

Winter-Spring Finalists Named For Today's Top Five Awards

Three track and field athletes, a volleyball player and one swimmer have been selected as the winter-spring finalists for the Today's Top Five Student-Athlete Awards.

UCLA triple jumper William Augustus Banks III, Brigham Young steeplechaser Henry Dinwoodey Marsh and California-Irvine miler Steven N. Scott are the three track and field representatives for the Today's Top Five Awards, which are presented concurrently with the Silver Anniversary Awards each year at the Honors Luncheon of the NCAA Convention. Robert James Yoder, Southern California volleyball player, and Daniel Lee Harrigan, North Carolina State swimmer, are the other finalists.

These five finalists were selected for participation in winter-spring sports during the 1977-78 academic year and will be joined by other finalists at the conclusion of fall competition for selection of the Top Five recipients.

The presentations will be made at the NCAA Honors Luncheon January 8, 1979, in San Francisco.

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

Banks was amazingly consistent in the triple jump and long jump, winning both events in the same meet 15 times during his career. The NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship recipient also won the Pacific-8 triple jump crown twice and was rated second in the world by Track and Field News. His leap of 55-7 earned him a third-place finish in the 1977 World University Games.

Marsh placed 18th in the 3,000-meter steeplechase in the 1976 Olympics. He was a three-time steeplechase all-America and was twice recognized in cross country. Marsh, who maintained a 3.50 grade-point average in

economics and pre-law, also is the current American record-holder in the 3,000 with a time of 8:21.6.

Scott owns the fifth fastest mile ever recorded by an American runner, a 3:53.9 recorded at the California-Irvine Meet of Champions earlier this year. He won the NCAA 1,500-meter championship this year in 3:37.6 after having finished second as a junior. He has been ranked No. 1 in the United States in the one-mile and 1,500-meter runs by Track and Field News and has run the one-mile under four minutes 11 times.

Harrigan won a bronze medal at the 1976 Olympics in the 200-meter backstroke and placed first in the same event in the 1975 Pan American Games. Harrigan swam the world's fastest 200-meter backstroke in 1977 in a dual meet against East Germany and also had two firsts and one third in a dual meet between the United States and the Soviet

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Finalists

These five student-athletes have been selected as the finalists for the Today's Top Five Award. From the left they are (top row) William Augustus Banks III, UCLA; Daniel Lee Harrigan, North Carolina State; (middle row) Henry Dinwoodey Marsh, Brigham Young; Steven N. Scott, California-Irvine, and (bottom row) Robert James Yoder, Southern California.

NEWS

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Wrestling Federation Wins Status as NGB

The United States Wrestling Federation has won a clear-cut decision in its long-term battle to supplant the Amateur Athletic Union as the sport's national governing body and Group A member of the United States Olympic Committee.

A panel of the American Arbitration Association ruled that the USWF has met the requirements under the USOC constitution to act as the national governing body for amateur wrestling and shall replace the AAU Wrestling Division in this capacity.

The decision of the three Chicago attorneys, who had been selected by the opposing parties to hear the case under the rules of the American Arbitration Association and the USOC, was unanimous.

However, at a September 22-24 meeting, the USOC Executive Committee—while recognizing the USWF as the national governing body for wrestling and at the same time terminating the AAU's membership in the USOC for that sport—declined to seat

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Conference of Conferences Set

The NCAA will sponsor a "conference of conferences" in Chicago or Dallas, primarily to review the Title IX policy statements currently being finalized by an eight-member work group formed by the director of the Office for Civil Rights.

It is anticipated that those documents will be completed by October 22 and will be available at the conference in Dallas, according to NCAA President J. Neils Thompson.

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Thompson Testifies Before House Subcommittee

EDITOR'S NOTE: NCAA President J. Neils Thompson testified before the House Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation September 27. Excerpts of his testimony appear in the following article.

"The essence of the operating structure of the NCAA rests upon the work of its committees, of which the Committee on Infractions is only one. Certainly, today, among the most important, difficult and time-consuming of our committee assignments are those to the Committee on Infractions. I feel great resentment at the testimony of various Subcommittee witnesses, the thrust of which was calculated to convey the impression that in some fashion the members of the Committee on Infractions were engaged in the perpetration of a selective, vindictive, or corrupt program of enforcement.

"I say without reservation that I, and members of the NCAA Council, believe the overwhelming majority of the NCAA members hold the individuals serving on the Committee on Infractions in the highest regard. Perhaps I can no more eloquently express this viewpoint than to quote to you directly the remarks of William Ireland, Director of Athletics at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, made two months ago in a public meeting of college athletic directors, ten days after the appearance of representatives of that institution before this Subcommittee:

'I have the greatest respect for the Infractions Committee. If I was being tried for my life, I would like for the Infractions Committee of the NCAA to be the jury.'

"I hope I am not intemperate when I suggest that the Subcommittee lay this quotation alongside the testimony to this Subcommittee of two representatives of the same institution, Donald Baepfer and Jerry Tarkanian.

"Some witnesses before this Subcommittee have derided the NCAA substantive rules as being so complex as to be incomprehensible. This professed lack of understanding by representatives of higher education is difficult to accept. It may be amusing to the audience, or to members of this Subcommittee, for someone to wave the 266-page NCAA Manual in the air and liken it to the Internal Revenue Code; it would perhaps be more responsible to recognize, as former NCAA President Fuzak pointed out early in these hearings, that the NCAA Constitution and Bylaw substantive rules relating to infractions and eligibility occupy only about 40 pages.

"In gross, the rules are designed with but a single purpose in mind: To implement the fundamental tenet of the NCAA Constitution, that the student-athlete be a student first and an athlete second. If this principle cannot be maintained successfully, then colleges should not be sponsoring varsity athletic teams.

"For better or worse, intercollegiate athletics in many instances are conducted in a highly competitive atmosphere in which some institutions are unfortunately tempted to aggrandize their academic reputations on the basis of instant athletic team prowess, and in which some coaches are equally unfortunately

tempted to gain competitive advantage and develop their coaching reputations by operating outside the rules. NCAA members have found it necessary over the years specifically to legislate on what some casual observers might mistakenly regard as minutiae, e.g., number of campus recruiting visits, types of accommodations for prospects, alumni 'favors' for student-athletes, permissible financial aid and the like. These observers forget, if indeed they ever knew, that since scholarships and grants-in-aid permissible under NCAA legislation are of the same net value to the athlete, recruiting representatives tend to devise different techniques to achieve a 'recruiting edge.' As with any other arena, it is far easier to criticize the rules than it is to create and administer them, and I suggest that no one in touch with the reality of intercollegiate athletics would seriously suggest that equality of opportunity can be maintained by just a 'few simple rules.'

"I remind the Subcommittee that in the normal case, where there is problem with the rendition of a 'small' favor for the student-athlete, he is already receiving the maximum aid permitted by NCAA rules—a maximum which our member institutions have made clear is the limit which should be reasonably imposed for purposes of maintaining the student-athlete as an integral part of the student body. Obviously, that maximum can be increased or decreased, as our member institutions see fit, but I believe that even Coach Tarkanian would agree that there must be some uniform limit. In the past

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Discussing the Injury Problem

At long last, football injuries are being discussed openly.

The topic has been treated with kid gloves, a subject which has never seemed to attract the attention it deserved. Now, with John Underwood's *Sports Illustrated* series leading the way, people in sports have become more eager to discuss injuries and what can be done to prevent them.

Should helmets be padded? How about one-platoon football? Would it result in fewer injuries than two-platoon? Artificial surfaces—are they the source of a problem? And what about the rules? Improvements have been made, but should there be more?

The answer to the problem of football injury may not pertain to any of those questions. But the athletic community does owe to itself the responsibility of a frank self-examination. Nothing—absolutely nothing—is more important to football than the safety of the participants.

Through the efforts of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, the NCAA Football Rules Committee and the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment, various rules changes have been implemented and improvements have

been made on the equipment, specifically the helmet. Head-tackling and blocking now are prohibited both by the rules and by the code of ethics of the American Football Coaches Association. Helmets must meet strict safety standards, and the membership constantly is apprised of developments in sports medicine by the Competitive Safeguards Committee.

The prevention of serious injuries will not be accomplished, however, simply by issuing position statements or by the use of protective equipment. More important factors are the manner in which coaches teach the fundamentals of blocking and tackling, the way in which student-athletes play the game and the techniques officials utilize enforcing the rules.

On page five of this issue, the Competitive Safeguards Committee asks that athletes and those conducting athletic programs work together to eliminate injuries. An example of how this can be done is provided on the subject of head and neck injuries.

The four points contained in that statement should be required reading for all football players and coaches. Perhaps a player, more familiar with the reasons behind the rules, will be less tempted to "spear" an opponent when he knows that it is his own neck he's risking.

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.

Significant Development

By J. CARL GUYMON
The Daily Oklahoman

The long-range ramifications in wrestling and at least two other sports remain uncertain, and both the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States Wrestling Federation have yet to fully recover from the shock.

But for now, the fact remains that the USWF has officially supplanted the AAU as amateur wrestling's national governing body and Group A member of the United States Olympic Committee.

A three-man panel of the American Arbitration Association recently ruled in favor of the Stillwater-based USWF, deciding the organization meets the requirements under the U.S. Olympic Committee Constitution to act as the governing body.

The ruling ended, at least temporarily, an eight-year battle between the AAU and USWF. The binding arbitration concluded proceedings which started more than a year ago when the USWF called upon a 1976 rule change in the USOC constitution, permitting an organization to "challenge" an incumbent for recognition by the USOC as the national governing body for a particular sport. Such recognition includes Group A (first class, if you will) membership in the USOC.

So what does it mean? It means the USWF assumes the role of American wrestling leader, a role it probably has deserved for at least a half-dozen years. More importantly, it awards sanctioning authority for all international competition in the sports, along with selection and training of United States teams entered in World, Pan American and Olympic competition.

Door Open

The decision might open the door for similar challenges to the AAU in track and field and swimming. The AAU does have the right, within one year of the 1980 Olympic Games' closing ceremonies, to re-challenge the new incumbent—the USWF.

"The only flaw in the decision could be in our relationship to FILA (the International Wrestling Federation)," says USWF executive Bob Dellinger.

"We expect to be endorsed by the USOC for membership in FILA, which conducts virtually all international competition. The FILA can pick another organization. It doesn't have to accept who our highest sports authority designates as sole representative body for this country.

"But if FILA does side with the AAU, it would be the only sport in the only nation where FILA hasn't accepted that nation's highest sports authority's representative.

"So we don't expect that to happen. But it is a remote possibility."

Steve Combs, USWF executive director, was ecstatic after the decision:

"The USWF was founded 10 years ago by individuals and organizations who were extremely concerned about the lack of any coordinated and consistent programs for the improvement, development and promotion of the international styles of wrestling in the United States.

Since that beginning, the USWF has grown into the largest single-purpose wrestling organization in the country. This growth is based on the strong USWF organizations developed at the state level and the representation afforded the many national organizations actively involved in the sport.

"It is a tremendous honor to be designated the national governing body, but we readily acknowledge that it is an even greater responsibility, one which the USWF is committed to fulfill."

Eight-Year Battle

The battle officially began in 1970 when FILA passed a rule commanding all member nations to be represented in various sports by single sports bodies. The USWF asserted that the AAU was an "umbrella organization," concerned with swimming, track and field, etc.

In 1972, the USOC (heavily laden with AAU sympathizers) rejected the USWF. But in 1976, the USOC (under pressure from Congress) revised its constitution to include the right to challenge an incumbent governing body.

Thus, the USWF gained its first significant wedge into the door.

In July of 1977, the USWF presented its case to the USOC executive board, which ruled in favor of the AAU, 70-3. But the lopsided defeat was a victory of sorts, as it represented the first step toward binding arbitration. USOC rules provided this avenue for organizations spurned by the executive board.

With both sides agreeing upon the three attorneys furnished by American Arbitration Association, hearings began in May and continued, intermittently, through August.

Then came the decision the first part of September.

A new era in amateur wrestling had begun. Only time will tell how well the pre-pubescent USWF (10 years old) handles the responsibility.

But the organization has overcome the normal organizational difficulties plus the embarrassment of having several international trips blocked by the AAU's membership in FILA.

Opinions Out Loud

—Bo Schembechler, football coach
University of Michigan
Chicago Tribune

"My policy is never make any wild promises to a kid—which may scare off some prospects because other recruiters give them such an inflated opinion of their talent, you got it? Michigan's never been on probation. I know cheating goes on elsewhere because I've run into it. I think if we cheated, we could probably get half a dozen more blue-chippers and maybe win the national title. But that's too big a price to pay.

"I think some schools just defy the NCAA. They think they absolutely have to do it in order to survive, and that's very, very unfortunate. When you consider the complexities, the NCAA has done a good job in its investigation and prosecution. You'll notice the only people who really find fault are those who've gotten caught. You don't hear anybody else bitchin' about it. It's an exasperating thing when you know it's being done. But I really feel if we've lost a kid for that reason, we're probably better off we didn't get him."

—National Federation Press Service

"When HEW's tests to discover discrimination are applied to HEW itself, the Department flunks, according to George J. Borjas, who has published his findings in 'Discrimination in HEW: Is the Doctor Sick or Is the Patient Healthy?' The report has been distributed by the Center for the Study of the Economy and the State at the University of Chicago.

"The report shows discrepancies in pay to men and women and to blacks and whites. According to Borjas, at least 39.8 per cent of the wage gap between white males and white females and 35 per cent of the wage gap between blacks and whites can be explained by no other cause but discrimination.

"These results raise important questions concerning HEW's handling of wage discrimination complaints in the schools and colleges. If HEW argues it does not discriminate against women, despite evidence to the contrary, then cannot schools and colleges make the same argument? HEW argues that the wage gap accurately reflects productivity differences between men and women and blacks and whites. Can HEW then turn a deaf ear to the same argument by schools and colleges?

"Borjas does not accuse HEW of discrimination. His purpose is to point out the difficulty, if not impossibility, of proving discrimination with the use of HEW's statistical techniques."

—Eddie Lee Ivery, football player
Georgia Tech
The Atlanta Journal

"Everything has centered around football, but I want my education. I want my degree. I want something to go to when football is done."

—Jack Dahany, director of security
National Football League
The Atlanta Journal

"Only God knows for sure, but what estimates we have from the legal betting, from the commissions and congressional committees who look into these things, I feel comfortable saying that all sports betting, not just pro football, is more than \$20 billion a year. It could go as high as \$60 billion."

—Paul "Bear" Bryant, football coach
University of Alabama

"I've always been for open bowls. The Sugar Bowl is good for the SEC, and I'm grateful we'll be sharing that \$1 million every year, but the fact is it costs the conference team that goes to the game more in expenses than it makes, so I'd just as soon go other places, too.

"I think it'd be better for college football if they opened everything up. Give every team a chance to go to any bowl. There've been years when we'd had a good chance for the Rose Bowl under those conditions."

—Dr. William Clancy, team physician
University of Wisconsin
Wisconsin State Journal

"... People want to play football. Let them play. Try to do the best you can to protect them. Do the best coaching you can, do the best you can with the rules, get everybody involved who should have a say in rules.

"Progress means bringing in more and more experts. I believe then the game can become a little safer, but not a heck of a lot safer. You can only do so much. Maybe if we played the game at five miles an hour like we dropped the speed limit down from 65 to 55.

"You can do certain things, but there still are going to be injuries. There still are going to be mountain climbers who are going to fall off the rocks.

"I think certain things that (John) Underwood says are true, but I think a lot is overplayed. There is a time for crisis. In other words, the time is ripe for rules changes. The time is ripe to point out certain inadequacies.

"The public is aware of these problems. Let's do something about it. Let's get everybody together, pool our heads."

**NCAA
NEWS**

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... USWF Awarded Wrestling Franchise

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the USWF until application for recognition had been made to FILA.

On October 1, the USOC advised FILA, the international governing body, of the USWF's recognition as the national governing body and urging FILA to accord recognition as well.

The binding arbitration concludes proceedings started more than a year ago when the USWF called upon new provisions of the USOC constitution permitting an amateur sports organization to "challenge" an incumbent for recognition by the USOC as the national governing body for a particular sport. The national governing body is recognized as the Group A member of the USOC under terms of that body's constitution.

Among the responsibilities of the national governing body is sanctioning authority for all international competition in its sport, along with selection and training of United States teams to be entered in World, Pan American and Olympic competition.

The USWF is the first amateur sports organization to issue a formal challenge to an incumbent national governing body under the new provisions of the USOC constitution and to carry that challenge through binding arbitration. Such a challenge may be presented only during the 12-month period immediately following conclusion of the Olympic Games.

USWF Executive Director Steve Combs said, "It is extremely gratifying to the USWF that the arbitrators have confirmed what the vast majority of the active wrestling people in this country have acknowledged for many years.

"The USWF was founded 10

years ago by individuals and organizations who were extremely concerned about the lack of any coordinated and consistent programs for the improvement, development and promotion of the international styles of wrestling in the United States.

"Since that beginning, the USWF has grown into the largest single-purpose wrestling organization in the country. This growth is based on the strong USWF organizations developed at the state level and the representation afforded the many national organizations actively involved in the sport.

"It is a tremendous honor to be designated the national governing body, but we readily acknowledge that it is an even greater responsibility, one which the USWF is committed to fulfill.

"We hope the arbitrators' decision will represent the starting point of a new era for amateur wrestling in the United States, in that it will provide the basis and organizational framework for cooperation among all individuals and organizations conducting wrestling programs."

The USWF will act immediately to take up its responsibilities as the USOC member for wrestling, Combs indicated. Representatives of the USWF attended the USOC Executive Committee meeting.

In the year ending August 31, the USWF enrolled 48,022 competitive members, 30,026 of them in the developmental area of wrestlers 14 years old and younger. USWF membership also lists 580 wrestling clubs and 343 wrestling officials.

Policies and procedures for the USWF are determined by a 20-man Governing Council, which held its annual meeting Septem-



Grand Opening

Legendary Duke coach Wallace Wade (center) was the first man to enter the new College Football Hall of Fame at the opening ceremonies August 4 in Kings Island, Ohio. Joining Wade were Vincent dePaul Draddy (left), chairman of the board of the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame, and Charles Meacham (right), president of Taft Broadcasting Corporation.

ber 16-18 in Chicago. Six of the 20 Council members are active wrestlers who have taken part in national and international competition during the past six years.

Eleven organizations are represented on the Governing Council, none casting more than two votes. They are: Board of Active Athletes, U. S. Federation of Wrestling Clubs, U. S. Kids Division, U. S. Wrestling Officials Association, National Federation of State High School Associations, National Collegiate Athletic Association, National Junior College Athletic Association, National Wrestling Coaches Association, National Junior College Coaches Association, National High School Wrestling Congress and USWF State Chairmen.

Committee Develops Division II Philosophy

A statement of philosophy for members of NCAA Division II has been adopted by the Division II Steering Committee and will be presented for acceptance by the division's membership at the Division II round table during the 1979 NCAA Convention.

The statement was developed by the committee over the past two years. It is printed here in its entirety:

Statement of Philosophy of Division II

In addition to the purposes and fundamental policy of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as set forth in Constitution 2, members of Division II support the following principles in the belief that these objectives assist in defining the division and the possible differences between it and other divisions of the Association.

1. A member of Division II believes in permitting athletically related financial aid for its student-athletes, but on a more modest basis than that permitted in Division I.
2. A member of Division II believes in offering a maximum amount of intercollegiate athletic participation to as many of its students as possible, whether or not these students are athletically recruited or financially assisted.
3. A member of Division II believes in striving for broad participation and competitive excellence in all of its athletic endeavors, rather than emphasizing one or two sports at the expense of other sports.
4. Insofar as geographical location and traditional or conference scheduling patterns permit, a member of Division II believes in scheduling the majority of its athletic competition with other members of Division II.
5. A member of Division II recognizes the dual objective in its athletic program of serving both the campus (participants, student body, faculty-staff) and the general public (community, area, state) but does not emphasize the latter at the expense of the former.
6. While Division II accepts the temporary membership of those institutions aspiring to membership in some other division, or those unable to subscribe to all of the aspects of

the Division II philosophy, all members of Division II should commit themselves to that philosophy and to the regulations and programs of Division II. An institution unable to make that commitment should make every effort to change its membership classification as soon as possible.

In other actions at their August meeting, the Division II Steering Committee reviewed proposed new criteria for membership in the division. Those criteria will require Division II members to schedule at least 50 per cent of their football and basketball contests against members of Division II or Division I.

A waiver opportunity will be offered for schools experiencing geographic difficulty in meeting those requirements. Final action will be taken on the criteria in October, when a provision will be considered which would enable an institution in a nonmember conference to meet the criteria via its nonconference schedule.

Another Division II proposal at the 1979 Convention will be a reduction in the permissible number of football grants in that division from 60 to 45, based on equivalencies.

Among the other actions taken by the committee in August were these:

- The committee favored the concept of terminal championships in Division II, which would eliminate the opportunity for top finishers in Division II championships in certain sports to advance to the Division I championship. The committee also took the position that if the terminal championship concept is not adopted by the Convention, Divisions II and III student-athletes should be required to meet the Division I qualifying standards in order to advance to the Division I championships.

- The committee expressed its strong support for revision of the five-year rule, favoring a 10-semester or 15-quarter residency limitation instead of the current five-calendar-year provision. However, the committee did not favor placing such a rule in By-law 4, where it would apply only to eligibility for NCAA championships.

Steering Committee Favors Terminal Championships in III

Several legislative proposals reflecting the attitudes expressed in a recent survey of Division III members were recommended by the Division III Steering Committee to the NCAA Council and endorsed by that body at its August meeting in Dallas.

As a result, Division III members will be voting on terminal championships, application of championship eligibility rules to regular-season competition and restrictions on out-of-season practice at the 1979 NCAA Convention in San Francisco.

In addition, the Steering Committee reviewed many submissions which members of the Division wished to qualify as "Awards of Circumstance," athletically related financial aid which would not be limited by the aid-based-on-need requirement which will become effective in August 1979 for Division III members.

The Steering Committee adopted a policy for evaluating such awards, stipulating that they must be defined by objective, published criteria and must be awarded automatically by the institution. It voted that the standard be added to Bylaw 9-3-(a)-(3)-(ii) and so recommended to the Council, which will consider sponsorship of the legislation in October.

Then the Council affirmed the evaluation of the institutions awards program as conducted by the Steering Committee. It determined each member will be advised concerning whether

its awards qualified after they are rechecked against the new standard.

In response to the recent Division III survey, the members of that Division voted by a favorable percentage of 79.4 to make Division III championships terminal, with no individuals advancing to Division I events.

Noting that 73.6 per cent of the members of the Division had voted in favor of application of championship eligibility rules to regular-season competition, the Steering Committee recommended and the Council approved sponsorship of legislation to implement that program. During discussion of the matter, members of the Steering Committee indicated such a requirement would provide more equitable regular-season competition and would assist selection committees for championships in evaluating the probable tournament success of respective teams.

Although only 46.2 per cent of the Division favored restric-

tions on out-of-season practice in team sports, the Steering Committee felt that support was sufficient for it to present the Division an opportunity to consider the subject on a sport-by-sport basis at the Convention.

Accordingly, it will offer such legislation for the sports of ice hockey, lacrosse, soccer, volleyball, water polo and gymnastics.

Advantages of such restrictions mentioned by the Steering Committee were lessened demands on facilities and increased opportunity for coaches to work in more than one sport.

The Steering Committee recommended to the NCAA Research Committee that the Association fund a proposed study of the division by Robert R. Davidson, director of athletics at Ursinus College. It reviewed his questionnaire and forwarded several suggestions to make it more productive. Raymond J. Whispell, director of athletics at Muhlenberg College, is chairman of the Steering Committee.

Human Error Cited in Crash

The National Transportation Safety Board has ruled that human error was to blame in the December 1977 airplane crash that killed 29 people, including the University of Evansville basketball team and its coach, Bobby Watson.

The NTSB report claimed that the airplane's crew failed to remove external locks from the rudder and right aileron. A con-

tributing factor, the NTSB said, was that baggage in the tail compartment made the craft tail-heavy.

Elliott Martin, president of the National Jet Service of Indianapolis — the charter company which owned the plane, said the board was "groping for an explanation." He said he was considering filing a formal challenge.

Thompson Testifies Before Congress



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ten years, there have been 27 proposals submitted to the NCAA convention concerning various forms of increased financial benefits for student-athletes, and of these proposals only seven have been approved. I can think of no better indication of the seriousness with which our member institutions demonstrate their desire to maintain stringent limits on the amount of aid permitted to student-athletes. And I believe those institutions are best qualified to establish these limits.

"During the course of these hearings, numerous suggestions for improvement in the NCAA enforcement program have been made by various witnesses before the Subcommittee. These suggestions were summarized and forwarded to me last month under cover of a letter from Chairman Moss and Congressman Lent.

"The letter and its attached recommendations were in fact discussed at length by the Committee on Infractions, and Professor Charles Alan Wright (Infractions Committee Chairman) reported the Committee's views to the NCAA Council in a session lasting over two and one-half hours.

"I wish to devote the remainder of my remarks to commenting upon a few of the recommendations set forth in the letter received from the Subcommittee.

"It is perhaps most pertinent for me to begin with the proposal that a 'blue ribbon' commission be appointed to review the NCAA enforcement program. The NCAA Council at its last meeting studied this recommendation, and I should advise you that for a variety of reasons the Council will not be recommending to the NCAA membership appointment of such a commission. Any NCAA member or group of members is of course free to do so, but the Council will not support such a proposal.

"First, a thorough study of the NCAA enforcement program was undertaken by what I certainly regard as a 'blue ribbon commission' as recently as 1974. It seemed to the Council inappropriate to suggest that another such commission should be appointed only four years later. Second, the claim that such a study commission is required overlooks the fact that study and revision of the NCAA enforcement program goes on continuously, and substantial revisions and improvements in that program—in response to the wishes of the membership and in response to new problems which arise out of processed enforcement cases—have occurred and are occurring continuously.

"Study commissions are classic means, in the Council's judgment, to spend a great deal of time and produce nothing. The Council believes that the NCAA's policy of continuous review, either at the initiative of the Committee on Infractions, the Council or the membership, is the most intelligent procedure.

"I do not suggest by this conclusion that the NCAA's enforcement program is perfect. Indeed, I think that some of the recommendations which have been made to the Subcommittee may have merit. Quite frankly, however, many of the recommendations appended to your letter are not new to us—having been previously raised within the NCAA itself in other contexts.

"First, there has been considerable criticism—mostly by attorneys representing the interests of individual member institutions involved in an enforcement proceeding—of the current NCAA practice of not providing transcripts of hearings of the Committee on Infractions. While I am not an attorney, I can well understand that attorneys—who in other types of proceedings are used to having available, and relying upon, written transcripts of those proceedings—could well feel that the current NCAA policy denies them an adequate opportunity to represent their clients' interests.

"As the Subcommittee is probably aware, the NCAA's justification for its current policy has been to maintain the confidentiality of the individual enforcement proceeding. There is no doubt that the NCAA membership as a whole desires that the NCAA maintain confidentiality with respect to the existence of an investigation, the hearings of the Committee on Infractions, and, at least with reference to those cases in which less serious, non-public penalties are assessed, the fact that the member institution has been reprimanded by the NCAA.

"Certainly a major aspect of this attitude on the part of our member institutions arises from the zeal with which some newspaper and electronic media reporters enjoy exposing alleged (but unproven) irregularities in

existing procedure, by which the tape of a proceeding is available only at NCAA headquarters and may not be reproduced.

"The Council must balance the interests of institutions and attorneys who may, for the purpose of preparing an appeal, want access to a record of the proceedings of the Committee on Infractions. There could be serious risk that the NCAA enforcement program will be badly damaged if transcripts are made available. Numerous individuals are prepared to participate in these proceedings, with the knowledge that the proceedings are by and large confidential, might not be prepared to participate if they were in effect public. Moreover, the potential for leaking parts of the transcript, particularly selected segments which might distort the record, would be substantial.

"As I have said, the Council will be discussing this suggestion further at its October meeting.

"Some witnesses, including those who are most familiar with NCAA proceedings, have also recommended that in effect the activities of the enforcement staff be supervised by a NCAA committee other than the Committee on Infractions, thus in effect placing the latter Committee solely into the role of hearing the evidence presented to it by the NCAA enforcement staff and the individual institution and its representatives, and of making findings of fact and assessing penalties where indicated. I am convinced, not only because of my familiarity as a member of the Council with individual NCAA enforcement procedures but also because of my respect for the various individuals who have served on the Committee on Infractions, that the present structure is in no way permitted to prejudice the interests of the individual member institution involved in an enforcement proceeding. In fact, I think it works well.

"The suggestion that a staff supervisory committee be established is not new within the NCAA. Prior to the 1973 reorganization of the NCAA enforcement program, the Committee on Infractions—assisted by staff enforcement personnel—was responsible for presentation of an infractions case to the NCAA Council, which acted as the decision-making body after receiving evidence presented by the Committee and the institution. Under the reorganization, the Council was assigned a strictly appellate role, with the Committee on Infractions acting as the initial hearing body. What is now suggested is a further refinement, with undoubted further complexity and expense, of adding another NCAA committee to assume the role played by the Committee on Infractions prior to 1973.

"In its discussions last month, the Council did recognize the stated concern of some institutions that the supervisory relationship between the Committee on Infractions and the enforcement staff may give the appearance of some kind of collusive effort between the two. As a consequence, the Council wishes to make clear that the enforcement staff is responsible for its conduct, not to the Committee on Infractions, but to the NCAA Executive Director and ultimately, to the NCAA Executive Committee and its Staff Evaluation Committee.

"While the Committee on Infractions will continue to have initial responsibility for the development of NCAA enforcement procedures, compliance by the NCAA enforcement staff with those procedures will be supervised by the NCAA Executive Director. The Council is con-

"It is essential that the NCAA make the determination as to whether cooperation is possible."

the athletic program of a particular institution or against an unpopular coach or well-known student-athletes, and there are no restraints upon the press to report upon an investigation before the actual facts are determined or before an appropriate penalty is assessed. Given the nature of our members as educational institutions, we believe—and certainly our members appear to believe—that the maintenance of confidentiality in these proceedings is desirable until the process is complete and all appeals exhausted.

"The NCAA has for many years made tape recordings of the proceedings of the Committee on Infractions and Council, essentially for no other reason but to assist member institutions in having some record of the proceedings available. Our lawyers have advised us that we are not required, as a matter of due process, to maintain such a record, but we have done so in the hope that the tapes will prove helpful if some subsequent question should arise.

"Should a copy of the proceedings be made available on request to the institution, or to some other interested party? Although this question still remains open as far as the Council is concerned it should be noted that only seven institutions have requested access to the hearing records which suggests it is not a major issue with many institutions. Only two have asked to listen to the tapes. The Council will decide at its October meeting whether to propose legislation which would change the

considering, however, a procedure whereby decisions on whether or not to issue official inquiries will no longer be the subject of consultation between the staff and the Committee on Infractions, but rather would be decisions made by the head of the enforcement department subject to consultation as necessary with the Executive Director.

"I may parenthetically add that I find ludicrous the suggestions made by various witnesses before this Subcommittee that the Committee on Infractions merely 'rubber stamps' determinations which have already been made by the enforcement staff. Taking the cases only of those institutions who have appeared before this Subcommittee, I point out that of 240 allegations presented in the report of official inquiry to the member institution, the Committee on Infractions has in fact found violations in only 145 instances.

"This is hardly a rubber stamp, and on behalf of my colleagues who have served on the Committee on Infractions, I wish to express my resentment to this scurrilous charge. I might also point out, while we are on the subject of rubber stamps and 'kangaroo courts,' that of the last 16 cases involving appeals to the NCAA Council, the Council has changed the findings or mitigated the penalty in eight of them, or half.

Much has been said during these proceedings about the necessity for greater 'cooperation' between the

NCAA enforcement staff and the institution under investigation.

"I suggest this issue is far more complex than any witness before this Subcommittee has been willing to admit. When undertaking an investigation, the NCAA investigative staff simply does not know what will be the attitude toward the investigation by the member institution, or more particularly, by the chief executive officer of that institution. That attitude can run the full spectrum from the one evidenced by President Magrath of the University of Minnesota, who caused there to be undertaken an aggressive program of self-investigation and self-disclosure by university personnel, to the attitude of President Baepler of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, who has been characterized by his own faculty committee as appearing less interested in developing the facts than in attempting to disprove the NCAA's case.

"If a university chooses to demand 'cooperation' from the NCAA staff, but by the same token, chooses not itself to cooperate in the development of a full and fair disclosure of the facts wherever the chips may fall, the investigation in fact becomes an exercise in futility—particularly when the NCAA staff does not enjoy the power of subpoena nor the power to place witnesses under oath. It is essential that the NCAA make the determination as to whether cooperation is possible and to what extent.

"The state of affairs which necessitates the very existence of the NCAA enforcement program—that is, the highly competitive atmosphere in which the intercollegiate athletics are today conducted—does not stop at the front door of a university athletic department. It can, and unfortunately sometimes does, invade the office of the president or board of trustees as well. Thus, many of the recommendations involving cooperative or joint investigations are simply unwise from the point of view of effective enforcement of the rules.

"Quite frankly, I believe that the only practical solution to this complex question can be an *ad hoc* one, in which the enforcement staff 'cooperates' with institutional representatives during an investigation, to the extent that the cooperation appears justified by the seriousness and nature of the allegations, the attitude toward investigation evidenced by university personnel (and particularly the university's president) and the nature and character of the evidence upon which the investigation is developed. This is in fact what occurs today, and in my judgment, those who complain most stridently of a lack of cooperation on the part of the NCAA enforcement staff are those who have evidenced their own unwillingness seriously to investigate the facts in an objective, as distinct from a defensive, manner.

"Much has been said at these hearings about the 'rights' of the member institutions under investigation, and the rights of student-athletes enrolled therein. I point out that as the NCAA is structured, these are not the only 'rights,' or perhaps sometimes even the paramount rights, with which the NCAA enforcement staff and Committee on Infractions must be concerned. Also involved are the interests of all the other members of the NCAA, and particularly those institutions against whom the institution under investigation competes, or recruits, on a regular basis.

"It is a fundamental requirement of NCAA policy that each institution take primary responsibility for enforcing the NCAA's rules, and when the compliance with this tenet by one particular institution is called into question on the basis of what appears to be credible evidence, the NCAA enforcement staff should conscientiously seek to develop the facts. If it did not do so, it would fail to fulfill its responsibility to all other NCAA members and the student-athletes who participate on their athletic teams.

"This brings me to what I regard as an equally complex issue, the issue involving determination of student athletes' ineligibility.

"It is certainly clear that under current NCAA rules and procedures, the responsibility for a declaration of ineligibility rests with the member institution, and it is equally clear that this responsibility is simply one facet of the fundamental commitment of NCAA membership namely that each member institution has primary responsibility for carrying out the NCAA substantive rules.

"Some witnesses have argued to the Subcommittee that once the Committee on Infractions has determined facts, even if the interests of the particular student-athlete have been fully represented in that hearing, that a subsequent hearing of an institutional body on the matter of ineligibility becomes a sham. This of course is a rank misrepresentation; it is perfectly possible that during such an institutional hearing—unlike, I might add, the situation in the Minnesota case—the institutional panel might develop facts which were not brought to the attention of the Committee on Infractions, thereby providing grounds for a request, based upon newly-discovered evidence, for a further hearing

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Throwin' Samoan

Washington State quarterback Jack Thompson (left) talks with reporters Virgil Parker of the Lincoln Journal (center), Tom Ash of the Omaha World Herald (near right) and Marvin West of the Knoxville News-Sentinel (far right) at one of the stops on the 1978 NCAA/ABC Football Promotional Tour.

Safeguards Committee Asks For Sharing of Responsibility

The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports has adopted a statement advocating that athletic programs and athletes share responsibility for the prevention of sports-related injuries.

The statement follows:

"Participation in sport requires an acceptance of risk of injury. Athletes rightfully assume that those who are responsible for the conduct of sport have taken reasonable precautions to minimize the risk of significant injury. Periodic analysis of injury patterns continuously lead to refinements in the rules and/or other safety guidelines.

"However, to legislate safety via the rule book and equipment standards, while often necessary, is seldom effective by itself. To rely on officials to enforce compliance with the rule book is as insufficient as to rely on warning labels to produce behavioral compliance with safety guidelines. Compliance means respect on everyone's part for the intent and purpose of a rule or guideline, not merely technical satisfaction by some of its phrasing.

"Some sport safety problems lend themselves readily to identification and solution (e.g., heat stroke and the administration of liquid freely during early football practice). Some safety problems may be less clearly identified (e.g., head injuries), and solutions may be developed on selected assumptions and the premise that measurable standards are better understood than qualitative rhetoric (e.g., purchase a helmet manufactured in accordance with NOCSAE standards instead of purchase the "best helmet possible"). Some safety problems remain problems because of questionable compliance with the legislated solutions (e.g., dental mouthguards).

"Using football head/neck injury prevention as an illustration with current significance, it is impossible and should be unnecessary to expect the game officials to examine each helmet of the squad before the game to ensure that each helmet has met the NOCSAE standard. Respect for the approved safety standard alone should ensure that nothing but NOCSAE helmets are available to be worn.

"Optimal effectiveness, moreover, will come only from the athletes' informed compliance with all basic principles of head/neck injury prevention. The committee therefore encourages football coaches to discuss the following information with their squads, put it on each player's locker for emphasis, and then remind them of the essentials periodically during the season:

1. Serious head and neck injuries, leading to death, permanent brain damage, or quadriplegia (extensive paralysis from injury to the spinal cord at the neck level), occur each year in football. The toll is relatively small (less than one fatality for every 100,000 players and an estimated two to three non-fatal severe brain and spinal cord injuries for every 100,000 players), but persistent. They cannot be completely prevented due to the tremen-

dous forces occasionally encountered in football collisions, but they can be minimized by manufacturer, coach and player compliance with accepted safety standards.

2. The NOCSAE seal on a helmet indicates that a manufacturer has complied with the best available engineering standards for head protection. By keeping a proper fit, by not modifying its design and by reporting to the coach or equipment manager any need for its maintenance, the athlete is also complying with the purpose of the NOCSAE standard.
3. The rules against intentional butting, ramming, or spearing the opponent with the helmeted head are there to protect the helmeted person much more than the opponent being hit. No player shall intentionally strike a runner with the crown or the top of his helmet. The athlete who does not comply with these rules is the candidate for catastrophic injury. For example, no helmet can offer protection to the neck, and quadriplegia now occurs more frequently than brain damage. The typical scenario of this catastrophic injury in football is the lowering of one's head while making a tackle. The momentum of the body tries to bend the neck after the helmeted head is stopped by the impact, and the cervical spine cannot be "splinted" as well by the neck's muscles with the head lowered as it can with the preferred "face up, eyes forward, neck bulled" position. When the force at impact is sufficient, the vertebrae in the neck can dislocate or break, cause damage to the spinal cord they had been protecting and thereby produce permanent loss of motor and sensory function below the level of injury.
4. Because of the impact forces in football, even the "face up" position is no guarantee against head or neck injury. Further, the intent to make contact "face up" is no guarantee that that position can be maintained at the moment of impact. Consequently, the teaching of blocking/tackling techniques which keep the helmeted head from receiving the brunt of the impact are now required by rule and coaching ethics, and coaching techniques which help athletes maintain or regain the "face up" position during the milieu of a play must be respected by the athletes.

"This illustration covers only one significant safety problem in one sport. Other sports and other concerns within football can be similarly approached. The Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports recommends that coaches acquaint athletes with the risks of injury and the rules and practices that are being employed to minimize his/her risk of significant injury while pursuing the many benefits of sport. The athlete and the athletic program have a mutual need for an informed awareness of the risks being accepted and for sharing the responsibility for controlling those risks."

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.

Special Performance Award (Revises Case No. 83)

Situation: NCAA legislation prohibits a student-athlete from receiving an individual award in recognition of a specialized performance in a particular contest or event. (519)

Question: In this situation, would it be permissible for a student-athlete to receive a certificate or plaque valued at less than \$25 in recognition of such a performance?

Answer: Yes. An organization (such as a business firm or other outside agency) may recognize a student-athlete for his outstanding performance in a particular contest in this manner; however, it would not be permissible for such an organization to provide any other tangible item or award to the student-athlete under these circumstances. [C3-1-(i)-(3)]

High School Grade Point Average (Revises Case No. 301)

Situation: When a grade-point average is utilized for purposes of satisfying the requirements of Bylaw 4-6-(b) [2.000 rule], the average must be calculated by the high school and include only those grades in courses which the high school normally considers for all students in computing grade point averages. (513)

Question: If the high school utilizes more than one method to compute accumulative grade-point averages for its students, is it permissible to consider the method most beneficial to the prospect in determining his eligibility under the 2.000 rule?

Answer: Yes, provided that under its normal procedures the high school actually computes an accumulative grade-point average utilizing that method for each student at the high school, without any special request by the student or a member institution. [B4-6-(b)]

Multiple Sport Prospect

Situation: A Division I member institution is limited to a specified total number of paid visits which it may provide prospective student-athletes in the sports of football and basketball during an academic year. (529)

Question: In which sport is a multiple-sport prospect counted for purposes of this regulation?

Answer: A prospect in football and one or more other sports (including basketball), shall be counted against the visit limitation in football, and a prospect in basketball and one or more other sports (other than football) shall be counted against the visit limitation in basketball. [B1-7-(b)]

Division III—Academic Honor Award

Situation: In accordance with the Division III membership criteria, an institution may offer a student-athlete an academic honor award under certain circumstances without consideration of the recipient's need. Such financial aid must be awarded "independently of athletic interests." (526)

Question: What requirements must be met to assure that such aid is awarded independently of athletic interests?

Answer: The following requirements must be met: no quota of awards may be designated for student-athletes; athletic participation may not be required prior or subsequent to college enrollment; participation in high school athletics may be a consideration in reviewing the student's overall record, but may not be afforded greater weight than participation in other school or extracurricular activities in evaluating candidates for such awards; and no athletic department staff member may be involved in designating the recipients of such awards. [B9-3-(a)-(3)-(i)]

Position Open in Enforcement

The NCAA enforcement department is accepting applications for an enforcement representative position. Applicants are requested to submit a resume to David Berst, director of enforcement, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

Responsibilities for the position include conducting interviews during the investigation of assigned infractions cases, preparing memorandums describing information developed during investigations and drafting reports required by NCAA enforcement procedures. In addition, enforcement representatives organize and present information and evidence during institutional hearings conducted by the Association's Committee on Infractions.

A considerable amount of travel and weekend work would be required.

Salary is negotiable depending on experience.

... Today's Top Five Finalists

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Union. He holds seven North Carolina State and Atlantic Coast Conference records.

Yoder, who earned a 4.0 grade-point average, was a first-team

all-America as a junior and second-team as a senior. He was the most valuable player on an NCAA team competing against the Japanese all-stars in 1977 and represented the United States on the World Cup team.

IRS Rules College Sports Broadcasts Are Not Taxable

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled in cases involving three NCAA member institutions and a football bowl association that income received by tax-exempt colleges and universities from the sale of radio and television broadcast rights to intercollegiate football and basketball games is not taxable income.

The ruling appears to remove a serious threat to the financial liability of intercollegiate athletic programs.

The question of the taxability of sports broadcast income was raised more than a year ago in IRS regional office audits of Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian University, the University of Kansas and the Cotton Bowl Athletic Association. As reported by NCAA President J. Neils Thompson in the

July 15, 1977 issue of the NCAA News, the regional office requested technical advice from the IRS national office in Washington, D.C.

The technical advice recently issued by the national office states that it can reasonably be said that broadcasting college sports events contributes importantly to the universities' exempt purposes. As a consequence, it is income that is related to the educational purposes of the institutions and therefore non-taxable, rather than taxable unrelated income.

In reaching the conclusion that sports broadcast income is non-taxable, the IRS noted that congressional committee reports on the tax statute concerned expressly state that admissions to football games and income from

college basketball tournaments are not considered taxable unrelated business income for colleges and universities.

The national office observed that, although the committee reports do not explain why admissions are viewed as related, it can be said that an audience for a game contributes to the physical and emotional development of athletes and heightens student and public interest in and knowledge of the institution.

With Congress having concluded that exhibiting the events is related to the educational purposes of colleges and universities, the IRS concluded that it could not say that merely exhibiting them to a larger audience by way of broadcasts rendered the activity taxable unrelated business income.

NCAA Research Committee

Funding Procedures Outlined

Research funding procedures and guidelines, as approved by the NCAA Council, have been released.

"The committee is publicizing the approved procedures at this time to allow ample opportunity for any interested researchers to submit their requests for NCAA research funds in advance of the May 1, 1979, deadline," said Fred Jacoby, chairman of the committee and commissioner of the Mid-American Conference.

NCAA Research Funding Procedures

1. An individual, institution or organization requesting NCAA research funds must submit the research proposal in writing. The proposal must include the following:

a. Clear identification of the researcher, his or her academic and professional background and his or her qualifications for conducting the research in question.

b. The specific amount of funding requested and an itemized budget for the use of the funds.

c. The proposed title of the research and a concise abstract or synopsis of its intent and scope, including:

- (1) A clear statement of purpose,
- (2) A projection of the results to be obtained and
- (3) The practical application of those results.

d. Any additional background or rationale pertinent to the request.

2. The written proposal must be received at the NCAA national office not later than May 1. All requests for funding received by that date will be evaluated by the NCAA Research Committee in its June meeting. The committee will submit its recommendations to the NCAA officers, who shall act for the NCAA Executive Committee prior to the August Executive Committee meeting. After the Executive Committee has considered the officers' actions and has established the Association's research budget in that August meeting, those requesting research funds will be notified promptly of the approval or rejection of their requests.

3. When the Association requests and funds an organization or individual to conduct a research project, the Association has complete control of the finished product. When the orga-

nization or individual applies to the Association for funding to support a research project, the finished product belongs to the investigator. In the latter case, the Association will specify the number of copies of the finished work that it desires.

Research Evaluation Guidelines

In evaluating requests for NCAA research funds, the NCAA Research Committee shall utilize the following guidelines:

1. The research should be pragmatic in terms of practical application or useful knowledge for the NCAA membership, an NCAA committee or an NCAA project or activity.

2. Inasmuch as the NCAA is a national administrative organization and its funds are obtained as a reflection of that structure, research should not be provincial in origin or application. Generally, a national universe or sample, resulting in national data or projections, will be considered essential.

3. In surveys of the Association's membership, or some geographical or divisional classification thereof, the entire universe should be solicited, rather than a sample, in pursuit of the broadest possible response. The entire membership is not sufficiently large to necessitate reliance on the variables inherent in sampling, in most cases.

4. Generally, the Association is interested in paying only for out-of-pocket expenses in conducting research, rather than providing a salary or appreciable honorarium for the investigator. If the researcher desires, the cost of publishing and distributing the final product of the research may be included in the budget request; however, the Research Committee reserves the right to approve or reject Association involvement in such publication.

Questions regarding the Association's research activities should be directed to Ted C. Tow, assistant executive director, or Dale Meggas, research assistant, at the NCAA national office.

Legislation Deadline Near; Six Sponsors Required

The November 1 deadline for submission of proposed amendments for consideration at the 1979 NCAA Convention is approaching, and members have been reminded by the NCAA Council that proposed legislation now must be sponsored by six active member institutions unless it is sponsored by the Council.

Instructions and forms to be utilized in submitting amendments were mailed to the membership in mid-September.

The procedures for proposing NCAA legislation are set forth in Constitution 7-1 and Bylaw 11-1, pages 38 and 108 of the 1978-79 NCAA Manual. In addition to the new six-sponsor requirement, proposed

amendments must be received in the national office by November 1.

Any submission sent by certified or registered mail postmarked not later than October 25 is considered to have met the November 1 deadline even though it may arrive after that date.

All properly submitted proposals will be included in the Official Notice of the 73rd NCAA Convention, which will be mailed from the national office to all members not later than November 22.

Questions regarding specific amendments or the legislative procedure in general should be directed to Ted C. Tow, assistant executive director, at the national office.

... Conference Scheduled

Continued from page 1

William E. Davis, president of the University of New Mexico and a member of the group drafting the policies will be present to explain the documents.

Also on the program will be Mitchell H. Raiborn, who will discuss his NCAA-sponsored study of "Revenues and Expenses of Intercollegiate Athletic Programs." Copies of that report were mailed to all NCAA members August 30.

Each voting allied member has been invited to send not more than four representatives to the conference, and selected affiliated organizations have been invited to send not more than two delegates. The conference originally was scheduled for October 15 in Dallas but was postponed when the policy statements were not completed by the originally anticipated date.

Didion, Bowyer Join Enforcement, PR Staffs

David A. Didion and Mike Bowyer have joined the NCAA enforcement and public relations staff.

Bowyer will serve as an administrative assistant in the public relations department with primary duties in the field of statistics while Didion will be an enforcement representative.

Didion, whose primary responsibilities will involve the investigation of infractions cases, comes to the NCAA from Columbus, Ohio. Prior to joining the NCAA staff, he worked in the office of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission as a compliance officer in charge of supervising two regional offices.

Previously, Didion spent four years investigating charges of

employment discrimination for the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The Norwalk, Ohio, native received his B.S. degree in education from Ohio State University in 1973. He is single.

Bowyer, 25, worked in the sports information department at West Virginia University from 1971 to 1978. Since June he has worked as a sales representative for the National Merchandising Corporation of Natick, Massachusetts.

At the NCAA, Bowyer's duties will include performing statistical research and compilation duties, assisting with the promotion of championship events and contributing stories for the NCAA NEWS.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

WILLIAM ENG named at Baruch . . . PETER J. CARLESIMO named at Wagner . . . JAMES L. McCULLOUGH named at California (Pennsylvania) State College.

COACHES

BASEBALL — DICK HOWSER named at Florida State . . . JIM LAWLER named at Gonzaga . . . STEVE HERTZ named at California-Irvine . . . JULIAN WOJTUSIK named at Central Connecticut . . . PETER VAAS named at Allegheny . . . BYRNE GAMBLE named at Stony Brook.

BASKETBALL — GREG PRECHTL replaced BILL HUGHES at Fredonia State . . . DICK KENDALL named at Stony Brook.

CROSS COUNTRY — JERRY SLAVEN named at South Florida.

FOOTBALL — DAN ZANESKI named at Plymouth State.

GOLF — MARTIN GERR named at Virginia Commonwealth.

HOCKEY — BILL NEAL resigned at Western Michigan.

SOCCER — CHRIS TYSON named at Stony Brook . . . JERRY KESLER named at Hamline.

SWIMMING — JOHN DEMARIE replaced RALPH WERTGEN at Stony Brook . . . BILL RENDEL named at Butler . . . PAUL KATZ named at LaSalle . . . CARL COX named at George Washington.

TRACK — TED KEARLY named at Michigan Tech . . . CARL POELKER named at Millikin.

WRESTLING — JIM STRINGER named at Millikin.

STAFF

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS — JOSH ROSENFELD named at American University . . . GARY SIMMS named at Grambling State . . . LAWRENCE FAN named at LaSalle . . . BRUCE W. MAGUIRE named at Utica . . . RAY STALLONE named at Stony Brook . . . RON BERTOVICH named at St. Francis.

TRAINER — TOM SULKOWSKI named at George Washington.

BUSINESS MANAGER — BOB HUCKABEE named at South Florida.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR — JEFF HURD named for Missouri Valley Conference.

NEWSMAKERS

TERRY ALDRICH, head ski coach at Middlebury, has been named Eastern Regional Cross Country Coach for the United States ski team.

DEATHS

LOUIS V. AUGUST, 67, former University of Idaho boxing coach, September 11 of a heart attack . . . JACK C. SIMMONS, 52, former Detroit football coach . . . JOE SANDUSKY, 19, sophomore football player for Tulsa, September 19 of pneumonia . . . ARNOLD GALIFFA, 51, former Army all-America quarterback, September 5 in Glenview, Illinois, after a lengthy illness . . . ERNEST "PUG" RENTNER, 68, Northwestern all-America halfback in 1931, in Glencoe, Illinois, August 24.

... Thompson Statement to Congress

Continued from page 5

before the Committee on Infractions or a hearing by the NCAA Council.

"It appears that some institutions would like to place responsibility for declaration of ineligibility squarely on the NCAA, without any participation by the institution at all, or perhaps, with the institution providing legal or other support to the student-athlete in the proceedings before the NCAA body. The NCAA Council and membership have considered this question before, and it was discussed most recently by the Council last month, in response to the letter request by your Chairman.

"We are strongly opposed to such a fundamental change in the current NCAA procedures. I say this because we believe such a change would totally undercut the basic principle upon which the NCAA rests; that is, that it is the institution itself which is primarily responsible for policing its own affairs, and it is only when that institution fails to do so that the NCAA enforcement mechanisms come into play.

"Such a fundamental change would, in my judgment, inexorably lead to a 'catch me if you can' attitude on the part of some institutions, coaches and student-athletes, and this kind of

attitude in turn will inexorably lead to the necessity for an even more dramatic expansion in the NCAA enforcement machinery.

"Again, I reiterate that in a proceeding involving the eligibility or ineligibility of a particular student-athlete, not only are the interests of that athlete and his institution involved, but there are also involved the interests of the institutions against whom he has competed while allegedly ineligible, or against whom he may compete in the future. I personally believe that the present NCAA procedure strikes a proper balance between the responsibility of the individual institution and NCAA responsibility to the interests and rights of the other members of the Association.

"I will conclude with one final substantive point: I think I can safely speak for the members of the NCAA when I say that I find no thought more repugnant than federal involvement in the NCAA enforcement mechanism. While this Subcommittee obviously has the authority to investigate anything it may wish, I do most seriously contend that no one is better qualified than the nation's educational institutions to create a system of substantive rules governing the conduct of intercollegiate athletics and to operate a program of self-regulation and self-enforcement to implement that system."

Nominations Deadline Near

Faculty athletic representatives have been reminded that nominations for NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Awards in the sport of football are to be submitted no later than October 31.

The NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee will make the final selections for the 33 \$1,500 awards in December and the awardees will be announced as soon as possible thereafter. Material for nominating basketball and "other sports" candidates will be forwarded in early February and late April, respectively, said committee chairman Joe L. Singleton, Uni-

versity of California-Davis.

In a September 30 letter, Singleton asked that each faculty representative:

- Nominate not more than two and preferably one candidate.

- Use application forms which were enclosed.

- Enclose a copy of the student's transcript.

- Mail completed applications and transcripts in one package directly to his district vice-president, postmarked no later than October 31. The nominations are to be sent by registered mail with return receipt requested.

Today's Top Five Winter-Spring Finalists

William Augustus Banks III

University of California, Los Angeles

Track and Field

Athletic Ability and Achievement:

Placed second in National Collegiate Championship triple jump past two years . . . 55-3 effort senior year and 55-3½ performance junior season . . . Pacific-8 Conference champion past two years . . . rated second in world by Track and Field News . . . has been double winner in long jump and triple jump in the same meet 15 times during his career . . . placed third in 1977 World University Games with 55-7 . . . fourth in 1976 Olympic Trials . . . all-America . . . captain.

Academic Excellence:

3.020 grade-point average majoring in political science with a minor in psychology

Character, Leadership, Activities:

Student Legislative Council member (student government) . . . Student Educational Policies commissioner and committee chairman . . . Academic Senate student representative . . . (Westwood) Western Regional Chamber of Commerce . . . public speaker at many churches and schools to motivate children in the community . . . Sunday School teacher . . . Chancellor's Marshall at graduation ceremonies . . . UCLA Outstanding Senior Award finalist . . . Coro Fello (Masters Program in Urban Studies, selected from 400 nominees in the Los Angeles area) . . . NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship honoree.

Daniel Lee Harrigan

North Carolina State University

Swimming

Athletic Ability and Achievement:

Won bronze medal in 1976 Olympic 200-meter backstroke . . . placed first in 1975 Pan American Games . . . finished third in National Collegiate 200-yard backstroke and 500-yard freestyle and eighth in 100-yard backstroke senior . . . swam world's fastest 200-meter backstroke in 1977 in dual meet against East Germany . . . Atlantic Coast Conference Championship most valuable swimmer senior . . . placed second in NCAA 200-yard backstroke junior . . . had two firsts and one third in USA-USSR dual in 1977 . . . world ranked in four events during collegiate career . . . holds seven North

Carolina State and ACC records . . . missed most of 1976 season after contracting hepatitis.

Academic Excellence:

3.52 grade-point average majoring in environmental design and architecture

Character, Leadership, Activities:

One of three students on Athletics Council . . . participated in two North Carolina Cerebral Palsy telethons . . . numerous speaking and appearance commitments for Walk-A-Thons, Mental Health Associations and schools . . . Willis Casey most valuable swimmer award three years.

Henry Dinwoodey Marsh

Brigham Young University

Track and Field

Athletic Ability and Achievement:

Placed 18th in the 3,000-meter steeplechase in the 1976 Olympics . . . US-USSR dual meet champion . . . finished third in National Collegiate Championship senior . . . also third junior . . . three-time steeplechase all-America and twice recognized in cross country . . . current American record holder in 3,000 with 8:21.6 . . . twice Drake Relays and once Texas Relays champion . . . set record in each event . . . second in Western Athletic Conference and fifth in one-mile run senior . . . tied for Western Athletic Conference steeplechase championship junior and second sophomore . . . team captain.

Academic Excellence:

3.50 grade-point average majoring in economics and pre-law

Character, Leadership, Activities:

Fulfilled a two-year mission for the Mormon Church to Brazil . . . Phi Eta Sigma freshman and Phi Beta Sigma honorary societies . . . Sunday School teacher . . . NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship . . . Dean's Scholarship and Cougar Club athlete-scholar award.

Steven N. Scott

University of California, Irvine

Track and Field

Athletic Ability and Achievement:

National Collegiate 1500-meter champion with 3:37.6 . . . also

Pacific Coast Athletic Association champion . . . ran fifth fastest one-mile run by an American with 3:53.9 in UC-Irvine Meet of Champions . . . was fastest time in the world thru June 13 . . . placed second in NCAA Division I 1500 meters junior . . . Division II champion in this event and 800-meter run . . . ran 3:57.8 one-mile and 1:48.1 in 800-meter run for fastest one-day double victory in track and field history in Meet of Champions . . . Division II one-mile champion freshman and 1500-meter champion sophomore . . . ranked No. 1 in the United States in one-mile and 1500-meter run by Track and Field News . . . has run one-mile under four-minutes 11 times and 1500 meters under 3:40 six times . . . finalist in 1500-meter run in 1976 Olympic trials . . . has best times of 1:47.6 in 800-meter run, 3:36.1 in 1500-meter run, 3:56.5 in indoor one-mile run . . . captain.

Academic Excellence:

3.00 grade-point average majoring in social ecology

Character, Leadership, Activities:

UC Irvine summer sports camp counselor and instructor past four years . . . participates in numerous playground and school clinics . . . UC Irvine's Education Motivation Program working with under privileged children at the elementary school level in basic education motivation . . . speaks to numerous civic clubs and groups.

Robert James Yoder

University of Southern California

Volleyball

Athletic Ability and Achievement:

First team all-America junior, second team senior . . . three-time Southern California Intercollegiate Volleyball Association first team . . . all-NCAA tournament team junior . . . competed for NCAA against Japanese collegiate all-star team . . . team's most valuable player . . . represented USA on World Cup team in 1977 . . . hopes to qualify for 1980 Olympic team . . . captain.

Academic Excellence:

4.0 grade-point average majoring in economics

Character, Leadership, Activities:

Blue Key men's honor fraternity . . . Skull and Dagger . . . all-University Men's honor society . . . NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship honoree . . . Dean's List . . . Pacific-10 Honor Roll.

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