

The gambling problem: A replay of the '50s?

"... The family that bets together, roots together. It is a most enjoyable way to spend time, so long as the wagering is done within the family's means. Do not risk the bread money. But for \$10—the cost of a lousy movie—even the dullest NFL game often becomes thrilling long after the winning and losing team has been determined. The spread takes care of that."

—Gerald Strine

The Washington Post
October 6, 1977

Gambling, gamblers will tell you, is a victimless crime.

It is an individual matter, as private as decisions of whether

to smoke or to drink.

Some go so far as to say that gambling in its purest form is almost wholesome, as innocent as toasting marshmallows or as pleasant as a Sunday afternoon with the family.

Unfortunately, gambling is all but out of control in this country. The amount of illegal wagering is so large that in 1976 the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling all but gave up trying to keep accurate tabs on dollar figures.

The Commission's report stated: "The U.S. Department of Justice in May 1974 estimated the illegal handle to be

between \$29 billion and \$39 billion. Two years later, department officials acknowledged to the commission that it was impossible to provide an estimate with any degree of confidence; they could only report accurately on the volume of gambling they had uncovered through actual surveillance and raids... The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, an agency with responsibility for the administration of the Federal wagering exercise and occupational stamp taxes, has given estimates as high as \$67 billion. However, agency officials told the commission that this figure was not original but had been extra-

polated from estimates made by other agencies."

Even if that \$67 billion figure was accurate, most of it would not have been wagered on sporting events. Yet, such a breathtaking figure — slightly more than \$300 a year for each man, woman and child in the country—does reflect the national mania for gambling.

The concern for the NCAA and its members is obvious. With such enormous amounts of money at stake, the potential for corruptive influence on intercollegiate athletics is alarming.

"Gambling has become an ac-

cepted way of life in this country," Harvard basketball coach Frank McLaughlin recently told Milton Richman of United Press International. "It is perfectly legal in places like Las Vegas and Atlantic City, and now Florida and New York state want the same thing. I'm concerned about it for the kids' sake. The way our economy is going, it's getting tougher and tougher to make ends meet; and there's a tremendous temptation for kids going to school to pick up extra money."

Such a thing, of course, has happened before.

Continued on page 4



VOL. 16 • NO. 12

NEWS



OCTOBER 15, 1979



Coppedge honored

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Thomas B. Hayward (center) pins the Navy Distinguished Public Service Award on J.O. (Bo) Coppedge, president of the Naval Academy Athletic Association and director of athletics, while Naval Academy Superintendent Rear Adm. William P. Lawrence looks on. Coppedge, former chairman of the NCAA Television Committee, was recognized for his many contributions to the Naval Academy athletic program over the past 10 years.

Presidents to appoint delegates

Chief executive officers of all NCAA member institutions and organizations soon will receive the official forms for appointing their delegates to the 74th annual NCAA Convention, to be held January 7-9 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The form is sent only to the chief executive officers and accompanies their copies of the Official Notice of the Convention, which will be mailed from the Association's national office November 21.

Delegate appointment procedures are unchanged from last year:

• The appointment form must be signed by the chief executive officer. When no appointment form is received from the chief executive, no

other institutional representative is permitted to complete the form at the time of registration. In such cases, the institution's representatives are registered as visitors until written authorization is received from the chief executive officer.

• When the form has been signed by the chief executive, no one may be added as a voting or alternate delegate without a letter or telegram from the chief executive.

• Once the institution or organization appoints its voting and alternate delegates (three accredited delegates are permitted each active and voting allied member) on the form signed by the chief executive, transferring the voting rights

among them is a matter of institutional judgment since all have been approved as voters by the institution. No badges will be changed among voters and their alternates at the Convention.

• Allied members without voting privileges, as well as associate and affiliated members, may appoint one delegate each. That delegate has speaking privileges at the Convention but may not vote.

• All members and non-members of the Association are permitted to send as many visiting delegates as they wish to the Convention. Visitors are observers and may neither speak nor vote during the business sessions.

USWF set for talks with IOC in February

The next forum for consideration of the continued effort of the United States Wrestling Federation to become recognized as the national governing body for amateur wrestling is a meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee, scheduled for February in connection with the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, New York.

More than a year ago, USWF was declared—in an arbitration proceeding conducted under procedures of the United States Olympic Committee—to be eligible to replace the AAU Wrestling Division as the national governing body in wrestling. Despite this arbitral award, the USOC Executive Board in December 1978 voted to retain its recognition of AAU/WD, in effect turning the matter over to the international federation for amateur wrestling, FILA.

This USOC Board action resulted in USWF bringing a suit in the District of Columbia against USOC and AAU/WD to compel enforcement of the arbitral award against the two defendants. After trial of the issues, Judge William Stewart of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia entered an order requiring USOC and AAU/WD to recommend and support USWF's application for membership in FILA.

FILA's Executive Bureau, at a meeting early this past summer, took the position that the arbitrators and Judge Stewart were not competent to deal in these issues, and that the proper body to determine national governing body status in the United States is the FILA Congress, which will meet in connection with the Moscow Olympics in 1980.

This action by the FILA Executive Bureau runs directly counter to the position advanced internationally by USOC President Robert J. Kane and Executive Director F. Don Miller. They have stated that national governing body status in a particular country is, under IOC

rules, properly determined by the National Olympic Committee for the particular country, and not by the international sport federation.

Last summer, at a meeting of the National Olympic Committees several weeks after the FILA Bureau meeting, USOC was successful in obtaining a unanimous endorsement of its position and will appear before the IOC Executive Board at Lake Placid in an effort to induce the Board to clarify IOC rules, to give the National Olympic Committees preeminence in determining national governing body status.

Steve Combs, USWF Executive Director, said the backing of the IOC would improve USWF's chance of being recognized as the national governing body by the FILA Congress. USWF has been advised by Milan Ercegan, FILA President, that despite the position taken by the FILA Executive Bureau, USWF would be given an opportunity to appear before the 1980 FILA Congress in Moscow, in support of its claim for recognition.

"Mr. Ercegan said the USWF could come to Moscow in 1980 and make a presentation to the FILA Congress," Combs said. "However, he recommended that we not do so, because he said there would definitely be a loser, either the AAU or the USWF. We think the issue has already been determined in a properly-conducted arbitration, under USOC rules, but the best thing that could happen in the interest of USWF would be a strong backing by the IOC in February."

In a recent related development, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit last month dismissed an appeal by AAU/WD, in which AAU/WD claimed that the arbitrators had exceeded their authority in deciding the matter in favor of USWF and that one of the arbitrators had failed to disclose a potentially prejudicial interest in the proceedings.

Gambling haunts athletic integrity

Big-time, illegal betting is rampant in this country. The amount of money Americans risk annually on all sorts of gambling is absolutely staggering (estimates run from \$27 billion to \$67 billion); the numbers are so incredibly large, the prevailing public attitude is that anything involving such a large segment of the population can't be all bad.

But as far as competitive athletics are concerned, gambling is a nightmare, a specter that relentlessly seeks to chip away at the integrity of sporting events. The extent of the problem is outlined in a story beginning on page 1 of this issue.

Everywhere one turns, the dangers of gambling are minimized. One common argument is that a harmless bet (always, of course, made within one's means) will help a person maintain interest in a game even after the winner and loser have been determined.

If ever there was a red-herring argument, that is it. The real issue is big money. Few would begrudge the American public its rit-

ual of friendly bets between neighbors. No district attorney is looking to shut down the small office pool. Such penny-ante stuff has no more to do with big-time gambling than double-parkers have to do with metropolitan crime.

The concern centers on the number of people who wager enormous amounts of their money on athletic events and who hang their dreams on winning big. Gambling literature feeds that lust: One advertisement depicts a "tout sheet" publisher who reportedly has four luxury cars, one valued at \$50,000, and a \$500,000 house in Las Vegas. That man the advertisement says, "didn't get where he is today by picking losers."

People *do* lose when they gamble. If they didn't, there would be no bookies. Sadly, there are people in this world who would leave nothing to chance and who would think nothing of protecting their investments by attempting to influence the outcome of a contest through bribery.

That's what is frightening.

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 that will interest readers. Publication herein, however, does not imply NCAA News endorsement of the views expressed by the author.

The 'big money' mentality

By CASPER W. WEINBERGER

The Chicago Tribune

Americans are frequently criticized for judging too many things on the basis of how much they cost. This is nowhere more evident than in our government budget policy. A politician's commitment to a cause is judged, almost entirely, by how much he is willing to spend on it.

Of course, he is not spending his own money but funds that belong to all of us. If you wish to show you are compassionate and devoted to the cause of the poor, you recommend a sharp increase in programs that are labeled as benefiting the poor. Whether they do or not is totally immaterial, and whether or not the programs need any more money is immaterial.

Another indication of our national tendency to judge everything by "how much is that in dollars" was seen recently. The more vigorous and militant spokesmen for women's rights (athletic division) were arguing that the Title IX regulations, designed to prevent U.S. educational institutions that receive government funds from discriminating against anyone on the basis of sex, be enforced by a requirement that there must be equal spending on men's and women's athletics. Otherwise, say the militants, we will have discriminatory athletic programs and women will never come into their own.

Nothing new: This is not a new argument. Shortly after Title IX was passed by Congress, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was given the task of drawing the regulations to implement that vague 17-word statute, various women's groups made the same demands. If Ohio State spent X million dollars on its men's football team, then it had to spend the identical millions of dollars on a women's football team. Carried to its logical conclusion, these arguments would have required that Ohio State build a separate, but equally sizable, football stadium for the then nonexistent women's football team, all in the name of equality.

These arguments, of course, are not only ridiculous but tend to bring the entire (and entirely necessary) movement to secure nondiscrimination in women's sports into contempt. Also, they are totally self-defeating. A requirement that a college must spend the identical amount of money on men's and women's athletics is not going to prevent discriminatory practices with respect to women athletes.

The purpose of Title IX was entirely commendable. Because women's athletics had been a small part of most university sport programs, it was clearly necessary to ensure that patterns of discrimination, albeit unconscious, not continue.

The original regulations worked out in 1974 and 1975 properly and flatly rejected the idea that there had to be total equality in spending. The purpose of the law and the intent of the regulations was to prevent discrimination and to ensure that there were ample opportunities, facilities and equipment for women to participate in sports of their own choice. The regulations provided for denial of federal funds to institutions which did, in fact, discriminate and did not create and maintain proper opportunities for women to participate in sports of their own choosing.

More money: Now, apparently feeling that those regulations are not sufficiently radical, the more militant elements, whose principal goals seem to be to break up all existing patterns of athletic programs in universities, are demanding that no matter how much may be spent on college men's football or college men's basketball, and no matter how much revenue may be received by such programs, the dollars have to be matched equally in all the women's programs, regardless of how many participate.

The Carter administration typically shows signs of yielding, sensing an opportunity to gain (or at least not to lose) votes of another active, vocally vigorous special interest.

If we again decide these important matters solely by how much will be spent on them, we still get the kind of result we deserve: mediocre athletic programs for all and an illusory paper equality for women.

Colleges can and should be forced to spend enough to provide excellent facilities for sports that are desired by women. It is entirely proper to deny federal funds to institutions that fail to do this. But it is the height of folly to think that some kind of fundamental social change can be forced in the entire system by an absurd equal spending requirement, the results of which can only be the elimination of opportunity to achieve nondiscrimination. Once again, the doctrinaire militants are displaying that they have no real interest in achieving a better result, and that their principal aim is disruption, strife and continuing conflict—which can benefit no one.

Mr. Weinberger is former secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare

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Published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, U. S. Highway 50 and Nall Avenue, P. O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222. Phone 913/384-3220. Subscription rate: \$9 annually.
The editorial page of the NCAA News is offered as a page of opinion. The views expressed on this page do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership.

Opinions Out Loud

—Dr. Melvin H. Williams, nutritionist
United Press International

"There is no area of nutrition where faddism, misconceptions and ignorance are more obvious than in athletics . . .

"The fact that various nutrients produce energy and physiological processes has provided the rationale for theories relating diet to improved athletic performance.

"Numerous research studies in the field have found that special dietary supplements have little or no effect on increasing performance . . .

"The supplement of any nutrient by an individual who is on an adequate diet will not give him an advantage in athletic events. The analogy is like putting a gallon of gas into a car with a full tank."

—Larry Lacewell, football coach
Arkansas State University
The Memphis Commercial Appeal

"I have to admit I didn't even know who grew the grass at Oklahoma. Or who sold the tickets. Or did anything of that nature. I just coached football.

"Here, a kid breaks his headgear and we're in a financial freeze at the university and I can't buy a new headgear. So I gotta call a high school and borrow one.

"You know, I'm not sure these things aren't good for you. I think on the level I was on, we all get spoiled.

"I think this era we've lived in in college football where facilitywise we all wanted to outdo the Joneses . . . you *can* play without all that. You *can* have a program, and you *can* exist.

"See, on that other level, every school wants to see if they can't have the best indoor workout area, or if they can't have the best dorm or the best this or that. That's all fine and good; I guess if I was at a place that could afford it, I'd be yelling for it, too. But now when I look back on it, I really think it's sort of ridiculous.

"I don't think college football was intended for the players to have the best dorm on campus or the best this or the best that. And yet that's what we all got to on the level I was on before. I think that's where we all got into trouble financially."

—George Middleton, customer relations
Wilson Sporting Goods
The New York Times

"With helmets, it's the same as with other products. You weigh the benefit and the risks, and if the risks outweigh the benefits, you drop the product. Under the current product liability climate, one law suit, even if unjustified, could wipe out any profits gathered in five years or more."

—Bob Florence, former basketball player
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
The Detroit News

"It takes two strong legs to run with a football or basketball, but not to become a success in life. A college degree will help you move

into a good job after your playing days are over. Just as playing sports keeps your body in shape, education keeps your mind in shape. There are many former athletes who wish they had gone to college. And there are just as many who wish they had done more than taken up time and space in college."

—J. Neils Thompson, former NCAA president
Austin American-Statesman

"We best serve our constituency by being a strong member of our conference. I think we could make it as an independent, but we would have to develop a pattern like Penn State and Notre Dame.

"It's a tough go as an independent, and I think it will be tougher in the future. The energy situation could be really significant. I'm keeping my fingers crossed how our attendance will be affected in the future.

—Nick Coso, football coach
Ferris State College
The Detroit News

"At most positions, I have one tough big kid and one tough little kid. So in practice, the big kid belts the little guy hard and then he coasts. The little guy is tough. He finally gets his breath back and a few plays later he rocks the big guy a good one. So the big guy comes back and belts him again, and then he coasts again.

"You don't get any better that way. On a team with some depth, the big guy never can coast because there's another big guy right behind him trying to take his job away."

—Bobby Bowden, football coach
Florida State University
Orlando Sentinel Star

"I had a death threat (once). I think every head college coach has probably received one. This guy was probably at a party or something and said, 'I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll call up that so and so.'

"The guy called real late and said, 'Coach Bowden, I'm going to kill you.'

"You know, it bothered me for a while. I had always been winning and I never heard this kind of stuff. But you got to have a tough skin to be a head coach, something I didn't realize when I was an assistant. That was my first losing season. It's a tough lesson, but you got to handle it."

—Jack Doland, former football coach
President-elect, McNeese State University
The Chronicle of Higher Education

"Let no one belittle coaching experience in preparation for a position as president.

"As a coach you must win and are judged by your record. There are few intangibles. You win or leave. I suggest this is similar to the president's position.

"I'd have rather coached this year. But the board of regents told me to divest myself of sideline duties as soon as possible . . .

"I'll still watch the games with interest. I'm sure I'm going to miss being out there, picking up a blade of grass and putting it in my mouth."

Rules changes result in fewer head, neck injuries

Rules changes incorporated over the last 10 years have played an important role in protecting athletes from injury. Nowhere, says Fred Mueller, a member of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, is that more apparent than in the sport of football.

Looking back at college rules in particular, Mueller said the attempts to make the game safer for participants are obvious. The following examples are representative of those changes:

1971 — Crack-back blocking eliminated.

1972 — Cleats reduced to no longer than one-half inch.

1973 — Mouthpieces made mandatory.

1974 — Below-the-waist blocking eliminated on scrimmage or free kicks.

1976 — New definition created for spearing ("The deliberate use of the helmet in an attempt to punish an opponent").

— Rule established stating that no player shall run into or throw himself against an opponent obviously out of the play either before or after the ball becomes dead.

1978 — Rule clarified to protect passer after the ball is

thrown.

1979 — Below-the-waist blocking eliminated on eligible receivers after they go three yards past the line of scrimmage.

— All players prohibited from blocking below the waist, except against the runner, following an interception of a forward pass, backward pass or fumble.

Of all injuries, Mueller noted that trauma to the head and neck is the most serious. In an encouraging development, the annual Football Fatality Study has shown that the number of head and neck deaths have declined from a high of 36 in 1968 to seven in 1978.

Mueller said that statistics on paralyzing injuries historically have not been very accurate, but that recent research is beginning to fill that void. Mueller and Carl S. Blyth, secretary of the competitive safeguards committee, reported 16 cases of permanent paralysis during the 1977 and 1978 seasons, while Dr. Joseph Torg, team physician for the University of Pennsylvania and director of the National Football Head and Neck Injury Registry, reported 99 cases of permanent paralysis from 1971 through 1975.

"I believe continued research is needed to study paralyzing injuries to athletes," Mueller said "The problem needs to be more clearly assessed, and we need to define developing trends."

Head and neck deaths and paralyzing injuries were particularly significant problems in the 1960s. A large portion of those incidents, Mueller said, could be blamed on changes in blocking and tackling techniques that encouraged the use of the head rather than the use of the shoulders.

In 1976, the NCAA Football Rules Committee changed several rules to prohibit the use of the helmet to butt, ram or spear an opponent:

Rule 2, Section 24 — New definition of spearing.

Rule 9, Section 1, Article 2-L — New definition: "No player shall deliberately use his helmet to butt or ram an opponent."

Rule 9, Section 1, Article 2-N — New rule: "No player shall intentionally strike a runner with the crown or top of his helmet."

Mueller also cited a statement in the American Football Coaches Association's Football Code that says, "The football helmet is for the protection of

the player and is not to be used as a weapon." Also in that section is the following statement: "The helmet should not be used as the brunt of the contact in the teaching of blocking and tackling."

In its football rules revisions for the 1976 football season, the National Federation of State High School Associations defined butt blocking and face tackling as follows:

"Butt blocking is a technique involving a blow with the face mask, frontal area or top of the helmet driven directly into an opponent as the primary point of contact, either in close line play or in the open field."

"Face tackling is driving the face mask, frontal area or top of the helmet directly into the runner."

The high school rules categorized butt blocking and face tackling as personal fouls carry-

ing 15-yard penalties or, if flagrant, disqualification from the game.

High school rules define spearing as "deliberately and maliciously driving the helmet into a player who is down, or who is held so that he is going down, or who is held so that his forward progress is stopped, or who is obviously out of the play."

Mueller noted that the protective rules changes have been designed for both the player receiving the blow and for the player delivering the blow.

"The use of the head in blocking and tackling is a dangerous technique and coaches should refrain from teaching it," Mueller said. "There should be a national education campaign by coaches at all levels of competition to eliminate the head from blocking and tackling."

Eight research projects receive NCAA Funding

Eight research prospects will receive NCAA funding during the 1979-80 fiscal year.

Funding for the projects was recommended by the NCAA Research Committee in June and approved by the Executive Committee during the latter's August meeting.

The eight approved projects:

- The final allocation in a five-year study of the graduation rate of student-athletes being conducted by the American College Testing Program. The study will be completed in 1980 at a total cost to the Association of \$11,065. The 1979-80 allocation is \$5,477.

- The annual study of football fatalities and catastrophic football injuries, conducted by Carl S. Blyth, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. This study has been supported by the NCAA and the American Football Coaches Association since 1931 and was expanded two years ago to include catastrophic injuries. The annual allocation is \$2,500.

- Annual grant to the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE), \$3,000.

- Supplemental funding to the National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System, located at Pennsylvania State University. The grant of \$2,500 is to support computer costs for data analysis and responses to inquiries concerning athletic injuries.

- Funds for printing and distribution of "Athletic Committees and Faculty Representatives," a two-year study sponsored by the Association and conducted by Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The study will be printed during the next few months at an estimated cost of \$10,000.

- Continuation of a 1977-78 study, "Analysis of Injuries Incurred During Kicking Situations in College Football," by Kenneth S. Clarke, University of Illinois, Champaign, \$500.

- A project entitled "The Relationship of Per Capita Funding and Other Economic Factors to the Participation Rates of Women in Competitive Athletics," to be conducted by Patricia L. Pacey, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. This study also was approved by the NCAA Committee on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. The allocation is \$6,350.

- A study entitled "Institutionalizing Sport: College Football in the Progressive Era, 1895-1912," conducted by John S. Watterson III, University of South Dakota, \$1,025.

In addition to the 1979-80 projects, the Executive Committee also approved in August an allocation of \$22,000 from the 1978-79 budget to fund research regarding football neck injuries and research necessary to establish standards for ice hockey helmets and face masks. That research currently is being conducted by Voigt R. Hodgson, Wayne State University.

Fred Jacoby, chairman of the NCAA Research Committee, said nine additional requests for 1979-80 funding were rejected by the committee, with the Executive Committee subsequently agreeing.

"The rejected projects either did not comply with various portions of the published guidelines for NCAA research funding or were lacking in acceptable methodology," he explained.

Jacoby emphasized the Research Committee's interest in encouraging requests for funding for worthy research activities.

The deadline for requests for 1980-81 funds is May 1, 1980. Copies of the NCAA research funding procedures and guidelines for evaluation of research requests are available by contacting Dale Meggas, research assistant, at the NCAA national office.

New group of publications available

Several new editions of annual NCAA publications either are available now or will be off the presses in the next few weeks, including NCAA Basketball and the National Collegiate Championships records book.

Other titles available now or soon to be published are NCAA Swimming, NCAA Wrestling, NCAA Ice Hockey and the NCAA Directory.

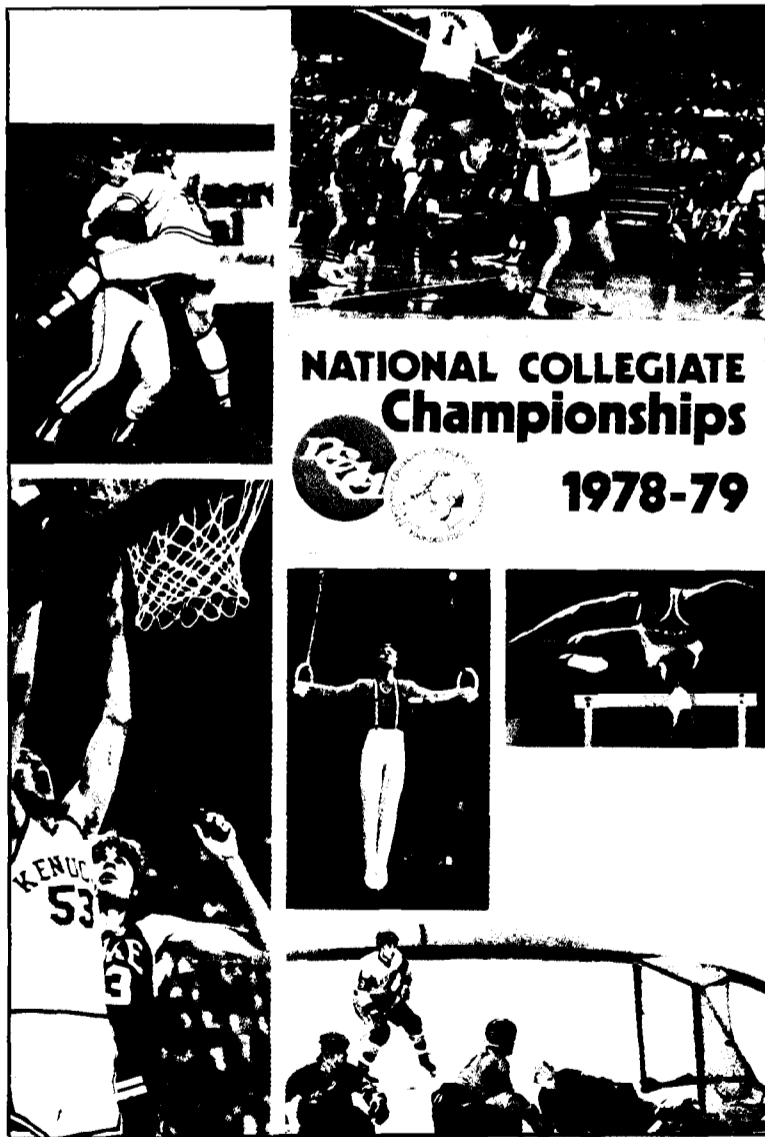
In his article previewing the coming season in NCAA Basketball, Dave Dorr, sports writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and president of the U.S. Basketball Writers Association, predicts that the 1979-80 college season is . . . unpredictable.

Dorr argues that "scholarship limits, a proliferation of great high school players and a wider recruiting distribution of this talent" suggest that no team again will be able to put together a skein of championships the way UCLA did in the 1960s and 1970s.

The ice hockey season could be just as unpredictable as basketball, but for a different reason. Ann Arbor (Michigan) News sports writer Neil Koepke, who covers the national scene in NCAA Ice Hockey, believes the loss of college talent to the Olympic team will have an effect on the outcome of the season.

Russ Smith, sports editor of The Waterloo (Iowa) Courier, wrote his seventh preview of the wrestling scene for NCAA Wrestling this year. He reports that Iowa is a strong contender to capture its third consecutive title and the fifth in the past six years.

Bob Hammel has been writing about swimming even longer than Smith has about wrestling. In his 10th preview for NCAA Swimming, The Bloomington (Indiana) Herald-Telephone sports editor says that the "day of the dynasty may be over in collegiate swimming" as well.



All four of those publications are available from the NCAA publishing department for \$3 each. In addition to the national preview, the guides contain summaries of last season's championships, statistical reviews and schedules and records in basketball and ice hockey. Except in the case of NCAA Basketball, each of the titles contains the official NCAA rules.

The National Collegiate Championships records book contains complete detail of the 1978-79 series of NCAA cham-

pionships, all-time records and a summary of past championships. It is available to NCAA member institutions for \$4; for nonmembers, the cost is \$8.

The NCAA Directory, which is the official listing of all member institutions, as well as associate, allied and affiliated members, may be ordered for \$2 by members and \$4 by nonmembers.

Orders should be accompanied by remittance and may be sent to NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

Gambling problem

Continued from page 1

Intercollegiate athletics was rocked in the late 1940s and early 1950s by point-shaving scandals involving some of the nation's most prestigious basketball names: Kentucky, City College of New York, Bradley and Long Island University.

"We've already had two major gambling scandals in college basketball," McLaughlin said, "and I think the threat of another one is always with us. People don't realize that when someone talks to a college kid about shaving points, it's not any complete stranger walking up to him on the street. It's someone who has gotten to know him well."

"Remember the first scandal back in the '50s? It was a social thing where a player went out to dinner with someone he had grown to know well, and the player said about him, 'Isn't this a great guy?'"

Recalling the scandal that rocked Bradley University, sportswriter Paul King of Peoria, Illinois, told Champaign writer Loren Tate: "It was a tremendous shock. These were the young men the community looked up to. Four of them were returning servicemen. None of them served time, but their lives were ruined. It is something people here don't want to talk about."

Gene "Squeaky" Melchiorre, the ringleader of the Bradley escapade, was not invited to return to Bradley until almost 25 years later. That invitation, Tate said, came after considerable debate. Even now, Melchiorre, one of the greatest basketball players in the history of the Midwest, is deleted from the list of Missouri Valley Conference all-stars.

Gambling proponents emphatically downplay the possibility of another point-shaving scandal. Yet Ray Shryock, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent from Chicago, noted that illegal gambling is one of the most lucrative sources of revenue available to organized crime. It follows logically that mob involvement, and all of the pressure that goes with it, could conceivably result in games be-

called me once on a Tuesday to say he knew the fix was in on a football game because the odds had shifted so quickly from one team's being a 6½-point favorite to its being the underdog. 'You better bet quick,' he said. 'By tomorrow, they'll take the game off the boards.'

"The bookmakers would be getting wise to the fix and would stop accepting bets on the game. I didn't bet—I didn't think a newspaperman should use his inside information that way—but Wednesday the game was taken off the boards, and its eventual outcome was just as my informant had predicted."

The use of bribery to influence the outcome of any sporting contest is illegal. Prior to the passage of the law (18 U.S.C. 224) in 1964, Sen. Kenneth Keating said, "This bill would provide the authority our law enforcement agencies need to prevent gamblers from corrupting college and professional sports. It would halt the contamination of sports by organized gambling syndicates by punishing any players or officials, as well as gamblers, who attempt to corrupt these games for personal gain. It would cover schemes to affect the point spread in a contest, as well as to throw the game entirely, and would apply to every case in which interstate facilities—such as the telephone or the mails—have been used to carry out the conspiracy."

Of the sports bribery law, the Gambling Commission said 12 years later, "The commission believes the statute to be an effective deterrent to corruption of sports events and recommends its retention on these grounds."

A significant part of the entire gambling problem is the public attitude. The Gambling Commission determined that 80 percent of the adult public had been involved in gambling in some way at one time or another. Of that group, 19 percent made their bets in a social setting, such as wagers between neighbors or office World Series pools. The remaining 61 percent were involved in either legal-

proliferation of such material, the 1979 NCAA Convention approved a resolution that stated: "No press credentials should be issued to representatives of any organization which regularly publishes, or otherwise promotes the advertising of, 'tout sheets' or 'tip sheets' or other advertising designed to encourage gambling on college sports events."

That resolution was among the factors that resulted in several publications being denied credentials to cover the 1979 National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

One of those periodicals was

"Even the judges look down on gambling. Of every 100 gamblers you have convicted, only 10 percent will be sentenced to the penitentiary for more than one year."—Ray Shryock.

Basketball Weekly, a tabloid published 19 times yearly. When his publication was denied press box seating for the event, Basketball Weekly publisher Roger Stanton blasted the NCAA in an editorial.

"The campaign reminds me of the late Sen. McCarthy's witch hunt of the early 1950s when he frightened a nation into believing the Communists were everywhere in the government," Stanton said.

"The NCAA has failed to recognize that one of the reasons for the great interest in college sports is the fact that some of the fans are wagering . . . In fact, some of the people who contribute to college athletic programs are also inclined to wager on sports. Every college coach knows the point spread on his game."

That last point is debatable; if true, the ramifications are alarming, as shown by the following story from Furlong's article in *The New Yorker*:

"Cynicism can overcome logic and innocent players become suspect. When Fran Tarkenton of the Minnesota Vikings threw a pass, when the Vikings were within easy field-goal range during a sudden-death overtime against Los Angeles (in 1976), the pass was intercepted, the Minnesota scoring chance evaporated and the game ended in a 10-10 tie.

"There are few players who could be less susceptible to suspicion than Fran Tarkenton, yet certain elements in the gambling community gossiped viciously: They asked why he took the risk and threw a pass for a potential touchdown when Minnesota might have kicked a field goal and won the game more easily. The answer, they claimed, was in the point spread, which had Minnesota favored to win by four points.

"If he goes for the field goal and a three-point win, Minnesota backers win. The people who were angry the most were the Los Angeles bettors," says Jimmy the Greek. They figured they had the bets won, even if Minnesota got the field goal. "Then they look up and see Tarkenton going for the touchdown and all they can think is that he's going all out to take their money away from them."

And there is no wrath greater than a bettor crossed. Tarkenton may simply have had more confidence in his arm than his kicker's foot."

Despite the pall that such incidents cast upon any sports competition, Stanton's *Football News* (the October 2, 1979, issue of which contained 25 "tout sheet" ads as opposed to 10 from other outside sources) endorsed the legalization of gambling on team sports in its September 7, 1976, issue.

Speaking for the NCAA Committee to Combat Gambling, NCAA Director of Public Relations David E. Cawood, re-

sponding to the editorial, outlined in a letter to Stanton the reasons such a thought was ill-conceived:

sponding to the editorial, outlined in a letter to Stanton the reasons such a thought was ill-conceived:

"(1) It is a fact off-track betting in New York has led directly to gambling addiction by individuals who had not previously placed bets. This habit, in turn, has forced these individuals to place bets with an illegal book because they do not have the available cash required by the legal book. This addic-

"Certainly a cutback in sports-page emphasis on gambling odds is not going to end gambling on intercollegiate sports. It might, however, be a helpful place to start."—Wayne Duke.

tion also leads directly to criminal acts to finance the debt in many instances." (FBI agent Shryock said that one of the mob's most lucrative enterprises is the money it collects from charging exorbitant interest rates on gambling debts. A \$10,000 debt can accumulate another \$10,000 in interest costs within six months.)

"(2) Legalized gambling has not affected the illegal book in New York City, nor will it affect illegal books in other areas, because it is more convenient for an individual to telephone a bet than to visit a betting office or shop; because confidentiality must exist between the bookie and customer; because the legal book winner must pay taxes, and because an illegal bookie grants credit while a legal book requires an individual to have money at hand.

"(3) Legalized gambling would increase substantially the number of individuals who gamble on college athletic events and the number of people attending an event with a financial interest in the outcome.

"(4) Legalized gambling would permit an athlete to bet on a game and sport in which he is a participant.

"(5) Legalized gambling would subject student-athletes, coaches, administrators and game officials to increased contact, pressure and harassment by potential gamblers.

"(6) Legalized gambling inevitably would lead some indi-

viduals to develop a 'college sports are crooked' attitude. (7) Intercollegiate athletics is a part of the total educational structure, and it is neither the charge nor in the interest of an institution of higher learning to sponsor gambling."

In the conclusion to its report, the Gambling Commission recommended that any state legalizing sports wagering "should incorporate into its enabling legislation a prohibition against wagering on amateur athletic events."

Writing in the September 23, 1979, issue of the *Chicago Tribune*, Big Ten Conference Commissioner Wayne Duke offered three illustrations of how gambling could have been the agent contaminating a sporting event.

The first incident involved the 1972 Nebraska-Alabama Orange Bowl football game. Shortly before the contest, rumors circulated that one of the officials was identified with gamblers. The stories were checked out and found to be false, but, Duke said, "The specter of gambling had placed a game and an honest official in an entirely different atmosphere."

The second occurred just before the finals of the 1978 National Collegiate Basketball Championship between Duke and Kentucky. The life of Duke freshman sensation Gene Banks

was threatened shortly before the tipoff. Banks played anyway, but the threat had to affect those who knew about it.

The other incident happened during an NCAA basketball playoff game last spring in Indiana and involved a ploy by an anonymous individual to get an official off the court by telling him that his daughter had been seriously injured in an automobile accident. In fact, the girl was safe at home.

How does the intercollegiate athletic community begin to stop such antics—as well as the larger problem they represent?

"Certainly," Duke said, "a cutback in sports-page emphasis on gambling odds is not going to end gambling on intercollegiate sports. It might, however, be a helpful place to start."

Among newspaper reporters themselves, Dave Kindred of the *Washington Post* has been a frequent critic of newspapers that carry gambling information.

"It is tiring running against the tide," Kindred said, "but if you're old-fashioned enough to believe you shouldn't break the law, then you're old-fashioned enough to wonder why newspapers and magazines provide information specifically designed to help people who want to break the law."

Kindred's is an excellent point, one that frequently is lost in the self-serving noise created by proponents of big-time sports gambling.

"The most important information any bettor can have is that an attempt is being made to fix a game, and such attempts are more common than most people suspect."—William Barry Furlong.

ing fixed.

In fact, it is within the realm of possibility that point-shaving occurs periodically but the authorities simply do not know when it happens.

Writing in *The New Yorker Magazine*, William Barry Furlong said, "The most important information any bettor can have is that an attempt is being made to fix a game, and such attempts are more common than most people suspect."

"During my days as a Chicago newspaperman, I personally learned of several situations clearly indicating that referees or players were being paid to throw games or shade point scores, though I could never prove it in court. A fellow

ized or illegal gambling.

Because such a high percentage of the public is involved, many presume there is nothing wrong with gambling and that it is indeed a victimless crime.

"Even the judges look down on gambling," Shryock said. "Of every 100 gamblers you have convicted, only 10 percent will be sentenced to the penitentiary for more than one year."

That casual attitude shows up in the press, also. The print media routinely publish gambling lines set in Nevada as a "public service." Certain publications depend heavily on the advertising revenue provided by "tip sheets" or "tout sheets."

In an effort to discourage the

NCAA messages focus on higher education

The NCAA is sponsoring seven 90-second promotional spots on higher education during telecasts of NCAA football games on ABC television this fall.

The series began on the first national telecast in September and will be shown at half time on the national game for the remainder of the 14-week college football television season.

"Higher Education — Serving Today for Tomorrow" is the theme of the seven messages. The messages report what higher education is accomplishing today and will achieve in the future. The series shows how higher education prepares tomorrow's leaders and how it searches for new approaches to meeting the demands of today's world.

The series focuses on how higher education contributes to society in three specific areas—teaching, research and service to the community.

NCAA President William J. Flynn, Boston College director of athletics, narrated the open-

ing message. Other personalities to be featured are former President Gerald Ford, former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, J. Willard Marriott and Congressman Carl Perkins.

In the area of research, some examples in higher education to be presented are Princeton University's Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor, the University of Georgia's biomass research facility, the University of Miami's marine sciences study in the Gulf of Mexico and potato research at Kansas State University.

Examples of higher education's service to the community will be shown at Southern Methodist University's Speech and Hearing Clinic, Colorado State University's community aid program and the Econometric Model at UCLA.

Scenes from classrooms will be shown along with "Adelphi on Wheels," the master's program at Adelphi University for business personnel commuting to work at major New York City companies.

Honors nominations due

Member institutions have been encouraged to nominate candidates for College Athletics Top Ten and the NCAA's Award of Valor.

Winners of those awards will be recognized at the honors luncheon of the 1980 NCAA Convention in New Orleans.

The Award of Valor is to be presented to a person who, when confronted with a non-military situation involving physical danger to himself or his well-being, averted or minimized potential disaster by courageous action or noteworthy bravery.

The Top Ten is divided into the Today's Top Five and the Silver Anniversary award winners. The Top Five honors five current student-athletes, while the Silver Anniversary awards recognize individuals who completed their intercollegiate eligibility 25 years ago and have since distinguished themselves in their careers.

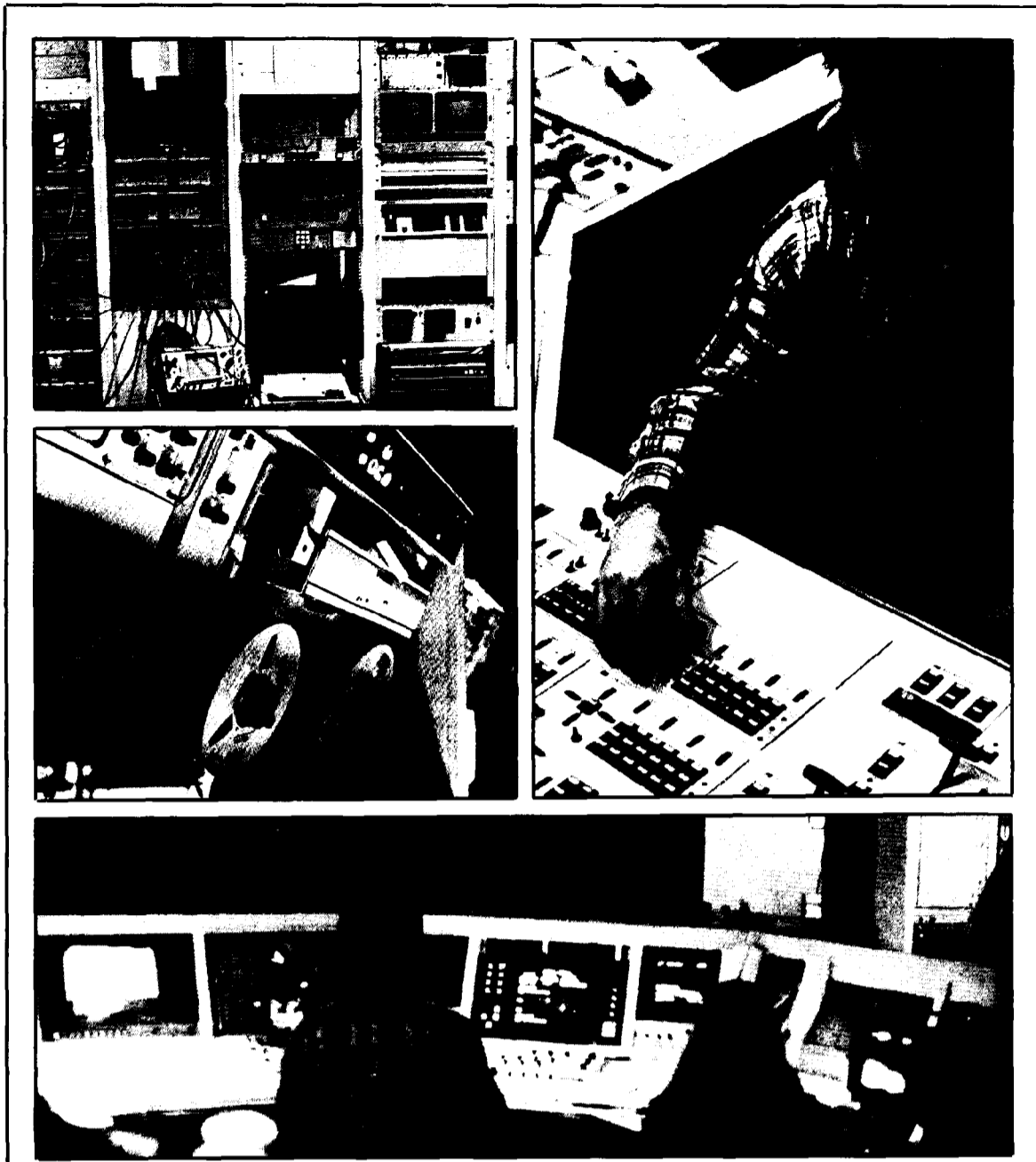
Nominations must be returned to the NCAA national office by November 1. Appropriate forms were mailed to the athletic directors and sports information directors of all NCAA members September 28.

Scholarship deadline October 31

The deadline for submitting applications for NCAA postgraduate scholarships for football student-athletes is October 31.

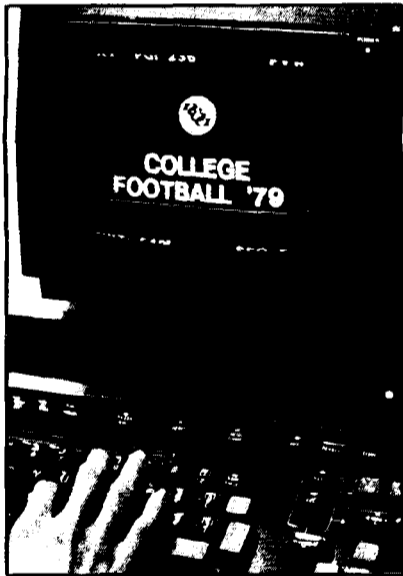
Faculty athletic representatives were notified in a Septem-

ber 27 memorandum from NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee Chairman Joe L. Singleton that applications are to be mailed directly to the appropriate district vice-president.



College Football '79

The production of College Football '79, the weekly highlights show, has been moved to Editel-Chicago, a division of Columbia Pictures. At this facility, sophisticated new computer editing equipment is employed, which helps expedite the production of the program. At lower right is Bill Flemming, who is in his ninth year as host for the program.



New sideline policies helpful for fans and photographers

The new college football rule regarding restraining lines and coaching boxes apparently is working well for all parties.

The first six feet outside the sideline is to be used by the chain crew and officials only. The next six feet, bounded on each side by the 30-yard line, is the coaching box. Photographers must stay 12 feet outside the sideline.

David M. Nelson, athletic director at the University of Delaware and secretary-editor of the NCAA Football Rules Committee, feels the six-foot clearance outside the sideline definitely has made an improvement.

"It's a voluntary thing, of course, and there's no penalty involved; but most teams are cooperating," Nelson said. "The enforcement of the rule is the responsibility of the coaching staff and the administrators of the home team."

The idea behind the rule change was to improve the line of sight, not only for coaches and photographers, but for people in the stands.

"We (the Football Rules Committee) wanted to help the fans see the sideline play better," Nelson said. "With the coaches and players moving back six feet, the fans can see when a player steps out of bounds. This

also was designed to clear an area for the officials."

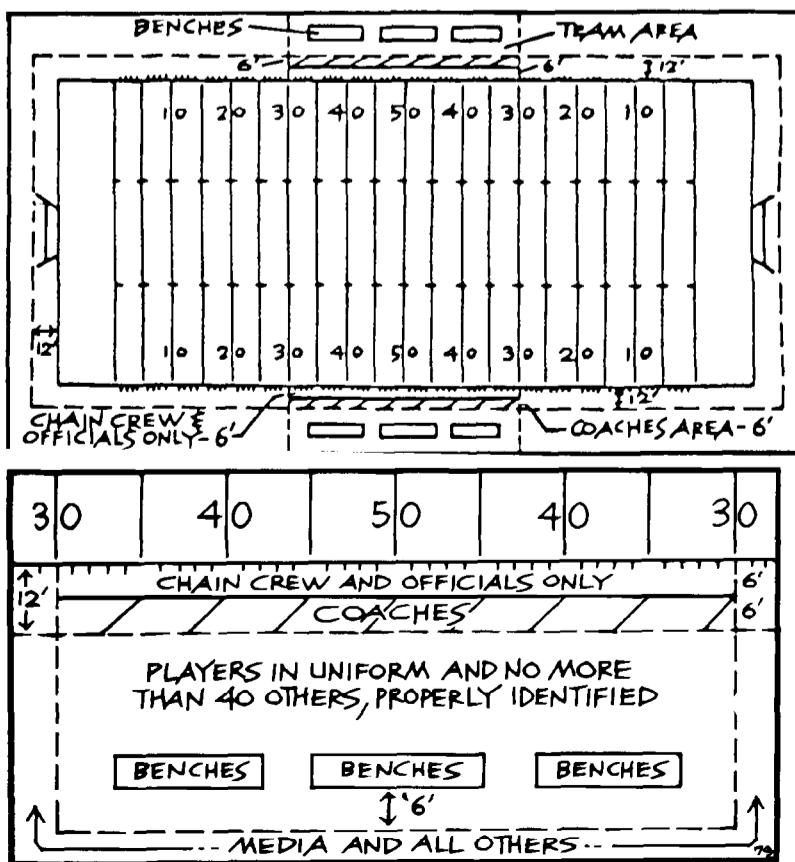
Previously, photographers were positioned six feet outside the sideline, but they now must remain behind the coaching box, 12 feet outside the sideline. However, photographers are not restricted to the 30-yard line on each side.

Rich Clarkson, photographer with the Topeka Capital-Journal and former president of the National Press Photographers Association, agrees with Nelson on the success of the new rule.

"I've been to some places where the rule is not being implemented properly," Clarkson said. "However, most of the schools seem to be adhering to the rule and there is much less congestion. It has been a drastic improvement."

"Schools are more concerned than ever with cutting down on the number of people on the sidelines. I think the new rule is the biggest improvement in the coverage of sports that I've seen in 20 years in the business."

The new rule seems to be accomplishing the purposes of improved line of sight for coaches, players, photographers and fans. However, Clarkson has found an additional benefit: "The change has enabled me to get better pictures of coaches on the sideline."



Interpretations

EDITOR'S 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 (P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222; 913/384-3220).

The following interpretations are included in the 1979-80 NCAA Manual but are reprinted in the NCAA News at this time to emphasize the application of the regulations involved.

Off-campus contacts—General recruitment

Situation: A member institution's normal recruiting of prospective students in general includes the involvement of either representatives of the institution's athletic interests or a member of the institution's athletic department staff. (430)

Question: Are such contacts, which are a part of an institution's normal recruiting program, affected by the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 1-2-(a)?

Answer: Yes. Any in-person, off-campus contacts by an athletic department staff member or representative of the institution's athletic interests as a part of such a program would be affected by both the three-contact limitation and permissible contact period provisions of Bylaw 1-2-(a). [B 1-2-(a)]

Off-campus recruiting contacts

Situation: A member institution is restricted to three in-person, off-campus contacts (per O.I. 100) with a prospective student-athlete, his relatives or legal guardian(s) during the period specified by Bylaw 1-2-(a). (427)

Question: Does the limitation on total contacts and the period for such contact apply separately to the period in which the prospective student-athlete is enrolled in high school and to the period beginning with his attendance in a college preparatory school subsequent to his high school graduation or junior college?

Answer: Yes. [B 1-2-(a)]

Countable recruiting contact

Situation: Divisions I and II institutions are limited to three contacts with a prospective student-athlete for purposes of recruitment (per O.I. 100) during the period specified by Bylaw 1-2-(a). (455)

Question: What is considered to be a contact as intended by Bylaw 1-2-(a)?

Answer: Any face-to-face encounter during which any dialogue occurs in excess of an exchange of a greeting shall be a contact. Further, any face-to-face encounter which is by prearrangement, regardless of the conversation that occurs, shall be considered a contact. [B 1-2-(a) and O.I. 101-(i)]

Off-campus contact—Letter of intent

Situation: An in-person, off-campus recruiting contact is made with a prospective student-athlete for the purpose of signing the prospective student-athlete to a letter of intent or other commitment to attend the institution. (428)

Question: Is such a contact counted in the three-contact limitation of Bylaw 1-2-(a)-(1)?

Answer: Yes. [B 1-2-(a)-(1)]

Certifications

The following meets have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-4.

Indoor Track

Southern Indoor Invitational, Montgomery, Alabama, February 16-17, 1980.

Jack in the Box Invitational, San Diego, California, February 22, 1980.

Sunkist Invitational, Los Angeles, California, February 15, 1980.

Muhammad Ali Invitational, Long Beach, California, January 5, 1980.

Vitalis/U.S. Olympic Invitational, Madison Square Garden, New York, January 19, 1980.

Gymnastics

Midwest Gymnastics Championships, Arlington Heights, Illinois, November 23-24, 1979.

Championship Corner

1. The NCAA Water Polo Committee conducted its first water polo poll October 2 and will continue to conduct the poll on a weekly basis for release every Wednesday throughout the remainder of the 1979 season.

2. Institutions are reminded the dates and sites brochure is available and extra copies can be ordered from the national office.

3. Eligible institutions are reminded of the following entry deadlines for the 1979 National Collegiate Divisions I, II and III Cross Country Championships:

a. Division I entry deadline—November 5

b. Division II entry deadline—postmarked no later than October 29

c. Division III entry deadline—October 26

4. Soccer coaches are reminded to make certain their regular-season results are forwarded to the advisory committee chairman of their region in the event they desire to be considered for selection for NCAA postseason soccer competition.

Decals of seal and logo available

The attractive decals of the NCAA seal and logo, which have decorated sites of NCAA championships in recent years, now are available to the membership for decorating campus athletic facilities and offices.

The decals are produced in two sizes, 24 inches in diameter and 48 inches in diameter. They are printed in gold and black on vinyl with a peel-off backing that will adhere to almost any surface. By using a masonite backing, the decals can be made into placards.

The decals will be shipped



NCAA seal



NCAA logo

from Mission, Kansas, and are priced at \$5 for the 24-inch decal and \$9 for the 48-inch decal.

Requests for the vinyl decals should be directed to John T. Waters, director of promotion, at the NCAA national office.

ECAC accepts members' resignations

The Eastern College Athletic Conference accepted the resignation of five of its members, all of whom were also members of the Eastern Athletic Association (EAA), at its annual membership meeting in Hyan-nis, Massachusetts.

ECAC Commissioner Robert M. Whitelaw received the written resignations September 25 from Duquesne University, George Washington University,

the University of Massachusetts and Rutgers University. St. Bonaventure University resigned September 24.

The resignations came before the convention had an opportunity to consider an ECAC Executive Council recommendation that those five institutions be considered for expulsion from the conference. The conference cited "continuing constitutional

violations stemming from an EAA basketball television agreement which violated an existing ECAC television contract with the TVS Network."

Representatives of Rutgers, Massachusetts and George Washington attended the ECAC's annual convention but resigned before the expulsion recommendation was presented to the membership.

Executive Regulations

Institutional eligibility

Regulation 2-4-(b), page 122, was revised as follows:

(b) To be eligible to enter teams or individual student-athletes in NCAA meets or tournaments, an institution must meet the following criteria by the dates of September 15 for fall championships, December 1 for winter championships and March 1 for spring championships. (Note: The September 15 date is effective in 1980.) [Revised: 4/22/79]

Soccer guarantees

Regulation 2-7-(c), page 125, was revised by deleting subparagraphs (3), (4) and (5) requiring guarantees from host institutions in the sport of soccer. [Adopted: 8/13/79]

Distribution of receipts

Regulation 2-8-(b), page 127, was revised as follows:

(b) After deducting the items specified in Executive Regulation 2-8-(a), the NCAA executive director shall distribute any balance of net receipts remaining as follows:

(1) Fifty percent of the balance shall be paid to the Association.

(2) Fifty percent of the balance shall be divided among the competing institutions according to the number of athletes who compete in the sports of cross country, fencing, golf, skiing, swimming, indoor track, outdoor track and wrestling. Credit shall be given for each event in which a student-athlete competes, including relay competition. [Revised: 8/13/79]

(3) Fifty percent of the balance shall be divided among the competing institutions in the sports of gymnastics and tennis as follows:

(i) In gymnastics, one unit shall be awarded for each participant in each individual event, and each team shall be awarded one unit for each day of competition and each of the three finalists shall be awarded two additional units. [Adopted: 5/17/79]

(ii) In tennis, a maximum of 192 units shall be awarded on the basis of one unit for each match played in the team competition, one unit for each participant in the doubles competition and two units per team for each match played in the team competition. [Adopted: 5/17/74]

Distribution of receipts

Regulation 2-9, pages 127-128, was revised as follows:

Section 9. Distribution of Net Receipts for Team Championships. The net receipts from those tournaments in which only team championships are determined (i.e., baseball, basketball, football, ice hockey, lacrosse, volleyball and water polo) shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive director, who shall distribute

them as follows:

(b) In all team championships except Division I Basketball, the NCAA executive director shall deduct the items specified in Executive Regulation 2-9-(a) and then shall distribute any balance of net receipts remaining as follows:

(Note: Subparagraph (2)-(iv) has been deleted, the remainder of subparagraph (1) and (2) remains unchanged.)

(c) In Division I basketball, after deducting the items specified in Executive Regulation 2-9-(a), the NCAA executive director shall distribute any balance of net receipts remaining as follows: [Revised: 8/13/79]

(1) Seventy percent of national television rights above the amount received in 1979 shall be paid to the competing teams and 30 percent to the Association.

(2) Fifty percent of the net receipts from all other sources, including national television rights fees up to the amount received in 1979, shall be paid to the Association and 50 percent paid to the competing teams.

(3) The institutions' share shall be distributed among them according to the following formula: A maximum of 156 units shall be awarded on the basis of two units per team which participates in first- and second-round games, a first-round game only or a second round game only; three units for each team which advances to a regional tournament (regardless of whether it advances to the regional finals), and three units to each team which advances to the final four.

Official traveling parties

Regulation 2-10-(c), page 129, was revised as follows:

(c) Following are the approved official traveling parties for which expenses shall be guaranteed:

Division I Basketball — 22. [Revised: 8/13/79]

Media credentials

Regulation 2-15-(b), page 131, was revised as follows:

(b) The NCAA shall control the issuance of working press and photography credentials for each of its championships. NCAA policy shall preclude issuance of press credentials to representatives of any organization that regularly publishes, or otherwise promotes the advertising of "tout sheets" or "tip sheets" or other advertising designed to encourage gambling on college sports events. [Adopted: 1/7/79]

Film rights

Regulation 2-15-(g), page 132, was revised as follows:

(g) The NCAA reserves all commercial and noncommercial rights to the use of still photographs, films and videotapes of its championships. The commercial and noncommercial rights

Continued on page 7

Doland moves all the way to the top at McNeese

After 29 years of football coaching, when most coaches would be ready for retirement, Jack Doland is preparing to begin a new career at McNeese State University.

Doland will make a rare transition from the coaching profession to the presidency of a major university in June of 1980.

Three days into fall practice, Doland was named the fourth president in the history of McNeese State. He was named president-elect and will succeed the retiring Thomas Leary in June.

Doland was relieved immediately of his coaching duties in August and replaced by assistant coach Ernie Duplechin. However, Doland will continue his role of athletic director until he assumes the presidency next year.

Certainly, Doland is qualified for his new role. The 51-year-old Louisiana native received his bachelor's degree from Tulane University in 1950 and his master's in education from Louisiana State University in 1954. He began work on his doctorate at Louisiana State during his four years as assistant coach from 1966 to 1969.

Time became a factor when

he became head coach at McNeese State in 1970, but Doland finished his course work at night and during the summers. He wrote his dissertation on the struggles of certain schools to gain Division I status and received his doctorate in 1977.

"Many people may question a coach as being qualified to run an academic institution," Doland said. "I think an athletic coach is just as qualified as an English teacher or a history teacher or an engineer or anyone else. Everyone has to come from something."

"As athletic director, I administer a program very similar to that of an academic institution," Doland said. "We deal with the public and with a million dollar project. We raise our funds from the public and private sectors."

Although the transition from college coach to college president is rare, it is not unparalleled. For instance, James Frank, the current secretary-treasurer of the NCAA, became president of Lincoln University after coaching the Lincoln Tigers basketball team to three NCAA College Division tournament appearances in four years.

Like Frank, Doland had a

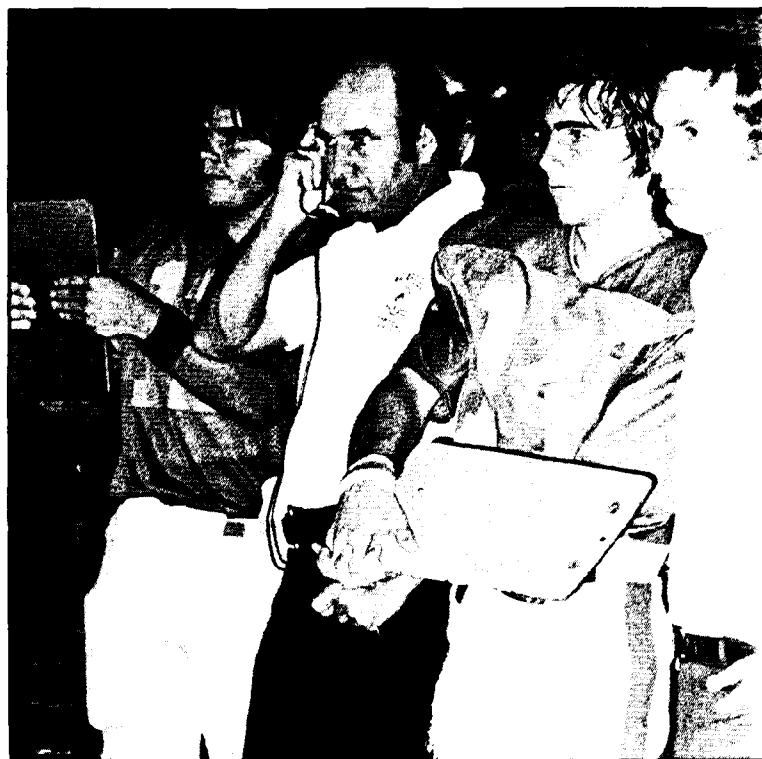
very successful coaching career. In nine years as football coach at McNeese State, Doland led his teams to an overall record of 64-32-3.

Doland always has taken an active part in McNeese State as coach and athletic director, a position he has held since 1971. He was instrumental in forming the present Southland Conference, of which McNeese State is a member, and led the conference's bid for NCAA Division I status.

"My job as president will certainly be a different challenge, but I feel like I have a head start because of my experience as athletic director," Doland said. "As athletic director, I tried to keep academics and athletics in focus by meeting with faculty and students. Because of my background as athletic director, I feel comfortable in an administrative position."

Doland was one of nine candidates for the presidency and the final choice by the Louisiana Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities.

As president-elect, Doland is working on 1980 programs while Leary handles the day-to-day business of the university. Doland hopes to name his replacement as athletic director by March of 1980.



McNeese State President-elect Jack Doland

"My first goal as president is to project an image of McNeese that the students and faculty and the state of Louisiana, will be proud of," Doland said "I want everyone to work together for a better university."

Doland was born in Lake

Arthur, Louisiana, and coached at two Louisiana high schools before his appointment at Louisiana State in 1966. However, he emphasized that his duties at the high school level were always that of teacher-coach, with teaching the most important responsibility.

Six conferences gain qualification

The NCAA Executive Committee has approved six conferences for automatic qualification into the 1980 National Collegiate Division II Basketball Championship.

The conferences (with the assigned regional tournament indicated) are:

- California Collegiate Athletic Association (West)
- Gulf South Conference (South or South Central)
- Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association (South Central)
- North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (North Central)

- Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (South)
- Sunshine State Conference (South)

The Executive Committee noted all institutions within the conferences that elect to participate in postseason competition are bound to the NCAA championship. Failure to comply with this stipulation will result in the loss of the automatic qualification privilege for the current season and the next two years.

If a dual member of a conference with automatic qualification declined to participate in the NCAA championship in favor of the National Association

of Intercollegiate Athletics Championship, the conference immediately would lose its automatic qualification. All remaining conference members then would be considered for at-large entry into the NCAA championship.

Since automatic qualification exists for only a one-year period, each conference must re-submit its request each year for the committee to review.

The 1980 championship finals will be played at the Springfield Civic Center in Springfield, Massachusetts, with Springfield College and American International College serving as host institutions.

Executive Regulations

Continued from page 6

to photographs, film and videotape NCAA championships have been assigned exclusively to NCAA Productions. NCAA Productions shall film or videotape certain NCAA championships as recommended by the governing sports committees and approved by the Executive Committee. Its cost in filming or videotaping an NCAA championship and producing prints or videodubs for the NCAA Library of Films shall be entered as an item of game expense for that championship. The filming of videotaping of NCAA championships by parties (i.e., participating institutions or commercial film production companies) other than NCAA Productions for commercial or noncommercial purposes may be permitted only with the advance written consent of the NCAA executive director. [Revised: 4/22/79]

Committee expenses

Regulation 3-1-(c), page 133, was revised as follows:

(c) The expense allowance which may be claimed by an individual attending an NCAA committee meeting shall be determined as follows:

(2) If a committee member travels via automobile, he may claim 18 cents per mile round trip, but in any case the amount shall not exceed first-class airline fare. [Revised: 8/13/79]

[Note: Subparagraphs (1), (3) and (4) remain unchanged.]

Committee meetings

Regulation 3-1, page 134, was revised as follows:

(e) The following procedures shall be observed by the chairmen of standing or special committees of the Association in obtaining approval of a meeting site:

(3) A committee may not expend more than 20 percent over the transportation cost required to meet at the least expensive site. [Revised: 1/7/79]

(4) The expenditures of a committee which meets more than once a year may not exceed the 20 percent limit when applied to the total number of meetings held during that year (the NCAA fiscal year). [Revised: 1/7/79]

[Note: Subparagraphs (1) and (2) remain unchanged.]

(h) All meetings of NCAA committees shall be held within the 48 contiguous states. [Adopted: 1/7/79]

Sunday competition

Regulation 2-12-(c)-(5), page 130, was revised as follows:

(5) An institution which has a policy against Sunday competition must inform the governing sports committee prior to the beginning of the meet or tournament in order for it or one of its student-athletes to be excused from competing on Sunday. [Revised: 10/4/79]

NCAA PR Manual is out of print

No more copies of the NCAA Public Relations Manual currently are available.

The popular book will be updated and available again for the 1980-81 academic year, according to Charles J. Thornton, University of Alabama, chairman of the NCAA Public Relations Committee.

Thornton reminded the membership that any institution

having already received a copy of the NCAA Radio Network Manual is not entitled to receive additional copies free. The cost for that publication is \$5 for members and \$10 for non-members.

The NCAA Radio Network Manual may be obtained from the NCAA national office, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

THE NCAA RECORD

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

DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

LAURENCE C. KEATING JR. appointed at Adelphi, replacing RONALD BAZIL, who resigned to become track and cross country coach at the U.S. Military Academy . . . DARRELL POUND selected at Lyndon State . . . FRANK D. PURNELL announced at Alabama A&M . . . JOE SABOL hired at Norwich . . . MARVIN TATE named at Texas A&M.

COACHES

Baseball — STEVE ALTMAN appointed at Chicago State . . . ANGELO GUST hired at Wayne State.
Basketball — JIMMY ADAMS named at Rhode Island College . . . LENNY FANT retired at Northeast Louisiana, BENNY HOLLIS hired as replacement . . . MATT KILCULLEN JR. appointed at Castleton State . . . ROBERT VOIGHT selected at Hamline.
Cross country—GILBERT ACEDO announced at Occidental . . . STEVE CURRIER hired at John Carroll . . . BILL DABNEY appointed at Adelphi . . . STEVEN LURIE named cross country and track and field coach at Fordham.
Fencing — GEORGE WEINER hired at Stevens Tech.
Golf — GARY GUNN SMITH named at California-Santa Barbara.
Swimming — ROBERT DUNNE

appointed at Ohio Northern . . . FRED EVANS selected at Chicago State . . . JERRY GILLIA hired at Fordham . . . MEL NASH named at Texas A&M.

Tennis—WILLIAM DETRICH selected at California-Santa Barbara.

Track and field — COLBERT BRITT appointed at Adelphi . . . BILL HARVEY named at Occidental.

Wrestling — NEIL TURNER hired at Lock Haven State.

STAFF

Sports information directors — LAWRENCE BALDWIN hired at Fordham . . . TERRY BEEK appointed at Plymouth State . . . ALLAN CHAMBERLIN selected at Bowling Green State . . . WILLIAM DEFORGE announced at Lyndon State . . . TOM ENSEY chosen at Troy State . . . JOHN KEITH named at New Mexico . . . MARK MANDEL appointed at Worcester Poly, replacing STEPHEN RACZYNSKI, who became assistant SID at Yale . . . BOB ROSE hired at Stanford . . . BARRY ZEPPEL named at Loyola Marymount.

Promotion directors — JERRY ARP appointed at Texas A&M . . . MIKE PEARSON hired at Western Michigan.

Trainer—TONY SPINO named at

Loyola Marymount.

Stadium manager — BILL COLEMAN appointed at North Texas State.

COMMITTEE LISTINGS

Swimming — JIM DeLACY, California State University, Hayward, appointed to a vacant Division II position on the committee.

Track and Field—WILL WRIGHT, Southern Connecticut State College, appointed to replace Kenneth D. Gibson, no longer at a Division II institution.

Public Relations — ROGER VALDISERRI, University of Notre Dame, appointed to replace John M. Morris, no longer at a member institution.

Recruiting — JOE HENDERSON, Alabama A&M University appointed as the Division II representative on the committee replacing Stanley V. Wright, no longer at a Division II member institution.

Research—VICTOR A. BUCCOLA, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, appointed to replace Rex R. Grossart, no longer an athletic director.

Basketball Rules—ALVIN J. VAN WIE, College of Wooster, appointed to replace Arthur J. McAfee Jr. whose institution no longer is classified Division III.

In this issue:

1 Gambling problem

1 Wrestling Federation

3 Football safety

3 New publications available

3 Research proposals

5 Higher education messages

6 Changes in Executive Regulations

7 Doland moves to the top

October 15, 1979
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74th annual NCAA Convention schedule

Thursday, January 3		
Time	Event	Room
3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Baseball Committee	Orleans
7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	NCAA Baseball Committee	Orleans
Friday, January 4		
Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Council	University
8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Competitive Safeguards Committee	Orleans
12:30 p.m.	NCAA Council Luncheon	University
12:30 p.m.	Press Conference and Luncheon for NCAA Presidents	Creole
7 p.m. to 10 p.m.	NCAA Baseball Committee	Orleans
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Gold-Wildcatter
Saturday, January 5		
Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Council	University
12:30 p.m.	NCAA Council Luncheon	University
8:30 a.m. to noon	NCAA Competitive Safeguards Committee	Orleans
9 a.m. to noon	NCAA Summer Baseball Committee	Regents
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	NCAA Baseball Committee	Mayor's Chamber
10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	NCAA Public Relations Committee	Rex
Noon	NCAA Public Relations Committee Luncheon	Creole
1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA International Relations Committee	Directors
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA-NYSP Committee	Tulane
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Committee on Committees	Loyola
7 p.m. to 10 p.m.	NCAA Extra Events Committee	Tulane
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Gold-Wildcatter
Sunday, January 6		
Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Executive Committee	University
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Division I Steering Committee	Orleans
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Division II Steering Committee	Tulane
8 a.m. to noon	NCAA Division III Steering Committee	Loyola
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Extra Events Committee	Directors
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Committee on Committees	Rex
12:30 p.m.	NCAA Committee on Committees Luncheon	Creole
10:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Registration	International Foyer
12:30 p.m.	NCAA Council/Executive Committee/Steering Committees Luncheon	Emerald
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Council	University
2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament Managers	Grand Ballroom
Monday, January 7		
Time	Event	Room
7 a.m. to 8 a.m.	NCAA Nominating Committee Breakfast	Directors
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	NCAA Division I Round Table	International Ballroom
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	NCAA Division II Round Table	University
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	NCAA Division III Round Table	Explorers
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Registration	International Foyer
8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA Competitive Safeguards Committee. Joint Commission on Competitive Safeguards and NOCSAE	Bayou I
12:15 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.	NCAA Honors Luncheon	Imperial Ballroom
3 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.	NCAA Opening Session	International
3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.	NCAA General Round Table	International
5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	NCAA Committee on Committees	Directors
5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.	NCAA Council	University
7 p.m.	NOCSAE Dinner	—
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Gold-Wildcatter
Tuesday, January 8		
Time	Event	Room
7 a.m. to 8 a.m.	NCAA Council (tentative)	University
8 a.m. to noon	Final Business Session	Imperial Ballroom
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Registration	International Foyer
8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	NOCSAE	—
Noon to 1:30 p.m.	NCAA Television Committee Luncheon	Directors
1:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Final Business Session	Imperial Ballroom
6:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.	NCAA Council	University
8 p.m. to 10 P.M.	NCAA Nominating Committee	Directors
8:15 p.m.	NCAA Nominating Committee Dinner	Orleans
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Gold-Wildcatter
Wednesday, January 9		
Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to noon	Final Business Session	Imperial Ballroom
9 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Registration	International Foyer
All Day	NCAA Press Room	Gold-Wildcatter
Thursday, January 10		
Time	Event	Room
8 a.m. to 1 p.m.	NCAA Council	Creole