in Palo Alto, California.

THE reason that I appear here today, the reason I am on the Infractions Committee, is because I thought that the things I learned playing college football very poorly have had more to do with any professional success I have had than anything I learned in the classroom. I was lucky even to be allowed to compete.

"I know that if a scrawny 16-year-old freshman, six-foot-three, 165 pounds with no speed walked up to Frank Kush and said, 'Coach, I want to try out for your football team,' that he would laugh. Fortunately, I went to a Division III school in 1944 where any male body who could wear a uniform was gratefully seized upon.

"In the two years I was in college, I learned a lot about such things as a competitive spirit, sportsmanship, team work and discipline; I owe an indebtedness to athletics. I am glad, therefore, to serve as I can to try and help athletics more. As much as I love athletics, I love due process even more . . .

"Constitutional law is something I teach all the time, practice a good bit of, write a good deal about. I read in the paper and in the transcripts of the Congressional hearings about the NCAA's infractions procedure and I see such epitaphs as 'kangaroo courts,' 'railroad' and things of that sort.

"If I thought for a second that we were not doing everything that due process requires, I would have resigned instantly. When I say within everything due process requires, I do not mean merely whatever Constitutional minds that there may be applicable to administrative proceedings involving institutions that have voluntarily joined the NCAA.

"I hope my standards go higher than what the Constitution requires. I have my own feelings about what is fair and what is not fair. I would not be a party to anything that I did not think was fair to all those involved in it. I think the infractions procedure, as I have seen it in my five years on the Committee, has met those criteria that I set for myself about fairness . . .

"The Supreme Court said a year ago—and thus is consistent with what it has said in many other cases—due process is a flexible concept. It calls for such procedures as particular situation requires, so there is no one body of procedure that is due process of law that applies to any kind of adjudicative proceeding."

IT is going to vary depending upon the possible consequences to the person in question, the burdens that it will impose on the person conducting the hearing in order to formulate the procedures and things of that kind. We get into a lot of problems when I hear such experts on Constitutional law as basketball coaches, sportswriters, lecturing on the requirements of due process. To the average person who is not a lawyer, the only model of process he knows is the model that we use in criminal courts.

"That quite rightly is the most rigorous set of procedures that we require for any kind of procedure. If you are going to take away a person's life or liberty, then in our kind of society we have chosen, I think very wisely, to say that you are going to have to have very elaborate procedures. You are going to give that person accused the right to confront the witnesses

against him, some witnesses for his own defense, the right to counsel and the requirement that his guilt be established beyond a reasonable doubt.

"You have a very elaborate mechanism. It is three long volumes, about 800 pages each, on procedures in criminal cases. It is very demanding. As you go down the scale . . . the matter of due process becomes less demanding. You can denaturalize an American citizen on less formal procedures than are required before you sent him to jail.

"You can deport an alien on still less formal procedures than are required for even denaturalization. You go into all sorts of possible permutations. You can expel a high school student up to 10 days and all the due process requires is an informal conference with the principal in which the student is given an opportunity to present his own version of the facts. You can administer corporal punishment in public schools with no requirement of due process whatever.

"The Supreme Court says, 'We hope that school teachers will be fair, but we are not going to require any procedure whatever as a matter of due process before a child can be spanked in school.' Now, what we do is obviously more serious than the 10-day suspension from high school or corporal punishment in public schools. It is obviously less serious than sending a person to jail or ordering him put to death.

"There is the additional consideration that we (NCAA) are, after all, a private organization. There is no way that we can subpoena witnesses, require them to appear. That is a factor that the courts take into account in stating what due process requires. So the end result is, though we have been challenged a number of times, the NCAA has yet to lose a case challenging the procedures that we use in enforcement cases."

SOME of our victories have been on other grounds. The courts have not felt it necessary to reach the due process issue, but others have been squarely on the ground that what the NCAA did more comported with the Constitutional requirements of due process. It is my own judgment as a Constitutional lawyer that those decisions are right and that we are, given the setting in which we are working, providing more of the Constitutional mind.

"Another question that I would like to speak to is a very hard question: What happens when the NCAA has determined that athletes have been involved in violations of the rules and therefore ought to be declared ineligible; however, the institution feels an obligation to the athlete and it feels that it owes the boy something, therefore it won't declare him ineligible?

"This was the principal controverted issue in the Minnesota case which the NCAA won in the 8th Circuit. It was the only issue in the Denver case, which the NCAA won in the 10th Circuit. It has been an issue in other cases back even before my tenure on the Committee. I believe this was what was involved in the Centenary case and probably what was involved in the Hayward State case. The NCAA's position is that the institution has an obligation to declare these young men ineligible when it has exhausted its procedures within the NCAA in terms of whether they met the 1.6 rule or in terms of finding if they received pay for a player or something of that sort.

"Then the institution may appeal to a wholly separate group within the NCAA, the Eligibility Subcommittee, and say, 'This is awfully hard on this young man.'

"They can say, 'His athletic career ought not to be ended because it was some violation that was really the fault of our people and not of the young man.' The Infractions Committee has nothing at all to do with that

later stage, the Eligibility Subcommittee, or the possible appeal from it to the Council. If the institution doesn't do that, if it says it is not going to accept the NCAA determination, it is not going to declare the young man ineligible, then immediately there will be a case for the Infractions Committee charging the institution with a violation of the conditions and obligations of membership.

"That is one of the things in the Constitution—that each member institution will fulfill all the conditions and obligations of membership, and it is a condition and obligation of the membership for you to declare an athlete ineligible once it has been authoritatively determined that he is ineligible. Now, that has led to a good deal of discussion and indeed several people suggested to the Moss Subcommittee that since the institution has no role except as a rubber stamp, that it ought not be put into that position. The NCAA, therefore, ought itself simply declare the young man ineligible rather than saying to the institution, 'We found the young man does not meet the rules; therefore, it is your obligation to declare him ineligible.'"

AT ONE point I was rather sympathetic to that side of the issue. The more I thought about it, the more I thought that it would be quite unfair and our present procedure is the better procedure. Obviously, after all, we are an organization made up of institutions, not of individuals, not of student-athletes, and our only power is to impose sanctions on the institution.

"We can adopt rules that tell the institution what it has to do and penalize the institution if it doesn't do that, but we have no power *per se* to assess a penalty against an individual. More fundamentally, though, I think that it would be a terrible mistake to dilute the principle of institutional responsibility for the control of its own athletic program.

"I think if you were to empower the NCAA to declare athletes ineligible and find some legal way to do it, this would lead to less institutional responsibility. I venture to say that in the overwhelming number of cases today in which an athlete is declared ineligible, it is because the institution on its own determines that he is ineligible, it takes the appropriate action as it ought to do under the rules and then it appeals to the Eligibility Subcommittee if there is some mitigating circumstances in regard to the particular student-athlete.

"I have read that during our basketball championship this year that the bank in the hometown of Marvin Delph of Arkansas raised a fund in order to transport Mrs. Delph so that she could see her son play in the Western Regionals.

"Immediately upon finding that out, (Athletic Director) Frank Broyles declared Delph ineligible since this is a pay-for-play violation to provide money to the mother. The money was returned by the mother, and Frank then appealed to the Eligibility Committee, and it restored Delph's eligibility.

"I think that was the right way for that to have happened. I would have hated to have a refuge available by which Coach Broyles could have said, 'Oh, we'll let this go to the Infractions Committee and then they can declare Delph ineligible six or eight months from now when they finish their process.

"Where the institution knows there has been a violation, I want the institution to act on its own. I would be happy indeed if the Committee on Infractions were to cease to function because we had no work because all of our institutions were policing themselves so well. I don't see that likely to occur in the years I have remaining on the Infractions Committee. But I am glad every time I see an institution taking the initiative in setting its own house straight."

... Football Rules Emphasizing Player Safety

Continued from page 3

tackling, with the helmet bearing the brunt of the blow, prohibited the use of any such tactics.

The NCAA and Federation rules are the same; it is a matter of semantics.

The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, the most influential committee in the making of football rules and establishing safety standards, received little mention in the Sports Illustrated series.

The committee began as the NCAA Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety in 1957 with six members. It became the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports in 1965 with seven members, including one doctor. Today there are 10 members with two medical doctors on the roster.

The recommendations of this committee have brought dramatic rules changes to college football, contrary to the argument "Doctors have no input in the rules."

For ten years, beginning in 1958, the committee ran a football tackle injury survey every two years, and in 1965 assumed the research and publication of the annual football fatality survey in cooperation with the National Federation of High School Associations.

In 1966, the Joint Commission on Competitive Safeguards and the Medical Aspects of Sports was established for the purpose of researching, studying and pooling resources in athletic medicine.

The cooperating organizations in the Joint Commission are the NCAA, the American College Health Association (Athletic Medicine Section), the National Athletic Trainers Association, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the National Junior College Athletic Association, and the National Association for Intercollegiate Athletics. Associate members are the Canadian Amateur Football Association and the American Dental Association.

In 1969 the Medical Aspects Committee cooperated with the United States Public Health Service in the National Injury Survey for tackle football and continued through 1970 after Federal support stopped.

At that point, the Football Rules Committee assumed the injury survey in cooperation with the Collegiate Commissioners Association. It continues to conduct the survey annually.

Despite the charges of no organized medical input, the physicians on the Competitive Safeguards Committee and other members have had more influence on rules changes for safety than any other group or individuals.

The heat prostration problem, which was causing as many as four to five deaths a year, was

alleviated by a Competitive Safeguards Committee program which educated coaches on the necessity of replenishing body fluids by providing liquid at practice, using lighter clothing and continually checking the comfort index.

The Competitive Safeguards Committee, through its three-year injury survey, brought about the changes prohibiting the use of pads for the first three days of fall practice. The survey showed more injuries occurred during the first three days of practice than any other time.

The prohibition of blocking below the waist at the line of scrimmage and on free and scrimmage kicks was recommended by the Competitive Safeguards Committee, as was the rule requiring shoulder pads, thigh guards, mouthpiece, half-inch cleats and four-point chin straps.

A prohibition against blocking below the waist everywhere except in the legal clipping zone, a Competitive Safeguards Committee recommendation, probably will pass in 1979 after three years of study.

The NCAA Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports Committee has sponsored research since its inception and one year sponsored the following in addition to the annual football fatalities survey:

- (1) "Radiotelecardiography of Athletes During Competition." Principal investigator, Dr. Kenneth Rose, University of Nebraska.
- (2) "Head and Neck Injuries, Investigations into Basic Mechanisms Involved." Principal investigator, Dr. Richard Schneider, University of Michigan.
- (3) "Stability of the Knee and Its Relationship to Injuries of the Knee Ligaments of Football Players." Principal investigator, Dr. C. A. Morehouse, Pennsylvania State University.
- (4) "The Effects of Various Degrees of Dehydration Upon Recovery of Physiological Performance Following Dehydration." Principal investigator, Dr. Paul Ribisl, Kent State University.
- (5) "A Computer Analysis and Evaluation of the 1970 Tackle Football Injury Survey." Principal investigator, Dr. Sam Fuenning, University of Nebraska.
- (6) "A 12-Month Analysis of a Football Training Program by Physiological and Anthropometric Measurements." Principal investigator, Dr. Kenneth Rose, University of Nebraska.

The NCAA will spend money on justifiable research. The claim of the Stanford Research Institute that the NCAA doesn't want to spend \$100,000 for an injury

survey or research is not warranted.

The NCAA Football Rules Committee has made 39 injury prevention rules changes since 1969 involving personal fouls, penalty enforcement, unsportsmanlike conduct, equipment and the field and officials and signals. They include:

Personal Fouls

- 1971—Crackback block at line of scrimmage prohibited
- 1973—Non-therapeutic drugs prohibited
- 1974—Blocking below waist on free or scrimmage lines prohibited.
- 1975—Any player may call a timeout
- 1976—Spearing redefined
 - Striking with top of helmet prohibited
 - Swinging a hand or arm and missing or kicking and missing is a foul
 - Offensive blocking rules changed to allow hands away from body to eliminate face or head blocking
- Tackling or running into a pass receiver when a pass is overthrown is a personal foul
- 1977—Offensive blockers must have elbows entirely outside their shoulders
 - Offensive blocking restrictions apply when defensive players are making no attempt to get to the runner
- 1978—Defensive players must make a definite effort to avoid charging into the passer when it is clear the ball has been thrown

Penalty Enforcement

- 1969—Spot of foul on forward pass revised to eliminate "free foul"
- 1971—Fouls by defensive team behind neutral zone penalized from spot of snap to eliminate "free fouls"
- 1974—3 and 1 penalty system installed to penalize a team where it hurts the most—eliminate "cheap shots"
 - Fouls by the team not in possession on a touchdown play penalized on the kickoff
- 1975—Fouls in different down intervals after a score penalized and accumulative—no free fouls
- 1976—Fouls against the passer on a completed forward pass penalized from the end of the run—no free fouls

Unsportsmanlike Conduct

- 1969—After a score, runner must return the ball to an official immediately—no spiking or demonstrations in the end zone
- 1975—Gestures or acts that provoke ill will are a non-contact foul
- 1978—Unfair crowd noises prohibited

Equipment and the Field

- 1969—Six foot limit line manda-

tory around the field

- 1972—Maximum length of cleats reduced to half inch to reduce knee injuries
- 1973—Mouthpiece mandatory
 - Helmet chin straps must be securely fastened
- 1974—Shoulder pads mandatory
- 1975—Player must replace torn jersey when pads are exposed
 - A charged timeout for player not wearing mouthpiece
- 1976—AFCA statement concerning use of helmet as primary point of contact placed in Code
 - Hip pads and thigh pads mandatory
 - Four-point chin straps mandatory
 - Delay penalty for torn jersey and not wearing mouthpieces
- 1978—Torn jersey requires player to leave for a down or take a timeout

Officials and Signals

- 1969—Signal for disqualified player
- 1972—Six officials
- 1974—Fair catch signal—waving hand from side to side
- 1975—Referee may suspend play for any reasons for safety of players
- 1978—Excess timeout becomes an injury timeout
 - Signal for roughing the passer

This nine-year record is hardly the work of a group resisting reform while too busy maximizing profits.

It has been happening much longer, but since 1971, the NCAA Football Rules Committee has campaigned with bulletins and referrals to the AFCA and officiating groups to eliminate all unfair tactics, unsportsmanlike conduct and maneuvers deliberately inflicting injury.

It was a blow to the Rules Committee to read that an official claimed, "If they wanted to clear up all excessive violence in football, they could do it with one 30-second bulletin: From now on, no late hits. A guy's down. We're not going to let you demolish a player anymore. We're going to call 'holding' every time we see it, so don't hold. Don't frustrate players into retaliating. No more hits out of bounds. No more extra hits on quarterbacks. No more piling on. No more gang tackling when a back is clearly in the grasp of a tackler and going down. We're going to put a greater burden on a player to know when to let up, when not to use his body or head as a weapon."

In response to what a 30-second bulletin would do, the following is a list of referrals and bulletins since 1971:

1970

The American Football Coaches Association Rules Committee, through its chairman, requested the secretary to inform the Collegiate Commissioners Association

and other organizations supervising officials to continue their vigilance against "spearing" and "piling on."

1971

All supervisors of officials were required to conduct games in strict conformance with the National Officiating Manual and NCAA Football Rules.

The AFCA was notified of the Rules Committee's concern of non-compliance through teaching and condoning blind-side blocking of an opponent below the waist, prohibited in the Football Code.

1972

The secretary was instructed to request the Collegiate Commissioners Association to inform the supervisor of officials that stricter enforcement of rules is necessary concerning unnecessary roughness, spearing, spiking the ball or throwing the ball away from an official.

Continued vigilance in the enforcement of spearing was needed to reduce the injuries occurring during the time immediately following the ball becoming dead and the fouls occurring to players other than the runner while the ball is live.

The change in the unnecessary roughness rule which added "extended forearm, elbow or locked hands," prohibited striking a blow to the head in this manner. The change was made in order to protect the runner and passer, while in possession and after laterally or passing the ball, from being subjected to blows to the head with extended forearms, elbows or locked hands.

1973

The NCAA Football Rules Committee recommended that a subcommittee be formed for the purpose of considering the establishment of standards of blocking and tackling technique and methodology.

The Rules Committee requested that the American Football Coaches Association once again remind its membership about the statement in the code which relates to blindside blocking.

A referral to the Collegiate Commissioners Association requested strict enforcement of the rule prohibiting spiking the ball.

1974

The rule against the "clothesline" or "hayhook" tackling technique which delivers a blow with an extended forearm was emphasized. The need for strict enforcement was brought to the attention of the AFCA and all officiating associations.

For the purpose of determining the effect of outside padded helmets, NOCSAE was requested to research the results of wearing a padded helmet as opposed to a non-padded helmet.

1975

The dental surgery for 1974

Continued on page 7

... Basketball Tournament to Use Three Officials

Continued from page 1

12. Provides more effective bench control.
13. Provides more effective crowd control.
14. Eliminates "guess" calls.
15. Reduces number of fouls per game because of the deterrent factor.

"There is no question that this move is long overdue in college basketball," said Edward S. Steitz, Secretary-Rules Editor of the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee. "The game has become much more difficult to officiate, as have other athletic

contests, with the fast-moving players. I have long been an exponent of three-man officiating and strongly feel it provides better control."

Steitz met June 22 with supervisors of officials from the Atlantic Coast, Big Ten, Eastern College Athletic Conference, Missouri Valley, Southeastern, Southern and Southwest Conferences to agree upon a set of national officiating mechanics for three-man crews and to evolve a three-man officiating manual scheduled for publication in September. Basketball supervisors of the Collegiate Commissioners

Association, Steitz, representatives of the Division I Basketball Committee and others interested in three-man officiating met September 12-13 in Denver to review the program.

John Nucatola, former Supervisor of Officials for the National Basketball Association and a 30-year officiating veteran, also cited the increased tempo of the game as a reason for instituting the change.

"The game of basketball has speeded up a hundred fold," Nucatola said. "The play and the players have become much more sophisticated, the action 'off' the

play has greatly increased, the 'dead' spots on the court need proper coverage, the action under the boards needs proper coverage—cheap fouls lead to rough play and possible violence . . . All experiments with three-man crews have proven the third official to be a deterrent to cheap fouls and rough play, and this has made for a better game."

Those conferences planning utilization of three-man crews during the regular season this year are the Atlantic Coast, Big Ten, Big Five (Philadelphia), Ivy, Metro, Southeastern and Southwest. Also, approximately

20 independent institutions in the East are expected to use three-man crews.

"The eight major midwestern independent institutions for whom the Big Ten assigns officials will adopt such a plan in 1979," said Division I Basketball Committee Chairman Wayne Duke. "That means at least 100 Division I institutions will conduct their regular season competition under this format in 1978-79."

Other conferences may follow suit now that the format has been accepted for the tournament, Duke said.

Interpretations

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

Transfer Requirement—Military Exception (Revises Case No. 274)

- Situation:** A student-athlete attends a collegiate institution for a period of time before serving on active duty in the United States military for at least 18 months. Upon release from active duty, he enrolls at an NCAA member institution. (61)
- Question:** Does the student-athlete qualify for a waiver of the residence requirement under the provisions of Bylaw 4-1-(m)-(6)?
- Answer:** Yes, provided he is transferring from a four-year collegiate institution; further, he must be otherwise eligible under all applicable institutional conference and NCAA regulations. [B4-1-(m)-(6)]

Additional Part-Time Coach Compensation (Revises Case No. 347)

- Situation:** Bylaw 6-1-(g) permits two additional part-time football coaches in excess of the normal limitation if the institution sponsors more than one intercollegiate football team. (469)
- Question:** May the two additional part-time coaches receive any compensation (such as expenses incurred in the performance of their coaching duties) from the athletic department which would exceed the amount of commonly accepted educational expenses?
- Answer:** No, except for actual and necessary expenses incurred on road trips by the team they coach. [B6-1-(g)]

Junior College Credits

- Situation:** A student-athlete attends a junior college and prior to his regular enrollment at an NCAA member institution attains additional credits as a part-time student during the summer session of a four-year collegiate institution. (530)
- Question:** May these hours be utilized by the member institution in determining the student-athlete's eligibility under the junior college transfer provisions of Bylaws 4-1-(j)-(8) and (9)?
- Answer:** Yes, provided these hours are accepted by the junior college from which he transfers and are placed on his transcript or other official document by the junior college prior to the date of his initial enrollment as a regular student at the NCAA member institution. [B4-1-(j)-(8) and (9), and B4-6-(b)]

Research Committee Develops Bibliography

A bibliography of theses and dissertations covering many areas of intercollegiate athletics has been developed by the NCAA Research Committee and is now available to member institutions. Any institution interested in obtaining a copy of the bibliography should direct its request to Dale Meggas, NCAA Research Assistant, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Since the listing is the committee's initial effort at compiling such a bibliography, it is likely that a number of noteworthy studies are missing. Additions to the present list will be appreciated, committee chairman Fred Jacoby said, and should be sent to Meggas. In addition to authorizing distribution of the bibliography in its summer meeting, the Research Committee discussed appropriate areas of NCAA research. The committee agreed the following are among the areas

of research which should be considered for future funding:

(1) Health and safety factors in athletics. The committee receives recommendations in this area from the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

(2) The value and justification of intercollegiate athletics.

(3) The relationship between athletic success and increases in development funds and/or applications for enrollment, as well as any relationship between the number of sports sponsored by an institution and contributions received from alumni or friends of the institution.

The committee encourages NCAA members to suggest other appropriate research topics or to comment on those listed above. Comments and suggestions may be sent to Meggas or to any member of the Research Committee.

January 20 Designated 'Basketball Day'

January 20, 1979, has been designated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches as "National 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 Director, said. Dr. James Naismith, a physical education instructor at the

YMCA Training School (later Springfield College) in Springfield, Massachusetts, is credited with inventing 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. Vancisin said the first game was played on or about January



VFY Senior National Director Sallie Bray (center) with four national directors
From left, they are Rick Evrard, Sue Hartwell, Dawn London, Willard Freeman

New Year for VFY Program

The Association's Volunteers for Youth program will be instituted at 14 additional campuses during the 1978-79 academic year. The program administers the matching of NCAA student-athletes with junior high school youths who are having problems at home or at school. The purpose of the "big brother/sister—little brother/sister" relationship is to provide the "little brothers/sisters" with positive role models. In the 1977-78 academic year, the VFY program was implemented at 22 member institutions (NCAA News, July 1). The following institutions are expected to establish programs this year, according to Sallie Bray, VFY senior national director:

Colorado State University; Georgetown University; Georgia Institute of Technology; Jacksonville University; Lafayette College; Michigan State University; University of Minnesota; University of Missouri; Montana State University; Northern Arizona University; University of Oklahoma; University of Oregon; Texas Tech University; and Utah State University.

Budget Increased

The Executive Committee has approved a \$122,000 budget for the program for the current academic year, an increase of approximately \$80,000 over the 1977-78 figures. During the year, four national directors (Rick Evrard, Rice University; Willard Freeman, Duke University; Sue Hartwell, Cornell University; and Dawn London, Duke University) will travel in teams of two across the country to visit the established programs and to help initiate the new ones. They will spend one week at each institution where an established program exists and two weeks at the institutions where new programs are to be created. Presently, approximately 1,400 student-athletes and youths are matched through the VFY program. At the conclusion of the academic year, Ms. Bray anticipates the number involved will be close to 2,500. A six-man committee has been appointed to oversee the development and expansion of the VFY program. The members are Cecil

N. Coleman, director of athletics, University of Illinois (chairman); Paul Rundell, director of athletics, San Francisco State University; Eugene F. Corrigan, director of athletics, University

of Virginia; William J. Flynn, director of athletics, Boston College; NCAA Secretary-Treasurer Edgar A. Sherman; and NCAA Assistant Executive Director James H. Wilkinson.

... NOCSAE Helmet List

Continued from page 3

Rawlings Sporting Goods Company	CHND-9	1975
	CHC	1975
	CHC-20	1975
	NBCZ-1	1975
	NBZC1	1975
	JRC	1975
	CSH	1974
	HND-9	1974
	HNDV	1977
	HC	1975
	HC-20	1975
	HC-30	1976
Royal Athletics (Discontinued manufacturing helmets)	King	1975
	Prince	1975
	Duke	1975
Southern Athletic Company	RD1	1975
	RD2	1975
	RDP	1975
	RDX	1975
Tucker Manufacturing	TSH100	1975
Wilson Sporting Goods Company	F2034	1974
	F2043	1974
	F2032	1975
	F2054	1975
	F2004	1975
	F2005	1975
	1443-IR	1975
	1982CL	1975
	F2030	1976

The following companies are members of the National Athletic Equipment Reconditioning Association and will recertify previously NOCSAE-certified helmet models:

Ace Reconditioners 728 Henderson Avenue Washington, Pennsylvania 15301	Domestic Athletic 1425 East Douglas Wichita, Kansas 67211
Alamo Athletics, Incorporated 11719 Warfield San Antonio, Texas 79216	Grant Athletics 420 Harvester Court Wheeling, Illinois 60090
All American Company 1320 Taylor Street Elyria, Ohio 44035	Gunther's Athletic Service 1011 West Taft Orange, California 92665
All American Company P.O. Box 231 Burgettstown, Pennsylvania 15021	Keltech Athletic Services 579 Westlake Street Encinitas, California 92024
All American Company 55 Water Street Elgin, Illinois 60120	Marba, Incorporated 166 Chandler Street Buffalo, New York 14207
All American Company P.O. Box 648 Fort Valley, Georgia 31030	Mar-Can, Incorporated Fort Erie, Ontario Canada
All Sports Box 250 Lakeland, Florida 33802	Olympic Reconditioners Factory—Eli Street East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania 18301
Capitol Varsity Athletics 4 Central Avenue Oxford, Ohio 45056	Phil Murray and Sons Reconditioners 826 Riverside Methuen, Massachusetts 01844
Century Sports 610 North Illinois Avenue Carbondale, Illinois 62901	Raleigh Reconditioners 44 Columbus Avenue New Rochelle, New York 10802
Circle Systems, Incorporated 2020 Ferry Street Easton, Pennsylvania 18042	Sportcraft Company 227 Cedar Street Somerville, Massachusetts 02145
Continental Athletics 1050 Hazel Street Gridley, California 95948	Tucker Athletics Box 707 Batesville, Mississippi 38606
Continental Athletics South 13617 Talc Street Santa Fe Springs, California 90670	Vulcan Athletic P.O. Box 10 Ashville, Alabama 36953
Jim Davis Enterprises 2169 Palm Avenue San Mateo, California 94403	ASSOCIATE MEMBER Sunvalco Athletics 108 Western Avenue Goodyear, Arizona 85338
Dix Enterprises 1401 Forest Park Avenue Valparaiso, Indiana 46383	

... Football Rules

Continued from page 5

was higher than 1973 and there was evidence that non-compliance with the rules was the reason. A charged timeout for non-compliance with the rules and a five-yard penalty for delay were added because of the increase in injuries.

Spearing continued to be the No. 1 concern of trainers and physicians. The American Football Coaches Association, the Collegiate Commissioners Association and the officials organizations were requested to enforce this rule.

1976

The American Football Coaches Association was requested to encourage its members to comply strictly with the changes in the spearing, use of the helmet and face-guard rules and the statement in the code concerning the teaching of blocking and tackling with the head as the primary point of contact.

All officials' associations and conferences were informed that the Football Rules Committee expected enforcement of all rules "by the book." The practice of regional or local interpretation is not acceptable and national standards must be adhered to.

The NCAA Executive Committee was requested to encourage member institutions to participate in the National Athletic Injuries Reporting System survey in order to give validity to the reports. The Football Rules Committee was concerned about the results because of the small number reporting.

1977

The Football Rules Committee, in an effort to correct problems concerning roughing the holder of place kicks, torn jerseys, mouthpieces, sideline coaching, hayhook tackles, mouthpieces, and striking the head of the snapper, brought them to the attention of all officials and supervisors.

The hayhook tackle had disappeared but returned to the game and officials were advised offenders must be penalized.

Dual Members Receive Joint Declaration Form

The 135 dual members in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) and the NCAA have been requested to declare their choice for the associations 1978-79 championships in the sports of football, basketball, soccer, volleyball, ice hockey and baseball by October 2.

For the second year in a row, the joint declaration form, which was proposed by the NAIA-NCAA Joint Committee, will be administered jointly by the NAIA and the NCAA.

The joint declaration forms were sent to the chief executive offices of all dual members and they must indicate on the form by October 2 one of the following for the six sports listed:

1. If eligible and selected, it will participate in the NAIA championship, or

1978

The AFCA trustees and the NCAA Football Rules Committee, based on complaints from the AFCA membership, were very much concerned with two play situations which violate either the Coaching Ethics in the Football Code or the rules of the game.

Both occurred repeatedly during the past season and the AFCA is seeking to eliminate these actions which are causing unnecessary injuries to players.

The first situation concerns the Football Code, Coaching Ethics statement: "Teaching or condoning intentional 'roughing,' including blind-side blocking of an opponent below the waist, is . . . undefensible." Coaches have complained that defensive players, positioned opposite the snapper, are being blocked into an upright position by the center and then blocked at the knees by an offensive lineman adjacent to the snapper.

In a similar action, defensive players, after they have passed the offensive linemen and are pursuing the passer, have been blocked below the waist or clipped from the blind side.

At the conclusion of the three *Sports Illustrated* articles, 11 proposals are presented that involve 12 rules changes. Ten of the proposals are in the NCAA rule book at the present time and/or have been brought to the attention of officials, coaches and players for strict enforcement and compliance annually since 1971.

The proposal to give the quarterback more protection will be studied, including a proposal for prohibiting any contact except with hands and arms when he is in the act of passing.

Eliminating blocking below the waist on scrimmage plays in all areas except the legal clipping zone will come to a vote in January 1979 after three years of study.

One of the proposals was a step backward in eliminating brutality. It recommended a 20- to 30-yard penalty for flagrant

2. If eligible and selected, it will participate in the NCAA championship, or

3. It will not compete in the championship competition for the 1978-79 academic year."

Failure to submit the form by the October 2 deadline will automatically result in an institution being ruled ineligible for both associations' 1978-79 championship competition in the six sports. An institution, however, has until October 16 to appeal if it failed to submit the form by the October 2 deadline.

The purpose of the joint declaration form is to facilitate necessary administrative procedures for the member institutions and assist the two associations in serving intercollegiate athletics.

Florida A&M Reclassified

Florida A&M University has been granted Division I-AA Football qualifying status by the NCAA Classification Committee.

The reclassification was approved August 30 and became effective September 1. The qualifying status means that the institution's program does not currently meet Division I-AA specifications; however, based on information provided by Florida A&M, it is the judgment of the committee that the program will meet the standards within the

time period required by NCAA rules (three years for basketball, five for football).

With the addition of Florida A&M, there are now 38 teams in Division I-AA.

Before the Classification Committee could act, it was necessary for Florida A&M to successfully appeal to the council to grant a waiver of the June deadline for presentation of reclassification petitions. That action came August 25, setting the stage for the Classification Committee's vote.

fouls, which require disqualification at present.

This rests the case for the NCAA Football Rules Committee. The trustees of college football have not resisted reform and have diligently attempted to solve the problems of the game. As in the past, the Committee is seeking ways to make the game safer, and will consider recommendations from any source.

A high-risk sport that is not for everyone, football's greatest threat—despite the best of rules, officiating, coaching and sportsmanship—is the current litigious attitude of society which ignores the evidence in football injury cases to follow the "who will pay and how much" syndrome.

This, together with lawyers taking one million of three million dollar settlements on contingency fees, will end football in colleges and high schools faster than anything else.

If every change and recommendation suggested by *Sports Illustrated* is made, it will do nothing to reduce the 848 percent increase in liability insurance in some California school districts because the game will remain a high-injury risk sport and the "whom-do-we-sue" syndrome remains.

The NCAA, in cooperation with the Joint Commission of Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, NOCSAE and the sports medicine groups, is dedicated to the safest possible game with the knowledge it is the highest-injury-risk team sport.

Rules changes have been made — 40 since 1969 — to make the game safer. Whatever changes are necessary will be made in the future. The safety of the player is still the primary concern of the NCAA Football Rules Committee.

Elsewhere in Education

Hillsdale College Wins Title IX Ruling

An administrative law judge has ruled against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the department's efforts to punish Hillsdale College for refusing to sign an assurance of compliance under regulations covering the ban on sex discrimination in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

Hillsdale contended that, since the college receives no federal funds, it does not have to sign the compliance form. The institution further disputed a ruling that it is a "recipient" of federal funds simply because its students participate in federal student-aid programs.

Herbert L. Perlman, the administrative law judge assigned to the case, ruled August 23 that "it would be an abuse of discretion and arbitrary and capricious to terminate the pertinent programs" simply because of Hillsdale's failure and refusals to sign the assurance of compliance under these circumstances.

HEW Plans Assault on Discrimination Complaint Backlog

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office for Civil Rights has announced plans for wiping out its backlog of discrimination complaints in a little more than a year—by early in the 1980 fiscal year. To reach that goal, OCR intends to double its staff of investigators and require each of them to handle twice as many complaints as the current rate. OCR's intentions were disclosed in its proposed annual operation plan for the 1979 fiscal year starting October 1.

Injury Information Sought

Dr. Carl S. Blyth, chairman of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, is seeking information regarding either catastrophic injuries or fatalities in the sport of football.

The information gained will aid in compiling the survey of football fatalities and catastrophic injuries, which is conducted annually by the Association, the American Football Coaches As-

sociation and the National Federation of State High School Associations.

Blyth requested that any information (such as newspaper clippings) relating to a catastrophic injury or a football fatality be sent to him at the following address: Department of Physical Education; The University of North Carolina; Woolen Gym 047A; Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

JAMES LESSIG named at Bowling Green State . . . CHARLES "BUD" MANES replaced JIM MCCULLOUGH at Thiel . . . NORM SUNDSTROM named acting AD at Allegheny . . . R. P. TAMBORO named at Texas Tech . . . HAROLD McELHANEY named at Ohio University . . . DAN ROY named at Southwestern Louisiana . . . ROBERT F. GREENE named at C. W. Post . . . JOHN ORGAN named football coach and AD at Bowie State . . . RICHARD YOUNG named at Oklahoma State . . . BARRY MYNTER named as acting AD at Norwich . . . JIM CONNER named at Thomas More.

COACHES

BASEBALL — GARY ROGGENBURK resigned at Cleveland State . . . JAMES LAWLER named at Gonzaga . . . MIKE MCGUINN named at Bryant . . . JACK HUMPHREY named at Georgia State . . . LYLE REUSS named at St. Louis . . . MIKE SIMPSON named at California-Santa Barbara . . . DAVE MAGARITY named at St. Francis.

BASKETBALL — DON MONSON named at Idaho . . . DICK KENDALL named at Stony Brook State . . . DICK TAYLOR resigned at Lock Haven State . . . IRV INNIGER named at North Dakota State . . . LES LOMBARDI named at Delaware Valley . . . STAN KELLNER named at C. W. Post . . . TOM BAKER named at Ithaca.

CROSS COUNTRY — JIM McCRORY named at Loyola . . . JOHN LAVERY named at Bridgewater.

FOOTBALL — WAYNE PETRARCA replaced JIM MCCULLOUGH at Thiel . . . HERB DEROMEDI named at Central Michigan.

GOLF — BRUCE SANDERS resigned at Fresno State . . . CHARLIE MOZER named at Southern Colorado . . . FRANK TRUITT resigned as golf and soccer coach at Kent.

LACROSSE — DENNIS F. KAYSER named at Springfield . . . DR.

CHARLES CLARK named at Salisbury State.

SKIING — JOHN M. MORTON named at Dartmouth.

SOCCER — GARY PALMISANO named at Bowling Green . . . PETE GLON resigned at Western Michigan . . . CHRIS TYSON named at SUNY of New York . . . MATTHEW PECK named American International . . . EDUARDO MARQUEZ named at Baptist College.

SWIMMING — DON LASTER named swimming and water polo coach at Fresno State . . . JOHN DEMARIE named at Stony Brook State . . . JAMES A. ZOTZ named at Brandeis . . . JON URBANCHEK named at Long Beach State . . . JOE NORA resigned at Georgetown . . . ROBERT BARRON named at Adelphi . . . MARK BERNARDINA named at Virginia.

TENNIS — GREGORY PATTON named at Bakersfield State.

TRACK — CLIFF ABEL named at Long Beach State.

VOLLEYBALL — MIKE WILTON named at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo.

WRESTLING — NEAL LINEMAN replaced MEL BERRY at Thiel . . . DON CRAMER named at Glassboro State . . . TERRY BARTH named at Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

STAFF

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS — FRANK BACHER, JR. named at Albany . . . RON BERTOVICH named at St. Francis . . . WILLIAM W. MOWBRAY named at Salisbury State . . . MARTIN T. GLEASON named at Niagara . . . PEGGY DALY named at Baptist College . . . LAWRENCE FLAKES named at Florida A&M . . . JIM MARCHIONY named at Iona . . . JOE CHOQUETTE replaced DICK WHITTIER at Vermont . . . GREG GREENDAY named at Widener . . . BILL MILLER named at Illinois-Chicago Circle . . . DAN BALOW replaced FROSTY HANSEN at Wheaton . . . DAVID GARLICK named at Butler . . . BARRY ZEPEL named at Northridge State . . . ROBERT K. OLSON named acting SID at St. Cloud State replacing WILLIAM C.

LYNCH who was named at Rutgers . . . RICHARD C. LYTLE resigned at Elizabethtown . . . JIM BELL named at Tennessee-Chattanooga . . . KEN HOFFMAN named at Detroit . . . LARRY ELDRIDGE JR. named at Yale . . . JIM GARNER named at West Texas State.

TRAINERS — ALAN HOWARD replaced JOE HARDING at Wheaton . . . MIKE PENDERGAST named at Western Illinois . . . AL SHUFORD resigned at Pan American.

STEVE CASTOLDI named sales and promotions director for athletics at Washington State.

DEATHS

R. V. "DICK" HARTLEY, 78, former Georgia football letterman . . . TIMOTHY "TED" TWOMEY, 72, 1928-29 Notre Dame tackle, August 20 of a heart attack . . . JAMES STEPHENS, 19, Albany State football player, August 21 . . . EDWARD F. FLANAGAN, 69, former Howard track and field coach, in New Haven, Connecticut . . . EARL "DUTCH" CLARK, 71, former University of Detroit player, of cancer . . . THOMAS A. MURPHY, 62, Seton Hall athletic business manager, August 11.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

New Members—Dowling College Oakdale, New York 11769: Victor P. Meskill (P); William J. Condon (F); Richard C. Berg (AD)—516/589-6100 ext. 308. [District Two; Division II]; Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650: Donald C. Mundinger (P); Loren D. Moehn (F); E. J. Brooks (AD)—217/245-7510. [District Four; Division III]; Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401: Prince B. Woodard (P); Edward H. Hegmann (AD)—703/373-7250 ext. 327. [District Three; Division III].




Resigned Members—Rocky Mountain College, Billings, Montana. [District Seven; Division III].

Change of Membership—University of Missouri, Kansas City: Change from active membership (District Five; Division II) to associate membership.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED
September 15, 1978

1978-79 NCAA Championship Sites and Dates

Fall

Cross Country

Division I, 40th: University of Wisconsin; Madison, Wisconsin; November 20.
Division II, 21st: Indiana University; Indiana, Pennsylvania; November 11.
Division III, 6th: Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; November 18.

Football

Division I-AA, 1st: Wichita Falls, Texas; December 16.
Division II, 6th: Longview, Texas; December 9, 1978.
Division III, 6th: Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl; Phenix City, Alabama; December 2.

Soccer

Division I, 20th: University of South Florida; Tampa Stadium; Tampa, Florida; December 9-10.
Division II, 7th: Florida International University; Miami, Florida; December 1-2.
Division III, 5th: Babson College; Wellesley, Massachusetts; November 24-25.

Water Polo

9th Championship: California State University, Long Beach; Long Beach, California; November 25-26.

Winter

Basketball

Division I, 41st: University of Utah; Salt Lake City, Utah; March 24 and 26.
Division II, 23rd: Southwest Missouri State University; Springfield, Missouri; March 16-17.
Division III, 5th: Augustana College; Rock Island, Illinois; March 16-17.

Fencing

35th Championship: To be determined.

Gymnastics

Division I, 37th: Louisiana State University; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; April 5-7.
Division II, 12th: University of Northern Iowa; Cedar Falls, Iowa; March 29-31.

Ice Hockey

Division I, 32nd: Michigan State University; The Olympia; Detroit, Michigan; March 22-24.
Division II, 2nd: Merrimack College; North Andover, Massachusetts; March 15-17.

Skiing

26th Championship: University of Colorado; Steamboat Springs Ski Area; Steamboat Springs, Colorado; March 7-10.

Swimming

Division I, 56th: Cleveland State University; Cleveland, Ohio; March 22-24.
Division II, 16th: Northern Michigan University; Marquette, Michigan; March 15-17.
Division III, 5th: State University of New York-Geneseo; Geneseo, New York; March 15-17.

Indoor Track and Field

15th Championship: University of Michigan; Cobo Hall; Detroit, Michigan; March 9-10.

Wrestling

Division I, 49th: Iowa State University; Ames, Iowa; March 8-10.
Division II, 17th: South Dakota State University; Brookings, South Dakota; February 23-24.
Division III, 6th: Humboldt State University; Arcata, California; March 2-3.

Spring

Baseball

Division I, 33rd: Creighton University; Rosenblatt Municipal Stadium; Omaha, Nebraska; June 1-8.
Division II, 11th: Robin Roberts Stadium; Lanphier Park; Springfield, Illinois.
Division III, 4th: Marietta College; Marietta, Ohio; June 1-3.

Golf

Division I, 82nd: Wake Forest University; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; May 23-26, 1978.
Division II, 17th: University of California-Davis; Davis, California; May 15-18.
Division III, 5th: Hampden-Sydney College; Hampden-Sydney, Virginia; May 15-18.

Lacrosse

Division I, 9th: University of Maryland; College Park, Maryland; May 26.
Division II, 6th: On-campus site of one of finalists; May 20.

Tennis

Division I, 95th: University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia; May 21-28.
Division II, 17th: To be determined.
Division III, 4th: Millsaps College; Jackson, Mississippi; May 16-19.

Outdoor Track and Field

Division I, 58th: University of Illinois; Champaign, Illinois; May 31-June 2.
Division II, 17th: Western Illinois University; Macomb, Illinois; May 24-26.
Division III, 6th: Baldwin-Wallace College; Berea, Ohio; May 24-26.

Volleyball

10th Championship: University of California-Los Angeles; Los Angeles, California; May 4-5.