

TWO BOWLS ADDED FOR SMALLER CD GRID TEAMS

The latest additions to the rapidly expanding list of NCAA Championship Events will be named for two of the greatest coaches in the 100-year history of collegiate football.

The Amos Alonzo Stagg (West) and Knute Rockne (East) Bowls will settle the supremacy for College Division (II) teams. The College Division (II) is made up of the smaller of the institutions com-

peting in the NCAA's football College Division.

The games will be played at the sites of two of the competing colleges.

The Eastern region will take in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Washington, D. C., Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The remainder of the country is in the Western Region.

The East region has 70 institutions, the West 93.

Most Victories

Amos Alonzo Stagg had more victories than any other college coach. His teams won 314 games at Springfield College, University of Chicago and College of the Pacific.

Stagg began coaching in 1890, at Springfield, and was a head coach until 1946. He was an assistant coach at Susquehanna and Stockton

from 1947 until 1960.

Rockne's winning percentage of .881 ranks as the best career mark in history. His Notre Dame teams won 105 games in 13 years, losing only 12 and playing in 5 ties.

The NCAA now sponsors 16 National Collegiate Championships and 9 College Division championships. There is regional competition for College Division teams in soccer and football.



NCAA NEWS



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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College Football . . . "An American Tradition" . . . 1869-1969

NOVEMBER, 1969

All-Time Players to Attend NCAA Honors Luncheon



Nine men selected as the best at their positions in the past 50 years of college football stand, appropriately, beneath the painting of the first game played 100 years ago by Rutgers and Princeton. They are members of the Modern All-Time Team chosen this Centennial year by the Football Writers Association of America. From left to right are: Bob Suffridge, guard, Tennessee; Bronko Nagurski, tackle, Minnesota; Don Hutson, end, Alabama; Frank "Bruiser" Kinar, tackle, Mississippi; Robert D. Lund, general sales manager, Chevrolet

Motor Division, sponsor of the New York awards dinner for the All-Time Teams; Sam Baugh, quarterback, TCU; Jay Berwanger, back, Chicago; Mel Hein, center, Washington State; Ernie Nevers, back, Stanford; Jim Parker, guard, Ohio State. The members of the Modern Team and the surviving member of the Early Team, Elmer Oliphant, a back who played at Army and Purdue, will attend the NCAA's Jan. 13 Honors Luncheon at the Association's 64th Convention in Washington, D. C.

The Editor's View

As a part of the promotional emphasis on college football's Centennial season, the NCAA has initiated and refined a number of projects designed to provide college fans with the current status and statistics (not to mention the history) of their favorite team(s).

Several projects are intended to entertain as they inform.

Perhaps the most significant is the publication for the first time of a college football Records Book. College football's all-time history thus was brought to the fingertips of the nation's writers, casters and fans. Praise of the publication has been widespread. The initial printing is nearly gone.

Another program high on the list is "College Football '69," the weekly highlights show produced by NCAA Official Films for ABC-TV. Now in its second year, it drew from John Hall of the *L. A. Times*: "A colorful, interesting hour." Wrote a lady fan in Jackson, Miss., "Since we don't get 'College Football '69' until 11:30 p.m. on Sunday, we take a nap and set the alarm for 11:30."

Read-Easy Rules Written

To add more fun to the game, the NCAA's publishing arm, College Athletics Publishing Service, originated Read-Easy Rules, a version of the real thing written in language the average fan can understand. This too has received a warm reception.

Two on-going programs which are more difficult to assess are the electronic television feed film and newspaper column notes.

Both are activities of the NCAA's New York office, National Collegiate Sports Services. The former needs some explanation. Each day, each television network feeds its affiliated stations with news film footage via the electronic hookups of the networks during a period when no network program is being fed. Since this emanates from New York, NCSS has been providing the network news departments with college football film with hope it will be fed to the affiliates.

NCSS also provides weekly column notes, collected from NCAA member institutions, to newspaper sports columnists across the nation.

A Call for Coverage

If these services are not being used in your community, a call to your local television station might result in greater use of college film, or a call by your local station to New York for a larger amount of college coverage would be useful. Similarly, a check with your top local columnists will indicate whether they are receiving the notes from NCSS.

There is one other aspect of its football promotion activities with which the NCAA currently needs the help of sports information directors, athletic directors and coaches.

A strong program must be continued after the Centennial year through which the NCAA can assist the individual institution with its promotion. The Centennial billboards used this year are a good example of the type of continuing project which might be beneficial. In future years, they would be localized to a greater extent.

The Committee for the Advancement of Intercollegiate Football will meet December 1 to construct such a program. Chairman Bob Bronzan, director of athletics at San Jose State College, would welcome the ideas and suggestions of institutions of all sizes which might be incorporated into projects which will benefit college football.

The football efforts do not mean neglect of other intercollegiate sports. Similar programs for each are being pursued.

Further, it has not been overlooked that college basketball's Centennial is "only" 22 years away in 1991. It's never too early to get started.

NOTES and QUOTES

Gerard Hahn, former head coach of track and cross country at Loyola University, has been appointed to the same positions at St. Procopius College. Hahn is a graduate of DePaul University.

* * *

James P. Erickson has been appointed sports information director at St. Lawrence University. Erickson succeeds Ed Van Holland who has moved to Boston University. Erickson had been a member of the public relations department of the Penn Central Railroad.

* * *

William T. "Buck" Lai has been named director of athletics and chairman of the department of physical education at C. W. Post College. Lai has been at the college since 1947, serving in a wide variety of positions.

* * *

Larry Babich has been named assistant to the director of athletics and sports information director at St. Peter's College. Babich is a newspaperman who was presented a commendation by the Jersey City Police for subduing a berserk prisoner who assaulted a detective while attempting to escape from criminal court. He is currently athletic director and basketball coach at Rogosin High school, and baseball coach at New York Institute of Technology.

* * *

Jack Smith, formerly sports editor of the Pottstown, Pa., Mercury, has been appointed to the newly created position of sports information director at the Rochester Institute of Technology. Smith is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh.

* * *

Dick Vining, baseball coach at Long Island University, has been named president of the Metropolitan Collegiate Baseball Conference for a two year term. He succeeds Dave Curran of Manhattan College.

* * *

Sidney G. Miller, Jr., has been named varsity cross country coach and assistant professor of physical education at Chicago State College. Miller was track coach and cross country coach at the John Marshall High School of Chicago from 1959 to 1969. He was also assistant principal of the Dante Branch of the high school during the years from 1966 to 1969. Miller succeeds Michael Schiesel.

* * *

Kenneth M. Cox has been named associate professor of Health and Physical Education and head wrestling coach at Wisconsin State University at Superior. Cox replaces Americo "Mertz" Mortorelli, who will devote full-time to his duties as athletic director and head football coach. Cox returns to coaching after completing his doctor of education degree at the University of Washington. A finalist in the 1956 U.S. Olympic trials, Cox has an impressive 128-42-5 won-loss record in coaching.

Gus Ganakas, assistant basketball coach at Michigan State, was promoted to the head job after the death of **John Benington**. Benington died recently of a massive heart attack. He suffered one attack a year ago and a second April 11. Since that time Ganakas had been carrying out many of the duties of the head coach. Ganakas has been at MSU since 1966.

* * *

John Hiller, former head coach of Albuquerque Academy, has been named head basketball coach at St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa. Hiller played college ball at Notre Dame, and has been coaching either in high schools or colleges since 1948.

* * *

North Carolina State is looking to move upward in track circles. The Atlantic Coast Conference institution has installed a nine-lane tartan surface track, and has hired a new track coach. The track was formerly six lanes wide. The new facility will seat 3,500, and was built at a cost of \$175,000.

The new coach is **Jim Westcott**, who has been in the physical education department at NC State, and assistant track coach. He takes over from Paul Derr, who has retired after 18 years as head coach. Westcott will also coach cross-country.

* * *

ABC Sports is occasionally criticized because a game it selects for the NCAA Football series does not turn out to be a close contest. But the network deserves accolades for hitting the jackpot with its four regional contests Oct. 25. The scores were 19-18, 21-20, 17-16 and a "yawner" of 24-17.

* * *

George E. Hill has been appointed head coach of basketball at the US Coast Guard Academy. Hill has been assistant coach at Tennessee. He succeeds Jerry Bechtel at Coast Guard.

* * *

Dave Gavitt is returning to Providence College. He has been appointed head basketball coach, succeeding Joe Mullaney. Gavitt was an assistant coach at Providence from 1962-66, then took over the head coaching job at Dartmouth. He was named N. E. Coach of the Year for 1967-68, his first full year as head coach at Dartmouth.

* * *

Ray Morrison, former football coach at SMU and a star quarterback at Vanderbilt in the early 1900's, is quoted by Louis Cox in the Dallas Times Herald—"I like to rehash those games. Somehow, however, I never replay games like the one in 1916 when I was coaching SMU and Rice beat us 146-3." Morrison has recently been named to the All-time SEC team as both a quarterback and punt returner on the 1869-1919 era squad.

* * *

Robert B. Pecor has been appointed head coach of cross country at St. Michael's College. Pecor had been coaching at Burlington High School. He is now working with the first cross country team at the Vermont college.

Have a Question?

Need Service?

Here's how to contact the NCAA's four offices:

NCAA EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Walter Byers, executive director
The Midland Building
1221 Baltimore Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
816-221-7127

(general administration, enforcement, interpretations, championship events, research)

COLLEGE ATHLETICS PUBLISHING SERVICE

Homer F. Cooke, Jr., director
349 East Thomas Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
602-264-5656

(publishes guides and rulebooks)

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE SPORTS SERVICES

Larry Klein, director
P.O. Box 757
Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10017
212-685-9622

(compiles statistics, records; services media)

NCAA OFFICIAL FILM SERVICE

Dick Snider, director
Suite 501, 5401 Westbard Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20016
202-652-1885

(produces films of NCAA championship events, weekly football highlights)

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NCAA President Cross Issues Clarification of Amateur Rules

Member colleges have been alerted to the increasing divergency in the amateur rules of various United States sports organizations by NCAA President Harry M. Cross, who warned that the first obligation of an NCAA member in entering competition is to make certain that the rules of his institution, conference and the NCAA are satisfied.

"The colleges have made their rules more explicit during recent years," Cross said, "and in several instances have tightened their requirements in the continuing effort to maintain college athletics in proper balance with the educational objectives of our institutions."

Cross noted that other governing bodies in amateur sports have no educational responsibilities and quite frequently their amateur rules are affected by international pressures (the maintenance of athletic parity with other nations) and internal pressures (accommodations to domestic professional organizations).

As examples, he cited present amateur rulings of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the United States Soccer Football Association and the United States Golf Association.

Rules More Liberal

"The rules of the soccer organization are more liberal than those of the NCAA in at least three instances, golf in four instances and the USLTA permits at least five actions which are contrary to NCAA requirements," Cross said.

He emphasized that sometimes the reverse is true; that is, the rules

of the NCAA are more liberal than those of other amateur sports groups.

Cross noted that other amateur sports organizations occasionally reinstate professionals to amateur standing with full eligibility and it is not unusual under other administrations to permit an eligible amateur to compete on a professional team, where his teammates are receiving pay.

Neither practice is permissible under NCAA requirements.

Recent NCAA Conventions have made the NCAA amateur rule more explicit, including Official Interpretation 14 which states:

"A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a team known to him, or which reasonably should have been known to him, to be a professional team.

"For the purposes of this interpretation, a professional team shall be any team which is a member of or affiliated with a recognized professional sports organization, or any organized team which includes among its playing personnel any athlete who currently is under contract to a team which is a member of or affiliated with a professional organization in that sport or any organized team on which there is an athlete receiving payment of any kind for his participation other than actual and necessary expenses for game trips.

"(Exception: An all-star team organized for and engaging in only one contest shall not be considered a professional team if one or more team members are under current contract to a professional sports organization; provided none of the team members receives compensation for the contest.)"

Confusion on Pro-Ams

Cross noted that there had been some misunderstanding as to the status of golf twosomes and foursomes competing in so-called pro-am tournaments and tennis doubles teams competing for money prizes.

"A college athlete may compete with a professional golfer or tennis player on a team in any competition provided no member of the team is paid or is contesting for money or comparable compensation," Cross said.

"The college athlete is in violation of O.I. 14 if he is a member of a team which is competing for money, regardless of whether it is his intention not to participate in the proceeds."

Cross stated it is inconsistent with the basic amateur philosophy of the Association for the golf coach of a member institution to invite one of his outstanding players to compete with him in a pro-am tournament in which the coach may secure a money prize but the athlete may not.

O.I. 14 prohibits this, Cross said.

He noted that because of some confusion as to the application of O.I. 14 to such situations, it is not the NCAA Council's intention to apply the ruling on pro-am tournaments to the past, but it would be applied and enforced from this date forward.

(EDS. NOTE: The regular NEWS' interpretation feature, including specific cases related to this situation, may be found on pages 8-9.)

Championship Corner . . .

Water Polo: FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP SET

California State College, Long Beach, will host the first annual National Collegiate Water Polo Championship Nov. 28-29, at the Belmont Plaza Pool, Long Beach.

The Tournament Committee will be allowed to use a flexible format, allowing from eight to twelve teams to be included. It is expected that an eight-team field will enter this first tournament.

If a twelve-team bracket were used, the selections would be: two teams from the Pacific Coast Athletic Conference; two from the PAC-8; one team each from the Midwest, Southwest, Rocky Mountain area, East and deep South; and three teams selected at-large.

The Committee will use the Swimming Rules Committee's eight district representatives to assist in the selection of teams. Institutions will be selected by Nov. 22.

The criteria for selecting teams will be: 1. conference standing; 2. won and lost record; 3. tournament results; 4. comparative scores; 5. eligibility of student-athletes for NCAA competition.

Only varsity teams sponsored by the institution's department of athletics will be considered for selection.

Chairman of the Rules and Tournament Committee, a sub-committee of the Swimming Rules Committee, is Jim Schultz, Cal State, Long Beach.

Lacrosse: CHAMPIONSHIP ENDORSED BY COUNCIL

The NCAA Council, at its October meeting, voted to endorse the NCAA Executive Committee's amendment to the Bylaws proposing a National Collegiate Lacrosse Championship be established for the 1970-71 academic year. The amendment will come before the NCAA Convention in January. The amendment also has been endorsed by the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

Cross-Country: RECORD NUMBER OF ENTRIES EXPECTED

Harvey Chrouser, director of athletics at Wheaton College, is predicting a record number of entries for the National College Division Cross Country Championships at the Chicago Golf Club, Nov. 15. Last year, 313 runners from 67 institutions competed. Sixty-five institutions had entered the meet this year prior to Nov. 1. Members of the Committee in charge of the Championships are: Bill Exum, Kentucky State, chairman; Kent Finanger, Luther; and Richard Kriegbaum of host Wheaton College.

Baseball: HELMETS FOR RUNNERS

College baseball players will be required to wear protective headgear both while batting and running bases beginning in the 1970 season. The wearing of a helmet while batting has been compulsory for several years, while baserunning headgear was optional.

L. C. Timm, immediate past chairman of the NCAA Baseball Rules and Tournament Committee, cited the safety factor and elimination of game delays as the principal reasons for making the rule compulsory. Timm indicated no penalty will be meted out to recalcitrants, but that play would be suspended as in the past until the proper equipment is obtained.

Isolated Army Troops Seek College Grid Films

Some 400 "avid football fans," consisting of six isolated detachments of U.S. Army personnel located in the remote regions of Turkey, write the NEWS their "morale would blast into orbit" if they could obtain 16 mm films of recent collegiate football games.

They are unable to receive the usual Armed Forces Radio and Television programs because of their remote location. Thus, they are missing out on college football's Centennial season.

Member institutions which can provide films to these troops may send them to: Department of the Army, Headquarters, TUSLOG Detachment 67, APO New York 09380.

PAM or PAL postal rates should be used. The soldiers are willing to pay any mailing costs in order to see what's happening in sports at home.

Union's Allison New Chairman of Lacrosse Rules Committee

R. Bruce Allison, Union College, has been named chairman of the NCAA Lacrosse Rules Committee by the NCAA Council.

Named as a new member of the Committee is Capt. J. H. Keating, U.S. Air Force Academy.

Both replace Avery Blake, Pennsylvania, who recently resigned his position as chairman and member.

Order Form

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RECORDS BOOK

Please send me _____ College Football Records Book(s) at \$_____ each. I have enclosed my check to "NCAA" for \$_____.

Name _____

(title)

(affiliation)

(street or box number)

(city) (state) (zip)

Please make check payable to "NCAA"

(Mail to: NCSS, P. O. Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y. 10017)

Compensatory Education Problems Are Analyzed

(The following represents the principal portions of a report by the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements to the Association's Council on developments in compensatory education. The Council had requested that the Committee study current and anticipated practices in the admission of disadvantaged students to institutions of higher education, as they might affect the administration of intercollegiate athletics, and the Committee submitted its report this past August.—Editor)

The recent legal and social stress on integration has prompted competition in the recruitment of so-called disadvantaged students from various ethnic groups with the primary emphasis on Negroes. This competition is stimulated by a major reevaluation of recruitment policies among predominantly white institutions, with major adjustments being most noticeable among those institutions which have followed selective admission procedures. (The American Council on Education reported in March, 1969, that less than six per cent of all students currently enrolled in American colleges are black, whereas almost 12 per cent of the college-age population in the United States is black; the Committee does not have comparable statistics available for other minority groups.)

There are a number of major pre-college preparatory programs. The Office of Economic Opportunity reports that approximately 26,000 disadvantaged students have been provided assistance through UPWARD BOUND. The U. S. Office of Education provides student counseling services at the city and neighborhood levels through TALENT SEARCH. Examples of city programs within the latter are COPE in Boston and OPEN in Washington, D. C. Major difficulties with these programs appear to relate to funding and inadequate evaluation.

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students provides services similar to those just mentioned. This program provides counseling and financial subsidy to bright but disadvantaged high school students and it is significant that the American College of Education reports that systematic matching of students and institutions appears to enhance the effectiveness of this undertaking.

Tests Withstand Critical Analysis

A number of experts have examined the implications of college admission policies upon disadvantaged students. It is clear that the use of pre-college ability tests in the evaluation and selection of students has withstood this critical analysis to date. The cultural and verbal biases known to be inherent in such tests are also present in the methods of assessment used in the college classroom. In its March 19, 1969, report on "The Black Student in American Colleges," the American Council on Education stated that "the disadvantaged student is likely to fall short of meeting many of the standard entrance requirements; he also is likely to fall short of performing at the standard required."

S. A. Kendrick, executive associate of the College Entrance Examination Board, states that:

"Applicants whose College Board scores are low, relative to the scores of other applicants, are substantial academic risks—regardless of cultural membership, background, or other arguments in mitigation.

"As far as the SAT is concerned—as distinguished from aptitude and intelligence tests generally—we do know that a dozen or so conventional validity studies in a number of Negro colleges (to be exact, colleges which are "historically predominantly Negro") have shown the same general degree of correlation between scores and college grades as is

usual in other colleges. This, of course, shows only that the factors measured are relevant and that scores are not wholly unreliable even when they cluster near the bottom of the scale, as they do in some of these colleges.

"Disadvantaged students with marginal records and test scores may occasionally turn out to be instant scholars once removed to a campus—so occasionally will students from the upperclass suburbs. Usually, though, the disadvantaged will need both a very good environment and special patience. It is probably wise to be prepared for a somewhat unsatisfactory record throughout the first year of college and into the second, in some cases."

The University of Illinois at Chicago Circle is located in downtown Chicago adjacent to the intersection of expressways from Chicago's prime ghetto areas. UICC was challenged to meet the need of disadvantaged students immediately. The following is taken from a report entitled, "Programs from the Culturally Deprived—an Overview" by the associate director of admissions and records of UICC, Kirker Smith.

Continued on page 9



NSYSP Reception Held in Washington, D.C.

The release of a highlights film and the report of the NCAA to the Federal Government of the successful conclusion of the 1969 National Summer Youth Sports Program prompted a recent reception in Washington, D. C.

On that occasion, the Association told the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports that the initial NSYSP project had been accomplished for less than the budgeted money, that 43,000 youngsters had benefited from the program and no major problems had arisen during the summer.

Receiving a rave review was the film showing the NSYSP program on five campuses. It was termed an inspirational aid for selling the program to persons not familiar with this effort to inspire poverty-area youngsters through competitive sports.

At 28½ minutes in length, it is ideal as a television or service club program.

Institutions Have Films

Each of the 100 participating institutions has received a copy of the film, which is sponsored by the Chevrolet Motor Division. The

NCAA Executive Office, NCAA Official Films and Chevrolet also have copies to loan to institutions, service clubs and other groups.

Chevrolet sponsored the reception, which was attended by members of Congress, the Administration and various departments of the government, plus 40 NSYSP project directors and members of its Administrative Committee who were in Washington for a Program seminar and review.

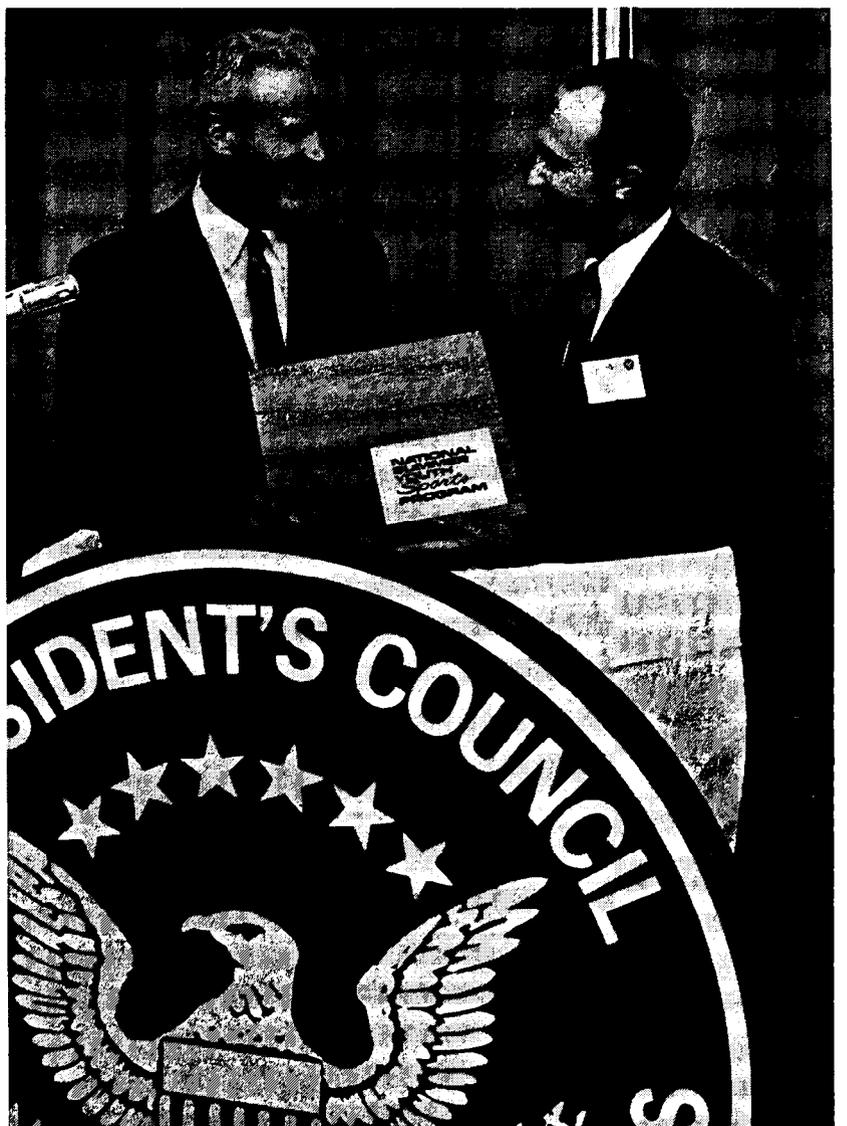
The photos on this page and opposite show activities at the reception. At the top, Russ Fons, Chevrolet assistant national merchandising manager, shows the first copy of the film to astronaut Capt. James A. Lovell, Jr., special consultant to the President on physical fitness and sports, left. Below at left, NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers points out the extensive press coverage NSYSP received. The clippings are in a printed booklet on the program. Below at right, Robert D. Lund, right, Chevrolet's general sales manager, presents the film to Charles B. Wilkinson, special assistant to the President, for delivery to President Nixon. Opposite at the top, NSYSP National Pro-

gram Director James H. Wilkinson chats with part of the large crowd. At the bottom, Congressmen, gov-

ernment officials and NCAA representatives discuss the program's initial success and future potential.



◀ NSYSP photos on pages 4 and 5 ▶



Warning on Gambling Dangers Is Prepared

(The following warning to college athletes of the dangers of careless talk and of the possibilities of contact by gambling elements was prepared by Michael Topousis, Security Specialist, Louisiana State University department of athletics, and reprinted by the Atlantic Coast Conference. It is a well-stated summary of the problems in this sensitive area. Editor)

Danger of Gambling

Your Athletic Directors and Head Coaches, realizing that gambling is a danger to a healthy intercollegiate program, wish to inform you of the following facts concerning this matter. They want you to be constantly aware of the perils involved in gambling, and to avoid association, directly or indirectly, with this element.

You Will Be Confronted

You will find during your tenure as an athlete in the ACC, that you will be confronted with the main points set out here. Therefore, no matter how insignificant or innocent the approach may seem to you, for your own personal protection as well as that of your teammates and school, immediately report any contact who is seeking information or attempting to "set up a fix."

The Approaches

These approaches may first be in the form of gifts, money, discounts on purchases, "free-ride" on gambling cards, women, etc. In a recent sports bribery trial it was revealed that the gambler's entree to the players was through an alumnus and former athlete who introduced the gam-

bler to the players. The gambler in turn offered to pay the players a premium for their tickets, and subsequently asked them to shave points from the score. After this taste of "big money," the players were subsequently offered a cut from the winning bets, the theory being that their appetite, once whetted, would continue until they were in too deep to pull out.

By not reporting an approach you may be subjected to both federal and state sports bribery laws. Remember, no matter how innocent the situation may seem to you, or how you rationalize that, because it came from a "buddy," former athlete, or barber, it is insignificant; report the matter.

THE LAW

"Bribery of Sports Participant"

"Bribing of sports participants is the giving of or offer to give, directly or indirectly, anything of apparent present or prospective value to any . . . amateur person or player who participates or expects to participate in any . . . amateur game or sport or any contest of skill, speed, strength or endurance of man . . . including coach or trainer of any team or participant in any such game, contest or sports, with the intent to influence him to lose or cause to be lost, or corruptly to affect or influence the result thereof, or to limit his or his team's . . . margin of victory . . . of any . . . amateur sports or game . . . or has any duty connection therewith."

"The acceptance of, or the offer to accept directly or indirectly anything of apparent present or pros-

pective value . . . shall also constitute bribery of sports participant.

"Whoever commits the crime of bribery of sports participants is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years . . . or both."

Important General Information

Law enforcement officials agree almost unanimously that gambling is the greatest source of revenue for organized crime. Betting on sporting events is one of the main sources of revenue. In states where organized crime groups exist, very few of the gambling operators are independent of a large organization (Cosa Nostra, Mafia, Syndicate, etc.). Analysis of criminal betting operations indicates that the profit is as high as \$6 to \$7 billion each year. This profit is subsequently channeled to the control, purchase or distribution, of narcotics, loan sharking, prostitution, bootlegging, slot machines, pinball machines, infiltration of legitimate business, labor racketeering, and the corruption of the enforcement and political systems.

Need Inside Information

Big and small-time gamblers who run sports betting need inside information. They need the kind that goes deeper than what is on the sports page — the specific, up-to-date minute reports on the physical and mental conditions of the teams involved. This inside information is used to set the betting line, the odds or the number of points by which one team figures to beat another. And if they can control the outcome of a sports

contest by fixing it—which is their ultimate goal — so much the better. They will go to any extreme to make the dollar, not caring who they hurt or involve.

These "people" ingratiate themselves as friends, fellow sportsmen, doers of favors, and they are skilled at prying out the information they need. Their bet sources are the players, coaches, trainers, athletic administrators, and those associated or related to the team. The success of their operation depends on how well they are able to build and maintain pipelines to these involved people who either innocently or for their own selfish advantage feed them information.

DO'S AND DON'T'S

DON'T FORSAKE YOUR INTEGRITY FOR SELF-GRATIFICATION.

DON'T accept any money from any "fan," regardless of how much or how little, for a game "well played."

DON'T accept any "free ride" from strangers, such as meals, presents, etc.

DON'T attempt to sell your complimentary tickets to strangers or to anyone who offers you more than the face value of the ticket.

DON'T discuss the condition or attitude of your team with anyone other than your teammates or coaches.

DO contact your security office immediately after any approach by anyone no matter how insignificant it may seem to you.

DO be constantly aware that not only your athletic career but also your entire life may be wrecked by a careless moment.



They call this butte just outside the Arizona State football stadium "Pikers Peak," but Sun Devil fans who cannot buy a seat in the recently expanded stadium find it offers a fine view of the gridiron action. "A seat for everyone" was the theme of the expansion move which increased Sun Devil Stadium

capacity from 43,000 to 51,000 for the Centennial season. It soon became obvious, however, that interest still exceeded capacity, so Pikers Peak remains a handy "part" of the stadium. And after all, you can't build a warm bon fire in the grandstand.

Centennial Adorns Sidewalks of New York



A colorful, elaborate college football Centennial display occupied the 42nd Street window of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau during several weeks of the fall. The window faces the front entrance to Grand Central Station, and is seen by many thousands of persons each day. Created by National Collegiate Sports Services, the NCAA's New York Office, the display included posters on four phases of college football—The Game; The Early Years; The Greats; The Pageantry. Old and new equipment and footballs were compared. Samples of programs were included. Jerseys worn by great players were shown. The Centennial flag and symbol were displayed, and President Nixon's Centennial message was featured as shown in college programs across the nation. The floor of the display window was covered with Astroturf to give it a gridiron-like appearance. In these photos, taken through the display window's glass, a shot of the window from Grand Central Station is at top left, the footballs and equipment are at lower left, the Presidential proclamation is at lower right and the other photos feature the posters. NCSS also created displays for four windows in the building in which it is located, the Graybar Building at 44th St. and Lexington Ave., and arranged for a college football photograph to be placed on the giant Kodak photo board in the lobby of Grand Central Station.



Situation—The Association's Wrestling Rules and Tournament Committee requires entries in the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships to be clean shaven.

Question—*Can a wrestler wearing a pencil-thin mustache (which he has had for several years) be required to remove the mustache before being permitted to compete in the NCAA event?*

Answer—**Yes. NCAA legislation charges the Wrestling Rules and Tournament Committee with establishing and maintaining rules of play consistent with the sound tradition of the sport and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. [Bylaw 3-2-(a)]**

Situation—An NCAA member sponsors track and field as follows: fall outdoor, winter indoor, spring outdoor.

Question—*Inasmuch as indoor and outdoor track are considered as separate sports, how does the institution determine the number of permissible seasons of participation?*

Answer—**Track and field competition is categorized by the site (indoor or outdoor). Accordingly, any fall outdoor competition would be considered as a part of the outdoor season of that academic year, just as the spring outdoor season would. [Bylaw 4-1-(e)-O.I. 106]**

Situation—A member institution schedules several pre-December 1 intrasquad basketball games or scrimmages at various sites removed from the campus. These events are conducted similarly to regular, in-season games with admission being charged, officials used and scoring records maintained.

Question—*Do such games or scrimmages constitute a violation of NCAA legislation?*

Answer—**No. Preseason intrasquad games, such as varsity-freshman, are not limited by the playing season rule. [Bylaw 8-1-(b)]**

Situation—A member institution conducts on its campus a summer swimming program designed for high school youngsters. The institution's swimming coach directs the program and he and his assistants teach the classes.

Question—*Does this procedure meet NCAA requirements?*

Answer—**Yes, provided enrollment in the program is limited to enrollees who are not eligible for admission to college or who have not enrolled (attended classes) for any academic study following completion of their junior year in high school; further, the enrollees shall be required to pay for the services provided. [Bylaw 6-3-O.I. 131]**

Situation—A prospective student-athlete, attending a junior college, proposes to transfer to an NCAA member and hopes to be immediately eligible for NCAA events since he will present a minimum of 24 semester hours of transferable degree credit from the junior college with a 2.500 grade point average and he predicted a grade point average of 1.600 on the NCAA National Tables at the close of his sixth semester in high school.

Question—*Is it permissible to use the grade point average at the close of the sixth semester to determine whether the prospect predicted a minimum of 1.600 on the National Tables?*

Answer—**Yes. [Bylaw 4-1-(d) and O.I. 113]**

Situation—The physical education school of an NCAA member is distinct and separate from the athletic department. It has its own department head and no staff member employed by the physical education department coaches athletics; however, assistant coaches (employed by the athletic department) do teach sports techniques classes in the physical education school.

Question—*Is it permissible for a member of the physical education staff, who has no responsibilities in the athletic department, to work for a professional football team as an assistant coach?*

Answer—**Yes. NCAA legislation prohibits staff members of the athletic department from accepting compensation for services to a professional organization but would have no authority over staff members of a separate physical education school which has no relationship with the athletic department. [Constitution 3-6-(b)]**

Situation—A student-athlete of an NCAA institution participates as a member of a golf twosome (or a tennis doubles team) with a professional (or "player") in a match or tournament in which the professional is competing for cash (or comparable compensation).

Question—*Does such competition render the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate athletics?*

Answer—**Yes. In this situation, a combination of a student-athlete and a professional or "player," with the professional or "player" competing for prizes, constitutes a professional team. [Constitution 3-1-O.I. 14]**

Situation—A student-athlete "teams up" with a professional or "player" to compete in a match or tournament against another twosome or doubles team with nothing at stake except the score.

Question—*Does this competition render the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate athletics?*

Answer—**No. Inasmuch as the professional or "player" is not competing for cash (or comparable compensation), it is not a professional team and the student-athlete does not jeopardize his eligibility. [Constitution 3-1-O.I. 14]**

Situation—Two student-athletes are paired in a golf or tennis tournament and compete against two professionals or "players" who are competing for cash or who are being paid for their performance.

Question—*Does such competition render the student-athletes ineligible?*

Answer—**No. A student-athlete may compete against professional athletes but he may not be a member of a professional team. [Constitution 3-1-O.I. 14]**

Situation—An incoming student-athlete (as defined by O.I. 100) predicted at least 1.600 at the time he was graduated from high school. He qualifies to receive an Economic Opportunity Grant.

Question—*Is it permissible for the institution to provide the student-athlete financial aid in addition to that received from the EOG? If so, how much?*

Answer—**Yes, provided the total amount of aid which the student-athlete receives (EOG and institutional aid combined) does not exceed his commonly accepted educational expenses. [Constitution 3-4-(b)]**

Situation—An incoming student-athlete (as defined by O.I. 100) was a sub-1.600 predictor upon his graduation from high school and is approved for an Economic Opportunity Grant.

Question—*Is it permissible for the institution to provide him with financial aid in addition to the EOG?*

Answer—**Yes; however, he would be permanently ineligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics. [Bylaw 4-6-(b)-(1)]**

Situation—A student-athlete of an NCAA member participates in an uncertified track and field (or gymnastics) meet. At the time of this participation he had completed his eligibility in the sport but had eligibility remaining in another sport; e.g., football.

Question—*Will the institution be in violation of NCAA legislation if it permits the student-athlete to participate in football competition?*

Answer—**No. [Bylaw 7B or 7C]**

Situation—A prospective student-athlete is a member of a track and field club which can be considered as institutionally sponsored inasmuch as the club uses institutional facilities and was organized through the efforts of the institution's track coaches. The prospective student-athlete travels with the club and, indirectly, his expenses are paid by the institution.

Question—*Does this policy and procedure meet NCAA requirements?*

Answer—**Yes, provided the prospect is a regular member of the club during the season, is a resident of the community in which the institution is located (or a contiguous community) and all funds are administered by the club. [Bylaws 6-1 and 6-3]**

Situation—A student-athlete has completed his football eligibility with the exception of participation in a certified postseason football game. Following the last regularly scheduled contest and prior to the postseason game, he agrees to participate in a professional (players to be paid) all-star contest to be played subsequent to the postseason game.

Question—*Does the student-athlete's agreement to participate in the all-star game render him ineligible to participate in the certified postseason football game?*

Answer—**Yes. [Constitution 3-1-O.I. 11]**

Situation—A student-athlete of an NCAA member has been invited to attend a summer camp or clinic sponsored by a religious, service or charitable organization.

Question—*Is it permissible for his institution or its sports boosters' club to pay his expenses to attend the camp or clinic?*

Answer—**No. [Constitution 3-1-O.I. 10]**

Situation—A community commercial organization wishes to salute the athletic squad of an NCAA member located in that community by publishing a group picture in a newspaper advertisement which includes a congratulatory message to the student-athletes from the identified company. The message carries no direct or implied endorsement of the company's product.

Question—*Would this procedure be permissible under NCAA legislation?*

Answer—**Yes, provided it is clear there is no direct or implied endorsement of the company's product by the student-athletes. [Constitution 3-1-O.I. 21]**

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COMPENSATORY REPORT

“Expressway back to ghetto”

Continued from page 4

He states:

“To have admitted them carte blanche would have been easy. Also cruel. Without a planned supportive program in the University, such admission would have been in essence an invitation to academic suicide—an expressway back to the ghetto, if you will, not out of it.”

UICC admission records show that the attrition of regular students with an ACT composite of 20 or lower was relatively high.

Kenneth N. Vickery, dean of admissions and registration, Clemson University, reported April 15, 1969:

“Much has been said about compensatory education or adjunct education to compensate for the years of deprivation. We would like to think that with tutoring and individual help these inequalities can be overcome, but a recent consultant’s report had this to say, ‘The studies of Headstart children have now progressed far enough to establish that the gains made through Headstart are rapidly lost if the Headstart child moves into a school lacking a special program to pick him up at the point which he has reached and to move him forward.’ This seems to be the gist of the report which has been made by the Westinghouse Learning Corporation for O.E.O.”

Mr. Vickery is an officer of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers and serves as the AACRAO’s liaison official with the NCAA. He is a member of the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements.

Variety of Special Programs

There are a variety of special programs for high-risk disadvantaged students at the college level. John Egerton of the Southern Education Reporting Service apparently has conducted the most complete and most recent surveys on these undertakings. Copies of his comments on these different programs are available. Mr. Egerton, in conversations with Mr. Vickery, recently stated that it was his impression that as a result of recent publicity on the alleged educational abuses of Negro athletes the colleges are becoming increasingly reluctant for academic risks to compete in athletics until they are firmly established in the classroom.

The fundamental premise of Bylaw 4-6-(b) is that the student-athlete should have a fair chance to succeed academically at the institution of his choice; or, to put it another way, student-athletes should be representative of the male student population in attendance at the institutions where they compete. The foregoing information seems to confirm the soundness of this premise.

Two Prediction Factors Accommodated

Emphasis should be given to the fact that the NCAA legislation accommodates two key prediction factors, test score and high school performance (either rank-in-class or grade point average). Poor performance in both areas automatically results in a low prediction.

America’s system of higher education has been criticized severely in the past and will be subject to similar criticism again if it ignores these prediction indicators in the recruitment of student-athletes, encouraging and promoting their athletic attainment while providing a sub-standard education especially designed for them.

The ultimate result, we feel, would be a tragic denial of the laudable objectives higher education holds out to the disadvantaged.

Finally, if the NCAA rule were unusually demanding or uncompromisingly rigid we might express a different view. It is neither. All should keep in mind that the prediction is a 1.600 college grade point average on a 4.000 scale and that the legislation applies solely to students who are recruited in some degree because of their athletic prowess.

Interpretations (Continued)

Continued from page 8

Situation—Several commercial organizations in the hometown of a student-athlete purchase an advertisement in an NCAA member’s football program and include the student-athlete’s picture on the page with a message of good wishes to him and his team.

Question—Does this procedure meet NCAA requirements?

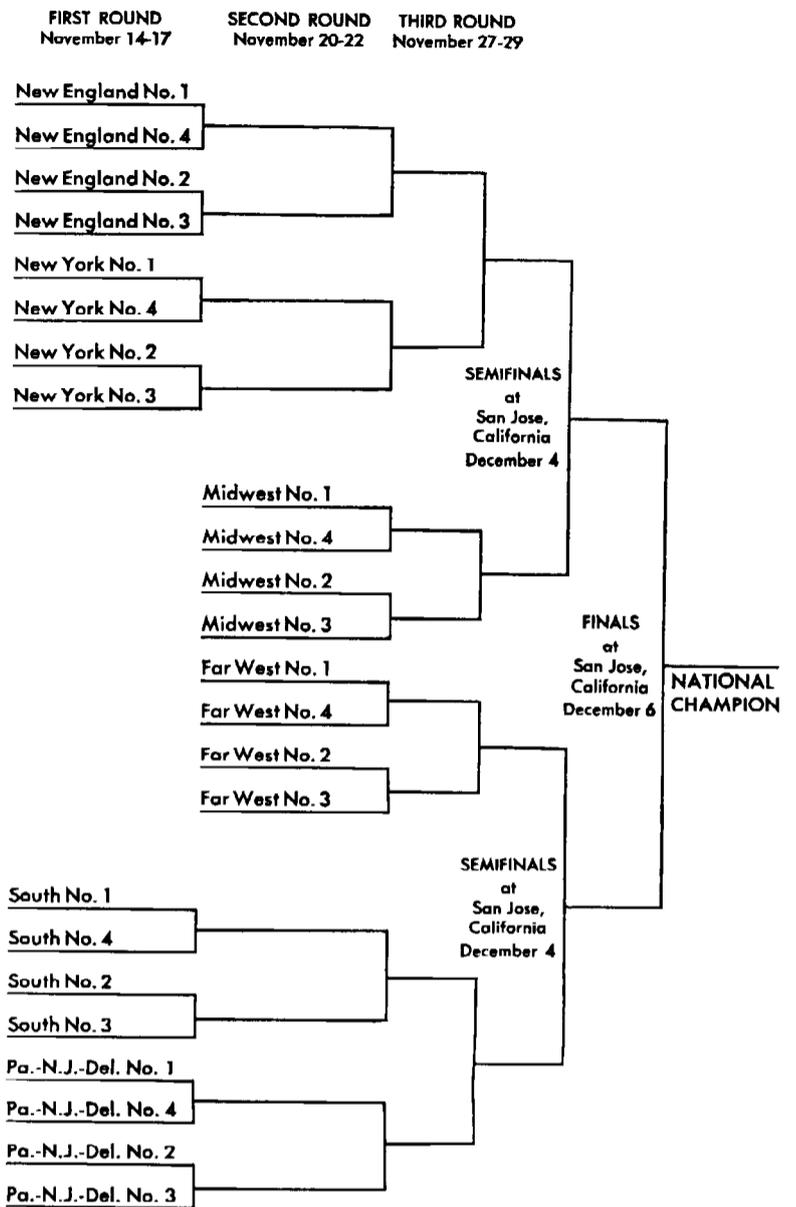
Answer—Yes, provided it is clear there is no direct or implied endorsement of any product by the student-athlete. [Constitution 3-1-O.I. 21]

Situation—A member institution conducts on its campus competition in track and field which it classifies as a development clinic; among the participants are prospective student-athletes. In addition to the relatively inexperienced track and field prospects, several high caliber track prospects participate.

Question—Would this type of program be approved by the Council?

Answer—No. The development exception is designed for clinics and programs involving athletically inclined youngsters of modest skills to encourage their participation in sports and to teach them techniques of improvement. [Bylaw 6-3-O.I. 135]

1969 National Collegiate Soccer Championship Bracket



ELSEWHERE IN EDUCATION

Arthur S. Flemming, president of Macalester College, was chosen chairman of the American Council on Education for the coming year in an election of officers held during the Council’s annual meeting last month. Henry Chauncey, president of the Educational Testing Service, was elected vice-chairman; Wilson Elkins, president of the University of Maryland, was elected secretary.

A resolution about the Vietnam moratorium, submitted by Bard College, was rejected at the ACE business meeting by a vote of 116 to 46. There were five abstentions. As amended, the resolution called for the Council to urge “each member institution to respect the conscientious participation of students and faculty in the Oct. 15 moratorium.”

* * *

A college teacher in California and an elementary teacher in Texas have won court cases involving their political activities and beliefs. Both cases may be appealed.

A 31-year-old Negro elementary teacher in Tyler, Tex. won a U.S. District Court case Oct. 24 on his contention that he was fired because of his participation in voter registration activities during a school board campaign in which two Negroes were elected to the board. The school board by which he was employed had adopted a policy prohibiting teacher involvement in political activity other than voting. A jury is to determine damages.

Earlier this month, a superior court judge in Los Angeles held that a University of California policy against hiring communists is unconstitutional. The suit had been brought by UCLA faculty members on behalf of an acting assistant professor of philosophy who had admitted to membership in the Communist party.

Centennial Feted in Texas, Minne



Montana Governor Forrest H. Anderson, front center, had to share the spotlight with the University of Montana's college football Centennial Queen Jacquie Barnes when representatives of that state's colleges met with the Governor for Centennial ceremonies. The Montanans are, from left, Jack Swarthout, director of athletics, University of Montana; Bill McKenzie, president, Missoula Maverick booster club; Charles Arme, Montana Tech head

football coach; Dr. Frank Spechalske, Eastern Montana College athletic director; Steve Schoen, Maverick vice-president; Tom Parac, Montana State University head football coach; Gene Bourdet, Montana State athletic director; Sonny Holland, Western College head football coach; and Bill Schwanke, University of Montana sports information director.

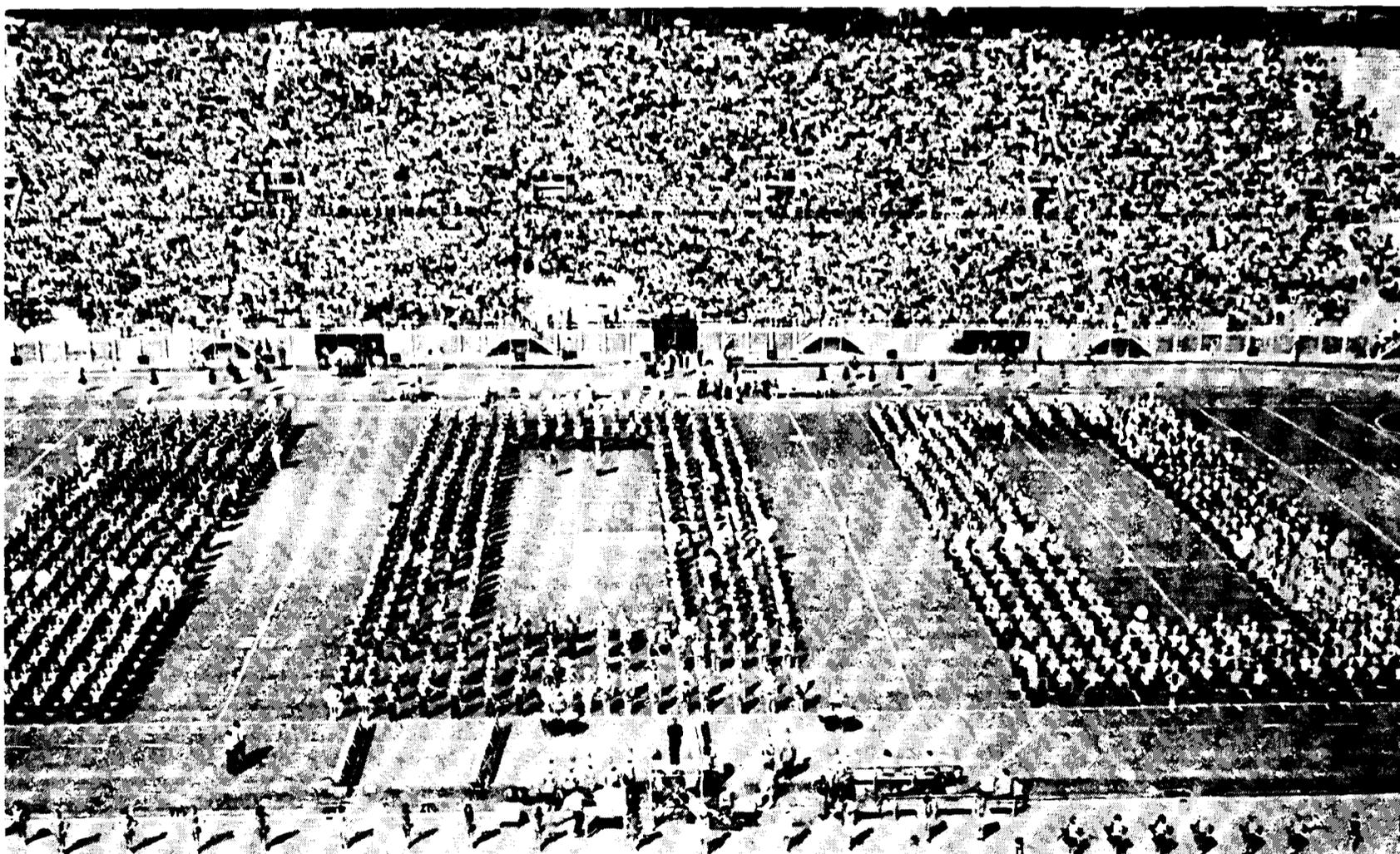


As the University of Minnesota band marches in the background, former Gopher All-America Pug Lund MCs Minnesota's Centennial observance at halftime of a recent game. Behind Lund are, left to right, Minnesota Director

of Athletics Marsh Ryman; Hall of Fame members Richard Wildung and Bert Baston; Governor Harold LeVander of Minnesota; All-America Ed Widseth; Hall of Famer Wes Fesler; and Minnesota President Malcolm Moos.

sota, Montana and Oklahoma

Centennial activities are in full swing across the nation, as illustrated by these photos, as college football's most glamorous season continues to noteworthy acclaim. At right, Centennial Queen Barbara Specht joins fabled Hall of Fame coach Dana X. Bible, right, and Darrell Royal, University of Texas director of athletics and head football coach, in receiving a Centennial proclamation from Governor Preston Smith of Texas. Queen Barbara is a junior at Texas Tech University.



Stretching from one 15-yard line to the other, this has been labeled the "largest single salute to college football's Centennial." It was formed by some 1,000 high school bandmen during Band Day at Oklahoma State Uni-

versity. Bands from high schools throughout the state formed the giant numerical salute to the 100th Anniversary. The formation was the innovation of OSU Band Director Albert Lynd.

