

NCAA NEWS



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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NCAA-ABC Sign 2-Year TV Pact

College Football to Be Network's Premier Sports Package

Collegiate football will receive undivided network television attention during 1966-67.

This is the key fact emerging from the direct negotiation of the new gridiron TV contract between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Broadcasting Company.

The NCAA-ABC agreement, signed October 8, in New York, carries a rights fee of \$15,600,000 for the 1966 and '67 seasons including a regional network pickup of the four NCAA College Division championship games the second week in December both years. A rights fee of \$50,000 per year or \$12,500 per game comes out of the total for these championships.

If no substantial alterations of the two-year plan are felt necessary by the NCAA membership or its TV Committee, ABC retains the package at an increase for 1968-69 of \$1,000,000 to \$16,600,000 or a total for the four years of \$32,200,000. The current 1964-65 contract with the National Broadcasting Company is for \$13,044,000.

The TV Committee's decision to negotiate directly came between October 4 and 7 when the NCAA membership referendum vote — overwhelmingly in favor of the new plan, 210-17—became official.

The decision to negotiate with ABC, placing TV football with the one major network without any other regular season football television, was based on this overall advantage to the college game and on the more effective advancement of the interests of all intercollegiate

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In Addition . . .

to the lead story concerning the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee's deliberations, the following related articles may be found in this issue:

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Does America Control Its Own Sports Destiny?

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ARBITRATION TOTALLY ACCEPTABLE TO NCAA



WILLIAM H. HENRY (left), president of the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, and Dr. Earl Rudder, president, Texas A&M University, look over the day's schedule before testifying at the U. S. Senate Commerce Committee hearings. (UPI Photo)

Panel May Find Reluctant AAU

Action taken by the United States Senate Commerce Committee calling for binding and continuing arbitration of the AAU dispute has met with the complete cooperation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

This is in significant contrast to reservations held by the Amateur Athletic Union and conditions sought by that organization which would limit the arbitration panel in its efforts to resolve the conflict, the end of which is a vital necessity to amateur athletic progress in the United States.

There were and are no reservations on the part of the NCAA to arbitrate all issues in the dispute. The Commerce Committee's decision of September 1, to provide for a five-man independent panel to be appointed by the Vice President which would render final and binding decisions, was backed immediately by the NCAA Officers and Council. The same position has been taken by other constituent members of the United States Track and Field Federation.

This is the status of the complex problem as Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey seeks to come up with the five competent and objective men, who by Senate Resolution 147 of September 15 (passed by the Senate Sept. 20), will meet and act "for the purpose of considering disputes relating to the conduct, development, and protection of amateur athletics, which are submitted to it by the parties to such disputes, and rendering decisions determining such disputes which shall be consistent with the purposes of this resolution and shall be final and binding on such parties."

The arbitration panel's charge is to report to the Senate no later than February 15, 1966 and "from time to time thereafter as it may deem necessary, with respect to its activities under this resolution."

It is significant that both the resolution and the report to the Senate which accompanies it do not limit their scope to track and field, the specific sport dispute which triggered the hearings. The resolution applies to all sports in which

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18 More Scholarships For Scholar-Athletes

Eighteen additional postgraduate scholarships have been approved by the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Executive Director Walter Byers has announced.

The added scholarships boost the total in the NCAA's Postgraduate Scholarship Program to 50. Thirty-two scholarships were awarded in 1964, 22 to outstanding football scholar-athletes and 10 to basketball standouts.

The \$1,000 scholarships are payable to the university or professional school of the recipient's choice. The program was initiated last year and was embraced so warmly by the Association's membership that the Executive Committee has allocated additional funds for extra scholarships.

The 18 new scholarships will go to athletes in the 12 sports (other than football and basketball) in which the NCAA conducts national

championship competition, i.e., baseball, cross-country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, ice hockey, skiing, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field and wrestling.

Nine of the 18 scholarships will be awarded to student-athletes in NCAA University Division institutions, with the other nine going to College Division student-athletes.

Each NCAA member institution may nominate one student-athlete in the "other sports" category. Of the nine scholarships in each division, not more than three may be awarded to student-athletes of the same sport.

The football and basketball scholarship criteria will not change. Eleven University Division and 11 College Division recipients will be chosen in football. Five in each division will be awarded basketball grants. An alternate will be chosen in each division.

— AN EDITORIAL —

In seeking to justify its contention that international authority insists the Amateur Athletic Union possesses exclusive sanctioning right over all "open" domestic track and field competition in this country, the AAU has posed to the U. S. Senate and to all Americans a serious question.

If the AAU is right in its claim, then the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF—international governing body for track and field) has power in the internal affairs of the United States that no other entity has possessed since notice was served by the American colonists on King George III with "the shot heard 'round the world".

Yet, this is precisely what the AAU contends; i.e., an external agency or authority can dictate or establish procedures governing the purely internal affairs of this country and affecting the public interest or national policy.

This is the reason the AAU advances for denying all other organizations a sanctioning privilege—simply that the IAAF has granted the AAU and only the AAU this authority.

In qualifying its acceptance of the Senate Commerce Committee resolution establishing arbitration, the AAU first listed international rules and procedures among those issues it would not agree to arbitrate. In a second addendum to the Committee, however, it thought better of that affrontery and included it among those issues which it would agree to arbitrate, but qualifying it this way:

"Interpretation and application of international rules as they pertain to national and international competition, provided such interpretations conform to the IAAF's interpretations."

In effect the AAU is saying, "We'll agree this may be arbitrated only if the IAAF says it may."

And the Marquess of Exeter, the English-based president of the IAAF, stated in New York City October 17: "The AAU has our complete backing. Whatever the AAU tells us, we stick to."

Is the arbitration panel appointed by Vice-President Humphrey to be permitted to fulfill its function and be allowed to get at the heart of all the issues in this deep-seated dispute? Or is the "Great Echo Syndrome" going to prevail?

Robert F. Ray, the Association's immediate past president, put it to the U. S. Senate Commerce Committee this way:

"On August 24—yesterday, the president of the AAU suggested here that the problem before you is really a matter of the 'ins' and the 'outs'. He made it clear he was a representative of the 'ins'. The NCAA is an 'out'. The NCAA is one of a large number of organizations that are 'outs'. There are so many 'outs' that they outnumber the 'ins'.

"Now, in a democratic society, when that happens there is usually an election. Within such a society there is a chance for the minority to be heard and also to elect some of its membership to the law-making bodies. The AAU tells us that in amateur athletics in America such an election is impossible. Not only is the election impossible, but the government by the minority must never be replaced.

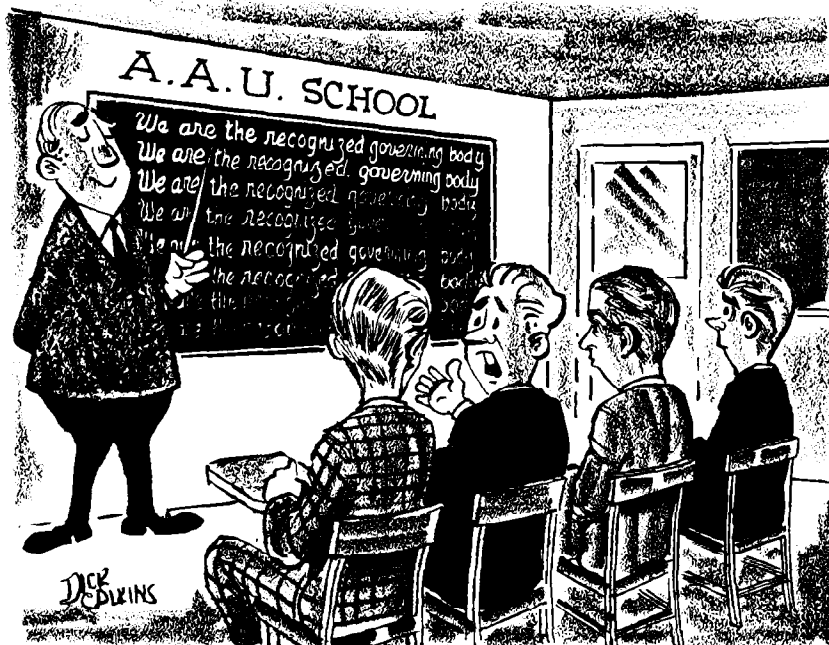
"You have been told that America's hands are tied. You have been told that the IAAF—the international governing body for track and field—has so cloaked the AAU with power that no other body may now—or ever—represent America in track and field on the international scene. The concept of the Divine Right of Kings pales in comparison to the alleged delegated rights of the AAU from the IAAF.

"The AAU says it is the national governing body because the IAAF says it is, and the IAAF says it is because the AAU says it is. Such is the nature of the Great Echo Syndrome that has paralyzed all attempts at reasonable resolution of the problems before us today.

"The hard truth of the matter is that the IAAF, under its rules, could recognize any organization that is truly representative of and in control of track and field in the United States or any other nation. Is the AAU representative of and in control of track and field in the United States today? If it were, would we be here today?

"What is needed is a truly representative body to be in control of track and field in this country. Let's be done once and for all with the 'ins' and 'outs' kind of contest. Let there come out of these hearings a constructive approach that will result in a new organization—a vehicle in which reason may prevail—in an atmosphere of mutual respect."

There's nothing in the official handbook of the International Amateur Athletic Federation which intrudes its authority in any way upon the domestic affairs of any nation. IAAF rules were never intended to be a means by which a governing body in any country could perpetuate itself



"Is that all we have to know?"

Going Bowling?

Nine Games Approved

Nine post-season football games have been approved by the NCAA's Extra Events Committee, chairman Stan Bates of Washington State has announced.

Bates also listed two college all-star football games and three college all-star basketball games as receiving committee approval for the 1965-66 academic year.

The approved games:

Post-Season Football Games

Bluebonnet Bowl, Houston, Texas	December 18, 1965
Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas	January 1, 1966
Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Florida	December 31, 1965
Liberty Bowl, Atlantic City, New Jersey	December 18, 1965
Mineral Water Bowl, Excelsior Springs, Missouri	November 27, 1965
Orange Bowl, Miami, Florida	January 1, 1966
Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California	January 1, 1966
Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, Louisiana	January 1, 1966
Sun Bowl, El Paso, Texas	December 31, 1965

College All-Star Football Games

East-West Shrine Game, San Francisco, California	December 31, 1965
Iowa Senior All-Star, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	November 27, 1965

College All-Star Basketball Games

Indiana-Kentucky All-Star, Indianapolis, Indiana	April 1, 1966
Kentucky-Indiana All-Star, Louisville, Kentucky	April 2, 1966
National Association Basketball Coaches All-Star, Lexington, Kentucky	March 26, 1966

if that body, in fact, were not truly representative of the track and field interests in its particular country. On the contrary, the IAAF is most scrupulous to make certain it does not interfere with purely domestic competition.

Its rules are based on one important assumption—that the organizations it designates as governing bodies are in actual control. If they are not, as is the case in the United States, since control in a democratic society must have the consent of those controlled in order to be operative, there is no absolutely possible way the IAAF may act—as policeman, counsel, judge or jury. It simply does not have, and recognizes it could not have jurisdiction in the internal affairs of any of its member nations.

—THE EDITOR

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Columnary Craft

Reprinted below are excerpts from news columnists commenting about the collegiate position. They are selected because they make particular points for the collegiate viewpoint, not merely because they are favorable. SIDs at member institutions are encouraged to contribute items of wide interest.—ED.

Princeton's Bill Bradley, to Ralph Moore, Denver Post

"Sports is very important. Sports has shaped the other parts of my life. For instance, since I paid my own way to Princeton, I was independent. I played because I loved the game, not because I had to play. I practiced hours on my own in that sweat shop where you force yourself to stick it out. It's the same with the text book when you have 50 more pages to go on an assignment. You just don't quit."

Fred Russell, Nashville Banner

"Harry Missildine of the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review, testifying here Thursday, told the (Commerce) Committee: 'Gentlemen, if I were a race horse trainer who controlled the cheapest, three-legged spavined crow bait of a \$500 claiming horse, one jump from the glue factory, I wouldn't have run him the way Lindgren was run before the Russian meet.'

"Whoever was in charge of the U.S. tour literally ran Lindgren, Billy Mills and Bob Schul into the ground before they had a chance to do what they were there for—to face the Russians."

"Lindgren, an 18-year-old freshman, ran at San Diego June 27; at Helsinki, Finland, June 29; in Germany, July 5; London, July 10; Paris, July 16; Dublin, July 23, and Kiev, July 31.

"Reputable track coaches say no distance man should run with maximum effort more than once every 14 days."

John Underwood, Sports Illustrated

"... college football is a better game than professional football. Better esthetically, because there is more art and imagination to it, better technically because it is better coached, more entertaining, certainly more inspiring, more meaningful, more colorful. . . .

"The college player may not know the subtleties the pros talk about, is more liable to make more mistakes than the pro and will not conserve his energy as well. But he is reckless and daring and unconcerned about his personal safety. He swarms on a ballcarrier. He pursues. He is easily inspired. Football is not his life's work, it is his sport. . . .

"The essence of college football is something the pros cannot duplicate. There is a spirit about it, a drawing together. People identify with a college team, and it is totally unlike that tenuous identification a pro fan may feel for two hours on a Sunday afternoon. College football is the alumni, the parents of the friend down the street, the girl sitting next to you in the library, the local restaurateur who rides around with 'Beat 'Em Bucks' painted on the side of his station wagon.

"It is a game of ancient rivalries that inspire genuine loathing, not for a weekend but for a lifetime. It is traditional games, whose meaning is deep—Army vs. Navy, Ohio State vs. Michigan, USC vs. Notre Dame, Clemson vs. South Carolina—no matter how bad the records may be, how low a team is in the standings. In Texas a rule of thumb is that you dress up for the college game and down for the pros, because the one is the heavy drama, the other fun but of no great consequence."

Oliver Kuechle, Milwaukee Journal

"In principle, though, baseball's temptations are still wrong. You don't interrupt a boy's education for a game. In a day when education has come to mean more than ever, when a boy without education often has two strikes on him in later life, you don't lure him from the classroom."

Dr. Max Rafferty, Los Angeles Times

"The lank-haired leaders of our current literati sneer at the varsity letterman for his juvenile enthusiasms and his willingness to die for dear old Rutgers. But they themselves are quite openly and ardently guilty of enthusiasm over such strange causes as the apotheosis of Joan Baez and the possible canonization of Mario Savio, and they seem ready to die at a moment's notice for a smile from Ho Chi-Minh or even for the slightest relaxation of the built-in scowl of Mao Tse-tung. . . .

"If I had my way, I'd abolish all the hypocritical recruiting restrictions which furnish such regular and sensational fodder for our newspaper sports pages, and I would substitute the following very simple rules for athletes in our institutions of higher learning:

"1—Any individual or organization which want to seek out muscular young men and pay their way through college is welcome to do so.

"2—The muscular young men must pass the same entrance exams and meet the same scholastic requirements as their less muscular classmates.

"3—The athlete's course of study must be of comparable status and difficulty with that of the non-athlete.

"4—Nobody gets any special consideration in testing or grading, and flunking out rules apply to everyone equally. . . .

"As the annual football season gets under way, I have to confess a life-long fondness for the gridiron gladiators. Over the years, I have seen a remarkable number of them fighting and even dying for their country, and remarkably few of them ending up in jail or taking the Fifth Amendment before a congressional investigating committee. They seem to be conspicuously absent from Communist-inspired demonstrations and filthy-speech movements.

"Rah! Rah! Rah!"

ABC, NCAA Agree To 2-Year TV Pact

Continued from page 1

sports by virtue of such exclusivity of emphasis. ABC testifies that NCAA football shall be its number one sports interest.

"The decision should in no way be taken as a reflection of dissatisfaction in the slightest measure with the way our games are being televised by NBC," stressed Asa Bushnell, program director of the TV Committee and commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. "We were certainly not unmindful of the excellent manner in which NBC presented college foot-

"The assurance that the NCAA's College Division championships will be telecast is a tremendous boost for college football. It should provide a great stimulant to College Division institutions because this is what they are looking for—greater exposure for their fine athletic programs."

College Division Football Committee Chairman, Don Adey, athletic director of Chico State (Calif.) College, pointed to "the exciting playoff games of 1964, the increased interest this season and now the definite inclusion in the television program which reaffirms our conviction that there is a place for post-season college football as a part of the NCAA College Division championship program. It is a milestone in the comparatively short history of College Division championship play and will provide real incentive to our more than 300 colleges with football programs. ABC is to be congratulated," he concluded.

The College Division playoffs are not a part of the 1966-67 TV plan's specific requirements which call for 14 major college television dates—eight national and six regional telecasts.

The limitations placed on the number of appearances of a single team during the 1966-67 seasons would be the same—a maximum of three during the two years, no more than twice during a single season and not more than once each year on a full national telecast.

The substitute requirement eliminating district appearance rules is as follows:

1. Conferences with eight or more major football-playing members will have a minimum of three appearances in the two-year period and maximum of 14 in each of the two years.

2. Conferences with five to seven major football-playing member institutions will have a minimum of two appearances in the two-year period and a maximum of 14 in each of the two years.

3. Unaffiliated major colleges and universities (or those in conferences with fewer than five major football-playing colleges) will have a minimum of 12 appearances (by 12 different colleges) with a maximum of 16 appearances in each of the two years.

College Division institutions are permitted to televise their own regular season games on from one to four stations during the control period without restriction on the number of TV appearances made by the individual colleges participating. Outside the control period and on Friday and Saturday nights the same freedom is permitted except that there must be no appreciable damage to any concurrently-conducted college, junior college or high school game.

TV Referendum Balloting

	For	Against
District 1	20	0
District 2	45	4
District 3	44	2
District 4	40	5
District 5	22	3
District 6	13	0
District 7	12	1
District 8	14	2
Total	210	17

Allied conference votes are counted in the appropriate district.

ball to the nation's viewers last year and is continuing to do so this year," he concluded.

ABC's Vice President for Sports, Roone Arledge, considered one of the most talented and resourceful producers in sports television, announced when the signing occurred that most NCAA games would be in color and said:

"We plan to utilize the full creative resources of our network in the production of these telecasts."

NCAA TV Committee Chairman, Herb Dorricott of Western State College at Gunnison, Colo., in commenting on the new contract, said, "The NCAA members remember with great satisfaction ABC's fine presentation of college football in 1960 and '61 and appreciate this network's excellent production record in all its sports programming."

Dorricott, former NCAA president, emphasized with reference to the TV Committee's decision to negotiate rather than put the 1966-67 plan to bid as had been the previous practice:

"If negotiation has brought any less purely financial reward than bidding might have done—which I doubt is significant—the gain in promotion benefits to football, to college athletics and to the priority of educational interests are worth far more than a monetary difference that is likely within very narrow limits."

The reaction of Harry Arlanson, Tufts College athletic director and head football coach who is chairman of the NCAA College Committee, was enthusiastic:



SEN. WARREN G. MAGNUSON
Chairman, U. S. Senate Commerce Committee

EVERYONE HAS SOLUTION

Dr. Clement French, president, Washington State—"... it takes the power of a very high position to bring this (arbitration) about and make it binding."

Dr. Earl Rudder, president, Texas A&M—"I think you are going to have to have a national committee or arbitration board of some sort that these organizations... will bring their disputes to... and this arbitration board will be binding upon them."

William H. Henry, president, Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games—"I think that type of person (Justice White, General James Gavin, J. Stanley Barnes), if he were given the authority to say 'Look, boys, we are going to settle this thing now, and settle it once and for all,' would get these two groups together."

Harold Connolly, former Olympic gold medalist—suggested a conference of athletes to recommend plans for modernization of the administration of track and field. "Among the recommendations I feel quite certain would be made would be that of forming a separate federation to direct track and field which would have its own leadership and be separated from the responsibilities for other sports."

Bobby Morrow, former Olympic gold medalist—"All track and field in this country should be under the roof of a track and field federation that would be handled by men who have a devout interest in track and field. Each sport would be under its own control, i.e., those interested in swimming or baton twirling would not be sitting in judgment on track and field problems. And in turn, the track and field people would not have any control over swimming or baton twirling."

Fred Russell, sports editor, Nashville Banner—"I would hope that any legislation would be the absolute last resort and, as a suggestion, it may be that the only possible solution would be the appointment of a commission, possibly by the President."

Paul Zimmerman, sports editor, Los Angeles Times—"It would seem to me the responsibility for bringing the NCAA and AAU to heel rests with the United States Olympic Committee under authority vested in it by Congress through Public Law 805 passed in 1950."

Harry Missildine, Seattle Spokesman Review—"A higher entity than either the AAU and/or the NCAA should be created. Call it a super-federation, in uncapitalized letters for the time being, at least. Form this super-federation around one distinguished, influential, knowledgeable man of good will and sense, who can gather around himself other men of knowledge and good will."

Delaney Kipphuth, director of athletics, Yale—"It is my opinion that the payment of a nominal annual institutional membership fee in the AAU by NCAA member institutions would in short order put the NCAA membership in control of AAU affairs in their respective areas."

Bud Wilkinson, president, Lifetime Sports Foundation—"I believe the United States Olympic Committee, with its relationship with the International Olympic Committee, would become in effect over a period of time this board of arbitration that would settle this dispute."

"One of the questions that I feel should be repeatedly asked of witnesses: If the federation principle is sound for the majority of our sports, why is it not sound for the sports that the AAU controls? I would like to hear a good, solid, intellectual answer to that question."

Bill Easton, president, United States Track Coaches Association—"We also would like to suggest that this Committee, through the Senate, request the President to appoint a commission of five or seven distinguished Americans, charged with the responsibility to create a new organization in track and field in the United States, composed of representatives of all of the organizations."

Asa Bushnell, commissioner ECAC—"Would it not be better for all concerned... if the method of organization were the same in each and every one of the thirty Olympic sports, and if there existed in each sport an association exclusively and comprehensively responsible for all amateur activity in that sport? Those in charge would be the persons most vitally interested in the subject sport, and most knowledgeable in its conduct. Fullest dedication would result and much benefit should accrue."

Jesse Abramson, New York Herald-Tribune—"I don't believe they (USOC) have the power in their charter or organization (to arbitrate). They might take this on but I think it might have been handled through the prestige and influence of the President of the United States."

Bill Bowerman, Oregon track coach—"The major supporters of the United States Track and Field Federation are the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the clubs of the track federation and the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Our plea is for representation in proportion to our membership, facilities and within the purposes of academic principles inasmuch as this is a group of schools."

Jim Beatty, former Olympian—"Many of the proposals they (NCAA) have set forth for program development within the track and field federation are certainly good and certainly can be utilized. I see no reason, however, why these can't also be channeled in the direction of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the same enthusiasm, the same vigor, the same dedication could be channeled in that direction to support these programs."

Col. Earl Blaik, business executive—"I thought the Commerce Committee might formulate a way to select an ad hoc committee to adjudicate the issues. This committee would be composed of three AAU members, three NCAA members, one NAIA member, two college presidents, one from an endowed eastern school and one from a western state university, who in turn select one man from the professions. Also nonvoting would be one Armed Service representative and one high school representative."

Col. Donald Hull, executive director, AAU—"And to us this is the solution. We feel in a great country such as ours, an organization that has open, simple rules of eligibility, that anyone who wants to improve the organization or may have divergent views, the procedure is not to stay on the outside and throw bricks, but to get in there and convince the majority of your divergent views and make any changes desired... This is what I believe should be the first step of the NCAA: to state exactly what representation they want."

Walter Byers, executive director, NCAA—"We feel that all organizations interested in and making a contribution to track should form their own organization to administer track and field."

Everett D. Barnes, president, NCAA—"My original suggestion was the appointment or formation of the arbitration panel... I do believe that eventually there has to be an entire reorganization of the administration of track and field in the United States."

Robert F. Ray, past president, NCAA—"1. This committee should prepare a resolution to declare it to be the intent of Congress to charter a new organization to be in control of the sport of track and field in the United States... 2. This committee or the President of the United States should appoint an ad hoc group of representative persons, including representatives of the public generally, to prepare the constitution of the new organization..."

Charles Werner, executive director, USTFF—Detailed 15 suggestions for improving track and field in U.S. Chairman Magnuson asked, "You can add No. 16 to your recommendations, too, won't you, that we should have what you call a new federation, a single group?" Werner replied, "Yes, sir."

Senator Robert F. Kennedy, New York—"What I propose is that the United States Olympic Committee amend its constitution or by-laws to create a permanent arbitration board which would decide all athletic disputes among USOC's members. The arbitration board might, for example, be composed of five members—all outstanding Americans, not necessarily sports figures and not necessarily members of the USOC, but all knowledgeable in sports."

Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, president, USOC—"For my part, I have long felt that the form of solution was obvious, simply because of the facts of the situation. Since it is so apparent that integration of all interests is essential, I have favored a consolidation of these interests in such a manner that all the elements which contribute to a sport... are joined together on a basis of equitable representation and voice in a common effort."

A. O. Duer, executive secretary, NAIA—"It is obvious there is immediate need for outside pressure to solve this present conflict immediately in the interest of our amateur program. I, therefore, suggest the following committee to be given the responsibility of immediately taking strong leadership in resolving the long standing issues between the NCAA-AAU: A. The President of the IOC, who shall serve as chairman, B. The President of the USOC, C. The President-Elect of the USOC."

Avery Brundage, president, IOC—"This is the place it should be settled, by the United States Olympic Committee, in my opinion."

Douglas Roby, vice-president, USOC—"It is, therefore, my view that the first obstacle to overcome is that the NCAA must agree to dissolve its U.S. Track and Field Federation... With this obstacle out of the way I would then recommend that a Committee be established consisting of the president of the NCAA and four persons to be named by him, and the president of the AAU and four persons named by him, and that this committee be instructed by this distinguished body to resolve the several differences that exist. I would further suggest that the officers of the USOC sit with this committee in their deliberations in the capacity of conciliators."

Clifford Fagan, executive secretary, NFSHSA—"We would hope that all groups that have representative track and field programs would band together in one organization, including AAU, and that this group would then petition the international body to transfer the membership of the United States to that organization..."

Nicholas Rodis, chairman, Interagency Committee on Athletics, Department of State—"We believe that the best action to work for at this time is the establishment of a permanent arbitration capability by the USOC."

Unified Track Administration Recommended

Plan Submitted To U. S. Senate

A new national organization devoted exclusively to the administration of track and field in all its developmental and competitive phases and whose membership should include all qualified organizations and individuals interested in the sport, for both men and women, was proposed by NCAA President Everett D. (Eppy) Barnes to the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee.

Barnes made the proposal for the new union, federation, coalition, or cooperative at the Commerce Committee's executive session, September 1. Its concept met with "considerable enthusiasm," Barnes reported at the close of the meeting.

In concept it is similar to the United States Track and Field Federation, but it would include the AAU and the NAIA in its membership (as did the original USTFF structure). It borrows ideas from various other proposals; e.g. Track and Field NEWS and the Eastern College Athletic Association coalition.

According to the proposal this unified group would "conduct its developmental and competitive programs both autonomously and cooperatively — autonomously when only a particular group's policies are involved, cooperatively when common policies affecting all groups are at stake, e.g., amateurism, national developmental programs and competitive meets, qualification for and formulation of sound standards and efficient planning of international competition."

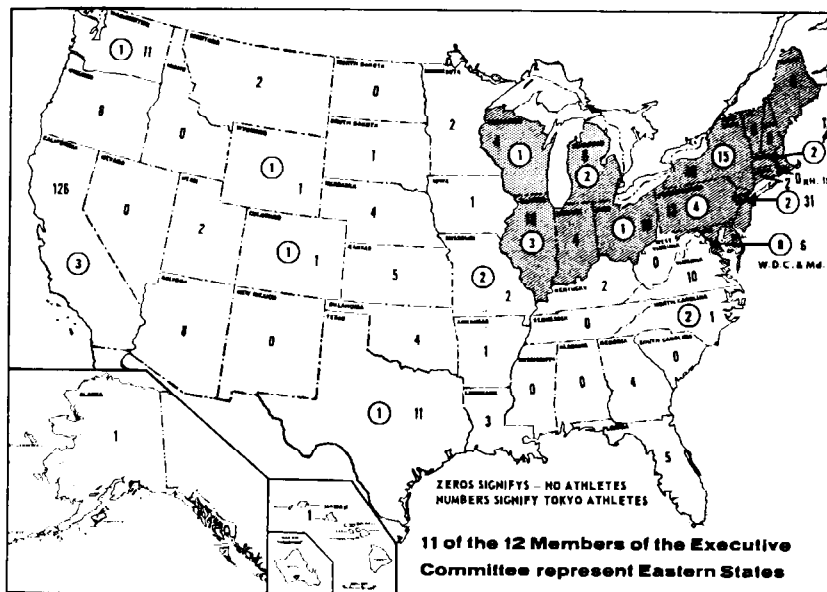
In form it would be democratic: There would be an executive governing council or board representing all elements with proportionate representation based on contribution of development and competition. Two-thirds majority action would be necessary for policy decision and no two major groups would have control of the governing council.

There would be a smaller executive committee to implement the policy of the governing council and an advisory board apart from the executive committee and governing council which would provide a forum for groups not represented on the governing council.

The athletes themselves would be represented, as would women's track interests. The AAU would continue to be responsible for so-called "open" competition except those national championship meets conducted by the coalition or federation. Cooperative sanctioning would be achieved since the principle of the coalition would embody recognition of the rights and obligations of each group to attest to the conditions of competition of its own members.

The final paragraph of the proposal dealt with IAAF recognition as follows:

"There is every reason to believe



As submitted to the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee by the Southern California Committee for Olympic Games, the above map illustrates the geographical distribution of the USOC Executive Committee members. Several witnesses attacked the malapportionment of the USOC voting structure during the hearings.

Arbitration Acceptable

Continued from page 1

there is conflict and leads to speculation that facts brought out during the hearing with respect to disparity of representation within the United States Olympic Committee may be subject to scrutiny and possible action.

Though no public statement was released by the NCAA because the Senate Commerce Committee did not reveal to the press for two weeks its decision calling for binding arbitration made at its September 1 executive session, the NCAA took less than 24 hours to agree to submit all issues in the dispute to arbitration.

NCAA President Everett D. (Eppy) Barnes, clearing all points with the Council by telephone conference call, sent a letter on September 2 to Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson, which in part stated:

"I hereby confirm . . . agreement to the resolution approved . . . providing for binding arbitration . . . of all issues involved in the current dispute and to continue the existing moratorium* in effect until the arbitration panel has been appointed and has commenced its duties. We support your position that none of the disputants will be represented on the arbitration panel.

"It is my understanding that your committee will obtain from the AAU a similar unqualified approval of the arbitration and the continuation of the moratorium."

The AAU's answer to the Committee was not written until Sept. 13, following a special meeting of its Executive Committee the previous two days and stated that "the AAU is prepared to arbitrate any and all issues that are not beyond the prerogatives and jurisdiction of the AAU."

In the first addendum to this let-

that whatever standards are necessary for recognition by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, such standards would be met by a new, unified national administration because within the unification of all the nation's track and field interests are the elements which are truly representative of track and field in the United States."

ter—later revised—the AAU listed four issues which it would not agree to arbitrate: (1) Membership in the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), or in any international sports - governing body. (2) Matters over which the AAU has no jurisdiction. (3) International rules and procedures in either international or inter-national competition for which the IAAF holds the AAU responsible. (4) Formation of a new organization or membership of the AAU in an existing organization that would jeopardize or impair the U. S. membership in the IAAF or in any international sports - governing body."

In the revised version (second addendum) the AAU withdrew point No. 3 and included as one of the points it would agree to arbitrate "interpretation and application of international rules as they pertain to national and international competition, provided such interpretations conform to the IAAF's interpretations."

The AAU also agreed to arbitrate questions or issues mutually agreed to by the disputants, representation of other organizations within the AAU structure at all levels, jurisdiction of other organizations over athletes and competition (unless such jurisdiction be in conflict with the international governing body's rules) and use of facilities.

The Committee report carried in addition to the resolution, complete texts of Barnes' letter; that of the AAU over signature of its president, Clifford H. Buck; the stated purpose of the resolution; background material about the conflict, and a summary which says in part:

"The resolution is deliberately broad and free of restrictions. It is designed to give the arbitration panel authority which is as broad as the problems. Other parties and groups in addition to the NCAA and AAU, are deeply affected by the disputes involving the administration of track and field, and the Arbitration Board needs to have authority and scope sufficient to deal with their interests in the matter. Likewise, it is not specifically limited to the current dispute involving the administration of track and field . . . the resolution also includes provisions relating to a

Two Changes Made in 1965 Cross-Country

Kansas Hosts For 1st Time

Two major changes have been made in the format of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships to be held at the University of Kansas November 22.

First, the race will be run over a six-mile course for the first time in its history. The first 26 championships were held over four-mile courses.

Second, the meet will be held off the Michigan State University campus for the first time in its existence. It will now become a rotating championship.

The two changes were recommended by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee after a close study of the meet.

Implementation Manual Mailed to Membership

An implementation manual for Article 4, Section 6-(b) of the NCAA By-laws, commonly referred to as the 1.600 legislation, has been mailed to the membership.

The manual explains the mechanics of the legislation and includes two national tables [dealing with the American College Test (ACT), the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and high school rank in class] to be utilized in the predictive functions required by the By-laws.

Also included are forms through which the institution must indicate the prediction table (national, conference, institutional) it plans to utilize.

Basketball Ducats Gone

It took just 27 hours to sell out the 1966 National Collegiate Basketball Championship to be held at the University of Maryland March 18-19.

Maryland ticket manager Eddie Bean placed the ducats on sale Monday morning, August 30, and all public tickets were grabbed by Tuesday noon, August 31. Bean earlier had turned back enough premature ticket applications to sell out Cole Fieldhouse.

Corbett 1st President Of Athletic Directors

James J. Corbett of Louisiana State University has been elected the first president of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics. Richard C. Larkins of Ohio State University is president-elect.

The 1966 annual meeting of NACDA has been scheduled for the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, June 23-24.

moratorium which it expects will permit the fall and winter track and field meets to operate free of the hindrances which the dispute has caused in the past."

Text of Senate Resolution 147

Whereas disputes have existed for many years between the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, other amateur athletic organizations, and their affiliates or associates; and

Whereas these disputes have discouraged the full development of amateur athletics in the United States and the maximum performance by athletes representing the United States in international competition; and

Whereas the parties have not been able to resolve their differences through their own efforts or through previous arbitration efforts; and

Whereas it is necessary and desirable for the United States to maintain a vigorous amateur athletic program that will field the best possible teams in domestic and international competition, will protect and provide for the welfare of the individual amateur athlete, will achieve the broadest possible participation by amateur athletes in competitive sports, and will maintain a harmonious and cooperative relationship among all amateur athletic organizations; and

Whereas it is essential that means be provided whereby such disputes can be equitably and finally resolved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate is hereby authorized to appoint an independent board of arbitration composed of five members, one of whom he shall designate as Chairman, for the purpose of considering disputes relating to the conduct, development, and protection of amateur athletics, which are submitted to it by the parties to such disputes, and rendering decisions determining such disputes which shall be consistent

with the purposes of this resolution and shall be final and binding on such parties.

Sec. 2. In the consideration of disputes submitted to the Board appointed under this resolution the members of such board should consider and determine all relevant facts and issues necessary to the attainment of the goals set out in the preamble to this resolution.

Sec. 3. Until such time as the Board appointed pursuant to this resolution renders its decision in the current dispute between the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the interested and affected parties should be governed by the following principles:

(a) An immediate and general amnesty shall be granted to all individuals, institutions, and organizations affected by this dispute in any amateur sport.

(b) Any disciplinary action proposed or pending against individuals, institutions, and organizations for reasons related to such dispute shall be vacated.

(c) Any discrimination against the full use of all available facilities for scheduled meets and tournaments shall be discontinued.

(d) Any restraints against participation by any athlete in scheduled meets and tournaments shall be discontinued.

Sec. 4. The Board appointed pursuant to this resolution shall report to the Senate not later than February 15, 1966, and from time to time thereafter as it may deem necessary, with respect to its activities under this resolution.

ACADEMIC CALENDAR SURVEY RESULTS

In 1964, the NCAA executive office conducted an academic calendar survey as an aid to the NCAA and its member institutions in their future scheduling. Results of that survey are set forth here.

The survey has already resulted in one change: The National Collegiate Baseball Championship at Omaha, Nebraska, was moved back a week in June to lessen the conflict with final examinations of member institutions.

A. System of Academic Program

- Over three-fourths (76.4 per cent) of the institutions which responded operate on the semester system.
- Four of the 11 institutions which operate on the trimester system are from Florida. They are University of Florida, Florida A&M University, Florida State University and Florida Southern University.
- The percentage breakdown of systems shows:
Semester — 76.4%
Quarter — 15.8%
Term — 4.5%
Trimester — 3.3%

B. Accelerated Academic Programs

- Over 80 per cent of the institutions replying do not operate on accelerated programs. The breakdown:
Do have accelerated program... 15.5%
Do not have accelerated program... 80.6%
No answer 3.9%
- The general trend of type of system versus accelerated program ran:
Quarter system—did not have accelerated program
Semester system—did not have accelerated program
Trimester system—DID have accelerated program
Term system—DID have accelerated program.

C. Fall Registration Dates

- The most popular week is the second full week in September.
- The most popular days are Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the second full week in September.
- Approximately 22 per cent of the institutions conducted fall registration on the second Monday in September.
- Most of the fall registration dates are between September 7th and September 25th each year.

D. Opening of Fall Classes

- Over 20 per cent of the institutions open classes on the third Monday in September.
- Generally, Monday is the most popular day of the week for opening of fall classes.
- Less than three per cent of the institutions reported opening of fall classes on Saturday.
- Most institutions open classes during either the second or third full week in September.
- Less than two per cent reported opening of fall classes before September 1.

E. Christmas Recess Begins

- The most popular dates for closing

classes for the Christmas recess were the second Friday and Saturday in December. Over two-thirds of the institutions which reported stated they started Christmas recess on these dates in 1964-65.

- The vast majority of institutions closed classes on December 15 or later.

F. Christmas Recess Ends

- The most popular dates are January 2nd and 3rd.
- Over 85 per cent of the institutions reopen classes on or before January 4.

G. Spring Recess

- Most institutions take advantage of the Easter holidays to work in their spring recess.
- Regardless of the Easter date, a number of institutions (in some instances, almost 25 per cent of those reporting) utilize the period between March 15 and April 1 for spring recess.
- The most popular dates recorded, of course, were Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday of the Easter weekend.
- Most institutions have returned from spring recess by April 20.

H. Close of College Year

- Approximately three-fourths of the institutions close their college year between May 25 and June 10.
- Most popular week is the last week in May (which usually breaks over into June).
- No particular day of the week stood out among the rest; however, the latter part of the week (Wednesday-Saturday) received a much larger tabulation than the first of the week.
- The most popular period was Wednesday-Saturday of the May-June breakover week.

I. Date of Graduation

- Most popular day was Tuesday of the first full week in June.
- Most institutions conduct commencement exercises between May 25 and June 13.
- The first full week in June was the most popular week, but the previous week also drew a large number of commencement exercises.

J. Examination Periods

- Many institutions use the period immediately before the Christmas recess to administer examinations.
- Approximately 50 per cent of the institutions reported examinations during the final full week in January.
- The period between January 15 and February 1 is especially heavy with examinations.
- The second full week in March stands out as an examination week at several institutions.
- The interval between May 15 and June 10 is a strong examination period.
- The months of September, October, November, February and April are virtually free of examination periods for term or quarter; however, it should be noted that many institutions have mid-term examinations the dates of which were not reported in this survey.

Most Popular Dates

The date or dates designated as the most popular by a majority of institutions which responded to the NCAA's date survey:

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Fall Registration	Sept. 13-18	Sept. 12-16	Sept. 11-15
Fall Classes Open	Sept. 13-20	Sept. 12-19	Sept. 11-18
Christmas Recess Begins	Dec. 17 or 18	Dec. 16 or 17	Dec. 15 or 16
Christmas Recess Ends	Jan. 2 or 3	Jan. 2 or 3	Jan. 2 or 3
Spring Recess	Mar. 20-April 16	Mar. 19-April 2	Mar. 17-April 15
Regular Session Ends	May 31-June 4	May 31-June 3	May 29-June 1
Graduation Exercises	June 4-6	June 4-5	June 2-3, 9-10
Semester Exams	Dec. 12-18	Dec. 12-17	Dec. 10-16
	Mar. 14-19	Mar. 13-18	Mar. 11-16
	Jan. 16-29	Jan. 15-28	Jan. 14-27
	May 20-June 8	May 21-June 9	May 19-June 8

WANTED — One NCAA Football Television Series

The following telegram sent by Carl Lindemann, Jr., Vice President, Sports, National Broadcasting Company and the reply of NCAA TV Committee Program Director Asa Bushnell, are here reprinted in their entirety. Mr. Lindemann's wire was sent Friday, October 8, following his notification that the NCAA TV Committee was negotiating with the American Broadcasting Company for 1966-67, football television rights. Mr. Bushnell's wire was sent the following day.

Mr. Lindemann's Telegram

I could not be more shocked at the shoddy treatment of the National Broadcasting Company and NBC News by the National Collegiate Athletic Association through its television committee with its decision to negotiate with the American Broadcasting Company for the broadcast of the NCAA games during the 1966 and 1967 seasons.

Nor can I understand the erroneous evaluation of the information and facts the Committee had at hand in selecting the network it did.

You are well aware that I outlined to you and your Committee last winter a proposal that it seriously consider recommending to the NCAA membership an extension of the current NCAA Television Football Plan. This entailed an offer by NBC to negotiate for the seasons subsequent to 1965 and to pay for those seasons a sum substantially greater than it is presently receiving. The subject was raised again informally at the March 16 meeting in New York and in your April 8 letter to me you said that the negotiation question had been a constant subject of discussion by your Committee. You also stated, and I quote: At least part of this question has now been settled. The Committee has reached the definite conclusion that it would not use exclusive negotiation as the means of creating a contract for college football television in the two, three, or four-year period following 1965. After due deliberation the Committee members are in agreement that closed-to-one-network negotiation would not be in keeping with the spirit of its directive from the NCAA, and hence not proper procedure to be followed.

The Committee is nevertheless appreciative of NBC's suggestions in this matter. The members are impressed by your proposal as an index of the merit of the NCAA package, and as proof of NBC's interest in it.

At its meeting the TV Committee will determine whether its arrangements for 1966 et seq., will be established through sealed bids or through negotiations with all four of the 1963 bidders. End of quote.

From that date on my associates and I have made clear that if the NCAA desired to negotiate rights rather than invite bidding, NBC was willing and ready to enter into such negotiations. We had no reason to believe that your Committee had changed the position so clearly stated in your letter of April 8, nor was there anything in your letter of September 16 presenting the plan for 1966 and 1967 to indicate any change. As late as this Wednesday, October 6, the date you indicated for decision as between bidding and negotiation, I sent you a telegram confirming our understanding and repeating our many previous statements to your Committee and its various members that we are willing to negotiate. Not until late yesterday did your Committee state its intention to negotiate solely with ABC. Your only response to our request for discussion and our repeated offers was one sentence: quote, Your interest is sincerely appreciated, unquote. This discourtesy and breach of faith aside, a decision in favor of ABC and against NBC denotes complete and utter disregard of the merits.

Let us look at the facts. Two years ago NBC bid substantially more for the broadcast rights for the NCAA football games than either ABC or CBS. I am sure you and your associates on the Committee will agree that during the 1964 and 1965 seasons we have met both the letter and spirit of our contracts. We have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to bring the great majority of your games to the public in color, which we volunteered to do. The games were never in color on ABC or CBS. At no time have you or any responsible official of the NCAA seriously criticized the relationship between the NCAA and NBC, and on the contrary, you have praised the NBC operation during the 1964 season and the 1965 season. In my opinion we have done a first class job not only in our presentations but also in our promotion of the college game and have been as cooperative as we know how in meeting problems which you have brought to our attention. If the condition of the authorization of the Committee was to exclude NBC of trying to effect what we felt was in the best interest of the college presentation.

It is rumored that you decided to negotiate with ABC because we have the rights to the American Football League, a professional organization. If the condition of the authorization of the Committee was to exclude NBC because it has such a contract, in any spirit of fairness you certainly should have told us. You will also recall that ABC would have had the NFL football if CBS had not outbid it. If ABC, as a condition to acquiring NCAA broadcast rights, has agreed not to seek National Football League rights

we believe this information should be made public. The action of your Committee in taking the course it has selected in the light of the circumstances is, in my opinion a discredit to amateur athletics and reflects exceedingly poor business judgment.

It appears to be totally inconsistent with the Committee's mission to foster the spirit and image of fair play, which has been and is the theme of the NBC broadcasts of the NCAA games.

On the business side, we cannot help feeling that you are taking a grave responsibility in awarding these games to ABC without knowing what final offers would be made by NBC, and presumably CBS. Since a major portion of this money is used by individual schools to promote athletic programs other than football, it would seem to us to be in the NCAA's interest to create a set of circumstances that would obtain maximum financial support. Competitive bidding is one way. At the same time we would presume that you would not proceed to negotiate with a single network unless you believe it would offer the highest price for the NCAA games. But we fail to see how this conclusion can be reached without a canvass of the other interested networks.

If your Committee declines to offer a fair opportunity by one or the other of these means and persists in pursuing an arrangement with the American Broadcasting Company, we earnestly request that you send a copy of this telegram to each member college of the NCAA. If you do not do so we shall forward it. We also intend to make this communication public.

I cannot tell you how shocked I am personally, since it was my obligation to maintain liaison with you and the Committee for renewal of the schedule with NBC, if possible. I have been authorized to say that my feelings are shared by NBC management.

Carl Lindemann, Jr.
National Broadcasting Co.
New York

Mr. Bushnell's Reply

This acknowledges receipt late yesterday of your telegram of that date. My letter of April 8 last, to which you refer and from which you quote, was completely accurate report of NCAA Television Committee's opinions and determinations at that time. Through two subsequent meetings of Committee this situation remained unchanged. Then at session few weeks ago Committee had second thoughts regarding negotiation, coming to conclusion that such procedure could be practically conducted only with one network at a time. Nevertheless, preference was still for invitation of bids from all networks for TV rights under new program for 1966-67 just adopted by Association's membership on October 4. It was not until Committee engaged by telephone in extended deliberations during October 4-7 period that it reached decision to negotiate and to negotiate with the American Broadcasting Company. You and representatives of other networks were so notified by wire on October 7. Committee's selection was prompted by firm belief that ABC will treat NCAA football as its top sports program. We will follow your suggestion by forwarding copies of your October 8 telegram to all NCAA members, submitting them together with copies of this reply. Over span of fifteen years our Television Committee has conducted successful football TV programs in satisfactory periodic partnerships with NBC, ABC, and CBS. We are certainly not unmindful of excellent manner in which NBC presented college football to nation's viewers last year and is continuing to do so this year. Nothing will lower our evaluation of this operation.

Asa Bushnell, Program Director
NCAA Television Committee

Soviets Like Football?

Robert Lyulko, a leading track coach in the Soviet Union, has suggested that football would give "good all-round training to runners."

Although saying football is "dangerous and from our viewpoint even terrible" when the professionals play the game, Lyulko added, "but this game becomes harmless when amateurs play it." It has a good physical and emotional impact on young athletes, requires speed, straight running, struggle for the

ball and stamina, he said.

The Soviet track coach's remarks were the first time in memory that the Russians have condoned football. The usual practice is to picture the game as a mayhem for money.

Lyulko added that what Soviet track needs is "a scientifically based, emotionally rich sports game which helps to build all-round track and field athletes. It must be a fast, athletic and sometimes rough game. We shouldn't be afraid of it as long as it is within accepted rules."

94 This Issue . . .

Columary Craft

Survey Results

Academic Calendar

Exclusive Sanctioning

IAAF Doesn't Require

To TV Grid Pact

NCAA, ABC Agree

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NCAA NEWS

NCAA CHAMPIONSHIP CALENDAR

1965-66 National Collegiate Championship Events

Event	Host Institution	Date
Baseball—20th	Creighton University Omaha, Nebraska	June 13-17
Basketball—27th First Round	To be determined	March 5, 7, or 8
Regionals: East	North Carolina State College Raleigh, North Carolina	March 11-12
Midwest	University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	March 11-12
West	Texas Technological College Lubbock, Texas	March 11-12
Finals	UCLA Los Angeles, California	March 11-12
	University of Maryland College Park, Maryland	March 18-19
Cross-Country—27th	University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	November 22
Fencing—22nd	Duke University Durham, North Carolina	March 25-26
Golf—69th	Stanford University Stanford, California	June 21-25
Gymnastics—24th	Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania	April 1-2
Ice Hockey—19th	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	March 17-19
Indoor Track—2nd	University of Michigan Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan	March 11-12

Skiing—13th	Western State College Crested Butte, Colorado	March 3-5
Soccer—7th First Round	To be determined	November 19-23
Regionals	To be determined	November 25-27
Finals	St. Louis University St. Louis, Missouri	December 2 and 4
Swimming—43rd	U. S. Air Force Academy USAF Academy, Colorado	March 24-26
Tennis—82nd	University of Miami Coral Gables, Florida	June 13-18
Track and Field—45th	University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	June 16-18
Wrestling—36th	Iowa State University Ames, Iowa	March 24-26

1965-66 National College Division Championships

Event	Host Institution	Date
Basketball—10th Regionals	To be determined	March 4-5
Finals	Evansville College Evansville, Indiana	March 9-11
Cross-Country—8th	Wheaton College Wheaton, Illinois	November 13
Golf—4th	Chico State College Chico, California	June 13-17
Swimming—3rd	Illinois State University Normal, Illinois	March 18-19
Tennis—4th	University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee	June 7-11
Track and Field—4th	To be determined	June 10-11
Wrestling—4th	Mankato State College Mankato, Minnesota	March 10-12