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my foot approximately three days after I injured it, and I developed a fever with the infection. A policy here of the football program is that no player can go to the hospital for medical attention unless given permission from the athletic trainer and coaching staff. Treatment for my foot consisted of rubbing one ice cube on the injured area. This continued for five or six days, even after my foot became infected. Finally, I told the trainer I was going to the infirmary whether I had permission or not. I was told by the doctor who examined me that it would be hard for them to save my foot. I was in the infirmary for approximately two and a half weeks until I was released with a cast on my foot. Also while a freshman here, I was taken to the infirmary for heat prostration due to a lengthy scrimmage, freshman against varsity. All indications of heat prostration were present, but I did not know these indicators or realize them. I had fallen to the ground once and was told to get tough by one of the coaches. Fortunately, practice ended soon and I was able to make it to the Field House with the help from some fellow teammates before I collapsed and was taken to the infirmary from there.

This is my experience of negligence here at UNC, but I have seen these guys who play here intimidated and neglected for over three years. My experiences, things I've heard or seen, and Billy Arnold's case have left me wondering what college football is and its purpose.

Berry Butler

John Steele Alphin:

I have personally experienced negligence on the part of the coaching staff and trainers on two different occasions, both of which I feel could have affected my physical well-being, both in the present and future. I can bear witness to countless other cases, involving my teammates, in which this same negligence and lackadaisical attitude was displayed by members of the coaching staff who placed the physical welfare of players second to a Won-Lost record or a post-season bowl bid. However, I feel that I am better qualified to relate to you the instances of player abuse that I have personally been involved in.

During the pre-season practice prior to my sophomore year, I was participating in a one-on-one blocking situation against the first string defensive tackles and linebackers, under the direction of Coach Ron DeMelfi. I received a gash over my right eye which eventually required 13 stitches to close. Though this injury came in the closing periods of practice (there were approximately 30 minutes left in the session), I was forced, despite bleeding to remain for the last period and the mandatory eight sprints. I then had to walk from the Navy Field back to Kenan Field House. There I showered and dressed, and trainer John Lacy cleaned the cut and placed a band-aid on it. He told me to go back to the dorm and to eat some supper before reporting to the hospital for treatment. Because I had been instructed by Coach Dooley never to go to a physician unless Mr. Lacy gave me permission, I did what I was told. It was over four hours before I finally received physical aid and the thirteen stitches it took to stop the bleeding.

On Sept. 14, 1970, I tore the ligaments in my right knee during a goal-line scrimmage. Without assistance, I could not get up. One of the coaches told me to get up, as I was in the way, and to get off the field. I finally asked for help, and though Coach Ron DeMelfi laughed, Coach Lee Haley helped me up, and trainer Lacy helped me to the Field House. I went in and took the mandatory shower required prior to entrance into the Training Room. I was given ice treatment, and was told by Mr. Lacy to go eat before going to the hospital for an X-ray. Again, I followed orders, and was taken to the infirmary rather than the Emergency Room. The attending physician did not feel qualified to diagnose, and due to the swelling, I was admitted by the Infirmary staff. The following morning, I was scheduled for surgery. Due to the time lapse between injury and treatment, the operation had to be postponed for six days of ice treatments. During this time, I saw Coach Dooley on one occasion.

After the operation and my release, I earnestly took up a rehabilitation program designed by my surgeon. I followed his program, as any member of that year's team will attest to, but my knee didn't respond. Upon being informed that a

second operation was necessary, Coach Dooley accused me of not working out. I underwent surgery for the second time, and again, did not see or hear from any of the coaches. I again underwent a rehabilitation program, and remained for the first session of summer school to continue working out. I reported August 17, for pre-season practice and informed Mr. Dooley of my doctor's recommendation that I give up football for the forthcoming season. Mr. Dooley informed me that he would get me a new doctor and have me playing this season. I left camp and returned home.

Both times, after receiving my injuries, the responsibility of seeing a doctor was left to me. The coaches and trainers didn't provide transportation or investigate my arrival or injury at the infirmary. After eating as instructed by Mr. Lacy, my roommate (Bill Miller, also retired) had to take me to receive medical attention, which is clear negligence and total disregard.

Being instructed by Mr. Lacy the morning after receiving the thirteen stitches to practice, I was concerned about reinjuring my eye, or possibly tearing the stitches out. I was told not to worry, that the CAA had plenty of money to restitch my eye every time I reopened the gash, to get on the field and practice. I kept having severe headaches, and requested to see a doctor, which they didn't permit for five days, which revealed internal swelling.

John Steele Alphin

Tim Epperson:

I have not come here today to fill your ears with testimony of dehumanizing or degrading actions suffered personally by me at the hands of the athletic department here at the University of North Carolina. I do not come here for that purpose, simply because I feel that my case is essentially no different from that of the rest of my colleagues gathered here today. We have all been exposed to and subsequently disenchanted by the realities of the myth of the modern-day college football player. Therefore, I feel that the various testimonies offered by the others on this day will more than speak for me and my personal experiences as a former college athlete.

What I would like to speak of is generally alluded to on pages 31 and 32, paragraphs No. 3 and No. 4, of the Faculty Athletic Committee report on the death of Billy Arnold. In general, this paragraph makes reference to the fact that somewhere along the line—a general communications breakdown has occurred between coaches and athletes within the athletic department; not only here, but across the nation. This is an understatement. In my past continuing contact with football players of this as well as other universities across the nation, I find that more and more a feeling of mistrust and indeed a polarization among both players and coaches is occurring. A polarization whereby the players of today see themselves as conflicting with coaches in order to protect themselves against the continuing debasement of football in general, and themselves in particular, to the level of a pawn for just another form of big business. And college football today is big business as anyone who cares to take a look at the figures will soon discover. The more and more that football becomes big business, the more impersonal it becomes.

The conflict arises because the game of football in its traditional and seemingly antiquated sense, is a very personal thing. Supposedly, it serves to build character and the virtues most admired by the American ideal. In this regard I hold that college football is failing miserably. When one who believes in the overall goal of the game of football in this previously mentioned traditional sense is suddenly confronted with the realization that the ideal of the college game is to win at any cost, even if one must of necessity subordinate these altruistic goals to achieve in the big business (i.e., college football), one must sooner or later revamp his values to the lesser ideal. To many, this is unacceptable by its very nature, and therefore the schism of coach and athlete occurs.

To my mind there is but one solution to this ever increasing problem which is the indirect cause of all other or more minor problems within the coach and athlete relationship. It is to remove the big business aspect from college football through the elimination of grant-in-aids

except upon a need basis. This action will by its very nature put the traditional goals of football back into the college game and normalize once again the player-coach relationship which is so vitally needed for this very, very personal game.

Tim Epperson

Andy Karas:

In the wake of the death of Bill Arnold and seemingly inaccurate report issued by the Faculty Athletic Committee, I feel it necessary to step forward in an attempt to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

I am not here to belittle the game of football but rather to question the business of football, and the negligence that accompanies it. It is becoming more evident that the death of Bill Arnold is being received by the Administration of the University of North Carolina and the fans of the University of North Carolina as part of THE GAME, such as a fumble or an interception is received (i.e., tough luck but try harder next time).

I, on the other hand, cannot state what happened on that disastrous day, but I do wish to know the truth, and have the true facts exposed to the public, so they may make an unbiased decision on the morality of the events surrounding Bill Arnold's death. As William Cowper, an eighteenth century English poet said, "He is the free man whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves besides." I do not wish to become a slave of the business and hope you also want to be free, via the truth. To help promote the truth I can only relate actions or incidents I have experienced in the business of football.

I. A coach bursting into hysterical laughter after a player who was "knocked silly" in a blocking drill. The player, eyes rolled back, and apparently unaware of what he was doing attempted to stand twice unsuccessfully. Each time he fell to the ground in a dazed state. The coach finally called the trainer, which was fine, but also told the remaining players to move to the other side of the field, while blaming the player for ruining his drill.

II. A coach throwing a football at a player, just missing his testicles. This could have inflicted severe damage to the player, as you know, if it had hit this area. The reason for this action was because the player spoke to another player while the coach was speaking. Discipline? Fine, but not in this manner. III. Numerous times a coach will grab a player by the face-mask, whirl him around and throw him to the ground, while issuing verbal abuse. This would occur when a player (B team preferably) made a mistake, again ruining the drill.

IV. Numerous, also, was the use of verbal abuse to certain players whom the coaches or a coach wanted to leave. Always prompting them to quit, by use of rather rash language. This is not exactly the ideal way of establishing a close player-coach relationship, not only between the particular player and the coach but also to other players observing such actions of a coach.

I assume that you have been exposed to a copy of the Faculty Athletic Committee Report. It is plain to see that these incidents and other experiences expressed here today clearly do not correlate with implications and statements made in the Report.

I will also assume that our credibility will be questioned. But our credibility will be in numbers. For at least 600 players, and undoubtedly more, have quit the football program since I have been at the University. This is a rather large number and one must pose the question: Why? I hope you can find some answers, to this question here, and of more importance why we have chosen to inflict criticism upon ourselves by finding the Faculty Athletic Committee's Report unsatisfactory. Thank You.

Andy Karas

William A. Federal, Jr.

The only tragedy greater than the death of Bill Arnold would be a continuation of the system as it now exists, which helped to lead to his end. It is our intent to work to prevent this from occurring.

Since I was last associated with the football program in the fall of 1968 as a junior undergraduate, I would like to make use of this position to put other former players' statements and the recent tragic events surrounding Bill Arnold's death in an historical perspective.

When Bill Dooley became head coach

in the spring of 1967, most players were enthused. This attitude was quickly revised on many players' parts to one of shock at the almost unbelievable conditions surrounding the practice sessions. Team morale dropped to very low levels due to the physical and psychological abuse players were subject to at the hands of the coaches. Many players had the attitude of "How can we be treated like this?" One player, from the New York area, told me of his heat stroke which occurred one Saturday at the end of approximately a four-hour practice session that first spring. He said he had collapsed on the field during final windsprints with chills and shivering. Another player informed the coach of his condition, and the coach's only reply was approximately that the way this man played football gave him chills, and his condition was ignored. Fifteen minutes later, after being helped to the locker room, he said, he collapsed with heat stroke, and was taken to the hospital and packed in ice. Also according to him, the coaches tried to make him practice again the day after he got out of the hospital. The coach's reply was told to him later by the player who told the coach of his condition.

That spring approximately 35 players, by my recollection, quit football, some of whom were on full grant-in-aid.

When summer practice began the next season, we all expected a reprieve, but none was to come. The coaches picked out Bill Mattocks to make an example of, and proceeded to brutalize him in a manner which I consider most inhumane. I hope he can be reached for testimony.

When I damaged my left medial collateral ligament (knee) just before the first game, I was relieved not to have to play any longer under such conditions as set up by the coaches. However, I was denied consultation with an orthopedic specialist despite repeated requests to Bill Dooley, John Lacy, and Dr. Joe DeWalt. While still unable to walk correctly, I was given indication that I was expected to practice anyway, and was given a choice, in my opinion, of either risking permanent damage to my knee or leaving the team, of which I chose the latter. If I had been seen by an orthopedic, perhaps I would have made a different decision, but I doubt it.

After this, Bill Dooley tried to discredit my reputation publicly and thus be able to take away my grant-in-aid. Luckily, with the aid of my private orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Stewart Gall, I was able to present the true facts of my case and I kept my scholarship after meeting the scholarship committee. When I asked Mr. Dooley what possible pleasure or benefit he hoped to draw from what I considered a malicious attempt to harm my reputation, he replied that he was the head football coach at UNC and a powerful man in North Carolina, and that I should have thought of that before I left the team. There followed a series of contradictory statements to my father from him and Jack Williams as to who was responsible for what I considered a vicious newspaper release, and the incident was never resolved to my satisfaction. I bring this up to point out that the circumstances surrounding Bill Arnold's death perhaps were not unusual or uncommon for the football team, but are still ethically and morally questionable and should be made public, along with a true description of the conditions which do exist.

There are rumors that the practice of September 6, 1971, cannot be absolutely indicted as the sole and immediate cause of his fatal heat stroke; this can be neither proved nor disproved. However, let me point out that if the incidence rate of heat stroke in the non-athlete population of students at UNC-Chapel Hill was the same as it is for players, there would have been 450 cases among these students since Bill Dooley became head coach. (There have been, according to team physician Dr. Joe DeWalt, three heat strokes in football practice since Bill Dooley became head coach.) This is an illness with a possible mortality rate of 100% in untreated cases, and 33% in treated, yet uncomplicated, cases. (See Cecil-Loeb, "Textbook of Medicine," 1971 edition, Vol. 1, pp. 30-31) Would the people of North Carolina allow this illness to strike the non-athlete student at UNC with the same regularity it strikes football players? Why should they be unprotected just because they are athletes? Would you want your children taking this risk, knowing that other football-associated injuries are probably

greater causes of mortality and morbidity than is heat stroke? I can find no evidence or reports of any athlete in any other sport being admitted to the hospital for heat stroke during this five-year time period. How can these things be disregarded as "just coincidence" or "just part of the game?"

Ultimately, my point is that the coaching staff by their actions in these and other reported and not reported incidents have shown themselves to be not only negligent, but malicious in their treatment of players. Yet their action has been condoned by our silence as citizens of North Carolina and as human beings. It is my sincere hope that you, the people will not disregard our plea for reform as the Investigative Committee seems to have, and will take a uniform stand to end the brutality which has come to characterize UNC football to so many former players since the advent of Bill Dooley's career here.

Thank you.

Bill Federal

URGENT INFORMATION AND POLICY CHANGES CONCERNING THE ARNOLD INQUIRY AND THE UNC FOOTBALL SYSTEM

I. Concerning the Arnold Inquiry:

1. We feel it is essential for the full public disclosure of this inquiry, and in fact to "dispel rumors" which persist, that the Chancellor release the full text of the Faculty Athletic Committee's hearings, but without the names of individuals included.

2. We feel it is essential for the public to be able to read the report of the Athletic Director to the Chancellor, if in fact one was made, in accordance with the Athletic Committee's stated desire of September 16 of departmental responsibility.

3. We feel that it is essential that an Independent Grievance Board, to be described in a minute, be set up immediately, and that it be charged with the responsibility for conducting any further investigations into the death of Bill Arnold, or into the many aspects of

football life on this campus. We feel it is essential that this Board's report be issued one month from now, to insure speedy and adequate dispersion of the rumors and tensions which now surround this case.

II. Concerning Aspects of Football Life:

1. We feel it is essential to have a medical doctor on the field at all times, who is responsible to the Faculty Council or the Independent Grievance Board, rather than to the Health Services or the Athletic Department. He must have total authority with regard to who plays, rests, practices, whether practice is held at all, and where players are to be given treatment as well as what kind of treatment.

2. We feel it is essential that an Independent Grievance Board be established to insure representation of football players and other athletes within the framework of student governance. The Board would consist of: two football players, two students, and three faculty. The two players would be the elected representatives of the football team; the two students elected every year during Student Body elections, and the faculty members appointed by the total Faculty Council, and not just the Athletic Committee. It would be a permanent, standing committee, with rotating members, which would pursue the recommendations made here, have full power to act on those recommendations, and have full power to call any witnesses, and have immunity from the Administration. This Board should be responsible directly to the Board of Trustees.

3. We feel it is essential to establish a Players' Association which would be sponsored by the University, with powers to guide their own private lives. We feel that the legitimate role of the coaching staff is, but should remain on the training and playing fields, not off of them—that is the concern of the players. The Senior players should be entrusted with the responsibility for developing this Association so that it is representative.

4. We feel that an essential step toward player control over his own life is to end the athletic dormitory, to enable players to live in places of their own choosing.

Editor's Note: The report of the Committee of Concerned Athletes was released Oct. 10. On Oct. 12, head football coach Bill Dooley said at a weekly press luncheon that "our football program is not on trial here, and I would not care to dignify these charges by answering them."

On Oct. 13, Dooley confronted Bill Richardson, a member of the committee, former co-captain of the team and an all-ACC linebacker in 1970, and accused him of "using the death of Bill Arnold to further your personal aims." He said Richardson did not "know what he is talking about."

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